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L. A. MULLAN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW WALLA WALLA, W. T. SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN TO the collection of delinquent debts, and the securing of mortgages, and the making of legal documents. Oregon and Washington Indian War Claims, Bounties and other claims collected from the United States promptly. 25-45

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 BICK STORE. Walla Walla, W. T. 12-15

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. Fees, Fines, and Penalties, belonging to H. PARKER, are now in my possession, and those having 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. 28-47

J. H. BLEWETT, County Auditor of Walla Walla Co., W. T. WILL write Deeds, Mortgages, Power of Attorney, etc., 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. June 20, 1868. 28-47

W. P. HORTON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Will attend to the collection of delinquent debts, acknowledgment of deeds, powers of Attorney, transfers of real or personal property, etc. Office on Main street, directly opposite the Post Office. 38-47

JOE. HELMUTH, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in LAGER BEER AND ALE. WALLA WALLA, Washington Territory. 42-44

UNDERTAKER. Hearse Free of Charge! PLACE OF BUSINESS, corner of First and Alder streets, Walla Walla. JOHN PICARD. 14-47

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 his intention to furnish the finest table ever set in the town. 28-47

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. 14-47

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. 40-17

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. 20-47

DR. J. H. DAY, DEALER IN Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals AND FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES, FINE WINES AND BRANDIES, FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES, BRUSHES AND PERFUMERIES, OF THE LATEST STYLES & FINEST QUALITY, Materials for Self-Rising Flour, Everything kept in a first class drug store.

DRUGS, EXTRACTS, ESSENTIAL OILS, HERBS, &c., AND AN ASSORTMENT OF ALL POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES, ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS, COLORS, &c.

DR. J. S. CRAIG having taken charge of the Store, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public. PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS Carefully compounded, and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality. 28-47

ASSAY OFFICE. Gold Dust and Ores, Assayed Correctly and RETURNS MADE IN 6 HOURS. Opposite Oriental Hotel, Walla Walla.

Undertaking. At Greatly Reduced Prices. My HEARSE, WILL be used in connection with the business from this date, both in this City and in the country. FREE OF CHARGE.

COFFIN TRIMMINGS KEPT FOR SALE. Place of business at My Wagon and Carriage Shop, lower end of Main Street, Walla Walla. 11-47 CAL. WINEBERRY

PIONEER DENTIST, ESTABLISHED, : : : : 1861

DR. CHARLES HERZOG, DENTIST. OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND Third Streets, Walla Walla. CONSULTATION FREE. CHARGES MODERATE June 7th, 1867. 25-47

DR. J. P. DOAN, OFFICE ONE DOOR EAST OF THE ORIENTAL Hotel, wishes to inform the good people of Walla Walla that he has obtained a genuine and most complete in its construction, and the most efficient and perfect in its operation, as also the most effectual to cure disease, and by these means disease can be more readily controlled. Dyspepsia and Constipation, with their hundred complications in Debility, Nervousness and Consumption, are compelled to yield to this active vitalization, and to our grateful recognition appear again the freshness, the vigor and the beauty of health. 19-3m

Tom. Tierney's LIVERY AND FEED STABLE. MAIN Street, opposite W. F. & Co.'s Express Office, Walla Walla. Good Stabling and plenty of Feed for animals. Also, Buggies, and Saddle Horses For Hire, upon the most reasonable terms. 42ly Sept. 29, 1865.

JOB PRINTING. HAND-BILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, &c., neatly Printed at the STATESMAN'S OFFICE.

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 bear me! Come with your eyes, lest mine eyes should be blighted, And glimmer pale—O! these eyes could have lighted.

Come with me, angel! I see my heart is before A votary, bending its knees to adore you, [You, kneeling, beseeching, that you will but take it, In love to your breast, that despair may not break it!

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, unfolded, 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 sensible,' 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 their 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 this 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 not three inches high. The liquid used is a saturated solution of common salt. With ten couples, constructed as above, acidula 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 no 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 assures 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 overrule 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 by 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 such 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 and evasive answer 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 Congressman's constituents admit his intoxication, it is not probable that Mr. Wilson would think it worth while to shuffle.

Mr. Grant, as President, should show himself Mr. Dodge's felicitous language fully capable of filling Andrew Johnson's place, drunkenness and all; or when Gen. Grant is thrown aside, because he has been President, or it 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 sage law of timid self-preservation which checked his admirers when he carried him self into the know nothing party to save 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 eye, 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.'

COYS.—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, teats 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 inconceivably 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, and accommodates between four and five hundred lepers with their children, born in the asylum. All persons recognized or declared by the authorities to be lepers are sent to these asylums, of which there are three in the neighborhood of Canton. Neither husband, wife, nor child are allowed to accompany the leper to the asylum; but they are allowed to choose conjugal mates from the inmates of the same. The children born from these unions remain in the village. I saw of them a great number, varying from the age of infancy to twenty-five years, and in fact, judging from the great number of sound people in the establishment, the offspring would seem as numerous as the legitimate occupants of the place. Only one leper admitted that he was the son of another leper then in the place. As a rule, they try to conceal their descent from diseased parents. The village itself forms a rectangle, surrounded by a brick wall twelve feet high, with a gate which is closed every night. The following description may give an idea of its inner arrangement: A street a foot fourteen feet wide (wider than any street in Canton) leads from the gate straight up to the temple or joss house. From this street branch out at right angles on each side about fourteen narrow lanes, three feet and a half wide, each two separated by one single low building, partitioned again by a wall along its whole length, and cross ways by twelve to fourteen cross-walls, so as to form twenty-four narrow apartments. In these small holes the whole mass of population is stowed away every night. Of course I cannot speak favorably of its cleanliness—quite the reverse.

'During the day the gates are open and the lepers roam about at liberty, to beg through the streets of Canton. They receive, besides, a small daily allowance from the Government and the monopoly of trade of ope-rope making, by which they earn something in addition. The lepers leave the village, knowing the names of their friends, and their friends enter as freely to visit them, circumstances which go far to demonstrate the popular opinion that the contagion is not volatile or diffusible, or that it requires prolonged actual contact to communicate itself from one person to another. We had taken the precautionary measure to send a message to the village on the previous day that we were coming to distribute alms among them. In consequence of this, the greater portion of the lepers remained at home that day, and I had a fine opportunity of examining a great number. As a result of this investigation of cases, Dr. Hillebrand satisfies himself that there is in Chinese leprosy three distinct varieties—the tubercular form, the erysipelous, and the simply paretic or paralytic. The latter form is often accompanied with inveterate proisias. He had frequently seen this type of the disease in the Hawaiian Islands, but he had not previously recognized it as leprosy.'

APPALY WITH LOSS OF LIFE.—Last week we mentioned a "disgraceful assault," for which a Mr. Hamilton was fined \$30 for an assault upon Mrs. Hopkins. They had been partners, and, upon returning home after the trial, the former commenced breathing threatenings against Mrs. Hopkins and her friends, and proved the same to her friends, who remained in his death. The circumstances of the affair, as we have learned there, are as follows: Hamilton had become very abusive at the house, applying to Mrs. Hopkins all the vile epithets he was master of, and said he would not be imposed on by her or any of her "pimping crew." A young man named McAllister, who was engaged to be married to Mrs. Hopkins' daughter, took it up. It is not known who was the assailant, but a long scuffle ensued, during which Hamilton struck McAllister across the face with a heavy bottle, and afterwards, as they were clinched, Hamilton stabbed in the eye, the blade running upwards and penetrating some two and a half inches into the brain. Hamilton immediately became unconscious, and died shortly after. McAllister escaped, but not without being severely injured, though our sheriff went in pursuit as far as Helena, where he formerly lived. The wound, from its appearance, was made with the blade of a common jack knife, and a chance thrust, in such a manner, must have proved the fatal one to the most vital part of the body. The parties have resided in this county but a short time, Mrs. Hopkins having lived for the last three years in Helena. A few weeks ago, she and Hamilton purchased the Warm Spring ranch, five miles above Gold Creek, which was the scene of the late tragedy, as was evinced by the assault and battery trial last week. McAllister is said to have been a young man who has hitherto borne a good character.—Deer Lodge Independent.

SLANDER assumes manifold forms, but the latest and most novel is that of a young man who alleges that in 1864 he secretly married a young school teacher, and went to the war. Not entering into active service, he was soon discharged and returned, when he took board with the relatives of the young lady. Still the marriage was kept secret, and in the course of two or three years the wife took a dislike to the husband and refused to recognize him. The affair caused some sensation, and the lady was discharged from her place in the school. Now she denies the marriage, repudiates the one dotting lord, and commences a suit for slander!

SOME fathers, careful and cautious almost to a fault in breeding and training colts and steers, suffer, eye allow their sons and daughters to grow up as they list, strange as it may seem!

The Three Brides.

'I am no story-teller, sir; I deal in facts, not fiction. Yes, yes, I could chronicle some strange events. But of all I know, there is none stranger than the melancholy history of three brides.

'Many years ago there lived an old man and his son, who cultivated the few acres of miserable land which belonged to them.

'The father was a well-taught man, deeply versed in the mysteries of science, and as he could tell the name of every flower that blossomed in the wood and grew in the garden, and used to sit up late at night at his books, or reading the tragic story of the starry heavens, many thought he was crazed or demented, and would have been the ignorant ever since the enlightenment. A few there were, and among others were the minister and lawyer, and physician, willing to afford him countenance, but they soon dropped his acquaintance, for they found the old man morose and reserved, and moreover their vanity was wounded by discovering the extent of his knowledge. To the minister, he would quote the fathers and the scriptures in the original tongue, and showed himself well armed with the weapons of political controversy. He astonished the lawyer with his profound acquaintance with jurisprudence, and the physician was surprised at the extent of his medical knowledge. So they all deserted him; and the minister—for the old man differed from him in some trifling points of doctrine—spoke very slightly of him; and by and by all looked upon the self-educated farmer with eyes of aversion. But he cared not for that, for he derived consolation from a loftier source, and in untracked paths of science found a pleasure as in the pathless woods. He instructed his son in all his lore—the languages, literature, history and science unfolded, one by one, to the enthusiastic son of the solitary. Years rolled away, and the old man died. He died when a storm covered the face of nature, when the wind howled around his shattered dwelling, and the lightnings played above the roof; and though he went to heaven in faith and purity, the vulgar thought and said the Evil One had claimed his own in the thunder and commotion of the elements. He was a good man, you for the grief of the son at his bereavement. He was for a time a little distracted. He thought to bury his grief in his thirst for fame. After his thirst was gratified, he began to yearn for the companionship of the other sex, to share the laurels he had won, and to whisper consolation in his ear in moments of despondency, and to supply the void which the death of his father had occasioned. He would picture to himself the felicity of a refined, intellectual and beautiful woman, and so had he chosen for his motto, 'what has become of me may be done,' he did not despair of success.

'In this village lived three sisters, all beautiful and accomplished. Their names were Mary, Adelaide and Madeline. I can never forget the beauty of these young girls. Mary was the youngest, and a fairer-haired, more laughing creature never danced upon a green sward in a few years old, was dark and pensive; but of the three, Madeline, the eldest, possessed the most refined and intellectual ability. Their interest somewhat above the ordinary, and the visits of the hero of my story. When he found an affection springing up between Mary and the poet, he did not withhold his consent, but in moments of despondency, and to supply the void which the death of his father had occasioned. He would picture to himself the felicity of a refined, intellectual and beautiful woman, and so had he chosen for his motto, 'what has become of me may be done,' he did not despair of success.

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'Days and months rolled on, and the only solace of the bereaved was to sit with the family of the deceased and talk of the lost one. At length, to Adelaide he offered his widowed heart. She came to his home like the dove, bearing the olive branch of peace and consolation, but their bridal was not one of revelry and mirth, for a sad recollection brooded over the hour. Yet they lived happily; the husband smiled, and with a new spring, the roses again bloomed in their garden. When the roses withered and the leaf fell in the mellow of the summer, Adelaide, too, sickened and died, like her younger sister, in the arms of her husband and of Madeline.

'Perhaps you may think it strange that the wretched in home as a paradise. But death came to Eden. Mary fell suddenly sick, and after a few hours illness, died in the arms of her husband. This was the student's second affliction.

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To City Subscribers. On and after this date, the STATESMAN will be served to city subscribers at 50 cents a month, payable to the carrier.

SMALL DOSES.—The Emperor and Empress of France are said to be converts to the homeopathic system.

A contemporary sneering at the stupidity of a brother editor says: "The best thing he has got off this week is a dirty shirt."

CALIFORNIA pays \$616,612 59 more internal revenue than the three New England States of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

FORNEY says that hereafter respectable radicals cannot affiliate with Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Ross, Trumbull, Van Winkle and Henderson.

BESS are being offered in San Francisco, that if Pendleton is nominated he will beat Grant by a larger vote than the one that elected Buchanan.

THE Adjutant General of California, has issued an order forbidding the use of the State artillery for party purposes. In years gone by the rads were in the habit of using the State's powder and guns in firing salutes over 'Joll' victories.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.—A few years since the English government guaranteed the interest on \$440,000,000, for the construction of 4,000 miles of railroad in India. The system has worked so well that last year several of the companies exceeded the five per cent. of guaranteed interest, and were able to declare surplus dividends.

IMPORTED OFFICIALS.—Under the reconstruction act, Florida comes into the Union with a Governor from Wisconsin, a Congressman from Pennsylvania, and United States Senators from the Eastern and Western States. These men went to Florida in the capacity of "hangers-on" around the army and were forced upon the people by bayonets.

SENATOR WILLIAMS writes that he will return to Oregon in time to take part in the Presidential canvass. If "Old Flax Brake" takes the stump for the radicals, Oregon is sure for 2,000 democratic majority. The intense selfishness and meanness of Williams will drive liberal-minded men from any party with which he affiliates. Let the Senator take the stump and the democracy can rest on their oars.

NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD.—A statement published by the Directors of the North Pacific Railroad Company, estimates that it will require ten years to complete the construction of the road. The government subsidy asked for the whole line foots up a trifle over \$64,000,000. Estimated yearly income when completed, \$12,000,000. A sum amply sufficient to meet interest on bonds and leave a surplus for dividends.

THE TELEGRAPH.—It is proper that our readers should understand that the telegraph lags for the reason that the towns on the lower river refuse to aid the enterprise. Our own subscriptions have been quite liberal, and had the towns below done anywhere near as well we should have had the telegraph before the season closed. As it is, the whole matter is indefinitely postponed, and Walla Walla must remain secluded from the outer world until such time as Portland capitalists may see fit to unloose their purse strings.

EQUALITY.—Thad. Stevens and men of his ilk are forever harping about the equality of all men before the law, and yet he and his party originated and uphold the system which imposes all the burdens of taxation upon the poor man and permits the rich bondholder to go scot free. This is what we call equality with a vengeance, and is carrying out the principle of making the rich richer and the poor poorer. With the Presidential election this policy will be reversed, and the Government will be administered on the basis of "equal and exact justice to all men."

SPECULATION.—Many of the outstanding Government bonds were bought up by speculators at the rate of 35 cents. These bonds have now paid interest at the rate of 7 per cent. for the last six years. Any one who will make the calculation will see that at this rate the holders have already been paid the amount of their original investment and seven dollars on the hundred over. Reader, ponder this statement of facts, and then think of the hypocrisy of the casting radicals who turn up their eyes in holy horror at the bare proposition to pay the bonds in the currency of the country!

INCOME TAX.—An eminent member of the New York bar, has lately published in the daily press of that city, a very searching and able examination of the Income Tax, in which the ground is taken that the tax is expressly forbidden by that clause of the Federal Constitution which says that "No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the enumeration hereinafter directed to be taken." This enumeration refers to the previous provision, that "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective members."

National Banks.

Since the advent of the radical party to power the finances of the country have been managed in the interest of capitalists. Discussing this question, an exchange pertinent asks: Why were national banks created? If paper is to be made into money by simply printing it with ink of different colors, why is not the printing done by the government and the profits appropriated to lighten the burden of taxation which is crushing the people to death? Are national bank notes more acceptable to the people? Are they more secure? Are they less liable to fluctuation in value? Is the promise to pay in greenbacks better than greenbacks themselves? No one can hesitate in answering these questions, for all must see at a glance that however great the difference may be between greenbacks and gold, there is an equal difference between them and national bank notes. Then why were these banks created, and for whose benefit are they kept up? There must be profit in them, or capitalists would not have been so anxious to get into them. The profit comes from the pockets of the poor and fills the coffers of the rich, and the act of creating the national bank system was of a part with all mongrel legislation, which has universally tended to depress the poor and to elevate the rich. One of the objects accomplished by these national banks is most manifest, and if the people like it they ought to support the party which devised the system. It forms a large and powerful oligarchy which will support unto death the party which supports them, and furnishes a channel through which untold sums of money may be used to carry elections. One of the principal objects of all the acts of the mongrel party has been to perpetuate itself in power, and this object is never lost sight of, no matter what may be the result upon the interests of the country. Thus, all the "reconstructed measures," which have kept the Union severed, divided the people more widely, cost thousands of millions of dollars, and now threaten the whole country with civil war and ruin, were devised for the sole purpose of perpetuating the power of the radical party. Without them, the Union would have been perfect long ago, the country in a condition of perfect peace and prosperity, and the public debt growing less, instead of increasing every day. Yet all the interests of the country have been sacrificed, the Union kept dismembered and the ruin of the whole country almost brought about in order that the negro may be a voter and support the radical party. In fact, we know of no measure of this party which has not had in view as the prime object the perpetuation of its own power. Everything else is made to subserve this purpose, whatever loss the country may suffer, or whatever may be the burden upon the people. The act creating the national bank system is no exception to this rule. It is, in fact, a thorough illustration of it. Millions upon millions of dollars are lost to the government and gained by rich capitalists, without the slightest benefit to those from whose pockets the money is taken, and the real object is to give power to the mongrel party. If the people are so blinded by prejudice or fanaticism that they are willing to be made the victims of such outrages upon them, let them continue to support the party which makes distinctions between rich and poor, and separates its own interests from the interests of the country.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.—The National Convention will convene at New York, to-morrow, for the purpose of nominating democratic candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Who will take the place at the head of the ticket, it were useless at this time to conjecture. Our own preference is for George H. Pendleton over all others, and such we believe is the feeling of the democracy throughout the country. It was our fortune, a few years since, to meet the distinguished Ohio statesman on the floors of Congress, and all who were then there will testify that in point of ability, and all the requirements that go to constitute statesmanship, he towered high above all his competitors in the House of Representatives. When he rose to speak the noisy Babush band, and when the inexorable hammer of the Speaker announced that his hour was up, shouts from radicals as well as democrats came up from all parts of the House, "Leave to go on!" "Leave to go on!" and the eloquent champion of democracy was permitted to finish his argument. This was a compliment which was not paid any other member on the democratic side of the House, and served to show the high regard in which Mr. Pendleton was held by the popular branch of the National Legislature. The character and influence he then sustained has continued to grow, until now it is fair to say that he is the foremost man in the nation. In the present condition of public affairs, it is conceded on all hands that we require a statesman, one who thoroughly understands the duties of the position, and from his high character and lofty attainments will lift up the Presidential office from the mire in which it has been dragged for the past eight years. Placed in the Presidential office, George H. Pendleton would be a credit to the nation and the pride of his countrymen. Whether the great statesman of the West is destined for this high honor, the doings of to-morrow's convention will determine.

MATTERS DOWN SOUTH.—A gentleman of this county is in receipt of a letter from a sister of his, written from near Jackson, Mississippi, in which the writer, speaking of the condition of affairs in that State, says: "This is a down-trodden, broken up country. Almost every one wants to emigrate. The negroes will not work; many squat around and live by stealing. No planter can raise any meat worth talking about. Your hen house is broken into, and not a chicken left to tell when day is approaching. There is not much comfort here any more; everybody wants to get away from negrodom. This county is growing up in briars and bushes; panthers and wolves have been seen in the county this year. The negroes flock to town, huddle together and die. Almost every one who has hired freedmen have been broken up by them; the men who were wealthy a short time since are taking the bankrupt law and there is but little money in the country." And these negroes are the kind of people in whose hands the government of the Southern States is placed by radicals, and whom Mr. Sumner and his party hope soon to welcome to seats in Congress.

COLVILLE ITEMS.—Mr. Chas. Frush furnishes the following Colville items: The people of the Valley have cut a good trail through the newly discovered mines on the head waters of the Pen d'Oreille, and parties wishing to visit the mines will find this much the best road to travel. The steamer "40" is tied up, and Capt. White and his crew have gone to mining at Big Bend. They are at work on Current creek and intend to sink a shaft to the bed-rock, when they will be able to ascertain the richness of the mines. Several parties have previously started in to sink shafts, but have always abandoned their work before reaching the bed-rock. The mill of F. B. COVIL is now turning out an excellent quality of flour—said to be equal to "Standard Mills." Produce in the Colville market runs very low—flour, \$8 per bu.; oats 25 cents per bushel, and other articles of domestic produce at equally low rates. The military post is still occupied by one company of troops, who comprise about the only consumers in the Valley. Should the new mines realize expectations the Colville people anticipate better times.

STUCK BY LIGHTNING.—Mr. May, who came in from Blackfoot yesterday, informs us that Jack Reynolds, keeper of the Green Horn station, while driving on the road from Cottonwood, about a mile and a half this side of the toll gate, had three of his horses struck dead by lightning. He escaped uninjured, and the wagon was untouched. The horses after death bore no discernible marks, and the only peculiarity observed was that they all fell with their feet one way. The driver returned to the toll gate with his remaining horse, looking considerably frightened and bewildered, evidently thankful for his wonderful escape; for both his wheels and one of the lead horses were killed while he held the lines in his hand. The wagon was empty, as Reynolds was returning from Dee Lodge whether he had taken a load of pilgrims.—Helena Gazette.

CHICAGO expects two millions of population in twenty years. New York has 179 miles of horse railroad.

Notes of Travel Through Walla Walla Valley.

EDITOR STATESMAN.—At the request of many friends, I offer you hastily penned notes on the resources of Walla Walla Valley. I have spent about a month's time in travelling over the country, and have visited the different localities adjoining your city, and also Dry Creek and the noted Touchet, following the latter stream from Waiilatpu to the residence of Mr. Paige, near the mountains. And here I must confess that previously I had a very inadequate idea of the resources of your country. The growing crops in many places exceed anything I had ever beheld, and at once attest the superiority of the soil for agricultural purposes. As a matter of course, the best claims are already taken up, but there yet remains many excellent tracts of land open to settlement, and to these I would call the attention of those who elsewhere are laboring on rented farms, and are able to scarce make a living day. Besides the vigorous growth of grain and vegetables, I notice that fruit trees in many places do well. Apple, pear, cherry and peach trees promise as well as in the Willamette valley, and I am told, are of much finer flavor. Owing to the heavy frosts, the apple and peach crop are likely to prove a failure this year, but this is an exceptional season. Many of the orchards, however, have escaped damage, and among these who are fortunate in this respect is Hon. J. Lamb, whose peach trees promise a very large yield. In addition to an abundant crop of wheat, oats and barley, I learn by observation that corn flourishes in many sections of the Valley. On the Touchet you will find large fields of corn that serve to remind one of the great corn growing districts of Illinois and Iowa. Then oak around and behold the vast extent of country that is thickly set with the finest brush grass. Talk about the "cattle on a thousand hills," you might multiply this number by 100, and yet you would not embrace the vast range, all covered with the finest grass. I have no hesitation in saying that you have the finest grazing country I have ever seen. The only drawback is the scarcity of water in some localities, but this can readily be remedied by means of artesian wells. Along the streams that thread the Valley there is more or less timber, and when the supply from this source is exhausted, you can draw a amount of the very finest timber from the Blue mountains, which are easily accessible from all parts of the Valley.

Of the healthfulness of the Valley, and delightful climate, I need not speak. These are already known far and wide. Of the morals of your town, I have heard much in the way of denunciation, but as far as my experience goes, I am ready to testify that I have never known a more quiet, orderly people. Your churches are well attended, and I find the audience attentive and general. Certainly, I have reason to feel thankful for the kindness and hospitality extended me by the people of Walla Walla. And now must bid you adieu, with the promise to return again. Yours, D. W. ELWOOD.

LETTER FROM SPOKANE BRIDGE. SPOKANE BRIDGE, W. T., June 25, 1868. EDITOR STATESMAN.—The late rains have caused the streams to swell considerably in this locality, and the Mullan road is almost impassable across the Coeur d'Alene mountains. A friend, and neighbor of mine, Mr. Cummings, crossed there a few days ago, says that the road is literally a mortar bed, the whole distance across the mountains. The late storms have filled up the roads and passes to the upper country with fallen timber. The like of rain, at this season of the year, has never been witnessed by that personage, except, the oldest resident hereabouts. On the dry lands the grain of all kinds looks well, and gives promise of more remunerative crops than last year. The most of the farming of the Spokane is done by the natives, many of whom are quite industrious, and raise a surplus of wheat, oats and potatoes. Some of them turn their attention more exclusively to raising horses. One Coeur d'Alene has 180 horses, some of them greatly improved, by crossing theirs with the American stock. I have received several letters making inquiries relative to the reported diggings on the tributaries of the Pen d'Oreille river. I would like to say to all through your paper, that nothing new has come to light from that quarter. The Colville people are engaged in cutting a road 40 miles through the thick timber, in the direction of the new mines. As soon as I receive further intelligence I will state the facts as near as I can ascertain them. I do not wish to create any unnecessary excitement. Yours, D. J. SCHMIDT.

THE RETURN OF GENERAL McCLELLAN.—A short time ago a joint committee of the Common Council of the city of New York was appointed to tender General George B. McClellan a public reception upon his arrival in the city from Europe. In connection with this subject, a letter was read in the Board of Councilmen, May 22d, which was sent by General McClellan to General Dury, acknowledging the compliment tendered him by the corporate authorities, and expressing the gratification it afforded him to be thus assured that a long absence from the city had not changed the kind feelings with which he had long been honored by the city authorities of New York, and concluding a request that as he (General McClellan) desired to return to the city with the utmost quietness, and to avoid everything in the form of a public demonstration on the part of his friends, that no such demonstration would be made. The Board of Councilmen accordingly adopted a resolution that as General McClellan desired to avoid any public display upon his arrival, that an engrossed letter be prepared and presented to the General expressive of the sentiments of the high esteem and appreciation entertained for him by the representatives of the city of New York, for the invaluable services rendered his native land in her darkest hours of trouble.—New York Post.

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FROM SNOW SHOES.—We learn from a miner just in from Snow Shoe gulch, that the mines of that locality are yielding better than was expected early in the spring. A narrow channel was recently struck which bids fair to prove rich. There are now eight companies at work in the gulch, all of whom are pushing forward their mining business with energy.—Helena Gazette.

VALUABLE ANIMAL.—The race horse Kentucky was recently sold for \$35,000. The Oregon State Senate will stand 14 democrats to 8 republicans.

Letter From the Kootenai Mines.

KOOTENAI, June 17, 1868. EDITOR STATESMAN.—With pleasure I write to you, and inform you that old Kootenai is up and a rising. Last week R. O. Dorr cleaned up from a hydraulic claim, \$1,400, and the Nip and Tuck average from \$40 to \$60 per day to the hand; good wages. Diggings have been struck on the mill, on the low bars, and \$5 to \$8 per day will be taken out to the mouth of the creek. In the upper part of the creek they are making fair wages, and Dutch Bill & McCarty are making from \$30 to \$50 per day to the hand. The high water prevents Buckley from working his claim on the creek, but he and Harrison have bought the Smith hydraulic claim, and will soon be in operation. The Price claims are paying big. The McGilley shaft is laid over on account of high water. We are on the balance here, about Smith, Markley & Dick, who have struck a prospect on Bull River, and are there now. Through the assistance of Mr. Phillips, they were enabled to find the Elk River Pass, into a beautiful basin on one of the tributaries of Elk River, and I hope by next express to send you good news from that section of the mining camp. From one of the parties I was shown the prospect, and it is a paying one. We are not carried away by excitement, but are "healthy," confident that we will have old Kootenai over again one of these days.

Beef and provisions are plentiful, and at fair prices. The prospect for vegetables this year is favorable, as everything looks well. Send Kelly sooner out of town, as us boys (democrats) are anxious for news. By the way, we had a primary election here the other day (although in British Columbia), for President Grant, (rep.) against any nominee of the democratic party. Result: As the boys had been used to so many Whiskey Gophers, they concluded like Artemus, to have a "first-class corpse," if they could not find a plain, honest man to represent them, so he was lost. If they do not give Andy a clear receipt, they are blacker than the Pittsburg smoke, and never, until the last button is off "Gabe's coat," will they wash themselves one shade from what they are. However, we will want some bacon and flour from your city this fall, and we have the money to pay for it, so good bye.

Yours, OTTER.

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A Card from H. Parker.

BAKER CITY, OREGON, June 25, 1868. EDITOR STATESMAN.—Unintentionally, I omitted in my communication of the 23d, the following: (I have the original letter from Boone, from which I quote.) At Home, April 24, 1868. To Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Boone.—Portland Oregon.—A few days since your daughter received a letter from her mother, which, with more, contained the following: "Didn't you write that letter to please I, after Langford called on you? I don't think his brothers and sisters have all deserted their parents. I wonder if he would leave there if we should go up there? You must never move from there without letting us know it. I think he would like to serve us like he did his folks, but if he does do any such thing you must contrive some way to let us know where you are. Has Meacham called on you since you were here? I hope he did. I expect it will make P. sick to think Meacham called here. Does he object to your writing us? I expect he soon will if he don't. I wonder P. takes no interest in the railroad. I fear sometimes that the first we know, you will be missing, and we cannot find you. Are the windows in his office as high as yours? I guess not. Have you a high fence around your yard, or pickets?" I know not what the object was in sending such a note to your daughter. If it be that you intend to cause trouble between Mattie and myself, I fear I shall wish the distance may never decrease between us. Many tears have been shed by Mattie on account of that letter. I wrote to you at her request. She cannot imagine what the motive was of her mother in writing to her in the manner she has. I cannot think of the least act of mine to cause you to meet with such a great change in your feelings toward me. I supposed your kind wishes, I received through Mattie from time to time, were your true sentiments. I do not intend to ask you to pay any regard to me or my feelings, only so far as it conduces to Mattie's happiness. Mattie says (and I believe it to be true) that she is contented and happy but for that letter. From your son-in-law, H. PARKER.

I do blame myself for allowing them to enter my house after writing thus to my wife. On my telling my father-in-law that was of the opinion that "no one roof was large enough to cover two families," he at once replied, "Then you must get a cook to cook for you," and in a few minutes was on the street retailing slander. I don't think many would like to live in quite as hot a hell in this world as such acts would make. I will add that several parties and families may yet have their names published for what they have done to help cause trouble with others in Walla Walla. Respectfully, H. PARKER.

FRAUD.—At the late election in Grant county, Oregon, Sels, a republican, was elected senator. It appears that Sterns, the man who was allowed to retain a seat in the State Senate after it was proven beyond a doubt that he was elected by fraud, has become conscience stricken and refuses to hold his seat, thus admitting the right of his opponent, Col. Dribleaby, to the seat from Grant county. There being no vacancy, therefore, the election of Sels was illegal.

POSTPONEMENT.—The fact that the Fourth falls on Saturday, and owing to the request of a large number of the citizens, the firemen have postponed their ball till Monday evening next. It is the intention of the Company to make the ball a complete success in every particular.

CITIZENS' TICKET. Mayor—JAS. MCULLIFF. Recorder—O. P. LACY. Marshal—ED. DELANEY. Treasurer—H. M. CHASE. Assessor—O. LEVINE. Surveyor—J. F. ABBOTT. J. H. BLEWETT. E. CROWN. W. M. KOHLHAUFF. CHAS. HANNAFORD. 29 tw

CITY RECORDER.—EDITOR STATESMAN.—You will please announce the name of A. J. GREGORY, as a candidate for the office of CITY RECORDER at the ensuing election, and who will be supported by his many friends.

DOWNEVILLE RESTAURANT. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING REFITTED, renovated, and newly furnished the above Restaurant, take pleasure in announcing that they will open Saturday, July 4th, 1868. Thoroughly understanding all the branches of the business, we will keep a First Class House. The table will always be supplied with the BEST of the market. (29-1w) E. R. BROWN & CO.

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOM, MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE ORIENTAL HOTEL. THE UNDERSIGNED PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE. Of all descriptions, will furnish the same in the most reasonable manner, on short notice. Also, UP-HOLSTERING done to order. Wool, Hair, and Spring Mattresses. Made to order. We also keep on hand a full stock of WALL-PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, WINDOW GLASS, SASH, &c. Terms, Cash. 29 3m. EVERIS & ABLE.

Agricultural Notice. THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APPOINTED by the Board of Trustees of the Walla Walla Agricultural Society, as JUDGES OF FRUIT, therefore give notice that a SHOW OF FRUITS will be held at the store of Messrs. Koons & Leidy, every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock. All persons are invited to attend. A. ROBERTS, J. M. WATT, WM. SHELTON, Committee. 29 1m

STRAY HORSE. ON THE 21st of JUNE, a ROSEL MARE, branded as follows: On the left shoulder "B A," with Spanish brand attached; left fore foot white; a large Spanish brand on the left hip; white star and stripe in the face; right hind foot white, with saddle marks. Any person returning the above described Mare, or giving any information concerning the same to the undersigned, will be liberally rewarded. (29-1f) WM. PHILLIPS.

NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an extra session of the Board of County Commissioners, in and for Walla Walla county, W. T., will be held at the Court House, in Walla Walla, on MONDAY, the 18th day of July, 1868, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of passing upon the Assessor's Roll, and levying a tax for 1868, at which time the Board will also sit as a Board of Equalization, to whom any person feeling aggrieved at his assessment may appeal and have a hearing of his complaint. J. M. WATT, County Commissioner. 29 tw

Divorce Notice. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. In the District Court, Second Judicial District. TO GEORGE W. SAMPSON: YOU ARE HEREBY notified that MARY ANN SAMPSON has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court, which shall commence more than two months after the 3d day of July, 1868, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint, is to have the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the plaintiff dissolved, and each other relieved as to the same. And you are further notified that at the expiration of thirty days after two months from the date of July 1868, the plaintiff will apply to Hon. J. E. WYCHE, Judge of said Court, at Chambers, the relief prayed for in said complaint. Complaint filed July 3d, 1868. Attorney for Plaintiff. 29 2m

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CELEBRATION OF THE Ninety-Second Anniversary of our National Independence.

President, J. E. WYCHE. Vice President, STEPHEN MAXON, J. C. SMITH, L. A. L. STEWART, A. H. BEYON, J. O. GRAND MARSHAL, JAMES MCALLISTER, W. COLEMAN, A. SEITEL, P. B. JOHNSON, P. O. CLERK OF THE DAY, W. H. NEWELL. Reader, DR. C. M. STINEBAUGH. Chaplain, REV. CUSHING ADELL.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES. SUNRISE.—Salute of 13 guns; ringing of the City bells for one hour; salute at noon; gun for each State; salute at sunset of 13 guns. Procession will form at the Public School House, at 11 o'clock, A. M., under the direction of James McAllister, Grand Marshal of the Day, assisted by the deputies in the following order: 1st, Standard Bearer. 2nd, Fire Company. 3rd, Standard Bearer. 4th, Committee of Arrangements. 5th, President of the Day and Chaplain. 6th, Vice President. 7th, Orator and Reader. 8th, Mayor and City Recorder. 9th, Common Council. 10th, Clerks. 11th, Citizens on foot. 12th, Standard Bearer. 13th, Children of the different schools. 14th, Liberty Bell. 15th, Citizens on horse. 16th, Citizens in vehicles.

FORMATION OF PROCESSION. Down Main Street to the corner of Sixth, thence to Alder Street, up said street to A. B. Roberts Grove. It will then disband, when the President of the Day will call the assemblage to order, and the exercises will be proceeded with in the order as announced by the President: Prayer by the Chaplain. Music by the Glee Club. Reading of the Declaration of Independence. Music by the Glee Club. Orator. Music by the Glee Club. Benediction. PLAY OF FIREWORKS, on the Public School House, at 8 1/2 o'clock, which will close the festivities of the day. A general invitation is extended to the people of Walla Walla Valley, to participate in the celebration.

Firemen's Ball! THE MEMBERS OF WASHINGTON ENGINE CO. NO. 1, WILL GIVE A GRAND BALL, AT HARTMAN & COOK'S HALL, on Monday, Evening, July 6. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS. JOSEPH HELMUTH, CHAS. NEWELL, W. H. ANDREWS, W. F. ADAMS, J. BAUER, JOHN JUSTICE. RECEPTION COMMITTEE. WM. KOHLHAUFF, JOHN DOVELL, CHAS. LEBELL, FRED STONE, J. D. LAMAN, WM. PHILLIPS. FLOOR MANAGERS. WM. O'DONNELL, THOS. TIERNEY, H. WOLFFSTEIN, H. TAYLOR. W. THOMPSON.

TICKETS, including Supper, - - - \$5.00. A general invitation is extended to all. 29 2w

TO CARPENTERS & BUILDERS. THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURE in informing the public generally, that he is now prepared to do all kinds of MILL WORK. Having added NEW MACHINERY to my Mill, also a NEW PLANER, I can now Dress Lumber 24 inches wide and 6 inches thick and TONGUE and GROOVE from 3 to 16 inches wide. I have all the latest styles of MOULDINGS.

Sashes, Doors, and Blinds kept on hand and made to order at short notice I am also prepared to do Undertaking, Cabinet and Wagon Work. I will take for coin or pay for all kinds of Work, such as Carpentry, Joinery, etc. Barley, Wheat, Wood, Lumber and Shingles, BUT \$0 CREDIT. All work will be done as low as any other shop in town. Remember Dovell's Planning Mill, just across the Mill Creek Bridge, Main street, Walla Walla. 25 4f JOHN DOVELL.

Blackfoot & Kootenai. PACKERS, MINERS AND OTHERS, BOUND for these mining camps can purchase Provisions of All Kinds, at very reasonable rates, at the undermentioned store. A SMALL WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, DRY GOODS, Etc., Etc., always on hand.

Oats and Wheat, in any Quantity. STABLES, AND HORSE RANCH. Goods Stored at a Reasonable Rate. A BLACKSMITH SHOP adjoining, where every description of work is executed at low figures. HORSES and SADDLES always on hand for trade or sale. SPOKANE PRAIRIE STORE, 11 1/2f opposite Lee's Bridge Toll House, MANFIELD & THEODORE.

PAINTS AND PAPER HANGINGS. THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THIS METHOD of informing the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity, that he has just received, and will keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wall-Paper, Border, Window-Shades, &c. Forty different patterns of WALL-PAPER, at from 25cts to \$1.50 per roll. WINDOW GLASS and SASH, all sizes. GLASS from 6x10 to 30x40.

Paints, Varnishes, Brushes, and PAINTER'S MATERIAL. MIXED PAINTS FOR SALE. PICTURES FRAMED TO ORDER. Painting and Paper-hanging done on the most reasonable terms. A. W. ROBINSON, Main Street, Walla Walla, 19-3m Third door above the Oriental Hotel.

UPPER COLUMBIA RIVER MINES! D. H. FERGUSON & CO., Pinkney City and old Fort Colville. Jobbers and Wholesale Dealers in CLOTHING & DRY GOODS. BOOTS AND SHOES. MINERS' TOOLS, &c. PARTICULAR ATTENTION Paid to Forwarding Goods to The Upper Columbia. 29 1m

PIONEER BRIDGE, Spokane River. THE PROPRIETOR of the above named Bridge, desires to inform the traveling public, and all patrons especially, that being thankful for past patronage, I will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. I will cross CROCK, TEAMS, &c. CHEAPER than any other Bridge or Ferry on the River. I will also keep on hand a good assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c. The BAR will be stocked with the best of WINES, LIQUORS, SEAGRAMS, &c., &c. Also, Sherry Cobblers and Foot Drunks, in season, and everything connected with a First-class House. 21 4f

NOTICE. C. H. MACK, DENTIST, OF PORTLAND, OREGON, WILL VISIT WALLA WALLA BOON, desiring his services are requested to call on him as he will remain but a short time. 26 4f

Money Market.

San Francisco Legal Tender notes.....7 1/2 @ 72 1/2
New York Gold Quotations.....140 1/2

FALLING.—At last accounts the Columbia river was falling.

CAUTION.—Mayor McAuliff requests us to say that the ordinance against the discharge of fireworks within the city limits will be rigidly enforced on the Fourth of July.

AMUSING.—The writhings and contortions of a little clique in this town afford amusement to lookers-on. Destitute of either culture or ability, like tad-poles they only manage to attract attention by their wriggling.

RE-OPENED.—It will be seen the "Downville Restaurant" is again open for the accommodation of hungry humanity. The new proprietors understand their business, and as such we commend them to public patronage.

IN TOWN.—Hazard Stevens, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Washington Territory, is in town. Mr. S. succeeded Hon. P. D. Moore, and certainly is a great improvement upon that whirling-gig pup sucker.

SPECIAL POLICE.—The City Council has detailed a full force of special police who will be on guard all day on the Fourth of July. This is to ensure against a repetition of the casualty that metred the festivities two years since.

DECLINED.—A Salem friend sends us a copy of the dying confession of Beale, who was hung at that place for the murder of an old man named Delaney, and requests that we publish the same. We must decline. Such literature is any thing but edifying.

NOT A CANDIDATE.—Justice Dogberry insists that he is not a candidate for Delegate. This is scarcely consistent with the Justice's habit of dragging his country friends home to dine with him, and then anxiously inquiring, "What my chances are?"

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.—We call attention to the card of Messrs. Everts & Abel, in another column. These gentlemen have fitted up their establishment with every convenience for the manufacturing of furniture, mattresses, &c., and are now ready to fill orders.

RIDICULOUS.—The supposition that respectable members of the Bar will be confounded with "shyster" lawyers is simply ridiculous. Lawyers like other men make their own characters, and the community will always distinguish between knaves and honest practitioners.

LIBERAL.—In response to an application made by the editor, the O. S. N. Company liberally remitted all charges for freight on the fire-works intended to be used at Walla Walla in the celebration of the Fourth of July. Our citizens fully appreciate this exhibition of liberality.

GREAT DESTRUCTION.—A farmer friend informs us that the hail storm, noticed in our last, was very destructive to the growing crop. In many places the vegetation was beaten down, and a great portion destroyed. The hail is described in some instances as being as large as "hen eggs," and in its fall trees, vines, grain crops and everything else suffered.

EXPLANATION.—A correspondent objects to the publication of H. Parker's card. This is a matter over which we have no control. Mr. P. pays for the publication, and on these terms they would be published in any paper in the country. If parties feel aggrieved, our columns are open to them on the same conditions, always reserving to ourselves the right to exclude scurrilous or indecent articles.

THE DROWNED MAN.—We have already noticed the drowning of John Roddie, who was drowned in the Snake River, on the 9th ult. We now learn that deceased was a native of Nova Scotia, and aged about 32 years. At last accounts he had one brother living at Volcano, Amador county, California, and two brothers residing in Nevada. His friends can learn further particulars by addressing Elias Capan, Walla Walla.

RAINY AND COLD.—In the language of the almanac makers, the weather continues "rainy and cold." It is now the first week in July, but the temperature is about what might be expected in the month of March. Occasionally we have a day or two of clear, pleasant weather, but this again is followed by "cold, rainy spells." The "oldest inhabitant" says he never before has known such a season, and new comers change the expression somewhat and characterize it as "winter lingering in the lap of summer."

THE VILLAGER STATESMAN.—Goldsmith, in his "Deserted Village," sketches a character that many of our readers will recognize: "The village all declared how much he knew, 'Twas certain he could write, and cipher too, Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage— And even the story ran that he could gauge. In arguing too, the person owned his skill, For even though vanquished he could argue still; While words of learned length and thundering sound Amass'd the gazing rustic round— And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew That one small head could carry all he knew."

DR. STANLEY'S VARIETY TROUPE.—This company of minstrels have been giving a series of entertainments during the last week, all of them well attended. On their opening night, (Friday) they had the largest and most fashionable audience we have ever seen assembled at Walla Walla to witness any performance. The principal performers in the troupe are Mr. and Mrs. Holman, Billy Wilkinson, A. Sprague, Chas. E. Smith, and last though not the least "Doc" himself, all of whom are accomplished artists. To-morrow (Saturday) an afternoon performance for the accommodation of our country friends, when a most attractive bill will be presented.

THE CELEBRATION.—From all quarters of the Valley we hear the notes of preparation for the celebration of the Fourth of July. The settlers living on the Touchet and at the upper end of the county have made the most extensive arrangements for a regular old-fashioned celebration. Rev. Mr. Chamberlain has consented to deliver the oration, and our Touchet friends are sure to have a good time. At Walla Walla the preparations are on an extensive scale, and we hear that large numbers of persons are coming in from the country to unite with us in honoring the National anniversary. To all such we bid a hearty welcome. The Fourth of July is the only saint's day in the American calendar, and when we cease to honor it we shall be unworthy the privileges we now enjoy. Turn out, then, and show that you appreciate the sufferings and sacrifices of your Revolutionary fathers.

Our Shorter Catechism.

What is the chief end of man? To love his country, his kind, to vote the democratic ticket.

Who was the first man? Adam. Who was the first radical? The devil. Who was the meanest man. Governor Brownlow.

Who was the most patient man? Job. Who imitate him? The white people of the South.

With what did David slay Goliath? A sling. What is slaying our Rump Congressmen? Their slings.

Who kept back a part of what belonged to others? Ammanias and Sapphira? Who kept back all? Army contractors of the shoddy kind.

Who stole the golden wedge? Achan. Who stole the golden spoons? Beast Butler—solah?

Who loved Uriah's wife because she was white and pretty? David. Who loved Dinah Brown, because she was black and ugly? Thad. Stevens.

With what were the multitude fed at the sea of Galilee? With radical principles—selah!

What are radical principles? They consist of five leaves of bread and two fishes. Who permitted innocent blood to be shed? Pontius Pilate.

Who did likewise? Stanton, Bingham and Holt. Who crucified the Savior of our world? The Jews.

Who crucified civil liberty? The radicals. Who were destroyed for their wicked practices? The antediluvians.

Who deserves the same fate? The Jacobin leaders of the radical party. Who destroyed the temple at Jerusalem? Cyrus, the Persian.

Who will repair the temple of freedom at Washington? The democratic party. Why do the radicals love the negroes? Because radical instinct and negro instinct harmonize.

Who was cast into the den of lions? Daniel. Who ought to "follow suit"? The party who broke up the Union.

Who sucked a wolf? Romulus and Remus. Who sucked the life blood of the Nation? Radical vamps.

What did Romulus and Remus found? The seven-hilled city of Rome. What did the radical party found? A military despotism—selah!

What would did the Jacobins of France use to cover up their revolutionary designs? Liberty. What would did the Jacobins of America use to deceive the people and to conceal their wicked practices? Loyalty.

What became of the French Jacobins? They expiated their crimes on the scaffold and on the block. What will become of the American Jacobins? They will be sent to Dry Tortugas.

Why was Noah chosen commander of the ark? Because he was a democrat.

THE POLITICAL REACTION.—Great as were the democratic gains and victories of 1867, those of 1868 are still larger. The political reaction against radicalism, which commenced with the first named year, is still going on with increased momentum. Thus, New Hampshire shows a democratic gain of 600 on last year. Connecticut doubles her democratic majority of 1867. Michigan, one of the strongest and most intense radical States of the Union, which was carried by the republicans last year by a majority of 25,000, now votes down and repudiates the cardinal principles of the party, negro suffrage, by 10,000 majority. A republican majority of 4,000 in Cincinnati in the spring of 1867, and 2,000 in the fall, is almost wiped out in 1868. Dubuque, Iowa, goes democratic; Atchison, Kansas, likewise. The local elections in Ohio all show large gains over 1867. In short, there is thunder all over the political horizon, and from every direction in it the lightning of public indignation is flashing. These results in every part of the United States show that local feeling and local matters have not produced them. There are too numerous for that. There is another consideration that is worth attention. New Hampshire, which instructs for Grant, goes republican by a decreased majority. Connecticut instructs for Grant, and a perfect Waterloo defeat to his party immediately follows. In Ohio and in Iowa, where the democratic people instruct for Pendleton, the most brilliant victories are won, of the largest gains are made, such as Cincinnati, Dubuque and Columbus. The instructions for Pendleton were the voice of the people; those for Grant were the voice of politicians only.—N. Y. Day Book.

ANOTHER SCREW TURNED BY NEW ENGLAND.—The great election comes off in November. The congress in Congress have feared that New England would fail to stand by them, as taxation was heavily pressed her manufacturers. Congress asks that section what she will take to stand by the nigger government. She replies: "Allow us to throw off the manufacturers tax, and we are still with you in your rationally, unconstitutional acts." This has been done. \$85,000,000 a year has been taken from New England and is upon the shoulders of the people of other sections, which must make up \$85,000,000 lost to the Treasury through the "sop" to New England. Western men, it may well be asked, "how do you like this last turn of the screw by New England? Are you willing to pay your tax and their's also?" This \$85,000,000 must be made up somewhere. The load, if taken from New England, will fall upon the balance of the country.

MITCHELL GULCH, on which a great deal of labor has been expended in the last two years, and which was nearly abandoned last fall because it seemed impossible to reach full rock, is being worked to excellent advantage this season with hydraulics, and is paying from ten to twelve dollars a day to the hand, and it is predicted by parties who have worked in this gulch that one of the biggest things in this country will be found whenever bed-rock is reached.—Helen's Gazette.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Dates to June 26.

(COMPILED FROM THE OREGONIAN.)

REVENUE MATTERS.

Chicago, June 26.—The Tribune's special action on the tax bill to-day. The Ways and Means committee was badly beaten on some provisions. It was agreed to abolish the office of special revenue agents and transfer the duties to the supervisors of internal revenue, of which there is to be one in each Judicial District. Another provision restricts the work of collectors to their own districts and thus breaks up the present system under which one or two collectors have been making returns all over the country. Price's amendment, declaring that no spirits shall be withdrawn from distillery warehouses till the tax is paid, for any purpose whatever, was opposed by the Committee, but finally carried by 20 majority. This affected one of the most vital parts of the measure, as it was the section which provided for the establishment of export warehouses and made regulations for their government. As matters now stand, all whiskey taxes must be paid at the distillery, and there can be no transportation in bond. A drawback of 50 cents per gallon is allowed on all distilled spirits exported. All liquors now in bond must pay 4 dollars per barrel, extra tax, and be withdrawn within six months or be forfeited to the United States.

WASHINGTON NEWS. Washington, June 26.—The President has nominated Henry A. Smythe, Collector of Customs at New York, to be Minister to Austria. Senator Henderson was married to-day to Miss Mary Foote, daughter of one of the examining clerks in the Patent Office Department. A large number of members of Congress were present, and several other prominent officials.

MISCELLANEOUS. New York, June 26.—Gov. Seymour addressed the Jackson Central Association to-night. He said that all over country were proofs of the wide spread change in political feelings. He counseled harmony and forbearance at the July Convention, and a Union of all on the single determination to drive the present dominant party from power.

Washington, June 26.—The Senate Finance Committee is already at work on the tax bill and will probably make many amendments, though they are not likely to alter the tax on whisky.

CONGRESSIONAL. Washington, June 25.—The Senate took up the Legislative Appropriation bill during the debate on the clause appropriating \$150,000 for temporary Treasury clerks, the President's veto of the Omnibus Reconstruction bill was received from the House. The bill passed over the veto 35 to 8.

Mr. Davis, having first delivered a long eulogium on the President, in the House, on the tax bill, Mr. Schenck made an appeal especially to republican members to be regular in their attendance during the consideration of the tax bill. A number of amendments were offered.

A substitute was adopted allowing a drawback of fifty per cent. per gallon on imported alcohol and rum. Sections 52 to 61 were stricken out except 54.

The Committee rose at half-past four o'clock. The Speaker presented the President's veto bill, admitting several Southern States to representation. The message is brief. The President declares that he does not deem it necessary to open discussion upon the grave constitutional objections formerly urged to similar measures. He declares that the bill imposes conditions in derogation of the equal rights of the States, founded on a theory subversive of the fundamental conditions of the Government. In the case of Alabama it violates the pledged faith of Congress, by forcing on that State a Constitution rejected by the people. The bill passed over the veto by a vote of 105 to 30.

The House again went into Committee on the tax bill at the proviso to insert that spirits forfeited shall be sold for the benefit of Government, and also directing that spirits in bonded warehouses shall be withdrawn within six months and taxes paid.

On motion of Schenck, section 65 was amended by imposing a tax of \$4 per barrel on owners of distilled spirits.

MISCELLANEOUS. Richmond, June 25.—Senator Sumner has written a letter to a citizen of Norfolk, declaring that he knows no ground on which colored men could be excluded from a seat in Congress, if elected, saying that he should welcome the election of a competent representative of the colored race to either House of Congress, as the final triumph of equal rights. Until this step is taken, reconstruction would be incomplete.

WADE'S VOTE FOR HIMSELF.—Of a considerable portion of the republican press, even including some journals which have through public opinion a proper means of influence upon the Court of Impeachment, it is but just to say that they stigmatize as fitting reprobation the indecency of Senator Wade's vote, being a judge, to make himself President. The Constitution of the United States in one case exactly similar to his, and the states of every State in the Union, expressly exclude from the judgment seat the judge who by having a personal interest in the result of his decision, may possibly be biased to injustice towards any suitor. The slight and feeble interest which a judge might have in his law partner's winning a sixpenny suit is yet enough to prohibit his sitting on the bench; and so on through the higher grades of interest and possible bias. It is not sufficient that this bias would in the majority of cases be counteracted by the divinely inspired mind of a just judge. It is sufficient that the bias might survive in the mind of the most honest, and would be a bribe to a dishonest judge. Senator Wade, sitting as a judge in the Court of Impeachment, even if well-intentioned, could give no sufficient security to the respondent, to the Court, to the country, to himself, that his mind should be discharged of the great bias arising from his interest in the result. Than the President, with its wide powers and its exalted station, there could be no more effectual bribe to the mind of a judge not perfectly upright. Senator Wade accepted the bribe, voted in his own interest, and ends his political career in the contempt and indignation of all just men.—N. Y. World.

NEW DIGGINGS.—Mr. C. J. D. Curtis, one of the parties who left here for the new diggings, returned yesterday, and informs us that the new camp is situated at the head of Crow creek, high up in the mountain range, some thirty miles above Hogen. Work has been carried on in the gulch all winter, and the prospects are most flattering that an extensive and permanent camp has been struck. Monday next will be the day of representation, and it is expected by that time several sluices will be running, when something definite will be known as to the richness and extent of the camp.—Helen's Gazette.

BLUE HOLDEN LODGE, O. D. F. & M., holds its regular Communication on the 1st and 3d Mondays of each month, at 7 1/2 o'clock, p. m. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the W. M. 19 1/2

ELECTION NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL be a candidate for the office of City Treasurer, at the coming election. 25-74 A. B. ELMER, at the residence City Election.

NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WILL BE absent on a collecting tour in Idaho Territory, until September, 1868. I. A. MULLAN is my Agent with power to transact all my business until my return. Walla Walla, June 5, 1868. W. G. LANGFORD.

CITY TREASURER. EDW. STANLEY, Please announce the name of HENRY M. CHAS. as a candidate for CITY TREASURER, at the coming election. 23-147 Signed, MANY CITIZENS.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, Incorporated - - - 1849. ASSETS, \$25,000,000, 00 CASH. CASH INCOME for the year ending Jan. 31, 1868, \$10,173,047 01.

DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY IN CASH or Equivalent Additions, at the option of each Policyholder, and availed of by the second of the month. Surplus Dividends can be used as Cash Income. Policies are Non-Forfeitable, and have a Cash Surrender Value after the First Annual Payment. No Extra Rate for Foreign Travel. For Blanks, Information, &c., apply to O. P. LACY, 174 1/2 Agent for Walla Walla county, W. T. OFFICE - - - - - Post Office.

Notice to Absent Defendant. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, County of WALLA WALLA, ss. In Justice's Court, before O. P. Lacy, J. P. T. O. A. J. THIBODON: You are hereby notified that Greene, Heath, & Allen have filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard upon the 7th day of July, 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 complaint, the prayer thereof will be granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover of you the sum of One Hundred dollars for real estate sold to your wife. O. P. LACY, 174 1/2 Walla Walla, May 8, 1868. Justice of the Peace.

Notice to Absent Defendant. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, County of WALLA WALLA, ss. In Justice's Court, before O. P. Lacy, J. P. T. O. A. J. THIBODON: You are hereby notified that Greene, Heath, & Allen have filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard upon the 7th day of July, 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 complaint, the prayer thereof will be granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover of you the sum of Eighty-eight dollars and twenty cents (\$88.20) for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered to you at your special instance and request. O. P. LACY, Justice of the Peace. Walla Walla, May 28, 1868. 24-50

Sheriff's Sale. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, County of WALLA WALLA, ss. By virtue of an EXECUTION, ISSUED out of the District Court of the Second Judicial District, W. T., and to me directed, in favor of SIDNEY FORD, vs. THOMAS J. ESTES, et al. Defendant, I have this 4th day of June, 1868, levied upon the following described real property, to wit: The south west quarter of the north west quarter of section number twenty nine, (29) in township number seven, (7) north of range number thirty-six, (36) east of the Williams meridian, in the County of Walla Walla, W. T., and containing in all forty (40) acres. Said property is to be sold on a foreclosure of mortgage. Therefore I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 11th day of July, 1868, in front of the Court House, in the City of Walla Walla, W. T., on MONDAY, 8th day of July, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the above described property, with said execution. A. SETTEL, Sheriff of Walla Walla County. 25-44

Notice to Absent Defendant. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, County of WALLA WALLA, ss. In the District Court, Second Judicial District. T. O. L. J. S. MURPHY vs. ALBERT HUMPHREYS NOTI. You are hereby notified that you have been named as defendant in a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court, which shall commence more than two months after the date of this notice, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover from you the sum of \$2000 (two thousand) dollars, due plaintiff for damages and failure to comply with a certain contract, made between you and plaintiff in November, 1867, and further to pay the sum of \$2000 (two thousand) dollars, due plaintiff for property has been attached in the premises. 24-2m L. A. MULLAN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed Administrator of the estate of D. K. KINCHIE, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same, properly verified, within twelve months from date or be forever barred. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. THOMAS W. ESTES, Administrator. Walla Walla, W. T., June 5, 1868. 25-44

Election Notice. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON THE second MONDAY, the 13th day of July, 1868, the General Election will be held, for the election of a Mayor, five COUNCILMEN, one RECORDER, one TREASURER, one MARSHAL, one ASSESSOR, and one SURVEYOR. The election will be held at the Engine House, and the officers appointed to conduct the same are as follows: Inspector, D. S. Baldwin; Judges, A. J. Gregory, E. Guichard; Clerks, J. H. Lasater, and J. W. Groon. Said election will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., and continue until 6 o'clock of the same day, closing one hour at noon at the option of the Judges. By order of the City Council. [24-4w] H. M. CHASE, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED Executor of the estate of EMANUEL JUREK, deceased, (formerly known as FRANK EMANUEL), to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same, and to verify the same by affidavit, within three months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor, at his place of business, in the City of Walla Walla, or be forever barred. All persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. SIGMUND SCHWABACHER, Executor. Walla Walla, W. T., June 15, 1868. 27-4c

Notice to Property Holders. PROPERTY HOLDERS OR AGENTS OF PROPERTY in the City limits, are hereby notified that the same must be cleaned out on or before the first day of June. No measure shall be thrown into any street. If the above is not attended to within the time stated, the City Marshal will take it in hand. By order of the STREET COMMITTEE. 23-14

WOOD TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR CASTINGS AT THE WALLA WALLA FOUNDRY. W. PHILLIPS. 19 1/2

ALL OVER THE WORLD people of sense and judgment have resorted to PLANTATION BITTERS. Dyspepsia, with its symptoms, Headache, Heartburn, Fevers, Lips, Red & Swollen, Constipation, &c., can be cured by using PLANTATION BITTERS. This is the most successful tonic of the age. Young, middle aged and old, are delighted with its effects. The first trial always has a marked good effect. No change of diet is necessary. Eat all you wish, of the best and most nutritious food. It is the greatest ever known for an overworked and distressed stomach, which it relieves in a few moments. We know that we have the best and most popular medicine in the world. We are not afraid to show that it is composed of PURELY VEGETABLES. PHYSICIANS ARE COMPELLED TO RECOMMEND IT.

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PLANTATION

THE DEVIL AND THE LAWYERS.

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."

The Description of a True Woman.

Who shall I name for the picture of a true, good woman—the pride and the paragon 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, play 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; commanding all the world's homage of anybody?

It must not be considered that the youthfulness of such a woman is absolutely necessary 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 adornment 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 seventeen 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, as pictured 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 bloom in the fair garden of humanity, are not for equal delicacy and brilliancy; for nature, that has room for the magnolia, the camelia, 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, looking up to a man for support and guidance, and giving him her affection in return. Nothing, on the other hand, is more disagreeable than the bold virago, womanly in form but not in spirit, who would storm the city of your politeness to extort your homage of *et cetera*, and who by every movement 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 selfishness, and is too ignorant to distinguish between a churl and a gentleman, or to accept 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 extinguished; 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 replenishing 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 explosive. 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.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress.

[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 Representatives 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 messengers, ten million five hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars.

For foreign mail transportation, four hundred and twenty thousand dollars, under the act approved 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 postage stamps and stamped envelopes, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

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

For mail locks, keys, and stamps, thirty thousand dollars.

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

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

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen 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 so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending thirtieth of June, 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 fiscal year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen 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 Columbia, Bolivia, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Sandwich Islands, Costa Rica, Honduras, Argentine Confederation, Paraguay, Japan, and Salvador, three hundred and one thousand dollars.

For salaries of secretaries of legation, as follows:

At London and Paris, two thousand six hundred 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.

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

For salary of the secretary of legation to Turkey, acting as interpreter, three thousand dollars.

For salary of the interpreter to the legation to Japan, two thousand five hundred 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 intercourse only.

For expenses of the consulates in the Turkish dominions, eighteen hundred and thirty-five dollars, and for the expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Alexandria, and Beirut, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, per acts of February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and three, and February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eleven, two hundred thousand dollars.

For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of the masters and crews of United States 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 postal, and miscellaneous expenses of the consuls of the United States, including loss by exchange, thirty thousand dollars.

For office rent for those consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents who are not allowed to trade, including loss by exchange thereon, forty-five thousand dollars.

For salaries of consuls general, consuls, commercial agents, and thirteen consular clerks, namely:

I. CONSULATES GENERAL.

SCHEDULE B.

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

II. CONSULATES.

SCHEDULE B.

Acapulco, Aix-la-Chapelle, Algiers, Amoy, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Aspinwall, Bankok, Basle, Belfast, Beirut, Buenos Ayres, Bordeaux, Bremen, Brindisi, Hongkong, Lyons, Malaga, Manilla, Liverpool, London, Lyons, Malaga, Malia, Manchester, Matanzas, Marcellis, Mauritius, Melbourne, Messina, Moscow, Munich, Nagasaki, Naples, Nassau, New Castle, Nice, Nantes, Odessa, Oporto, Palermo, Panama, Paris, Pernambuco, Peking, Philadelphia, Prescott, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Revel, Rio de Janeiro, Rotterdam, San Juan del Sur, San Juan, (Porto Rico), Saint John, (Canada East), Santiago de Cuba, Post Office, Singapore, Smyrna, 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, Vera Cruz, Vienna, Windsor, Zurich.

III. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

SCHEDULE B.

Batavia, (Honduras), Madagascar, 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, Guayaquil, Guaymas, Lanthalis, Marabomb, Matamoros, Matanzas, Matavieja, Omoa, Paris, Pinar, Paso del Norte, Pinar, Rio Grande, Sananillo, Saint Catharine, Santa Cruz, (West Indies), Santiago, (Cape Verde), Spezzia, Stettin, Tabasco, Tahiti, (Tahiti), Talcahuano, Tumbes, Venice, Zambar.

V. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

SCHEDULE C.

Amoor River, Apia, Gabon, 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 year, and all moneys received by any consul or consular general from consular agencies or vice-consulates in excess of one thousand dollars in the aggregate 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 expenses of any vice-consulate or consular agency for any one year: Provided, That hereafter the composition of consuls whose annual salaries do not, under existing law, exceed one thousand five hundred dollars, and the fees collected at the consulates where they are located and paid into the treasury of 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 home to foreign countries persons charged with crimes, and expenses incidental 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 wages of principal consular agents in Japan, China, Siam, and Turkey, and for wages of the keepers of the same, nine thousand dollars.

For salaries of ministers resident and consuls general to Hayti and Liberia, eleven thousand 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 installment of the proportion contributed by the United States towards the capital of the International Bank, to fulfill 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 such 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 principal remaining unpaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any officer 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 diplomatic 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. 3. And be it further enacted, That the act entitled "An act to encourage immigration," approved July second, 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 population. 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 lard as large as a walnut, 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 laying 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 Mechanics' Institute, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SIXTH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, hereby give notice 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 applicant will be made to accommodate exhibitors and visitors with a view to 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, and it is considered 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 benefit which always attends such enterprises. Suitable prizes 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.

24-3m H. W. ACARD, DUNN, Cor. Secretary.

Notice to Absent Defendant.

County of Walla Walla, W. T. In Justice's Court, before G. P. Lacy, J. P. J. W. GROOMS has filed a complaint against T. O. MORRISON: You are hereby notified that on the 25th day of June, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., 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 complaint, by prayer of said complainant, the object and prayer of said complaint is granted, and you are liable for the sum of Sixty seven dollars and eighty cents, and costs of suit, for money paid defendant, and for stable bill.

19-3m 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, Children'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 addition 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 inspect 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 Landing. 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. H. SEWELL, JOHN C. DORCY, Proprietors.

WALLA WALLA BAKERY

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.

MERCHANTS, 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. As supply kept constant, on hand.

Bread, Crackers and Cakes will be sold at reduced 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.

Our Motto is PROMPT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS, THE BEST OF WORKMANSHIP, AND LOW PRICES!

Cash paid for old Copper, Brass, Zinc and Cast Iron. (13-17) WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

Shupe's Photograph Gallery,

WALLA WALLA, W. T. WHERE ARTISTIC AND LIFE-LIKE PICTURES are being taken by all the various processes of the art, infinite durability, and the greatest boldness of outline and beauty of finish.

SUN PEARLS—Excelling, for beauty and brilliancy of expression, and softness and delicacy of tone, by nothing known to the art.

ENAMELED PHOTOGRAPHS—The latest and greatest discovery in photography, rendering imperishable and giving the most beautiful and complete finish to the picture.

Also, the beautiful GEM PICTURE. Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melanotypes, Stereoscopic Pictures, Taken Equally well in all kind of Weather Views and Pictures of deceased persons, taken a Short Notice. (11-17) P. T. SHUPE.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Fresh Supplies of GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT, AND TREE SEEDS, Received by every Steamer, also, GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS, Of suitable varieties for this climate, comprising in all The Largest Collection of Seeds TO BE FOUND ON THIS COAST. Orders by mail or express, promptly attended to in their Address: GEO. F. SILVESTER, Seedman, 25-3m 817 Washington Street, San Francisco.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AID.

QUICK CURES AND MODERATE CHARGES.

D. R. W. K. DOHERTY

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Sacramento Street,

Below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, (Private entrance on Leidesdorff street.) SAN FRANCISCO.

Established Expressly to Afford the Afflicted Sound (and Scientific) Medical Aid, in the Treatment of all kinds of Acute and Chronic Diseases, Cases of Secrecy, and all Sexual Disorders.

To the Afflicted.

DR. W. K. DOHERTY returns his sincere thanks to the numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his Institute for the cure of chronic diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive and Genito-Urinary Organs, and all private diseases, viz: Syphilis in all its forms and stages, Seminal Weakness and all the horrid consequences of self-abuse, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Nocturnal and Diurnal Emissions, Sexual Debility, Diseases of the Back and Loins, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, etc., etc.; and he hopes that his long experience and successful practice will continue to insure a large and increasing number of patients. By the practice of many years in Europe and the United States, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against disease of all kinds. He uses no mercury, charges moderate, and has reference to a correct and honorable way, and has reference of unquestionable veracity from men of known respectability and high standing in society. All patients consulting him, either in person, or by letter, receive the best and gentlest treatment and implicit secrecy.

To Females.

When a female is in trouble, or afflicted with disease, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, irritability, nervousness, vertigo, urinary difficulties, derangement of digestive functions, general debility, vaginitis, all diseases of the womb, irregular menstruation, or other diseases peculiar to females, she should go or write to the celebrated female doctor, W. K. DOHERTY, of his Medical Institute, and consult him about her troubles and diseases. The doctor is effecting more cures than any other physician in the State of California. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately and save yourself from painful sufferings and premature death. In all cases, those delicate health or other circumstances prevent an increase in their families, should write or call at DR. W. K. DOHERTY'S Medical Institute, and they will receive every possible relief and help. The Doctor's offices are so arranged that he can be consulted without fear of observation.

To Correspondents.

Patients residing in any part of the State, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of DR. DOHERTY in their respective cases, and who wish to submit a written statement of such, in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred and confidential. The case fully and candidly described, personal communication will be unnecessary, as instructions for diet, regimen, and the most judicious treatment of the ailment (including the remedies), will be forwarded without delay, and in such a manner as to convey no idea of the purport of the letter or parcel so transmitted.

Spermatorrhoea.

DR. DOHERTY has just published an important pamphlet, embodying his own views and experience in relation to this disease, being a Short Treatise on Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical debility consequent on the affection, and other diseases of the sexual organs. This little work contains the history of the disease, its value to all, whether married or single, and will be sent FREE by mail on receipt of Six Cents in postage stamps for return postage.

Consultation by letter or otherwise—FREE. Permanent cure guaranteed or no pay. Address, W. K. DOHERTY, M. D. 45-ly San Francisco, Cal.

French Medical Office.

DR. JULIEN PERRAULT, Doctor of Medicine of the Faculty of Paris, Graduate of the Faculty of Queen's College, and Physician of the St. John Baptist Society of San Francisco.

DR. PERRAULT has pleasure in informing patients that he can be consulted daily at his office, Armory Hall building, North-East corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco. Rooms No. 9, 10, 11, first floor, up stairs, entrance on either Montgomery or Sacramento streets.

DR. PERRAULT'S studies have been almost exclusively devoted to the cure of the various forms of Nervous and Physical Debility, the result of injurious habits acquired in youth, which usually terminate in impotence and sterility, and permanently induce all the concomitants of old age. Where a secret indolence exists in the following symptoms: Nervousness, loss of appetite, loss of energy, loss of sleep, and other diseases, the germ of which is planted in early life, and the bitter fruit tasted long afterwards; patients laboring under this complaint will find relief in one or more of the following symptoms: Nervous Emissions, Pains in the Back and Head, Weakness of Memory and Sight, Discharge from the Urethra on going to stool or making water, the Intellectual Faculties are weakened, and the sight and hearing are weakened and sleep disturbed by dreams, melancholy, sighing, palpitations, faintings, coughs and slow fever; while some have external hemorrhages, and others are afflicted with all or part of the most common symptoms are pimples in the face, and itching in different parts of the body. Patients suffering from this disease should apply immediately to Dr. Perrault, either in person, or by letter, as he will guarantee a cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotence in six to eight weeks.

Patients suffering from venereal diseases in any stage, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Scrofula, Cutaneous Eruptions, etc. will be treated successfully. All Syphilitic and Mercurial taints entirely removed from the system.

DR. PERRAULT'S diplomas are in his office, where patients can see for themselves that they are not in the care of a regularly educated practitioner. The best references given, if required.

Patients suffering under chronic diseases can call and examine for themselves. We invite investigation; claim not to know everything, nor to cure everybody, but we do claim that in all cases latent or chronic diseases are cured, and the patient particularly request those who have tried this boasted doctor, and that advertised physician, will turn out as discouraged, to call upon us.

Low charges and quick cures. Ladies suffering with any complaint incidental to their sex, can consult the doctor with the assurance of relief.

Female Monthly Pills.

DR. PERRAULT is the only agent in California for Dr. Bro's Female Monthly Pills. Their immense sale has established their reputation as a female remedy, unapproached, and far in advance of every other remedy for suppression and irregularities, and other obstructions in females. On the receipt of five dollars, these Pills will be sent by mail or express to any part