

CALIFORNIA ELECTION.—The election in California for Governor, members of Congress, legislative and county officers, was held on Wednesday, the 4th inst.

BLOODY MARKS.—Newspapers received at the Walla Walla Post Office, on Thursday last, by the overland mail, were clothed with blood. Doubtless the work of some "peaceable instigators" who thought it necessary to brand the mail as it passed through their country.

LOOKING UP.—Our old friend, Capt. John F. Noble, formerly in command at Fort Walla Walla, is at present sojourning at Washington, where he ranks as a full "Colonel." His friends who recollect him as a kindly, genial fellow, would be pleased to hear of him wearing the star of a Brigadier General.

PUBLIC GAMING.—We understand that a member of the Legislature from this county has prepared a bill which if enacted into a law will effectually suppress the vice of public gaming. As a matter of course the intention of the originator of the law is to prohibit gaming altogether, but failing in this it will at least have the effect to prevent open and public gaming.

NEGROES IN OFFICE.—Wendell Phillips, the great radical chief, says that "we should labor to elect men to office merely because they are black." In other words, white men are to spend their time and money in electing black men to office. Carrying out this idea, we presume that Phillips will give us Fred Douglass for President, and some darkey of less note for Vice President. This arrangement blocks out Geo. H. Williams entirely.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—Sylvester Mowry, an old Indian fighter and gallant soldier, has written a letter in which he ably and exhaustively discusses the Indian question. In his judgment, the first thing to be done toward solving the Indian problem, is to "transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department." The vast amount of money used by the "lobby" in Congress last session to prevent this transfer, proves not only that in its present condition it is immensely lucrative to those "inside," but also that as a political engine it is all-powerful in the frontier States and Territories, and in Washington. The experience of every officer who has commanded troops in the Indian country who has no object but honestly doing his duty, proves the utter futility, the incompetence of the present system to secure the desired end. The Indian is essentially without faith, mercy, honor, or decency, and the attempt to civilize him has uniformly failed. The conclusion at which Mr. M. arrives is, that the Indians should first be thoroughly subdued, and then restricted to certain limits, on the penalty of death if found outside. Thus restrained, like the scorpion girt by fire, they would sting themselves to death, and the world would soon be rid of an accursed race. The frontier axiom, "that there is but one good Indian, and that a dead one," would then be realized.

NORTHERN IDAHO.—We learn that petitions are being circulated in Northern Idaho, and numerous signatures, asking the annexation of that part of the national domain to Washington Territory. The people of that section of country are a unit in favor of the measure, and there is every reason to believe that Congress will readily accede to their wishes. Between Northern and Southern Idaho there is scarcely any identity either of interest or feeling, and hence the desire on the part of our northern neighbors to be annexed to Washington Territory. The rapid growth of our Territory both in population and wealth gives reason to believe that in a year or two we shall be in a position to ask admission into the Union as a State. The time has come when our legislation and policy should all be shaped with a view to our assuming the duties and responsibilities that pertain to a State government. In this regard we are far ahead of Nevada, and might even now have our two Senators and a Representative in Congress. We by no means, however, favor the hot-growth of States, and prefer to remain in the condition of Territorial pupillage until such time as our wealth and population shall be sufficient to enable us to support a State government without the imposition of onerous taxes. Looking, then, to the convenience of our northern neighbors, and recognizing that this accession of territory and population will hasten our admission into the Union, we decidedly favor the proposed annexation of Northern Idaho, and trust that Congress at the next session will give its assent to the measure.

A SWINDLE.—From time to time the newspapers on this coast have mentioned of a shrewd dodge resorted to by C. A. Taylor & Co., lottery dealers, New York. The latest demonstration made by these swindlers is in addressing a circular to Mr. Wm. Kohlhauff, of Walla Walla, who they appear to have selected for a dupes. In order that our readers may be more fully understood the manner in which these swindlers operate we take the following extract from their circular. After first telling Mr. K. that they met with his address by accident, and that he is just the person they want to aid them in their enterprise, they say:

"We therefore make you this proposition, we are to send a certificate for a chance to draw a prize of a few hundred dollars; you are to show the money; the result will be that hundreds of dollars will be sent to us for tickets. You may be the gainer of a few hundred dollars; we shall be the gainer by our sales, and the parading prizes. Every one that sends will of course expect to draw a prize, not knowing the offer we made privately to you. Send us \$20 in gold to pay the managers, and we will send you a certificate of package of tickets. * * * Please consider this letter strictly private and confidential, and send your order without delay. You must send us \$20 in gold, or a draft payable in gold."

We give C. A. Taylor & Co., the benefit of this notice, and suggest that they angle in other waters. Our people are pretty well taxed now for the support of "shyster" lawyers, and are not disposed to patronize New York swindlers. In the mean time if Taylor & Co. are determined to be liberal, they can forward a thousand dollar prize to our address, deducting \$20 to pay for the ticket.

The National Debt.

WALLULA, September 3, 1867.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—The small volume alluded to in my last, of only 1702 (1) pages, lets in a flood of light on the modus operandi of our financial operators, as to how the immense proportion of the anacanda like thing was inaugurated. In the first place, the then Secretary of War—the Hon. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, who was also the Railroad King of the great Keystone State, and by his direction all the troops and munitions of war, for the immediate protection of the City of Washington, was compelled to pass over his line to Harrisburg; no matter how much longer it took them to hasten on to Washington, nor what extra expense it would be to the United States—go via Harrisburg they must. This small volume tells us that thereby, the Hon. Secretary Cameron pocketed the neat little sum of two and a half millions of dollars. The Hon. Secretary's son-in-law, Scott, who was Vice President of one of Cameron's roads, the Hon. Secretary made Assistant Secretary of War, and also made him the Government Agent, to set the prices for railroad travel throughout the United States; for transportation of troops and munitions of war! And it was proven before the Committee, that the prices set by the said Scott, was from 32 to 45 per cent. higher than similar work was done for on the same roads. Then from Harrisburg to Washington, charges were extra! while on other roads, through freight from any point to Washington, was the same as the charges to Harrisburg. These things became so notorious, and the stealing so enormous, that the Government was compelled to take notice of them, and after this Congressional Committee had enquired into the swindle, and reported thereon, Cameron was removed—but how? why by giving him the Ministership to Russia. The trick was only played to give him an incline plain to slide down on, and he did slide plain to it—fobbed the outfit, some \$14,000—visited St. Petersburg; took a look at Europe, at the expense of Uncle Sam; returned; and the next we see of him on the political surface, he goes before the Legislature of Pennsylvania as a candidate for Senator, with only 14 votes, and he came out with over him \$500,000. And he goes to Congress to make up the reconstruction of the United States! Beautiful prospect, isn't it? This much to do where \$9,000,000 of our indebtedness went to, and what became of the swindler. This volume then tells us that the shipping interest made over \$14,000,000 out of Government, and the purchasing of horses over \$7,500,000. The subsistence and clothing contractors' swindles were so enormous that this little volume of only 1792 pages could not reach them. If it were possible to come at the exact amount of the true, legitimate indebtedness of the United States today, or on the first of January, 1867, I candidly believe it would not have reached the sum of \$1,000,000,000. Then why should we pay these swindlers? Is there no way to pay it? I think there is; we have a case in point:

OREGON. Every cent of the Oregon debt, had it been double what it was, had it been inaugurated in 1866 instead of 1856, would, under the usual rate of the 30th Congress, have been paid. The Oregon war debt grew out of what was known as the "Cyuse war," and every step was properly and legitimately taken by the proper officers, appointed by the United States Government, through the Governor of Oregon. Still, after the war was closed, and the volunteers disbanded, each claimant holding his war scrip, regularly drawn and properly filed by the legally constituted officers, instead of being paid on presentation, a commissioner was appointed by Government to examine into the claim, and over one half of the debt was rejected by Congress, and never has been, nor never will be paid. I propose as an offset, to make a change in the "powers that be" at Washington, (for we never can expect anything from our present rulers but an increased indebtedness) organize a commissioner to inquire into the United States indebtedness which has accumulated since January 1st, 1861; run up a debtor and credit account, between the true, lawful and proper indebtedness of the United States, and the swindlers, and strike a balance sheet, and pay nothing but what we legitimately and honestly owe, and put all our indebtedness (when ascertained) on an equal footing. Let the case be called "The honest swindlers of the United States, vs. United States Swindlers." Some might say that a settlement of the United States indebtedness, on the terms adopted towards Oregon, would not be fair; that the indebtedness is scattered broad-cast throughout the world, and that the Oregon war debt was held exclusively by the citizens of Oregon. So be it, but the case is true, a great many Oregonians are suffering, but mostly by purchase of the war scrip. I know that merchants in Oregon, who bought it up, and obtained large stocks of goods from the East with it. Several thousand dollars was made in this way by the Portland merchants, and a corresponding amount lost by the eastern merchants. I would like to see a balance sheet, between honesty and rascality, just to know how much we do honestly owe, and what we have been swindled out of in the last six years. I am in favor of repudiating all the swindles and paying nothing but what we honestly owe. CMTUX.

Another Victim.

PORTLAND, August 30, 1867.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—If your columns are not already crowded with complimentary notices of the late Hon. S. B. Fargo, may I ask use of a small space, for the further discussion of the merits of so distinguished a character. The enclosed receipt for \$80 will demonstrate to you the amount of my faith; "to be returned immediately on my return to Walla Walla." Must I mourn over fallen greatness, or shall I take the view of that worthy old lady in "Paul Clifford," Mrs. Margery Lobbs, more familiarly called "Peggy Lob," in her admonitions to her young-est, "Leetle Paul," she says: "Mind thy kith-kindest, child, and reverence old age; never steal! specially when any one be in the way. Be modest, Paul, and stick to your situation in life. Read your bible, and talk like a pious 'on. People goes by your words more than by your actions. If you wants what is not your own, try and do, without it, and, if you can not do without it, take it away by insinuation, not bluster; they as swindles does more and risks less than they as robs." Can it be possible that the veritable Paul has turned up in the person of S. B. Fargo? Is it true, that gentleman in whom I placed so much confidence, has turned Paul on me and others? May I not hope that the present cloud, obscuring the fair fame of S. B. F., will soon disappear, that his return will silence all detraction, and prove himself "God's noblest and truest work; an honest man." Shall we not throw over him the mantle of charity, which, like the quality of mercy, "is not strained." It droppeth as the gentle rain from Heaven upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed; it blesseth him that gives, and him that takes." To my fellow sufferer I offer my sincere condolence, and reminding them that, "Man's inhumanity to man, makes countless thousands mourn."

Yours, &c., A. G. BRADDOCK.

Conspiring Against the President.

A few weeks since the telegraph brought the startling intelligence that Ashley and Brooks, of the House of Representatives, had been detected in an attempt to manufacture testimony to be used for the impeachment of the President. This charge was based on the statement of Sanford Conover, a man who figured rather creditably in the assassination trial. At the instigation of Holt, of the War Department, this man Conover deliberately prepared himself at the trial referred to, and for this offence he has been tried and convicted and sentenced to ten years imprisonment. We make this statement to the end that the reader may understand what degree of credence to give to his representations. This man now comes forward and charges that James M. Ashley, of Ohio, approached him through a third party, with the promise that if he would furnish certain testimony, to be used for the impeachment of President Johnson, he would procure his release. This testimony, Conover, in a personal letter to the President, says was to be:

First—That Booth had on several occasions paid you (President Johnson) familiar visits at the Kirkwood. This, it was hoped, I might be able to induce some of the old female servants to testify to. If this could not be done, then it should be proved by some of my friends who happened to be at the house at the time, who knew Booth, &c., and saw the visits.

Secondly—That you correspond with Booth, which should be shown by one or more persons who had taken notes from Booth to you, and your replies (contacts unknown) there to Booth. The witnesses should be persons who would profess to have been intimate with Booth, and that you expected the tragedy to be enacted there, although Atzerodt was not aware of it, to make it appear that you were intended as a victim, and thus distract all suspicion from you of conniving at Lincoln's murder. This also, as was suggested, could be proved by persons who could testify that they had been induced to enter into the conspiracy with Booth and had performed a part in organizing it, &c., which person, it was to be understood, were induced to testify under an assurance from the government that they should not be prosecuted for any part they had taken. The resolution under which Butler's conduct was appointed, it will be understood, provided for the protection of such persons who are furnished with a good excuse for not coming forward before, by offering immunity to all who were connected in the conspiracy, who will now come forward and disclose their knowledge on the subject.

Fourth—That Booth, just before the fourth of March, stated to an intimate friend in New York, whom he had endeavored to enlist in the conspiracy, that he was acting with the knowledge of the Vice-President, and that it had been arranged to kill Mr. Lincoln on the day of the inauguration, which would account for Mr. Johnson's strange conduct on that occasion, which had provoked so much comment in the press; that you expected the tragedy to be enacted there, and had taken several potatoes to compose and nerve you for the event, and that you were not so much intoxicated as excited and nervous. I feel much delicacy in referring to such topics, but I cannot inform you of your enemies' plans and projects without being plain and I am obliged to write in too great haste to be choise in my language.

The evidence thus desired by Ashley, and which was to blast the reputation of President Johnson, Conover undertook to procure, and in return the parties with whom he was conspiring were to secure his (Conover's) release. It happened, however, that the impeachment broke down, and Ashley and Butler, having no further use for their tool, allowed him to pine away in his cell. Thus neglected, Conover wared indignant, and exposed the whole infamous plot. In confirmation of this statement, Conover furnishes a number of letters, written by Ashley, which go very far toward sustaining the charge. Ashley and Butler have not as yet made any defence, but it is presumed that either through themselves or others, they will endeavor to whitewash the whole affair.

A Defense of Poor Lou.

WALLULA, August 31, 1867.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—I notice in your issue of 30th inst., that you give the poor "Lo" fits. This may be all very well. I am no particular friend to that class of our "fellow citizens"—still, I am always ready and willing to give the "devil his due." You mention some stock having been run off the Touchet by the red skins; this, too, may be true, but, from the owner of some stock that was run off the Touchet, I hear a different story. About the first of this month, Johnny Fern lost one sorrel horse and an old mule, from John Manion's place, on the Touchet. There is no doubt about their being stolen, for he has looked the country over and thus far has failed to find them. Who stole them? is the question. Last Wednesday the same man—Johnny Fern—had thirteen head of mules run off from his camp, which is about four miles below Manion's, on the Touchet. The animals were taken about daylight; the herder started on their trail, and before he had gone three miles he met nine of the number on their way back to camp; he pushed on after the other four, and soon came upon their tracks, and the track of a horse he hid them. He followed this on to Dry Creek, between Tom Lee's and Joe Hancock's places; here he came upon the man and the animals; he had driven them into a field and was trying to catch one of the mules, so he would have a fresh animal to ride. Both parties saw each other about the same time, and the thief mounted his jaded steed and left. The man in pursuit not being armed, did not follow the thief, but took the mules back to camp. This mule thief was a white man, and it is my opinion there are more white horse thieves roaming about the Valley than red ones. It almost invariably occurs, that when there is a kind of an Indian scare on, that whites men stand ready to commit all kinds of depredations, and then cry Indians. Indians roaming at large are had enough, I will admit, but my knowledge of them assures me, that I would prefer trusting to them, in many particulars, than to some white men. The Indians about Wallula or Snake river find a stray mule or horse, they bring him into town, and exhibit him. No longer ago than last week, I was enabled, through Indians, to return to the owner, a valuable mare that had gone astray from the Touchet, above Watsburg. The Indians brought her in and parties here knew the animal; I wrote to the parties, and last Sunday she was sent for and taken home. Now, where is the white man that would have done more than these Indians? The facts in the case, about the Indian hostilities in our immediate section of country, is simply this: Designing white men are annoying the Indians more than the Indians are annoying the whites, all for a purpose, and that purpose is to get hold of the "Unsettled Reservation." The encroachments made upon them, causes them to be embittered against the whites, but not to the amount of open war—they have more sense than that. The same bitterness exists with the Nez Percés, on account of the shameful treatment of the United States, in the non-fulfillment of their promises and solemn treaties. CMTUX.

Proceedings of County Commissioners.

Board of County Commissioners of Walla Walla County, W. T., met in extra session September 2, 1867. Present—S. M. Wait, A. H. Reynolds, and W. T. Barnes, Commissioners; A. Seitel, Sheriff, and J. H. Blewett, Clerk.

Bill of Walla Walla City, for repairs on Mill Creek bridge, rejected.

Report and bill of James Stanfield, Supervisor of Road District No. 6; referred to him for explanation.

A petition for a change in the location of the Boise road, near J. W. Atchison's and Alex. Cameron's, read, and M. B. Ward, J. S. Dewar, and Jesse Drumbheller, appointed viewers; review ordered, September 14th, 1867.

Road up Dry Creek.—Whereas, the viewers appointed at the last regular term, to view said road, failed to make the review at the time appointed, it is ordered that the same be made on the 14th day of September next.

Bills amounting to \$627 94 allowed, and Auditor directed to issue warrants for the same. Board adjourned till to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

Tuesday, Sep. 3, 1867.—Board met pursuant to adjournment. Officers present, same as yesterday.

Report of O. P. Lacy, Esq., showing the amount of fines collected by him read and placed on file.

Report and bill of J. E. Silcott, Supervisor of Road District No. 9, allowed, and Auditor directed to turn the delinquent tax lists of 1865 and 1866, of said district, over to J. Pettijohn, Supervisor, for collection.

Ordered that the funds paid in by J. E. Silcott, be placed in the County Treasurer's road fund.

Ordered that the following named persons be, and they are hereby selected to serve as Grand and Petit Jurors, at the October term of the District Court, First Judicial District, Washington Territory.

Grand Jurors.—J. F. Abbott, Frank Shelton, Joel Hargrove, G. W. Roberts, D. M. Jesse, W. P. Bruce, M. B. Ward, J. Pettijohn, C. R. Hanford, E. Fix, B. C. Stevens, A. A. Blanchard, Wm. Kohlhauff, Wm. McCool, W. S. Gilliam, E. Ping.

Petit Jurors.—Frank Payne, C. Meyer, H. Howard, D. K. Pearce, M. Leidy, Charles Actor, W. Phillips, N. Aldrich, N. Brown, Samuel Kees, J. Bauer, O. C. Gallaber, M. Ellis, T. G. Lee, Thomas Walters, Joseph Whitaker, J. M. Dewar, Wm. Fudge, H. P. Steen, P. Cox, Wm. Walter, Wm. McKinney, R. G. Newland, John Mackin.

Cronley & Silcott's Ferry.—Ordered that the license of said ferry for the ensuing year be fixed at \$100.

Bills amounting to \$612 63 allowed, and Auditor directed to issue warrants for the same. Board adjourned till to-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock.

Wednesday, September 4, 1867.—Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present—S. M. Wait, A. H. Reynolds, W. T. Barnes, Commissioners, and J. H. Blewett, Clerk.

Indians.—Whereas, many vagrant Indians are infesting the town and country, drinking, carousing and otherwise disturbing the peace and quiet of the community, it is ordered that the agents of the several Indian tribes be, and they are hereby notified, that unless the Indians belonging to their several tribes are kept in their proper places, on their reservations, they will be attended to by the proper authorities, if the people who are already provoked beyond endurance, do not in the meantime take the matter into their own hands. It is further ordered that this order be published in the Walla Walla Statesman, and that the County Auditor be instructed to furnish the Indian Agents of Colville, Lapwai and Umatilla, with a copy of the same.

Liquor Licenses.—Ordered that from and after the 4th day of November next, all persons desiring to sell spirituous liquors in less quantities than one gallon, will be required to comply with the law, regulating the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors. Persons now engaged in the retail liquor business, whose licenses expire prior to the 4th day of November next, can have the same renewed to said date, by paying the County Treasurer the pro rata of their former license, for the time to elapse till the time aforesaid.

Office of County Treasurer.—Ordered that the Prosecuting Attorney be, and he is hereby directed to institute suit against James McAniff, late Treasurer of Walla Walla County, Washington Territory, to compel him to turn over the books and funds now held by him, belonging to the office of County Treasurer, to his successor, J. D. Cook.

Bills amounting to \$1,066 61 allowed, and Auditor directed to issue warrants for the same. On motion the Board adjourned.

S. M. WAIT, Chairman.

J. H. BLEWETT, Clerk.

GRAVEL RANGE.—This prospective mining district is situated north of Lost Horse, on the main range. A party of thirty men, including a number of "forty-niners," are at work bringing in a ditch several miles long, partly for the purpose of working a number of rich swags which have been discovered and staked off in that vicinity. The ditch will be completed within the next two weeks. The main object in bringing in this water is to prospect for hill diggings, which, as yet, have never been discovered in this Territory. The Californians are confident that hill diggings will yet be struck in Montana, and are of the opinion that they are now on the right track. If this experiment should prove a success, it will create a new era in our mining operations, and will prove a source of wealth to the Territory for many years to come.—Helena Herald.

BIG PAY AT BLUE CLOUD.—This gulch, which was hardly known by name, until about two months ago, is turning out to be very rich, and the camp is in a very flourishing condition. We have before published some very good accounts from there, but the more the claims are being opened, the greater are the results. On last Tuesday, \$110 were washed out from one pan of dirt taken from claim No. 12 above discovery; and from a run of six hours, on the same claim, a clean up of \$950 was made.—Helena Herald.

GRAPES IN THE MISSOURI BOTTOM.—We hear that the crops in the Missouri Bottom are doing very well this season, and farmers are confident of a good crop. Nearly three times the amount of grain and potatoes were put in this spring, more than last. The grasshoppers have not injured the wheat much, but had destroyed about one-third of the barley and oats. The hay is not near so abundant as last season.—Helena Herald.

EASTERN NEWS.

From the Portland Herald we clip the following items of Eastern news, received per telegraph:

REMOVAL OF SHERIDAN. Washington, August 28.—Grant issued an official order to-day in compliance with the President's instructions, assigning Hancock to the command of the Fifth District, and directing Sheridan temporarily to turn over the command to General Griffith and proceed directly to Fort Leavenworth to relieve General Hancock. The order contains no instructions limiting Hancock's authority.

To-day's Intelligencer feels authorized to deny the reports of any personal differences between Grant and the President. But the Associated Press reporter says that that paper is not correct in announcing in the same connection that whatever may be their respective views in matters of detail, there is no conflict between them, as to the prerogative of each. On the contrary it is known that there is a very decided difference regarding legal questions affecting their respective powers and duties under the Reconstruction acts.

The New York Post's special says after a careful investigation among Grant's friends, it is generally agreed that his authority is confined merely to the approval or disapproval of the acts of District Commanders in removing delinquent officers. This is regarded as a great omission by Congress.

GENERAL GRANT PROTESTS. On receiving the order from the President, directing the removal of Sheridan, General Grant entered a protest against the action of the President, but subsequently withdrew it, satisfied that he had misapprehended the powers conferred on him by law.

SECRETARY SEWARD. New York, August 30.—The Tribune's special says the friends of Seward say he will not leave the Cabinet. Negotiations with Great Britain regarding the settlement of the Alabama claims are progressing satisfactorily. Also negotiations are progressing for the acquisition of other Territory. It is believed Seward is the only man who can successfully complete them and those reasons outweigh the temporary political considerations, therefore Seward still remains.

TENNESSEE. The Tribune's Nashville special says that exciting reports are received from various portions of Middle Tennessee of the deplorable condition of affairs, indicating a reign of terror. In some localities the militia have been called for.

REVOLUTION IN HAITI. New York, August 29.—Advice from Hayti state that another revolution is considered imminent. Advice from the English, consul at Cape Haytien report fighting actually commenced at Port au Prince, which is besieged.

REGISTRATION IN VIRGINIA. Richmond, August 29.—The returns from all but ten counties show that the whites registered are 110,000; blacks, 90,000. Four of the remaining counties will give large white majorities.

FROM THE SOUTH PASS MINES.—A telegraphic dispatch, a short time since, announced the attack of the Indians on the miners at the South Pass mines, or those we have previously called the Green River mines, and the killing of Tony Scholl, Taylor and Lawrence. The Salt Lake Vedette gives the following particulars of the killing of Scholl, and notices of the mines: Fred Fetterling arrived yesterday afternoon from the mines, and as he was one of Scholl's party, his account of the attack by Indians, and the killing of Scholl may be considered reliable. They arrived at the mines on Sunday the 21st ult, in the afternoon, and on Monday went out prospecting. Scholl struck a ledge of rich quartz, and prepared at once to sink down on it. While at work, about noon on the 22d, and when his partners were off some four hundred yards, he was set upon by a party of Indians and shot through the head, just back of the ears. After this, fourteen arrows were shot into his back, his throat cut, his body mangled in a horrible manner, and his scalp taken. Three men are known to have been killed and scalped there, and three others still missing, and unaccounted for. So far as we are able to learn, the miners who went out there are satisfied that the mines are rich. It is rumored that some prospectors, who ventured over the divide of the Wind River valley, in search of lost animals a day or two before the attack, came suddenly upon a large band of fine horses and mules, about 2,000 in number, when they suddenly took the back track. The Indians won't hold that valley much longer. The miners are bound to go in there and stay, if they want to; and they will do it, too.

A DEAD TOO SHARP.—On Wednesday evening, Messrs. J. J. Dooley and C. H. Smith, the U. S. Internal Revenue officers of the district, took possession of the large liquor cellar of John C. Clary, of the Miner's Saloon of this city. It appears that Mr. Clary went before the Board of Equalization on that day, and made application to have his assessment as made by Assessor and Collector Frank B. Britten officially reduced to \$1,300. To convince the Board that this reduction ought to be made, Clary made statement, on oath, that while he had stored in his cellar good qualities of wines and liquors, he manufactured himself a good deal of the stuff which he sold as liquor at the bar, and that this stuff did not cost him above one dollar a gallon. He further stated that when gentlemen drank at his bar he gave them the good liquor, but to the Irish who came to drink he dealt out the manufactured stuff. As Mr. Clary, in giving his sworn return to the U. S. Internal Revenue Assessor, had not included the manufactory of liquors, the officers of that department, on learning what Clary had sworn to before the Board of Equalization, at once proceeded to apply the law to his peculiar case. They first seized the liquor cellar, and subsequently admitted Clary to bonds in the sum of nearly four thousand dollars, to answer the complaint they have entered against him before the next term of the U. S. Court for the Territory, in this District. The act of Clary, in involving himself to the (probable) tune of thousands of dollars, in order to get relief from the payment to the county of thirty or forty dollars taxes, is one of the character which should teach men how to look before they leap.—Idaho World.

HIDDEN SPARKS OF VIRTUE.—There are few cases in which we have ground to conclude that all goodness is lost. At the bottom of the character there may lie some sparks of piety and virtue, suppressed; but not extinguished; which, kept alive by the breath of heaven, and gathering strength in secret from reflection, may, on the first favorable opening which is afforded them, be ready to break forth with splendor and force.

DIED.—Henry Powell, the driver who was shot in a quarrel over a game of poker on the Overland road a few days ago, by another driver named Ad. Hamilton, died in Boise City last Monday night. A post mortem examination discovered a slug and three buck shot in his breast bone, which caused his death.—Idaho World.

THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA has been asked to appoint a day of thanksgiving for the abundant wheat crop. Within the corporate limits of the city of Athens 1000 acres were in wheat.

Walla Walla Domestic Market.

FRIDAY, September 6, 1867.

Table with market prices for various commodities including wheat, flour, and other goods.

A COLORED man named Miller, keeper of a restaurant on Clore street, was arrested by Deputy U. S. Marshal Fetherston, late Tuesday night, charged with immorality, familiarity with, or attempt to commit a rape upon two little girls—one the daughter of a widow lady, and the other of a neighbor, both residing on Clore street. The circumstances of the case are not sufficiently known to us to form an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. One thing, however, we have to say: if this man is guilty of the crime charged, the majesty of the law will only be upheld by a speedy trial and prompt punishment of the offender. The accused is in jail, to await trial.—Helena Herald.

BLUE CLOUD GULCH.—Every day brings better news from this rich gulch. Everybody who owns a claim is opening, or having it opened, and ground is held at a high figure. On claim No. 11, they have struck on the streak, where, in the next claim, they are taking out such big pay. One great drawback is the scarcity of water.—The reservoir holding only sufficient to run three hours a day. We have not heard whether any ditch is being brought in, or whether water can be had from any other source than from which it is now obtained. However, in the spring there will be abundance of water for several months, which will allow the lucky owners of claims to take out a goodly "stake."—Helena Herald.

NEW DIGGINGS NEAR DIAMOND.—New diggings have recently been struck a few miles below Diamond City, in the swags leading into El Dorado Bar. Hoover & Ratz, are the owners of the best claim open. Last week they run with four men two days, ten hours a day, and cleaned up the nice little sum of \$146. The pay streak is all the way from six inches to six feet thick. All this ground has been prospected before, but for some reason the prospectors did not deem it worth while to open the ground. The large ditch now being brought into El Dorado Bar will supply these swags with abundance of water, which is very scarce at present.—Helena Herald.

ORO FINO.—Mr. Gore, Superintendent of the Oro Fino, informs us that they have just cleaned up, after crushing eighty tons of ore, amounting in the aggregate to a trifling ore \$13,300, or about \$160 per ton. Mr. Gore also informs us that they are enlarging shafts, sinking deeper and getting things in shape so that they can employ many more hands. They will then run more levels and stopes out. They will soon take out enough ore to run another mill, and perhaps two more. It will be a great improvement to our camp when two or three mills are turning out bullion from the Oro Fino Mine, as they certainly will be in a few weeks at least.—Owyhee Avalanche.

TOW WHISKY.—The shaft on this ledge is now down thirty-seven feet, at the bottom of which the ore has increased in quantity and quality being considerably richer than that which yielded nearly \$500 per ton a couple of weeks ago. The earnings are three and one-half feet apart, and according to the indications now the boys will have a ledge at least three feet wide of richly paying ore by sinking a few feet farther. At present the enterprising owners are running a tunnel on the ledge, which will tap the south side of the shaft at the bottom. Three days ago they had only about seven feet to run to connect with the shaft.—Owyhee Avalanche.

MINING ACCIDENT.—Mr. Hemmaway, one of the owners in the Whisky Mine, was seriously injured last week while working in the tunnel. A blast exploded prematurely, occasioned by a spark produced by using an iron tamping rod. The charge exploded in his face, also, severely burning both of his hands. At first it was feared that his eyesight was entirely destroyed, but now he is able to see with one eye and will probably regain the sight of the other.—Owyhee Avalanche.

WELLS, FARGO & Co., during the present month up to date, have shipped below, by the Railroad Stage Line, \$111,504 in gold and silver bullion, all of which was produced in Owyhee; besides this, private individuals have carried away large sums; also, a considerable amount remains among our business men. This is but a "drop in the bucket" of the amount that will be produced here when the mines are properly worked.—Owyhee Avalanche.

NOTICE. ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned not to trust my wife, MARY ANN GLIME, on any account, as I will not be responsible for any of her actions, or any debts contracted by her after the date of this notice. GEORGE GLIME. Walla Walla, Sept. 5, 1867. 38-1m

Sheriff's Sale. COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of W. T., and do directed in favor of William Metzger, and against S. W. BARBOCK, directing me to sell certain real property on a foreclosure of a mortgage, I have caused the same to be sold to the highest bidder, for lawful money of the United States, on MONDAY, the 7th day of October, 1867, the following described real property, to wit: ONE FIFTH OR BALD OF LAND, situate, lying and being in the County of Walla Walla, W. T., and known as the east half of the east half of the north-east quarter of the section twenty-eight, and the west half of the north-west quarter of section twenty-two, in township seven, north of range thirty-six east, containing one hundred and twenty acres (120) together with all the appurtenances thereto belonging. Sale to take place on the premises, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m. of the day of the date hereof. Sheriff of Walla Walla County, W. T.

