

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. H. NEWELL, EDITOR.

A MAD RADICAL.

The Pacific Tribune, the organ of Governor Pickens, and a set of Government officials who have their headquarters at Olympia, seems to have fallen desperately in love with radicalism, and thus apostrophizes the destructive spirit of the age.

"In his high and tropical orbit the Radical becomes a strong angel, planting his feet upon the solid world, kissing the flowers but scorning the stability of our social state. In the midst of the Age of Controversy and familiar with its armor of truth upon him descends, inspiring and prophetic, the age of Harmony, as if he already stood with unclouded faith in its presence, and bore messages of immortal truth from the hallowed lips of emancipated angels. Facing about against wrongs, with a 'forward march' upon oppressive institutions, the Radical is yet endowed with an inspired wisdom to put all evils beneath his feet, not merely to meet them abreast. Clothed in the garb of his time and delving in its material mould, he is a prophet, before whose reaching vision the future unrolls its curtains of light. He stands on the threshold of the Age of Peace and holding his key serenely awaits and watches the attentions of Partisanship still engaged in its pitched battles below."

If there is an insane asylum anywhere on the Sound, we suggest that the editor of the Tribune be provided for forthwith. Certainly he is not safe outside of a straight-jacket.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING.—Wendell Phillips is by all odds the master spirit of the faction that now rules in Congress, and it is from his teachings that the Sumners and Stevens draw their inspiration. From his position as the great radical chief he enunciates the policy which governs all the lesser lights of his faction, and hence his declarations possess an importance not to be attributed to the mouthings of an ordinary fanatic. In a recent address before an anti-slavery meeting in New York, after denouncing the President and Cabinet in the choicest billingsgate of which he (Phillips) is such a perfect master, he proceeded to state the demands of the radicals in behalf of the emancipated negroes." According to the Prophet Phillips, they are—

First, they must have the right of suffrage. After that comes social and political equality. They must have the right to intermarry, to go into business, to hold office. There will be negro merchants, negro lawyers, negro Governors, negro Senators. White statesmen must consent to sit beside black statesmen, upon a common platform.

In Washington Territory we have a score or two of shallow-pated fools who profess to favor the radical policy, and are loud in their approval of the course of the destructives in Congress. We ask these "blind leaders of the blind" what they think of the Phillips platform, and whether they are willing to sit side by side with the perfumed African?

MISSOURI.—The present political canvas in Missouri is distinguished by the ruffianism of the radicals. They seem determined that the conservative wing of their own party shall not have a chance before the people, either on the stump or at the polls. It is stated that an attempt was made to assassinate General Frank P. Blair when he spoke at Warrensburg, and among the would-be assassins are mentioned John Starkey, who is charged with having murdered his brother-in-law, Mr. Markham, in 1863, and now stands indicted for that crime, and one William Adams, who is to-day mixed up in a letter which he is said to have written to Gen. Rosecrans, and afterwards swore he never signed. These and other equally prominent "patriots" appear at all conservative conventions and meetings, and whenever and wherever, says the Missouri Republican, "Gen. Blair, or some other conservative, proposes to address his fellow-citizens, the radical plotters of violence put forward their low miscreants to create disturbances and raise rows, which any sensible man sees are nothing better than provocations to outrage and murder." These things make the campaign, especially to those immediately concerned, exciting if not interesting, and they give outsiders considerable information about the means by which the radicals propose to carry their ticket in that State.

RIGHT.—We are pleased to notice that President Johnson has at length commenced the work of removing disunionists from office. It was fitting that he should begin with his own Cabinet, and having purified the fountain head, we trust that the good work will be continued until not a single disunionist is left to disgrace a Government commission. Disunionists out of the Post-Office, and Speed no longer Attorney General, the country has an assurance that hereafter these important branches of the Government will exert an influence in favor of an early restoration of the Union. Traitors any where are bad, but traitors in office are an intolerable nuisance, to be abated with the least possible delay.

A SEVERE CUT.—The subject of mines and mining being up for consideration in the U. S. Senate, Mr. Williams, of Oregon, thought it a good opportunity to show off, and accordingly proceeded to unburthen himself of a speech "full of sound and fury signifying nothing." After he had concluded, Conness, of California, let the wind out of Oregon's great man, by simply remarking that "it had been apparent throughout the Senator's speech that he did not know what he was talking about." If there were any Oregonians present in the Senate at the time, we doubt not they heard their State in a name.

SECRETARY SEWARD HAS WRITTEN A letter in which he fully endorses the proposed National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia in the month of August.

DEAD.—The Albany Democrat, after a temporary revival, has again suspended.

FORCING A TOWN.—Hot growths are never healthy. The horticulturist, by means of heated furnaces and other appliances well understood, forces the flower into premature bloom, but invariably at the sacrifice of the health of the plant. So, too, by the use of capital and a resort to clap-trap imaginary town sites may be forced into a temporary importance, and for the time being be made to assume the appearance of a healthy development. But as the plant of hot-house growth immediately withers and withers with the extinguishment of the fires in the furnace, so the town that has been forced into existence—having no natural advantages—languishes and pines the moment the fostering hand is withdrawn. We are led to these remarks in view of the persistent efforts being made to force the building of a town at White Bluffs—a point destitute of all natural advantages, and environed by a belt of sand, variously estimated at from ten to twenty miles in length, over which teamsters find it difficult to pass with empty wagons. On this dreary, God forsaken spot, situated on the confines of an American Sahara, the monopoly that controls the navigation of the Columbia River has decreed that a town shall be built, and accordingly every means that capital can command is unsparingly applied to the carrying out of a project that could only have originated in the brain of a lunatic. As an illustration of the means used to force the building of a town at White Bluffs, take the tariff of charges for transportation on the Columbia River. The distance from Wallula to White Bluffs is sixty miles, for which the charge is \$7 50 per ton. From Wallula to Palouse Landing, the distance is sixty-two miles, but this not being a favored town site, the charge is \$27 50 per ton. On freight through from Portland the disproportion is the same—the charge to White Bluffs being \$40 per ton, against \$60 to Palouse Landing. In other words, on freight which shippers desire to follow the direct route a tax of \$20 per ton is imposed in order to force the building of a town at White Bluffs. In all our observation of the impositions on which monopolies occasionally venture, we have never known any thing quite so glaring as this. A policy, too, deliberately entered upon at a time when every exertion should be used to attract trade to the Columbia River route rather than drive it away by the imposition of unnecessary charges. If White Bluffs enjoyed any superiority as a point of transshipment for the Montana trade, this discrimination might be tolerated; but that it does not is sufficiently evidenced by the fact that all the material and supplies for the Lake steamer have been landed either at Wallula or Palouse, and thence made the overland trip. It thus seems that whilst the steamboat monopolists offer a premium of \$20 per ton in favor of White Bluffs, they are careful that their own freight follows the more direct route. This attempt to build up a town by means of a tax upon a trade is in the last degree reprehensible, and stamps its originators as governed by the instinct of the mole. Such shortsightedness is unworthy of men who aim to control the trade of a whole country, and cannot too soon be made to give way for a more liberal policy. As between points on the same river, steamboat owners should never discriminate, but leave shippers to follow the route that leads most directly to their place of destination. A contrary policy may give an out-of-the-way place a temporary importance, but the reaction is sure to come, and in the end the originators of the imposition are the worst sufferers. Mere adventurers, with every thing to gain and nothing to lose, may venture upon an experiment of this kind with impunity, but it becomes an association of men, whose ambition it is to control the navigation of a River that drains half a continent, to thus league themselves in with a fraud that is calculated to injure the business interests of a whole country.

WOOLEN MILLS.

The history of woolen mills, as illustrated by the establishment at Salem, Oregon, shows that their profits are enormous. Commencing less than ten years ago in a small way, and with limited capital, that concern has grown until now it is one of the institutions of the State, and has enriched not only its own proprietors, but also the whole community in which it is located. A similar establishment at Oregon City is fast working out the same result. The woolen factory erected at San Francisco a few years since, has proved the forerunner of a score of others, all of them paying large returns upon the capital invested. With a full knowledge of these facts, we must confess that to us it is strange that Walla Walla Valley as yet boasts not a single woolen factory. Discussing this question of woolen mills, a cotemporary has made a calculation as to the profits derived from the manufacture of the raw wool into articles of clothing. The estimate is, that to clean and prepare a pound of raw wool for the card and spindle, will cost an average of twenty cents, which, added to its original value, say twenty cents, will bring it up to forty cents. This pound will turn out three yards of flannel, worth by the wholesale sixty cents per yard, and thus there remains a profit of one dollar and forty cents to pay for the labor in manufacturing it into cloth after it has been spun. Again out of one pound of wool, one and a quarter yards of cassimere can be made, which will amount—wholesale price—to \$3 75, leaving \$3 55, to pay all expenses in bringing this pound of wool which cost twenty cents to the condition of cloth. Take blankets—say a pair is worth ten dollars; ten pounds of wool will make one pair, leaving eight dollars to pay all expenses. The manufacturing profits on plain and napped coatings, tweeds, doeskins, and shawls and serges may be put at a higher figure, for there must always be a permanent demand for such fabrics. Should only three thousand pounds of wool be worked up during the day, the profits would still be large and encouraging. From these figures it will be seen that a woolen factory, even on the most moderate scale, is equal to the very best gold mine, and vastly more certain.

Home Correspondence.

WALLA WALLA, July 25, 1866.

EDITOR STATESMAN.—Allow me to introduce myself to you as rather a new-comer in this part of the country, and ask your indulgence while I talk some of matters and things as they present themselves to me relative to prospects and present appearances of trade, and business generally.

I come among you for the purpose of locating permanently if I can suit myself and any considerable portion of the rest of mankind, as represented by the people of this country. In the first place, allow me to say that I am well pleased with what nature has done towards making a location for beautiful homes for thousands of (I presume) happy families. For surely you have here the most beautiful valley I ever saw; watered with hundreds of rippling streams of most excellent water, along the course of which is certainly most fertile lands, and all between beautiful prairie covered with an excellent crop of grass, which, I am informed, is very nutritious, and capable of supporting large herds of cattle, horses or sheep; and as I ride over these prairies I wonder that those people have not gone more extensively into stock raising. But possibly, as I see and learn more of the inhabitants, I may find some good reason for this. Yet I find nature has done for Walla very much as she does with all other places. She puts some of the conveniences and necessities of life a little out of the way. While you have good soil, grass and water, timber is scarce and lumber for building, fencing, &c., is high; and to this fact I suppose, is due the fact that the lumber trade is so general in this valley. Although I see the many of the farmers have built and are building very neat, comfortable houses, there is nevertheless a lack of good barns. But, I presume they think "self preservation is the first law of nature;" and they are determined to shelter their wives and children before they do their stock; and probably that is right.

Altogether, considering the short time that the valley has been settled, the people have made great strides towards giving the country a comfortable and civilized appearance.

And now, having traveled over the country, allow me to say something about the town. First, I must confess that the town has a very business-like appearance, and seems quite as lively as any of the towns I have visited on this coast. As to the interior or trade of the place; the fairness or liberality on the part of its managers, I know but little, but must presume that it is conducted on fair principles, or so lively a business could not be maintained; especially this large mining trade which I see transacted, would leave unless some inducements were offered which secures it. I consider the town beautifully located, exceedingly well watered and many the residences and other permanent improvements. It is said to me that the owners intend to build a fine hotel, and to have a wood yard in building; especially in so sparsely a timbered country it strikes me as strange that there is not more brick and stone used, and thus save danger from fires.

Hoping you will excuse my intrusion, I will close by saying that I have been induced to say what I have for my own interest in the welfare of those concerned. And if such notes are of interest to you, I may "call again."

Yours, &c., CAL.

WON'T RATIFY.—It is stated that Gov. Swann, of Maryland, and Governor Morton, of Indiana, will not call extra sessions of the Legislatures of those States to ratify the constitutional amendments. Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky, as also the eleven States now excluded from representation in Congress, are quite sure to reject the amendments. From all which it seems that the radicals are likely to have a good time before they succeed in incorporating their peculiar views into the constitution.

TO DELINQUENTS.—In looking over our books, we find the names of a number of persons who are in arrears for advertising, job work, &c. Parties thus indebted are requested to make immediate payment. Those who disregard this notice will find their names on the "delinquent list" which we propose to publish at an early day.

Letter From Portland.

PORTLAND, July 22, 1866.

ED. STATESMAN.—I remained awhile at the Dalles, looking at the improvements that had been made in the City during my long absence, and noting the "change of base" that had taken place amongst the inhabitants; and in this particular I may say that those who resided at the Dalles three or four years ago have almost entirely disappeared—very few of the old originals remain. New faces meet me at every turn. It was not the Dalles I had known three or four years ago.

I remember three estimable citizens that resided at one time on the same square (I believe) at the Dalles, whose combined names presented an ominous aspect. Their names were DEATH, COFFIN and GRAVES! They are all still living, I believe, and doing well; but the Dalles "knows them no more." I was pleased with the improvements that had been made at the Dalles, they are of a permanent character, and I believe will give her a permanent position on the ground in spite of all opposition.

Portland has improved beyond all knowledge within the last three years. What was once the Levee, is now vast blocks of buildings. I could not realize that I had reached Portland, after remaining there two or three days; but the rain brought me to my senses.

I notice that the Portland merchants look with anxious eyes towards the upper country. The whistle of the Dalles steamer brings vast crowds to the landing, and for hours after you can see little crowds of persons gathered together discussing the "prospects," and the most "feasible route," from Portland to the Blackfoot country. The discussion, of course, takes different turns; matters will strike different minds in a variety of forms. The Portlanders will patiently hear all those who are interested in routes, two steers and stage lines; but when they strike a poor site like me, who "sint got no town site, no stage line, and no steamboat," but knows the country and the different routes leading thereto, they seize him, and rush him to some "frequented spot;" the valves are then shut down, and the "pump" commences. You hear all that interested A. has said, and all interested B. has said, and you are expected to endorse one or the other or give a clear disinterested account of yourself, particularly your travels.

Well, I have been through this mill, and I am satisfied that if I could retrace the route from Portland to Blackfoot city a thousand times, and had traveled each route leading thereto, at least a dozen times each—in all seasons of the year, and had then settled down on what I considered the best route, and kept traveling that, and no other, I would meet with a thousand objections, did the best I could to ventilate the (to them) all absorbing subject; but to me it was an old story. I found I had forgotten more than they ever knew of either route. It could scarcely believe me, when I told them that it was almost an air line from Portland, via the Columbia river to Wallula, and thence on to Blackfoot city. The maps had been produced and the line drawn, before they could leave it. I found they had settled upon Wallula as the point from the Columbia river, but they could not tell exactly the reason why—because they did not know! It leaked out however, in the course of conversation; one house in Portland had got ahead, early this Spring, by selling a large stock of goods to Mr. D. Barker, who shipped them to Wallula; he started them from there, and got into the mines ahead of all others. I also learned that a Mr. Ames shipped from San Francisco a large stock of goods in June last, and shipped them to Umattilla. After they were put ashore there, he discovered his mistake, and had them re-shipped to Wallula, from where Mike Cassel, the packer, took them to the mines.

The route to Montana from Oregon—that is the proper route—goes via the Columbia river to Wallula, then by land via the Pen d'Oreille lake, this is the earliest spring route—with the boat facilities now, to August, September and October. The other route is via Coeur d'Alene Lake, 1861. The shortest route is via the Snake river, this is good traveling. Trains going via the Lake, early in the spring, usually return—empty—via the Mullan road over the mountains. The Mullan route, if repaired, and kept in good condition, can be traveled nine months in the year. One year ago the first day of June last, I started on the Mullan route, and got through all right. This year, however, has been unusually wet, all over this coast, and cannot be considered by any means a sample of our mountain weather. You will remember that the reconnaissance eastward for the location of the Mullan road, from the St. Regis River, 135 miles west of old Fort Benton, was commenced on the 7th day of November, 1865, and continued on the 13th; started from Fort Owen on the 8th of December—the party started back over the same route on the 15th of December, 1865, and reached Fort Owen January 6th, 1866. In this surveying party were several men, who had been in the mountains for several winters, although they had never wintered on this side of the mountains in '61—'62. I see I must bring this to a close. I think those I have talked with are pretty well convinced which is the best route, and will all contribute to it, but as far as I am concerned I don't care a fig which way they go, but those who wish to "change their base," and go somewhere else—I would say to Montana, it is the place for mining of all the countries north. They can take any route they please,—go round the Horn to get there, if they choose, or go by the way of China, see Los Angeles, or Chico.

I may, or may not write you again '92, and I must give our Montana papers a talk, as per promise. I omitted to mention that a large majority of the people of Montana are in favor of the Columbia-Walla Walla route. The merchants from St. Louis doing business in Montana see very plainly that the Columbia-Walla Walla route can get in ahead of them at least two months in the spring, and they can supply themselves at any time during the year from this side, while the Missouri River route is only once a year—which compels them to lay in heavy stocks of goods at once, and interest, interest, and delay by the Missouri river, eat them up. It will write you from San Francisco.

Yours, TRAVELER.

FARMERS have been unusually busy during the past week, harvesting their wheat and barley crops. The fears entertained by some that the wheat crop would be injured by rust, in consequence of the long continued wet weather during the Spring months, have proved groundless. We are informed that there is no rust whatever, and that the straw of the wheat, barley, &c., is bright and yellow. It is safe now to say that the wheat yield in the valley this season will be almost double that of last.

Tax letter of our Walla correspondent is in type, but crowded out. It will appear in our next issue.

"THERE ARE TWO WAYS of being rich," says a French writer: "Raise your revenue to the level of your desires or lower your desires to the level of your revenue. You have no horses; keep a dog."

THE TRAVELER thinks a monument should be erected to Preston King, with an inscription setting forth that he was the only man that ever preferred death to office-holding.

District Court Proceedings.

The United States vs Moses Solomon, et al; judgment for plaintiff.

Territory vs John K. Wilkins; bonds forfeited; Territory vs Michel Barnes; assault and battery; found guilty and sentenced.

Territory vs F. A. Harmon; misdemeanor; found guilty and sentenced.

Oregon Steam Nav. Co., vs Wm. A. Mix; judgment for defendant.

E. Hartless & Co., vs John Mayer & Co; motion for new trial; overruled and judgment for plaintiffs.

J. M. Abadie vs John Mullan; dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

William Logan vs John A. Simms; dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Thomas Bumgardner vs Wm. H. Babcock; judgment for plaintiff.

J. Danet vs F. S. Alber; judgment for defendant.

Brown Bro's & Co., vs Jos. Forest; motion for new trial; overruled, and judgment for defendant.

Wm. Mix vs Eugene Croner; judgment for plaintiff.

J. C. Smith vs H. Way; judgment for plaintiff.

Brown Bro's & Co., vs Jos. Bergavin and Louis Bergavin; judgment for plaintiff.

Glassford & Shibley vs Baker & Cain; motion for new trial; held under advisement.

Martha Bailey, vs E. C. & J. M. Hobbs; settled and dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Phillip Ritz vs John S. Craig and Lewis Kerr; settled and dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

L. Whittingham vs Hiram Wing; judgment for plaintiff.

F. D. Schneely vs Simmons & Scott; dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

P. L. Alberg vs J. Danet; judgment for plaintiff.

Wm. Stephens vs H. J. Cady, executor; judgment for defendant.

Alice Sheffer vs Nicholas V. Sheffer; divorce decreed.

Wm. Fudge vs A. G. Elcott & Simpson; settled and dismissed.

J. W. Northrop vs Cyrus Leyde; settled and dismissed.

N. Wickliffe vs H. P. Isaacs; judgment for plaintiff.

Well Bro's vs Vansyckle and Tatem; judgment for plaintiffs.

Elielt, Well & Co., vs Vansyckle and Tatem; judgment for plaintiffs.

Louis Bergavin and Joseph Bergavin vs C. Jacobs & Co; judgment for plaintiffs.

Schwabacher Bro's & Co., vs Gustave Joseph; judgment for plaintiffs.

Meerholz & Co., vs Flanders & Felton; judgment for plaintiffs.

George Warner vs James Hammond and Geo. Saltzer; judgment for plaintiff.

Frankenthal & Haas vs Joseph Davis; settled and dismissed.

W. W. Whitehead vs J. F. Abbott; settled and dismissed.

G. C. Davidson vs D. J. Schneely; judgment against defendant, by confession.

J. B. Benefield vs James S. Duer and J. Duer; settled and dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Walters Bro's vs Duer & Duer; settled and dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

O. Brechtel vs Harvey H. Wright; settled and dismissed.

Geo. F. Thomas vs Quinn; settled and dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

J. S. Dewar vs John R. Benefield and J. W. Walters; settled and dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

L. Fleischer & Co., vs Flanders & Felton; judgment for plaintiff.

Antoine Dolos vs Paul Lucie and Antoine Morlo; judgment for plaintiff.

A. Frank, et al, vs G. Joseph; judgment for plaintiff.

Joseph Hancock vs John Hancock; judgment for plaintiff.

J. G. Sparks vs J. W. Hunter; judgment for plaintiff.

D. S. Baker & Co., vs J. W. McKee, administrator; sale of land confirmed.

Summer Barker vs Joseph Petty; sale of land confirmed.

Walla Walla County vs Simon Isaacs, et al; sale of land confirmed.

A. G. Lloyd vs F. Cubertahol, et al; judgment for plaintiff.

Wm. H. Toney vs Wm. H. Babcock and Smith & J. D. Mix vs E. C. & J. M. Hobbs; settled and dismissed.

BOISE ITEMS.—From the Idaho World of the 21st, we take the following items:

The fire proof building occupied by the County Auditor and the Collector was entered, between 10 and 10 1/2 o'clock on Thursday evening, the safe broke open and about \$7,000 in gold, silver, carried off. The office was closed shortly after midnight. A burglar, coming up the alley, standing on the corner near the Postoffice, in conversation, heard a sound in the direction of the office like a muffled hammering. He immediately went to the office, tried the front door which was locked, and then went around the building to the rear door, which he found broken open. As he came around the house a man ran out, through the alley leading to the Montgomery street. Messrs. Faye and Clowry coming up they entered the house, found the safe, which was an old one, belonging to the county, broke open and rifled its contents. A trunk was also broken open, bed and papers overturned and scattered about the room. On examination of the alley, one of the traces, containing over \$1,000, was found where it had apparently been thrown by the burglar in his hasty retreat. Most of the money taken was deposits of individuals, some of the funds of the Fenian organization and about \$500 of county money, belonging to Mr. Foyer, Collector, who had the money on deposit awaiting his monthly salary from the County Treasurer. The operator was undoubtedly a skillful and experienced burglar. His operations were assisted by the injuries which the safe had received in the fire of '65.

Mr. Bernhard Grube, a miner at work on the claim of Bosch & Co., on Elk creek, a little above town, was killed, on Tuesday, by the sudden caving of a bank under which he was at work. Mr. Grube was a native of Herzogthum Oldenburg, Germany, and was about twenty-nine years of age. He was struck on the breast by a rock, which knocked him down. He arose with his feet but immediately fell again, striking his head against the bank, leaving him insensible. He died soon after. He was esteemed by his acquaintances as a worthy, honest industrious man, and was followed to the grave by a large procession.

A tunnel in which Messrs. Litch and M. McGill were working near Preston City, suddenly collapsed in last Thursday. Mr. Litch died from the injuries received about 11 o'clock of the same day. Mr. McGill, at last accounts, was not expected to survive. They were both hard-working men, and universally liked.

The ostensible editor of the Idaho Union had an encounter with Mr. John Gorman on Wednesday last, which resulted in the man of the quill being badly beaten.

LATE NEWS FROM THE INDIAN WAR.—Mr. John Ward, in from Owyhee yesterday morning, says that the Indians on their retreat, made off with the water of Stein mountain, or the head waters of Mathew river, their well known strong hold. The Owyhee Volunteers, under Colonel Jennings, were following them up and had "cut" their rear with a good deal of effect. On arriving in the vicinity of Stein mountain the Volunteers Company from Mormon Basin, under command of Captain Walker, one hundred and ten strong, met the Indians face to face. Between the two companies they got the Indians surrounded with a fair prospect of giving them a severe punishment. It is to be hoped that under any circumstances the Volunteers will be able to capture the larger portion of the Indians horses and supplies. All that the Volunteers need to carry on the war so well begun, is a plenty of provisions, horses and ammunition. If the Government would furnish the Volunteers that might be put into the field with necessary means they would effectually clean out all the Indians between California and Oregon in three months' campaign.—Boise Statesman, July 21st.

LATER FROM THE EAST.

COPIED FROM THE DAILY OREGONIAN.

Dates to July 21.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Senate has passed a bill granting the right to all citizens to enter and explore unoccupied lands, and prescribing the manner in which they may obtain and retain said lands.

The House after a debate passed Mr. Ham's resolution declaring Tennessee retroceded to its proper practical relations in the Union by 126 yeas and 12 nays.

The House rejected Mr. Stevens' resolution authorizing the presiding officers of both Houses to convene Congress at any time during the recess, by yeas 48, and nays 75.

Mr. Stevens made a speech declaring the object to guard against improper action on the part of the President. He believed that Congress could delegate the right of convening the two Houses to the presiding officers if they choose to do so. His apprehension was that a coup d'etat would be the consequence; but he supposed it would not. He said Congress should now take measures to protect itself.

Mr. Rouseau has forwarded his resignation as a member of Congress, to the Governor of Kentucky.

The President has nominated Henry S. Berry for Attorney General.

KANSAS SENATOR.—PACIFIC RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Governor Crawford, of Kansas, has appointed Maj. E. Ross as United States Senator vice James H. Lane deceased. Mr. Ross is the editor of the Lawrence Tribune.

Another 20-mile section of the Pacific Railroad has been completed, making 140 miles.

Parties from the plains represent that the Indians are massing for war. They say that as soon as corn is ripe nearly every tribe on the plains will start on the war path.

REMOVAL OF COMMISSIONER ELMONS.

The President has removed Mr. Edmunds, commissioner of the General Land Office, and appointed Jos. Wilson to the vacancy.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Steuers Hermann and City of Paris bring foreign news to the 12th. Consols closed on Tuesday noon at 87 1/2 for money; five-twenty on 10/11. Cotton 2 1/2 1/2 for 10 days in advance. Wednesday, 42 000 bales, closing steady at 14 1/2 for middling upland. Nothing was doing in breadstuffs or provisions.

No armistice has yet been agreed upon, but negotiations continue with a reputation Prussia flushed with victory, had declined terms proposed.

A French iron clad was ordered to Vein on the night of the 11th. Another squadron was also ordered to sail, but whether it is not known. It is stated that the Prussian army is at the point of starting. The Austrians are awaiting a grand, but a long stilling.

The Atlantic says an attempt is still being made for a peaceful settlement. La Fayette says the Derby Cabinet has recommended Italy to accept mediation. Prussia did not stay in her victorious march, making Prussia's victory her quarters. The armistice have either taken possession of Prague, will shortly do so. Prince Charles holds the railroad to Prague and seems likely to make direct upon Vienna. Austrians have beaten the Italians at Borgo Forte on the Po, some miles south of Mantua and Montzola.

The Italians were repulsed five times at Borgo Forte. General Cialdini crossed the river Po into Venetia on the 8th at the head of his army corps.

The assertion of La Fayette that France has recommended Italy not to attack Venetia is discredited at Berlin. Marshal Bismarck appears to be withdrawing towards Brunn followed by both armies. All the forces on the Elbe, between Pardubitz and Eilberitz, are held by the Prussians.

MONTANA NEWS.—The Helena Herald, of the 30th inst., has the following items:

A rumor has reached our ears that the steamer Marian had run on a snag and sunk, somewhere near Ft. Sully. If this be true, it will rather hard with the firm of the printing paper, the Gazette, as their receipts show a shipment of the printing material on that boat. But we believe there is no reliance to be placed in it, as rumors are in most instances false, and a similar rumor reached us a few weeks ago. No boat had arrived at Helena since the 17th inst.

Four thousand sacks of flour have been shipped up the Missouri river this season so far, two thousand of which was for Fort Benton and the balance is to be brought to this place. A small shipment in comparison to what was brought up last season. This will tend to make Salt Lake flour a demand in the market before the year is past.

It is astonishing to see what an amount of freight is daily pouring into town. The streets are sometimes rendered impassable by freight teams. Upwards of thirty trains have arrived during the week.

The grasshoppers seem to be making a general raid this season. In Gallatin valley, Jefferson, Prickly Pear, Bitter Root, Jocko, Missouri, Hellgate and the Deer Lodge, this ravage is being severely on the crops.

STRENGTHEN THE SYSTEM.—The best means of imparting vigor to the broken-down system of shattered constitution, which has yet been investigated or discovered, is preferred to the feeble of both sexes and all ages in

DR. HUSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—D-bility, from whatever cause arising, may be cured, strength, in whatever manner it may have been wasted, may be restored by the use of this powerful and healthful invigorant. For indigestion and all its painful effects, bodily and mental, they are a specific—Sold by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere, and.

HODGE, OLMER & Co., Agents, Portland, Oregon.

THE rich depend on the poor, as well as the poor on the rich. The world is but a mere magnificent building all the stones gradually cemented together. There is no one who subsists by himself alone.

Walla Walla Statesman.

After All. The apples are ripe in the orchard, The work of the reaper is done, And the golden woodlands redden In the blood of the dying sun.

A BEASTLY OFFENSE.—A man named Samuel Stratton was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday on a charge of assault and battery.

BITING COLTS IN BREAKING.—Rarely is universally acknowledged as a master of the art of horsemanship, and suggestions from his experience are worth considering.

ATTENTION TO BUTTER.—Are our friends aware what the difference is between bad and good butter in price? Consult any table of markets, and it will be found to be more than half.

HER CHARACTER.—At a large fire in Boston, the firemen saved a trunk belonging to Kitty Quidd.

A SAD story was whispered in Paris not long ago. M. Moller, a Danish poet, who had lived for the last fifteen years in Paris, died suddenly at Rouen.

"Why do you wink at me?" said a beautiful young lady, angrily, to a stranger, at a party two or three evenings since.

Butter-Making. Cuthbert W. Johnson writes to the Mark Lane Express that he was sometime since obliged to a North Devon farmer's wife for the following account of their dairy management:

When you make butter you must pour off any clear or thick cream there may be in the bottom of the basin, and put the thick cream into your butter tub; stir it with your hand, or with a stick, round the tub, all one way, until it becomes a very thick substance; continue turning it until you see milk coming from it, then pour off the buttermilk and wash well the butter with cold spring water until there is no milk left in it, and the water is quite clear; then add a little fine salt to make it a proper saltness, wash it again, and continue working it with the hand or stick, as may be, until you cannot get a drop of water from it; then weigh the butter and make it up into pounds.

INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL POSITION ON LIFE.—It is said proverbially that poverty favors longevity, because the poor are not subject to the bad consequences of luxury and wealth.

THE latest Yankee invention is a new fashioned traveling bag, in which a man can stow himself upon a journey, and travel without the knowledge of such sponges as dun a man for his fare.

CONSUMPTION OF WHISKEY.—It appears by official report that the amount of whiskey consumed annually for drinking purposes, is estimated as averaging a gallon and a half per head to the whole population of the United States.

"JAKE," said an old farmer one day to his mow, "do you know how many hours there are in a dilemma?"

AFRAID OF THE ITCH.—Pete Whetstone, of Arkansas, was once traveling on horseback through the interior of the State, and called one evening to stay all night, at a little log house near the road where entertainment and post-office were kept.

"My friend I'll tell you beforehand, I've got the itch, and you had better not get in here with me, for the disease is catching."

The other two gentlemen took the hint and occupied one of the beds together immediately, leaving the other bed and the cot for Pete and the mail boy.

WASHINGTON MILLS. THE UNDERSIGNED would inform the public that his Mill, situated on the Touchet, 20 Miles from Walla Walla on the Lewiston Road,

Flour, Bran, Shorts and Screenings. I INTEND MY BRAND OF FLOUR TO SPEAK FOR ITSELF.

H. G. SNEATH, Wholesale Grocer, 25 Front Street. (Opposite O. S. N. Co.'s Wharf.)

W.M. PHILLIPS, Main Street, Walla Walla. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES.

Walla Walla and Boise Line of CONCORD STAGES. CARRYING THE U. S. OVERLAND MAILS and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, is now making regular trips from Walla Walla to Placerville, (Boise Mines) THROUGH IN TWO AND A HALF DAYS.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE COMMISSION STORE. Corner of Main and Third Streets, Walla Walla, W. T. R. GUICHARD, DEALER IN Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Blankets, Groceries, Provisions, Glass and Hardware, Coal Oil, &c., Together with THE BEST QUALITY OF LIQUORS.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY. S. SIMMONS, Watchmaker and Jeweller, HAS recently returned from San Francisco with a complete outfit of Tools and Materials, for the REPAIRING of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Engraving, Seal and Stencil Cutting, &c.

HOWARD & CADY, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, Etc.

BROWN BROS & CO., 1865. Dealers in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Groceries, Provisions, &c.

BROWN BROS & CO., 1865. Dealers in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Groceries, Provisions, &c. FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING. CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STREETS, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

CLOTHING. Coats, Pants, Vests, D. & J. and ATKINSON'S SHIRTS, PLAIN AND FANCY WOOLEN SHIRTS, Silk, Shaker Flannel and Merino Undershirts and Drawers.

HARDWARE. Shovels, Spades, Slices-Forks, and Brushes, WRIGHT'S PICKS, HUNT'S AXES, PICK HANDLES, SLEDGES, CROW BARS, WHIP SAWS, ROCKING IRONS; MINING AND FRYING-PANS, Nails, BLASTING POWDER and Safety Fuse, Quicksilver, &c.

GROCERIES. Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Soap, Candles, APPLES, PEACHES, PRUNES, PEPPER AND SPICES, CURRANTS, RAISINS, Soda, Cream Tartar, Yeast Powders, Case and Canned Goods, FLOUR, BACON BEANS AND LARD, LIQUORS FINE BRANDIES, All the genuine brands of WHISKY; A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF WINES, Gin, Rum, Alcohol, Pure Spirits, &c. Tobacco and Cigars. CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE. Carpeting, Oil Cloths and Matting. A LARGE STOCK OF LEATHER AND PACKER'S OUTFITTING GOODS, Kept Constantly on Hand BROWN BROS & CO. Jan 20, 1865.

WESTERN HOTEL. CORNER OF FIRST AND MORRISON STREETS, PORTLAND. S. D. SMITH, Proprietor.

THIS HOTEL, during the last two months, has been entirely repainted, refitted and enlarged by an addition of a number of new rooms, and the proprietor is now able to offer additional accommodations to the patrons of the house, and also solicit increased patronage from the traveling public.

E. W. TRACY & CO. (Successors to Tracy & King,) ASSAYERS Portland, Oregon. Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust, Legal Tenders, &c. Mining Stocks Bought and Sold.

Snake River Ferry. DIRECT ROUTE TO Kootenai, Colville and Bitter Root 40 MILES FROM WALLA WALLA. AT THE MOUTH OF THE PALOUSE RIVER.

C. JACOBS & CO. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, Hardware, Cutlery, and Queensware. A good assortment of Wines and Liquors always on hand; also, MINERS' TOOLS AND SUPPLIES.

Dr. JULIEN PERRAULT, Doctor of Medicine of the Faculty of Paris, Graduate of the University of Quebec, College and Physician of the St. John Hospital, Quebec, P. Q., Canada, is now in Walla Walla, Oregon, for the purpose of visiting his friends and patients.

Female Monthly Pills. Dr. PERRAULT'S Female Monthly Pills, which are sold in all the principal cities of the United States, are highly recommended by the medical profession, and are the only pills of the kind that have been prepared in this country.

Medical Circular. EVERY PHYSICIAN located in the country or a small village, and engaged in the practice of his profession, has more or less frequently found the successful treatment of chronic diseases difficult, if not impossible, owing to the absence of many facilities which are within the reach of those residing in the cities and large towns.

Legal Notice. UNITED STATES vs. GEORGE H. LANE, ET AL. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, in and for the First Judicial District of Washington Territory, Walla Walla County.

United States vs. GEORGE H. LANE, ET AL. GEORGE H. LANE, S. W. BARCOX and W. V. JOHNSON, United States Attorneys, 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 27th day of April, 1865, and unless you appear at said term and answer the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted.

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