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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. Those who have paid in advance will have their papers continued until the time expires.

**AGAIN.**  
Oh, sweet and fair! oh, rich and rare!  
That day so long ago,  
The autumn's sunshine everywhere,  
The heather all aglow;  
The ferns were clad in cloth of gold,  
The waves sang on the shore;  
Such suns will shine, such waves will sing,  
Forever, evermore.  
Oh, it and few! oh, tried and true!  
The friends who meet that day,  
Each one the other's spirit knew;  
And so, in earnest play,  
The hours flew past, until at last  
The twilight kissed the shore;  
We said, "Such days shall come again  
Forever, evermore."  
One day again, no cloud of pain  
A shadow o'er us cast,  
And yet we strove in vain, in vain,  
To conjure up the past;  
Like, but unlike the sun that shone,  
The waves that beat the shore,  
The words we said, the songs we sung,  
Like—unlike—evermore!  
For ghosts unseen crept in between,  
And when our songs flowed free,  
Sang discords in an undertone,  
And marred the harmony.  
"The past is ours, not yours," they said,  
"The waves that beat the shore,  
Though like the same are not the same,  
Oh! never, never more!"

**SIDEWALK ETIQUETTE.**—Some one of our Chesterfield exchanges has the following on sidewalk etiquette, which we commend to the attention of our readers: Only villagers, or persons with rural ideas, any longer contend that ladies should always be given the inside of the pavement in passing. The rule adopted in all cities is to turn to the right, whether the right lead to the wall or the gutter; and an observance of this common sense rule would obviate much unpleasant "scrooging" by over gallant gentlemen who persistently crowd for the outside of the walk. Another common custom, not required by fashionable etiquette, and one which is as nearly as unexplainably absurd, is the practice of men filing out of a church pew, making themselves as ridiculous as an "awkward squad" practising a catch step, in order to give a woman the wrong end of the pew. Another is that of a man, when at promenade or walk with a lady, to keep himself on the outside of the pavement. A little exercise of judgment will convince any person of the perfect uselessness of this bobbing back and forth at every corner. The common rule is this: If a man and woman are walking together, she should always be at his right arm, whether it be toward the inside or the outside of the walk; then the woman will not be shoved against the passers. Those who giggle at persons who follow this rule are themselves the "greenies," and should read the book of manners before they indulge in the laugh of fashionable fools.

**DELICACY.**—Fastidiousness has committed so many forgeries on the firm of delicacy, that this poor virtue is nearly reduced to a state of bankruptcy. Familiarity inevitably destroys delicacy. Perhaps this is the reason why the society of strangers is sometimes more agreeable than that of our most intimate relatives. Delicacy respects the feelings of everybody. It not only abstains from wounding the sensibilities of a modest woman, but even from trifling with the fancies of a nervous hypochondriac. Human life is full of so many grossnesses, each of which gives a fresh wound to delicacy, that at length she expires under repeated blows. At 15, our feelings are in their most sensitive state; at 30, we regard with indifference things which in younger and purer years would have annoyed us exceedingly; at 50, our beauty and our delicacy are both withering together—it is but pain for the former, and affection for the latter; and, in our old age, to find those emotions of the soul, would be as wonderful as to meet a smooth and rosy complexion. To a certain degree, delicacy is a virtue; let it get a step beyond, and it becomes the most obnoxious of vices.

**CALCULATION.**—The first attribute of reason, should never render us incapable of the first of virtues—a sacrifice of self.

## The Paraguayan Amazons.

Lieut. Col. Margaret Ferreira and Capt. Anita Gill are the female officers in command at the pass of the River Tebicuary, where a very respectable force of girls and women is held under arms to dispute the passage of river by the Allies. This is the tenor of the advices that last came down from Paraguay, and every well-informed person in military matters knows that they are correct.

Brigadier General Eliza Lynch, with the main body of the female army, is encamped midway between the pass of the river and a small inland town. On the road to Villa Rica the right wing of her army, under the command of the mother of Capt. Herrero, has deployed slightly to the left, so as to hang on the invaders should they effect a crossing of the river, and cut up Mrs. Margaret Ferreira and her heroic girls. Relays of girls and women keep constantly arriving at the headquarters of the feminine Commander-in-Chief. From what we gather from letters and statements, it would seem that the male portion of the Paraguayan army is very reduced, and are occupied in defending the fortress of Humaita, the positions near Timbo the encampment at Villa Rica, and the fortification at Lambaré. The guerrilla portion of the campaign is entrusted to the women of Paraguay; and reliable data have been received here that the troops to the north, near the Tranquera Loreto, are exclusively composed of women.

As to the exact number of women under arms in Paraguay at present it is impossible to say, owing to the varied and conflicting statements; but for years past a great portion of the heavy work attending a camp life has been performed by the unhappy daughters of that once lovely country. Even in the trenches around Humaita the weak arm of women has shouldered out the earth to make a grave for the allied invaders; female chasques have gone from point to point over the country with dispatches; the steamers and vessels in the port of Asuncion have been alternately discharged and laden by the trembling hand of the women in the capital. Everything that these poor women possessed has been snatched from them to assist in the defense of their country. They have toiled in the field for the last three years; they have sowed, raised and harvested the crops; they have made clothes for the soldiers from the fibres of plants; they have maintained the hospitals, cared for the wounded and sick; with Satanic power, they are dragged to the front to fight the whole Allied army!

We, for our part, demand of the foreign Ministers to send Commissioners up to Paraguay to investigate the real condition of affairs and report hereon. If the Allies, in attempting to cross the Tebicuary, have to fight the girls, then the honor of Europe is at stake in at once stopping this horrible war. The Allies themselves must see the utter impossibility of carrying on hostilities upon such terms; supposing that it were possible the Allied army could afford a regiment or a division so necessary and so base as to fight against the poor Paraguayan women, and if in the battle the Allies were so fortunate as to win the day, not all the wealth of Matto Grosso, not all the trophies of Paraguay, would recompense for the tarnished honor of such an ill-starred victory. If the war is to be carried on under such circumstances, then at least let it be on equal terms; let woman be ranked against woman, and man against man. South America is a strange land, where such eventualities come to pass, and when the women have fought it out on their own line, and the men also fought it out on theirs, then let us take to the children, send for General Tom Thumb and his wife, and thus bring a felicitous conclusion to this celebrated and never-to-be-forgotten Triple Alliance War.

**SAGACITY OF ELEPHANTS.**—Elephants in peace and war know their duty, and are more obedient to the word of command than many rational beings. It is said they can travel on an emergency, two hundred miles in forty-eight hours; but will hold out for a month at the rate of forty or fifty miles a day, with cheerfulness and alacrity. I performed many long journeys upon an elephant given by Ragobah to Colonel Keating; nothing could exceed the sagacity, docility, and affection of this noble quadruped; if I stopped to enjoy a prospect, he remained immovable until my sketch was finished; if I wished for ripe mangoes growing out of the common reach, he selected the most fruitful branch, and breaking it off with his trunk, offered it to the driver for the company in the houbah, accepting of any part given to himself, with a respectful salam; by raising his trunk three times above his head, in the manner of the oriental obeisance, and as often did he express his thanks by a murmuring noise. When a bough obstructed the houbah, he twisted his trunk around it, and though of considerable magnitude, broke it off with ease, and often gathered a leafy branch, either to keep off the flies, or as a fan to agitate around him, by waving it with his trunk; he generally paid a visit to the tent-door during breakfast, to procure sugar candy or fruit, and to be cheered by the encomiums and caresses he deservedly met with; no spaniel could be more innocently playful, or fonder of those who noticed him, than this docile animal, who on particular occasions appeared conscious of his exaltation above the brute creation.

**A BIT OF SUBLIMITY.**—During the French Revolution, Jean Bon St. Andre, the Vedan revolutionist, said to a peasant, "I will have all your steeples pulled down, that you may no longer have any objects by which you may be reminded of your old superstitions." "You cannot help leaving us the stars," replied the peasant, "and we can see them further off than our steeples."

## THE LATE JAMES BUCHANAN.

BUCHANAN AS A LAWYER.

The President Judge of Lancaster told, at the bar meeting recently, this incident of Mr. Buchanan's shrewdness in cross-examination:

A man brought a charge against another of threatening his life. Buchanan was retained for the defense. He examined the plaintiff thus:  
'Well, Mr. Blank, suppose you were a man of more nerve, a man not easily frightened by a threat—put yourself in the position of a courageous man—would you have cared for this threat of my client?'

'I am a man,' said the plaintiff, 'of as much courage as anybody sir.'  
'Then you were not frightened when my client threatened you?'

'No, sir.'  
'You are not afraid of him?'

'No! I am not.'  
'Well, then, what did you bring this charge for?'

The justice dismissed the case. Buchanan was not a man of decision, except in cases where he had fully examined himself. Thus, when he gave up the law at the age of forty, he was never but once tempted back to it, and then on the earnest plea of a widow. He was frequently urged to come forward again, but his mind was made up.

There are instances of professional charity on his part, though very few of pecuniary charity. He once cleared a man for homicide and refused a fee, saying to the man:  
'Do you take this money and move away; use it to begin life again! Stop drinking and go to church, and that is the best way you can pay me.'

Tradition relates that the man came back after a period of years, repentant and well-to-do, and thanked the old lawyer.  
As a lawyer, Buchanan was noticed chiefly for the perspicuity of his statements. Like Lincoln, he presented a case so that both sides of it were exposed! His voice was of fair strength, very deliberately enunciated, and pitched in a peculiar tone, attended with a blinking of one eye as he drew fine sights of meaning. He had no personal collision with opposite counsel, being too cold of temperament to sell his heart with his talents. Nobody ever saw him cast down; he was sometimes angry, but put a small value upon vindictiveness; whatever personal spite or humiliation he felt was hushed up in his secret bachelorette heart, and no man shared its pang. He laughed often, more vehemently than heartily, and chiefly at his own relation of things past or persons absent.

## BUCHANAN'S MODELS AND AVERSIONS.

Mr. Swarr, his executor, says that he has often heard Mr. Buchanan express his admiration of Mr. Henry Clay. This was of course, after Mr. Clay's decease. Said he:  
'Of all the men I ever knew, Mr. Clay stood highest in magnanimity, in conscious, positive superiority. He was a splendid leader, largely endowed with the graces, with eloquence, genius, heartiness and soul.'

His genuine admirations were not cast about among popular and representative favorites, however. Mr. Brown, a leading lawyer here, states that the old gentleman used to mention, with high respect, Silas Wright as his chief model. So did he admire Nathaniel Mason, William Lowndes, of South Carolina, Mr. Chestnut, and Mr. Pinckney. He had a regard for the good that was in President Taylor's intentions. His favorite author among statesmen was Thomas Jefferson, and he used to describe, with a single mixture of amusement and astonishment, the rough-grained sagacity of Andrew Jackson. From the combined testimony of his visitors, it appears that Buchanan's expression of love for his State favorites was an intellectual measurement, rather than a reverence or a grateful reminiscence. He stated to Mr. Smith, editor of the famous old democratic sheet, the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, that Andrew Johnson had once visited Wheatland, and impressed him (Buchanan) with an idea of Johnson's earnest honesty of purpose. During Johnson's disputes with Congress, Buchanan remarked that the President seemed unduly anxious about his relative rank with his supporters. The ex-President said that a President ought to do without such jealousies. Buchanan believed that Johnson would be convicted. He said so repeatedly during the trial, once alleging that an aggressive party having committed itself to a project, was bound to carry it out on the principle of self-preservation. 'There will not be enough independent Senators to clear him,' he said, among his last remarks upon the news. When told that the eleventh article had failed, Buchanan said: 'The world shift. Parties are where I left them when I retired.'

Seward was looked upon by Buchanan as the founder of the republican party. Of him he dictated these words: 'He was much more of a politician than a statesman. Without strong convictions, he understood the art of preparing in his closet, and uttering before the public, antithetical sentences, well calculated both to inflame the ardor of his anti-slavery friends and to exasperate his pro-slavery opponents. He raised a storm which, like others of whom we read in history, he wanted both the courage and the power to quell.'

## HAUNTS OF MR. BUCHANAN.

On the corner of the street, opposite the Court-house, Mr. Buchanan spent his working years as a lawyer, living in the building which is now a drygoods store.

Two blocks from the Court-house is the dwelling and office of Thaddeus Stevens, who came to Lancaster, like Mr. Buchanan, from another county, but at a much later period—the year 1842. Stevens and Jerry Black lived in York county—a 'split' from Lancaster—Buchanan in a county beyond,

Stevens takes place in Lancaster as a more brilliant man than Buchanan, but as a less scrupulous man. He carries the country folks, who are not his intimate neighbors, so that the county is republican by five thousand majority; but in the city of Lancaster Stevens could scarcely be elected constable. A republican of the city summed up Stevens to me in this way: 'With old Thad, the end is all the means.'

The practice of Mr. Stevens was said to be worth ten thousand dollars a year when he attended to it. He has much reputation for generosity, giving away money freely, while Mr. Buchanan held that generosity seldom extended to money. Whatever Buchanan gave away was well given, however, as in the permanent endowment for fuel for the poor in winter, which he duplicated in his will. Stevens and Buchanan were antipodes in character. Both are bachelors, but Stevens is a Bohemian and Buchanan was a Bourgeois, by which the French mean a burgher, a staid citizen. Buchanan went to church, subscribed to orthodox tenets, loved locality, rose to power within his party; like a coral edifice the old democracy rose, and Buchanan was the highest particle, while Stevens came to the surface as a volcano. The latter lived by the practice of the law, which he trusted no more than a man riding a cow into battle. It is the difference between generous audacity and penurious respectability. Stevens is a partisan idol; Buchanan was Chief Magistrate.

Among the other distinguished people who have lived in this county of Lancaster were Langdon Cheves, Governor Miffin, Bishop Bowman, General Reynolds, slain at Gettysburg; David Ramsey, the historian; Robert Fulton, born here; Count Zinzendorf, patron to the American Moravians. The parents of John C. Calhoun lived for a time in Lancaster county, and moved to South Carolina.

During Mr. Buchanan's life, Wheatland was visited by every variety of distinguished strangers. He was a favorite with Europeans, and with Frenchmen particularly, as he spoke the French language elegantly, and had anecdotes to relate of half the sovereigns of Europe. Among his palbearers were many quiet people of the country, whose company he liked, as Franke, the great Lancaster brewer; Patrick McKevoy, the representative of Irish barbers; and Dr. McCalla his dentist. A few republicans were on the list, but there were several old-fashioned democrats, like Heister, of the Charleston Convention, and Baker, ex-Collector of the port of Philadelphia. Thirteen collateral relatives were mourners around his grave, with some small grand-nephews and grand-nieces. Mrs. H. L. Johnson, late Harriet Lane, has a child named, I believe, James Buchanan. Rev. Dr. John W. Nevins, of the German Reformed Church, named Buchanan among his communicants. The President last came to church three weeks before his death; he walked to town several times during the latter months of his life. His housekeeper, Miss Nettie Parker, whom he has befriended often, will leave Wheatland soon, and take up her abode in the city. Then the old mansion will be sold, probably, though the ex-President should haunt the cool spring by its gate ever so often.

## PERMANENT FAME OF JAMES BUCHANAN.

Walking around the streets of this old city one meets many persons who have spoken to Mr. Buchanan, or seen his tall, distinguished form go up the streets, or sold him something out of their shops, but there are fewer anecdotes extant about himself than about any public man whose whereabouts I have chased up. His was not a quotable, paragraphic, characteristic life. It was a studied, guarded, non-idiosyncratic life. There are anecdotes of Stevens everywhere in Lancaster, like the following one, of which there are none of the grave, self-companionable life of Mr. Buchanan.

Dr. Henry Carpenter, a superior man in his profession, and a decided democrat, will physician to Mr. Buchanan, filled the same position with Thaddeus Stevens. During the bitter days of the war, a committee, self-constituted or impelled by some other physician, waited upon Mr. Stevens, while sick, and told him that his friends felt bound to contest his will in keeping by his side a 'copperhead doctor.' Before they could get through with their speech old Thad arose and ordered them out of his room.

'I will allow nobody,' he said, 'to interfere in my household.'  
There are hundreds of similar things about Stevens, and I suppose that Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, who is writing Stevens' life, will instance many of them. The following solitary incident Mr. McPherson gave me about Mr. Buchanan:

In the days of Woolly Heads and Silver Grays, or Seward and Fillmore Whigs, Mr. McPherson edited the Woolly Head paper of Lancaster in the interest of Mr. Stevens. It was a new paper, and Buchanan subscribed for it. At that time Frank Pierce had sent for Buchanan and offered him a foreign mission, whereas the hearts of the Pennsylvania democracy were lifted up. They anticipated what afterward came true, that Buchanan would return from Europe in four years, and be made the democratic candidate for the Presidency. Just before Buchanan left Lancaster, McPherson wrote a long and caustic leader reviewing Buchanan. He arrayed his long history as that of a statesman who had never originated one public measure, led one new issue, or impressed himself upon the time as anything more than a public functionary. Next day the stately form of the ambassador was seen crossing the street; he entered the office and demanded his subscription receipt. It was produced; he paid his money and solemnly departed. For many years Mr. Buchanan and Stevens have not been on terms of communication. 'Do you wish the Masons and other beneficial bodies to attend your funeral?' said Mr. Swarr.

'Provided they do so of their own free will,' he answered, 'and without being requested or persuaded to do so by any person whatsoever.'

Lying in his coffin so like a grave old bishop, vowed to chastity and the church, I looked at him with more than pity for his lonely eminence—surrounded all his life with public work and public men, and not a woman's love to make his triumph worth dividing, or comfort his overthrow. Beyond all this, I felt that few bachelor old men had been half so cheerful, so self-reliant; so proud to die as calmly for their solitary fame as other Presidents for the honor of their children.

Said Franke, the brewer, to me:  
'Mr. Buchanan would have been more of a man with a wife. Understanding the family relation by experience would have made him a broader statesman. He would not have been so cold, and he would then have had better friends.'

I must not fail to add that Mr. Buchanan considered his mother, whom he well remembered, as the best and most talented woman he had ever known. He spoke of her to some few intimate friends almost with enthusiasm.

## From San Bernardino to Salt Lake.

An invalid who recently made the trip between San Bernardino and Salt Lake, writes his observations in a letter to the *San Bernardino Guardian*. From it we extract:  
A trip from San Bernardino to this point, has been full of "moving incidents, by flood and field." The weather was lovely until we got North of the Black Ridge, forty miles North of St. George; from there it has been as above described. There is not one of the party that does not yearn for the sunshine of Southern California. We are worse than the children of Egypt, wishing for the fishpots and small beer of their old homes. Eight hundred miles of country is too vast to be described in a short newspaper article, so it must suffice to say that the mountains, with small valleys, which, North of St. George, are literally filled with Mormons—all striving to keep the wolf from the door, to love Jesus, and believe in Brigham Young as the Prophet of the Lord. If there is a prolific people on the earth, it is the Mormons. If children were a legal tender, I should like to start a bank in Utah. They are the only production that is plenty in the country we have passed. From what Col. Jackson used to tell me of the Mormons, and their superior offspring, I expected to find a wonderful people in Southern Utah, but what was my disappointment, when every other child I met was either cross-eyed or snub-nosed, mostly both. It is all a hoax about the Mormon children being smarter than the American children. They are not equal in anything. There is no money in this country. Molasses and carrots are the legal tender. Everything goes by trade. If a man gets a stock of molasses and carrots ahead, he is ordered by the Bishop to take to himself another wife. A man with only one wife in Utah is worse off than a man too ugly to get one in California. He can't hold an office, nor have any respect shown him. In the early days of California a man was esteemed among his fellow men, according to the number of cattle he owned. He went in on his horses. Here it is according to the wives he has. Brigham Young is the great man of the country, because he has the greatest number of wives. It is the doctrine of the saints that a woman cannot go to heaven unless she is sealed to a Mormon in good standing. I have not seen a pretty woman in Utah; and I claim to be a judge in such matters! Hoop skirts are not known South of Fillmore in Utah. Think of one of our San Bernardino beauties appearing on the streets without hoop skirts! Well, we have had to look upon these hopeless sisters ever since we struck the territory. This is a rough country for a gentle to travel in. The Mormons are afraid of the manly beauty of the gentiles, and guard their wives and daughters with as much care as a Turk does the inmates of his harem. One poor devil of a lawyer, from Nevada, forgot his briefs and put in a special plea to a Mormon girl, at St. George, while we were there. He quoted Byron, Tom Moore, and all the rest of that class of authorities, but without avail; she let the Bishop know the state of the case, and the disciple of Blackstone was given twenty minutes to get up and shake the dust from his feet. He stood not on the order of his going, but went in a hurry. It is a bad country in which to practice love law. Let the profession govern itself accordingly.

## AIRING ROOMS.

It is a common mistake to open all the lower part of the windows of an apartment; whereas, if the upper part, also, were opened, the object would be more speedily effected. Thus, the air in an apartment is generally heated to a higher temperature than the external air, either by the heat supplied by the human body, or by lamps, candles or fires. This renders it lighter than the external air; and, consequently, the external air will rush in at all openings at the lower part of the room, while the warmer and lighter air passes out the higher openings. If a candle be held in the doorway near the door, it will be found that the flame will be blown inwards; but, if it be raised near the top of the doorway it will be blown outwards. The warm air, in this case, flows out at the top, while cold air flows in at the bottom. A current of warm air from the room is generally rushing up the flue of the chimney, if the flue be open, even though there should be no fire lighted in the stove; hence the unwholesomeness of using chimney boards.

SLANDERS.—Many a wretch has rid on a hurdle who has done much less mischief than utterers of forged tales, coiners of scandal, and clippers of reputation.

## SONG THEY SING IN MICHIGAN.

Not a drum was heard, nor a funeral note,  
As his corse to oblivion we hurried,  
Not a groan escaped a radical throat,  
When Negro Suffrage was buried.  
We buried him deep in the Michigan soil—  
So deep that they ne'er will uncover him,  
Unless some radical boring for oil  
By the dearly loved scent discovers him.  
His coffin was made of a ballot-box—  
With white men's ballots we bound him;  
He looked like a baboon taking his rest,  
With *Posts and Tribunes* around him.  
Few and short were the speeches we made,  
And we sung not a doleful ditty;  
But his body and spirit together we laid  
West of Chicago in "White Man's City."  
As we were hastily tramping back,  
'Twas said if the d—l don't take him,  
He'll quietly sleep in that grave so deep,  
'Till the trumpet of Gabriel shall wake him.

## SEEKING OFFICE.

See what a miserable looking, whining sneak the office seeker is! His every feature pinched up to its most obsequious tension. As Betsy Trotwood says of "umble Mister Heep, he is twisted into a corkscrew with the profundity of his determination to worm himself into the favor of the man in office, and to whom he applies himself with the tenacity of a leech, and the intentions of the vampire. How low must his nature be when it consents to humor the high sounding vulgarity of the man in. But then he has no nature, any more than a worm. He bends beneath the load of letters of introduction, genteel characters of himself he has begged, yet steps as lightly as a cat after a mouse, lest the noise of his foot fall would ruffle the already rough temper of his expected benefactor. He is the most obliging man in the world, is the office seeker. There is nothing he will not do to ingratiate himself. His hand looks as though it nervously grasped a shoe brush, ready to polish the *understanding* of the great man. His eye rolls anxiously about for something to do, which may be pleasing to the load star. His tongue has a ready echo for the great gun. His whole bearing is an acquiescent identity with the whims, the eccentricities and vulgarities of the Juggernaut that uses him and treads on him without compassion. Serves him right—he is a willing sacrifice, and is only fit to be whittled out of existence.

## POETRY, MUSIC, AND PAINTING.

Poetry breathes a charm over the cold realities of life and imparts a brilliant coloring to every object that surrounds us, and an interest to the most trivial incidents that occur. Seen through her golden medium, earth is paradise and love is heaven. Music etherealises humanity and lifts the soul to its original sphere; with a powerful army hand she strikes the sensitive cords of memory, awaking alike the thrilling recollection of former enjoyments, or the mournful remembrance of past sorrow. But painting possesses the power of an enchantment—beneath her magic pencil spring those forms which are endeared to us by love, or endeared sacred by esteem and reverence. Over these cherished shades death has no power! We wear them in our bosoms, we place them in our closets, and enjoy with a sweet and holy communion in our hours of retirement. As relics of those who sleep in the dust, they seem to confer with us in the language of other years; and while we remember some useful precept of friendly admonition which once passed their lips, we regard them as benignant spirits still hovering in our paths, to remind us of our duty, and that we are also imperishable.

## REPUTATION.

Whatever indifference we affect to show for the good of mankind, every one seeks for esteem, and believes himself worthy of it in proportion as he finds himself generally esteemed; he considers the public suffrage as a surety for the high opinion he has of himself. The pretended contempt, therefore, for reputation, and sacrifice to be made of it to fortune and reflection, is always inspired by the despair of rendering ourselves illustrious; we boast of what we have, and despise what we have not. This is the necessary effect of pride; and we should rebel against it were we not its dupes.—*Helvetius*.

**SWEET MILK.**—The *Sacramento Reporter* tells us how to keep milk sweet: First take a pan and subsequently pour therein water, as circumstances may require. Place therein an earthen jar. Within this jar place another earthen jar, filling the intermediate space between the exterior of the inner and the interior of the outer jar with salt. Into the inner jar place your tin pail or other receptacle of milk. See that the pail is small enough to admit the covering of the inner jar, and that the latter is small enough to admit of the covering of the outer jar. This done you have always cold and sweet milk at your service.

**TRIFLES.**—To pursue trifles is the lot of humanity; and whether we bustle in a pantomime, or strut at a coronation; whether we shout at a bonfire, or harangue in a senate house; whatever object we follow, it will at last surely conduct us to fatality and disappointment. The wise bustle and laugh as they walk in the pageant, but fools bustle and are important; and this, probably, is all the difference between them.

AMONG the girls at a recent wooden wedding, at Boston, was a fashionable boudoir, made of shavings.

Fifteen thousand men are employed in the construction of the Pacific Railroad.

Verdi refused the new Italian decoration, out of jealousy to Rossini.

Afford others the same indulgence you would wish to receive.

What word is always pronounced wrong? Wrong, of course.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT, HORATIO SKYMOUR, of New York. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, FRANK P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

FAST—Ada county, Idaho Territory, has an indebtedness of \$41,000.

THE election in Idaho Territory for Delegate and county officers comes off on Monday next, August 10th.

DAVID MARTIN, in a fit of insanity, committed suicide at Boise City, on the 30th ult. Deceased was a native of Virginia.

HON. T. J. BUTLER, radical candidate for Delegate from Idaho Territory, has gone to Northern Idaho on an electioneering tour.

SICKLY.—The Montana Post says there is at present more sickness in Helena than has been known for a long time before, what is called "mountain fever," being the prevailing malady.

E. H. PACEY, a very respectable man, and an old Californian, committed suicide at Helena, on the 18th ult. Business difficulties are supposed to have led to the commission of this rash act.

GRANT, in his report to Congress on the condition of the Southern States, expressed the opinion that if "negro suffrage was forced on the Southern States, the result would be a war of races."

THE ARMY.—Secretary Sedgwick estimates the army as numbering 90,000 men. Laws recently passed provide for its reduction to a trifle over 17,000.

ON THE STUMP.—George H. Pendleton, the great Ohio statesman, has taken the stump for Seymour and Blair.

NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Congress has extended the time for commencing work on the North Pacific Railroad.

A MILITARY GOVERNMENT.—General Grant has written a letter recommending an increase of thirty-three and one third per cent. in the pay of army officers.

LEUTZ, the great historical painter, died at Washington recently. His death was caused by apoplexy.

DICK BUSTED, one of the "trooly loil," who was appointed from New York to hold the position of U. S. District Judge in Alabama, is likely to fall a victim to impeachment.

ALASKA.—The bill appropriating \$7,200,000 for the purchase of Alaska, has passed both Houses of Congress and is now a law.

WADE HAMPTON, the great cavalry leader, has taken the stump for Seymour and Blair.

NARY A ONE.—The radicals of Helena, Montana Territory, made desperate efforts to secure an Israelite who would consent to take a nomination on their ticket.

DECLINE OF IRELAND.—In O'Connell's time Ireland numbered a population of some eight millions.

HOWE'S HAND ORGAN.—Howe's hand organ, published at Olympia, intimates that there is no truth in the report that an effort had been made to effect the removal of Governor Moore.

CONGRESS has taken a recess to the 20th of September, at which time it is most likely the officers of the two Houses will meet.

A CONVERT.—A radical exchange gravely announces that Gerrit Smith will vote for Grant and Colfax.

Editorial Paragraphs.

GRANT'S DRUNKENNESS.—During the whole term of Johnson's administration the radicals have been prating about the shame of having a drunken President.

THE ESCAPED MURDERERS.—We have already noticed the escape of three men, who were confined in the Deer Lodge jail under sentence of death.

RADICAL COLPORTEURS.—The N. Y. World gives an accurate list of the agents and clerks of the Freedmen's Bureau establishment, showing that there are 703 of them.

WE clip the above from the Salem Unionist, and give it a place in our columns in order that our readers may understand what unmitigated liars occasionally control newspapers.

A FAILURE.—Parties who have lately come through from Montana, inform us that the Lake route is a perfect failure.

INSURANCE SWINDLES.—From time to time we notice in Eastern papers accounts of the failure of insurance companies.

RAILROAD STATISTICS.—Henry Clews & Co., bankers of New York, publish statistics of twenty-one of the leading railroads of the United States for the years '82-'83 and '87-'88.

A CONVERT.—A radical exchange gravely announces that Gerrit Smith will vote for Grant and Colfax.

Oregon and Idaho Telegraph Company.

It is quite generally known to our readers, that this company was organized and incorporated about the first of April last.

LETTER FROM WALLA WALLA.—This Valley is situated about twenty-seven miles north of Snake river, and extends east and west for about sixty miles.

POISONED.—Over forty persons were poisoned in Helena, Ark., by eating ice-cream, which, as an analysis proved, contained arsenic.

KOOTENAI MINES.—The Victoria Colonist has favorable advices from the Kootenai mines, and reports that more treasure will be taken out this season than for several years.

W. R. HENDERSON, chairman of the Young Men's Democratic State Committee of Indiana, writes to a friend at Walla Walla that he proposes to emigrate to Washington Territory.

A HORSE can be trained that he is to trot and not break up.—Goldrick.

PACK TRAINS.—Pat McGraw's pack train of forty animals, loaded for Gans & Klein, arrived yesterday in thirty-five days from Walla Walla.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.—The undersigned offers for rent his desirable residence—with or without the Orchard—during my absence apply to J. D. COOK.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LODGE, U. D. F. & A. M., holds its regular communications on the 1st and 3d Mondays of each month.

Attorneys' Cards.

CATON & ROSS, Attorneys at Law, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

L. A. MULLAN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

Notice to Settlers on Public Lands. H. PARKER is on HAND AGAIN, with all valuable records.

Homestead Claimants, whose five years of residence has expired, I have full instructions from the Land Department.

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.

W. P. HORTON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, will attend to collection of debts, conveyances, acknowledgment of deeds, powers of Attorney, transfers of real or personal property, etc.

Physicians' Cards. DR. W. S. MINEER, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

DR. C. M. STEINBERGER, LATE SURGEON U. S. ARMY, Office, opposite Printing Office.

DR. L. C. KINNEY'S MEDICAL OFFICE, MAIN STREET, NEXT DOOR TO SCHWABACH'S STORE.

PIONEER DENTIST, ESTABLISHED 1861. DR. CHARLES HERZOG, DENTIST, OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

EMPIRE HOTEL, DALLAS CITY, OREGON. THOMAS SMITH, Proprietor.

NOTICE. HAVING REBUILT AND FINISHED THE ABOVE HOUSE, BEGON TO MOVE IN THE STATE, for the comfort of the traveling public.

Accommodations for Over 200 Guests, with fine large rooms, well ventilated, and furnished to suit the most fastidious.

PRICES reasonable and to suit the times. AN OMBUS will always be in readiness on arrival of the Steamboat and Cars to carry passengers and their baggage to and from the house.

FREE OF CHARGE. THOMAS SMITH.

ST. VINCENTS, ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES! CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL RESUME STUDIES ON SATURDAY, the 14th of August, 1888.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS. For Board and Tuition per Quarter of Eleven Weeks, \$30.00.

For Board per Quarter, \$10.00. For Bed per Quarter, \$5.00. For Music on Piano per Quarter, \$5.00.

Entrance Fee, \$5.00. Tuition for the last six weeks, \$5.00. Will be charged per Quarter, \$5.00. Washing, \$10.00.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS. For Tuition per Quarter of Eleven Weeks, \$15.00. Intermediate Department, \$8.00. Primary Department, \$5.00. Walla Walla, July 24, 1888.

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 2 inches wide and 6 inches thick, and TONGUE and GROOVE from 2 to 16 inches wide. I have all the latest styles of

Shashes, 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 pay or part pay for all work done at my Mill, Gold Coin, Legal Tenders, Oats, Beans, Wheat, Wood, Lumber and Shingles, BUT NO CREDIT.

All work will be done as low as any other shop in town. Remember Dovel's Planing Mill, just across the Mill Creek Bridge, Main Street, Walla Walla.

JOHN DOVELL. NEW FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE ORIENTAL HOTEL.

THE UNDERSIGNED IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE of all descriptions, will furnish the same in the most workmanlike manner, on short notice.

UPEOLSTERING 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, Extens, etc. Terms, Cash.

CITY HOTEL, MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, G. JOSEPH, Proprietor. THE CITY HOTEL HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY renovated and placed in the best possible condition, will at all times be kept as a

First-Class Hotel. 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 set in the town.

JOE HELMUTH, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in LAGER BEER AND ALE, WALLA WALLA, Washington Territory, 1888.

Notice to Absent Defendants.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA, SS. IN JUDICIAL DISTRICT, To G. G. RICHARDSON and W. M. VANDERMARK: You are hereby notified that E. S. KEARNEY has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at said term thereof, which commences more than two months after the 7th day of August, 1888; and unless you appear as 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 of you the sum of two hundred dollars and interest thereon, at the rate of two and one-half per cent. per month, since the 16th day of March, 1888; the same being due on a promissory note, executed by one of you, to wit: G. G. RICHARDSON, for money had and received for the use and benefit of both of you, going business as partners at said time. Complaint filed August 7, 1888.

FRANK P. DUGAN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

COOPER SHOP. I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS OF WALLA WALLA and vicinity, that I am prepared to do all kinds of COOPERING to order.

Tubs, Churns, Barrels, Cheese-Hoops, and all other articles manufactured in this line, at short notice. Shop on MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, opposite I. T. KAMM'S Warehouse.

J. M. RITENHOUSE.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT, in Gold draw every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest prize paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall Street, N. Y.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE. The undersigned offers for rent his desirable residence—with or without the Orchard—during my absence apply to J. D. COOK.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LODGE, U. D. F. & A. M., holds its regular communications on the 1st and 3d Mondays of each month.

Money Market.

San Francisco Local Tender rates..... 69 1/2 @ 70

New York Gold Quotations..... 140 1/2

The party who agreed to deliver wood as this

office in payment for an attachment notice, is

reminded that "time is up!"

The August term of the County Commission

er's Court commenced on Monday last. Up to

this writing the Court is still in session. Full

report of the proceedings next week.

New Law Firm.—It will be noticed from

their card that Messrs. Cason & Ross, both

thoroughbred attorneys, have formed a partnership

in the law business, and have taken the

office lately occupied by J. H. Lassiter.

At Home.—Philip Ritz, Esq., has just returned

from the Montana country, whither he had

gone mainly on business connected with explor-

ations for a route for the North Pacific Railroad.

Mr. R. promises us notes of travel in time for

next week's issue.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the

Executive Committee and members of the Walla

Walla Valley Agricultural Society will be held

at the Court House, on Saturday afternoon, Aug-

ust 15th, at 2 o'clock. A prompt and general

attendance is desired, as business of importance

claims the attention of members.

FROM SOUTH BOISE.—Dr. Shell has returned

from a general tour of observation in the South

Boise country. He reports very favorably of the

quartz ledges, and more particularly of those in

the Yuba district. At present business is dull

in the mines, but with the development of her

immense quartz interests South Boise is sure to

become one of the most prosperous mining dis-

tricts on the coast.

P. D. MOORE, Esq., who came up to Walla

Walla for the purpose of introducing a patent

self-acting fire engine, has been compelled to

return to the Sound on account of sudden and

severe illness. He expects to be here again in a

short time, when he will make known the merits

of his fire extinguisher—a portable engine that

is highly commended by the fire departments and

insurance companies throughout the country.

UMATILLA RESERVATION.—We understand that

considerable excitement prevails among the In-

dians on the Umatilla Reservation growing out

of the proposed abandonment of the Reserve.

The Walla Wallas have learned that they are to

be transferred to Simcoe, and to this they very

decidedly object. The Nez Percés and Walla

Wallas speak the same language, are intermar-

ried, and if the Reservation is broken up these

Indians would greatly prefer to be removed to

the Nez Percé country.

STOCK RANCH.—Dr. C. H. Mack, of Portland,

has bought the claim of David R. King, on Dry

Creek, and intends to occupy the same as a

stock ranch, giving his attention principally to

the rearing of blooded horses. Dr. M. has now

on the way from the Atlantic States three of

the finest stallions that money could buy, and

with these and a very superior lot of brood

mares he proposes to engage in the business of

stock raising. In San Francisco, as also at

Portland, there is always a demand for good

horses, and it is to meet the wants of these

markets that Dr. M. has embarked in this (to

him) new pursuit. Experience has shown that

the climate of California is not well adapted to

the rearing of superior animals. Instead of im-

proving the tendency is to deteriorate. In the

Willamette Valley the finest horses produced on

the coast have been raised, but there the long,

hard winters are a serious objection to the care-

ful stock grower. In this Valley, so far as the

experiment has been made, the different breeds

of animals show a decided improvement, and it

is on results of this character that the opinion

is held that in the near future San Francisco

and Portland must depend on Walla Walla for

fine horses and fat cattle.

SCHOOL MEETING.—Pursuant to notice, a full

meeting of the citizens of the district was held

at the Court House, on Saturday evening last,

for the purpose of organizing School District

No. 34. Judge Wyche was called to the chair,

and H. M. Chace acted as secretary. The Dis-

trict was organized by the election of T. T. Reese,

Geo. F. Thomas, and Wm. Kohlhauff, as direc-

tors; Clerk, H. M. Chace. The boundaries of

the new district are as follows: Commencing

at the point in Walla Walla city where the

centre of Third street intersects the centre of

The National Democratic Nominees.

Horatio Seymour.

Horatio Seymour, the democratic candi-

date for President of the United States, was

born in Pompey, Onondaga county, New

York, in the year 1811, and is consequently

about fifty-seven years of age. The family

to which Mr. Seymour belongs is descended

from Richard Seymour, who was one of the

original settlers of Hartford, Conn. Major

Moses Seymour, the fourth lineal descendant,

served in the Revolutionary War, and sub-

sequently represented Litchfield in the Leg-

islature of Connecticut for seventeen years.

Of his five sons, Henry Seymour, father of

Horatio, was born in 1780. He removed to

Utica, in New York, served in the State

Legislature with signal ability, and was for

many years Canal Commissioner, occupying

a prominent position in the politics and leg-

islature of the State. One of his brothers

was a distinguished member of the United

State Senate from Vermont for twelve years.

Hon. Origen Seymour, for some time Re-

presentative in Congress from the Litchfield

District of Connecticut, was the son of

another brother named Osius. The maternal

grandfather of Mr. Seymour, Colonel Forman,

served through the Revolutionary War in the

New Jersey line.

Mr. Seymour received a liberal and thor-

ough education in the best institutions of the

State. His instincts and preferences natu-

rally led him to the study of the law, which

he pursued with great vigor and industry.

He was admitted to the bar when only a

little more than twenty years of age, and at

once commenced the practice of his profes-

sion in the city of Utica. The death of his

father, however, soon afterwards devolved

upon him so great responsibilities in con-

nection with the settlement of the family estate,

as to require the most of his time and atten-

tion, obliging him, much against his will, to

relinquish the practice of his profession.

The death of his wife's father, the late John

R. Bleeker, occurring about the same time

added to his numerous cares in the adjust-

ment of important property interests. Some

of the best years of Mr. Seymour's life were

absorbed in this work, but no doubt his

mind was being schooled, as it could not

otherwise have been, for the graver respon-

sibilities and duties that were to come in

later. Up to this time Mr. Seymour had

acted no prominent part in political life,

although from his youth, as were his ances-

tors before him, he had always been strong-

ly attached, through sympathy and taste, to

the democratic party. In the fall of 1841,

when not thirty years of age, Mr. Seymour

convinced to the use of his name as a dem-

ocratic candidate for member of Assembly.

Although the Whigs were at that time larg-

ely in the ascendancy in Utica, Mr. Sey-

mour was triumphantly elected by a large ma-

jority. In the Legislature Mr. Seymour at

once took a commanding position upon the

great questions involving the interests of the

State, engaging in debates with great fervor

and assisting largely in shaping the leg-

islation of the session. Among his Leg-

islative associates were John A. Dix, Michael

Hoffman, David R. Floyd Jones, George R.

Davis, Lemuel Stetson and Alvin T. Hul-

burd. The democrats at that time were in

the ascendancy in both branches of the

Legislature, and the great measure of the

session was Michael Hoffman's bill in re-

lation to finances, which was supported and

passed by the democrats. In the success of

this measure, which was destined to restore

the depreciated financial credit of the State,

Mr. Seymour took an active and sympathetic

interest, displaying for the first time the

forensic ability and oratorical power that

have since distinguished him.

In the spring of 1842 Mr. Seymour was

elected Mayor of the City of Utica, despite

the continued hostility and opposition of

the whigs. In the fall of 1843, he was

again elected member of the lower House of

the Legislature, and was re-elected to the

same position during the sessions of 1844

and 1845. The session of 1844 was an im-

portant and exciting one, the

Assembly being agitated with acrimonious

contests, chiefly springing from contemplated

opposition to the administration of Governor

Boeck. The leader in the debates of the

session was Mr. Seymour and Mr. Hoffman,

the recognized leader of the Legislature in

1842, and a formidable antagonist in debate,

but Mr. Seymour appears to have coped with

him successfully, and to have won not only

the plaudits of his political associates but

the praises of his constituents likewise.

The session of 1845 opened with a changed

spirit, based upon the victorious election of

Mr. Polk to the Presidency. At the outset

of this session Mr. Seymour was induced by

his friends to enter the contest for Speaker-

ship, to which position he was triumphantly

elected, despite a violent factional fight,

which seriously threatened his prospects.

One of the prominent and important events

of this session was the election of Daniel S.

Dickinson to the United States Senate, in

which Mr. Seymour took a leading and ac-

tive part. He also engaged with fervent

spirit in the discussion relative to the call

for a convention to amend the Constitution,

but voted against the bill providing for that

measure. With this session Mr. Seymour's

legislative career was brought to a close.

For the succeeding five years Mr. Sey-

mour was not prominent in public life, hav-

ing resumed the practice of law in the City

of Utica. By the action of the Legislature

of 1850, providing for the enlargement and

improvement of the Erie Canal, and ap-

propriating the revenue of the State in con-

travention to the provisions of the Constitu-

tion, Mr. Seymour again assumed a leading

position in State politics, and most earnestly

resisted this effort to override the provisions

of a Constitution so recently adopted. On

account of his strenuous opposition to that

measure, he was that year (1850), for the

first time, placed in nomination for Gov-

ernor of his State, in opposition to Wash-

ington Hunt. The result of the election was

for Seymour, 214,852 votes; for Hunt, 214,

614. Mr. Seymour having been defeated

by 262 votes.

In 1852, Mr. Seymour was again placed

in nomination by the democratic party, in

opposition to Washington Hunt (whig) and

Minthorne Tompkins (Free Soil) with the

following result:

Seymour, 264,131

Hunt, 239,736

Tompkins, 19,269

Mr. Seymour was triumphantly elected

over two competitors as the chief executive

officer of the State. His administration of

State affairs, as generally conceded, was

characterized by ability, tact, and good judg-

ment. While occupying the gubernatorial chair

in 1852, he vetoed the notorious Maine law,

and the correctness of his views as to the

power of the Legislature to pass summary laws

was subsequently fully established by a

formal decision of the Court of Appeals.

In 1854 Mr. Seymour was nominated by

the democracy for re-election; with Myron

H. Clark, republican, Daniel Ullman, Amer-

ican, Greene C. Bronson, Hard Shell dem-

ocrat, as opponents. The following is the

result of the election:

Seymour, 158,495

Clark, 156,864

Ullman, 122,282

Bronson, 33,850

Although this election resulted in Mr.

Seymour's defeat, it demonstrated very

satisfactorily his unwaning popularity with

the people, and his certainty of success with

the party united and working for one candi-

date. At the close of this contest, Mr. Sey-

mour again resumed the work of his profes-

sion at Utica. In everything appertaining to

the success of the democracy he took an ac-

tive and sympathetic interest. He attended

National and State Conventions with great

regularity, and was always accorded a lead-

ing position in the councils of the same. At

the National Democratic Convention at

Charleston, in 1860, he was proposed by the

Southern delegates as a compromise candi-

