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To City Subscribers.
On and after this date, the STATESMAN will be sent to city subscribers at 20 cents a month, payable in advance. Those who have paid in advance will have their papers continued until the time expires.

GRASS.

Out in the fields to walk,
Hearing the grasses talk,
In the sweet month of June I
These are the words they say,
As in low whispers they
Speak through the silence of noon:
"Sunbeams, come lie on me;
Rain, here is room for thee;
Clouds, here your shadows may rest;
Wind, you may rustle through;
Cold, here is food for you;
Horse, come roll on my breast.
Ground bird, come here and see
How you can nest with me;
Child, run about me and play;
Strong man, with cheek so brown,
Here come and cut me down,
Toss me and turn me to hay.
Fill high the farmer's loft;
Then go and gather oft
Fodder for cattle at night;
Take all you need of me;
I'll not live selfishly,
Nor for my own delight.
Grasshopper, butterfly,
Bee, that with 'honeyed thigh'
Ever on busy wing rove;
Born of one parent, we,
All of one family,
Linked to each other in love.
Gold-nosed buttercup,
Over me glancing up,
By the light summer breeze wooed,
You, too, shall share with me
This happy destiny.
Born to be useful and good,
So shall the early Spring
Life to our bosoms bring,
Verdure and beauty restore;
Then, taking heed of us,
All who have need of me,
Welcome shall be as before."

TELL YOUR MOTHER.—I wonder how many young ladies tell their mother every thing. Not those "young ladies" who, going to and from school, smile, bow, and exchange notes and *cartes de visite* with young men who make fun of them and their pictures, speaking in a way that would make their cheeks burn with shame if they heard it. All this, most credulous, lovely and romantic young ladies, they will do, although they gaze at your fresh young faces admiringly, and send or give you charming verses and bouquets. No matter what "other girls do," don't you do it. School-girl flirtations may end disastrously, as many a foolish, wretched young girl could tell you. Your yearning for some one to love is a great need of every woman's heart. But there is a time for everything. Don't let the bloom and freshness of your heart be washed off in silly flirtations. Render yourself truly intelligent. And, above all, tell your mother everything. Never be ashamed to tell her, who should be your best friend and *confidant*, all you think and feel. It is very strange that so many young girls will tell every person before "mother," that which is most important that she should know. It is very sad that indifferent persons should know more about her own fair daughters than she does herself.—*Fanny Fern.*

UNDOUBTEDLY LOYAL.—They have at least one girl of undoubted loyalty out in Illinois. Judge Griffin was holding Court in Alida while a camp meeting was in progress near by. Certain young ladies came over from the camp ground and solicited lodging. The landlady replied that every bed in the house contained two lodgers except one, and that was occupied by Judge Griffin. "But come up stairs," she said, "and I will find a place for you." She led the young ladies followed, when one of them bursting into tears, buried her face in her hands and leaning over the stair railing, sobbed bitterly, exclaiming, in broken accents, "I—I—don't want to sleep with Judge Griffin; he—he—he is a Copperhead. There could be no discount on that girl's loyalty."

The French Court of Cassation has decided that the howling of a dog cannot be considered as a contravention of the law as to nocturnal disturbance; but parties whose rest is disturbed can still proceed by civil process to abate the nuisance.

County Commissioners' Court—August Term.

Board met Monday, August 3, 1868.—Present, W. T. Barnes and A. H. Reynolds, County Commissioners; James McAuliff, Deputy Sheriff, and J. H. Blawett, Clerk. On motion, A. H. Reynolds was appointed President pro tem.

Change of road leading up Walla Walla and Tumulum rivers. Report of viewers (laid over at last term) taken up, read and adopted, and road ordered to be opened immediately. Road from Walla Walla to intersect road leading from Walla to Waitsburg. Petition read, and Thomas Estes, W. W. Wiseman, and J. C. Smith appointed viewers. Review ordered August 15, 1868.

Change of road leading up the south side of Mill Creek, at or near Council Grove. Report of viewers read and adopted, and road ordered to be opened immediately. It is also further ordered, that the old road from the point at which the reviewed road begins, to the point at which the same intersects the old road, be and the same is hereby vacated.

Road from Oregon line to intersect the road leading from the Boise road to Pike's Peak. Report of viewers read and adopted, and road ordered to be opened immediately. Road along the Oregon line, from mile-post No. 24, to mile-post No. 27 1/2, on said line. Petition read, Jackson Graham, M. Boly, and M. B. Webb, appointed viewers. Review ordered August 15, 1868.

Change of road from Walla to Waitsburg, at or near the residence of John Paulson. Petition read, and Harrison Billups, W. P. Bruce, and James Woodruff appointed viewers. Review ordered August 15, 1868.

Ordered that the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars be hereby appropriated out of road fund for the improvement of the road near Council Grove.

Board adjourned till to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Tuesday, August 4, 1868.—Board met pursuant to adjournment; officers present same as on yesterday. Minutes of yesterday's proceedings read and approved.

Report and account of D. K. Pearce, Supervisor of roads in District No. 6, read and filed, and two hundred dollars and thirty-five cents appropriated for the use of roads in said district.

Change of road leading up south side of Mill Creek, at or near the residence of John Seng. Report of viewers read and adopted, and road ordered to be opened immediately.

Application of J. Kibler, for an appropriation of money for the use of roads in District No. 5, read, and fifty dollars appropriated for the purpose of purchasing lumber for bridges. Report of W. P. Horton, concerning the sale of lost property, read and filed.

Ordered that the sum of three hundred dollars be and is hereby appropriated out of road fund, for the use of roads in District No. 9.

Change of road from Walla Walla to Walla, at or near Cummins' Station. Report of viewers read and adopted, and road ordered to be opened immediately.

Report of Coroner's inquest on the body of J. S. Coudige, read and filed. Ordered that license issue to J. G. Justice to sell spirituous liquors in less quantities than one gallon, in Walla Walla Precinct, for six months from the 22d day of June, 1868, upon paying into the county treasury the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Ordered that George Warner be and he is hereby appointed Justice of the peace in and for Walla Walla Precinct, vice H. W. Perkins, resigned.

Bills amounting to eleven hundred and sixty-one dollars allowed, and Auditor directed to issue orders for the same.

Board adjourned till 9 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

Wednesday, August 5, 1868.—Board met pursuant to adjournment; officers present same as yesterday. Minutes of yesterday's proceedings read and approved.

Report of Rev. C. Eells, Superintendent of Common Schools, read as follows:

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.
GENTLEMEN:—Since my last report, I have endeavored, according to my ability, faithfully to perform the work assigned to me, as School Superintendent of Walla Walla county. With a single exception, the visiting of schools taught by an authorized teacher is complete. The last district organized by my predecessor, was numbered 26. On Saturday last, the organization of the 34th was consummated. Considerable progress has been made in the work of defining the boundaries of school districts, but much more of this kind of labor remains to be performed. In regard to the schools generally, I am happy to be able to state, that in my judgment, there is much that is hopeful—facts furnishing ground for substantial encouragement.

At the same time it must be acknowledged that there are other facts which cannot fail to awaken solicitude. But all combined, they equally urge to the exercise of increased diligence, earnestness and perseverance in the prosecution of this department of public service. It is not likely that the importance of the work will be overestimated. It is no less true than true, that the proper training of youthful powers is vitally important—intimately connected with our dearest interests as parents, patriots and philanthropists.

Respectfully submitted,
CUSHING EELLS, School Supt.
Bills amounting to two hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-cents allowed, and Auditor directed to issue orders to the treasurer for the same.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.
Ordered that one half (4 mills) of the county tax for the year 1868, be and the same is hereby appropriated and set apart to defray the current expenses of the county.
Board adjourned till 9 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

Thursday, August 6, 1868.—Board met pursuant to adjournment; officers present same as yesterday. Minutes of yesterday read and approved.

Report of Coroner in relation to inquests upon the bodies of J. D. Kincheloe and Dilla Kincheloe, read and filed, and cost bill referred to Probate Court.

Ordered that the following named persons be, and the same are hereby selected to serve as grand and petit jurors at the ensuing October term of the District Court, in and for the Second Judicial District, W. T., to-wit:

GRAND JURY.
Butler, N F
Berry, L P
Bush, C S
Barker, S W
Courtney, J R
Demaris, James
Green, W O
Goodwin, G D

PETIT JURY.
Allison, A L
Billups, F
Barnett, Asa
Clayton, D
Camp, Benj.
Ellis, E E
Estes, T W
Fix, A J
Hawkins, J H
Johnson, Farmer A
Kennison, Davie
Kershaw, Wm

GRAND JURY.
Hawley, P L
Hayward, B B
Harbers, J W
Kenton, Ed
Kirkland, J E
Loundagin, G W
Robins, W H
Wright, Moses

PETIT JURY.
Lizenby, Wm
Maxson, S H
Masteron, A O
Parish, A P
Boyes, B F
Smailes, George
Spaulding, H H
Scritchfield, S
Woodruff, James
Winnett, Wm
Fudge, James
Kennedy, Robt

Change of road from Walla Walla to Oregon line. Report of viewers read and adopted, and road ordered to be opened immediately.

Irrigating ditches across county road.—Whereas, many irrigating ditches are running across county roads, obstructing the same, it is ordered that the several supervisors be directed to notify the owners of such ditches to fix them so as not to obstruct the roads, and to prosecute the owner of any ditch who shall fail to properly fix the same after being notified.

Bills amounting to five hundred and fifty-seven dollars and forty cents allowed, and Auditor directed to issue orders for the same. On motion the Board adjourned.

A. H. REYNOLDS, Com'r.
W. T. BARNES, }
J. H. BLEWETT, Clerk.

Wendell Phillips on the Admission of Rebel States.

Congress brings the rebel States back into its halls; not because any man thinks them fit and ready, but to help Grant's chances of election. In this sort of game the republican leaders have always shown themselves clumsy players, and we fear they are fated in this instance to find themselves at fault. Tennessee and West Virginia were brought in with the same plea—sagacious managers' idea of strengthening the party. But the Senators from those two States have been constant stumbling blocks and checkmated impeachment at last. Present appearances indicate the same result in these lately admitted States. If their admission defeats Grant, we shall not be surprised. If Senators may be bought, why not Presidential Electors? Bribery has become now a fixed element in our politics. We look to see the action of the Presidential Electors steeped in such corruption as will throw the impeachment market thoroughly into the shade. With Johnson in the White House it is a dangerous step to admit these seven States. Unless carefully watched, they will prove a serious danger to the loyal party. This peril is more specially imminent because the land has been left so exclusively in the hands of white secessionists. The negro votes the republican ticket at the risk of starvation, or not of life. Besides this the negro voters lack organization. They are just now especially liable to be deceived in their candidates. The South swarms with adventurers and reckless speculators; the most hopeful speculation just now, is by hypocrisy and bribes to buy admission to the Senate or Electoral College. With the influence of the Administration on their side, success will not be difficult. Such transition times as these are hot-beds of turncoats—and traitors. If the old North plants Rosses, Flowers and Feasendings what a four-fold crop of Burrs and Arnolds the tropic South will give us back! The republican party has charlatans enough who plume themselves on being "practical men." The admission of these States is their boasted "practical statesmanship." In our view it is putting a knife into the hands of Northern and Southern rebels, wherewith to cut the throat of the loyal party. Nothing but the persistent vigilance and activity of fanatics can avert that result. Statesmen—denounced as dreamers—must take up the stiches these blunderers, who think themselves awis—are constantly dropping. Save us from concerted friends, and we will risk the shrewdest enemies.—*Anti Slavery Standard.*

PASTORAL COLDNESS.—A lady, recently, in giving her views of the preaching of a minister to whom she had listened several times, said: "I thought it was the business of the minister to feed the sheep. This man don't feed us; he only throws clubs and stones at us, and sends us bleating and hungry home." Many a one might gather a useful hint from this, as to the proper mode of dealing with the flock of Christ. Harshness, severity, fault-finding, accomplish but very little good in the family, the church, or the world. True, it is the pastor's duty to admonish and rebuke, to correct error and reform sin, but always in the spirit of the Master. A scolding minister never yet succeeded in anything but scattering the flock, and weakening his hold upon the affections of the people. There is a magazine of power in an affectionate spirit and kind words.

Sambo in Authority.

If the farce now being enacted in the South were not likely to end in a tragedy, it would be a scene of infinite amusement to those whose acute sense of the ridiculous enabled them to appreciate the capers of Sambo clothed with a little brief authority; and the angels that arg in the habit of shedding copious tears over the antics of white men, under similar circumstances, would hardly restrain their risibles at the absurdities of the "man and brother," and would be compelled by the overwhelming ludicrousness of the thing to go off into unalimited exclamation. Taken by the party of "great moral ideas" out of the quarter and popped into the jury box with his former master, he presents a singular aspect of uneasy assurance, and watches "old master" like a dog waiting for a bone. His sudden elevation renders him somewhat dizzy, and he is very shaky on his pins. Some think that, in order to impress mankind in general, and his late owners in particular, with a due sense of his importance, that it is necessary to assume a manner that will have the effect of warning all misguided persons from approaching on his prerogatives, rights and freedom. His dignity is that of a bear on his hind legs lolling his head from one side to the other, or of the owl staring into vacancy with his mouth and eyes wide open.

Sambo's mind is rather muddled on the subject of his freedom, and he is not exactly satisfied in the innermost recesses of his soul that he may not wake up some morning and find it gone; therefore, he is constantly asserting with querulous pertinacity, "I 'se free as you," and that important fact he wants to keep before the public all the time. He has also a great idea of drawing a strong line of demarcation between himself and the field hands, whom he looks upon with the most sovereign contempt, and, like Malvolio, "tampers his familiarity with austere regard." He is a colored gentleman and his wife a colored lady; but the unfortunate field hand who attempts to put himself upon an equality with him is disposed of summarily by being denounced as a 'nigger.' To call him a 'nigger' is to make him your enemy for life; he may forgive you for thrashing him on your impertinence, but the idea of being called by what he considers an opprobrious epithet, rankles his soul, and is calculated to make him show more of the white of his eyes than anything else except an account of some piece of Ku-Kluxism.

To see him in his glory next to preaching, see him as the member of the Legislature. The uppermost thought in his mind is constantly to assert himself. He looks with suspicion upon all advice or suggestion as a deeply-laid plan to do him out of some right, and will vote for anything that is in opposition to his experience of the white man. All sorts of resolutions, votes, and motions, and objections come from him without any reference to the matter under consideration. He votes no, when, if he understood the question at issue, he would vote yes, and goes with his race as a matter of self-defense. The white sealar, who presides over this 'club' and manipulates him he looks upon as the embodiment of all the virtues and quite infallible, and takes his cue from him whenever that worthy gives it. Sambo, in short, is eminently an imitative animal. His political opinions are taught him like a parrot, and, like that loquacious but irresponsible bird, he speaks to them whether they have any bearing on the case or not. In his intercourse with those with whom he is an authority he is naturally overbearing, dictatorial, opinionated, and tyrannical, and thinks the only use of authority is to show it constantly. Deficient, as he is, in moral courage, and with but a small capacity for gratitude, he has nothing to fall back upon in an emergency, and is not moved by favors received in the past, his gratitude being a lively sense of favors to come.—*Louisville Journal.*

HOW TO TREAT WEEDY CORN.—A correspondent of the *Western Rural* writes: Last Saturday I passed a corn field of some forty acres, where the weeds were in many cases higher than the corn plants. The owner, a very peaceable and industrious citizen, who had lived on that farm nearly thirty years, and his invalid son, were making special efforts to subdue some of the weeds, but they had so much the start of the corn that I suggested to him unless he resorted to more direct manipulation he could not reasonably expect to receive on the forty acres fifty bushels of sound corn, even should no killing frosts fall on his field till October. In his great perplexity with the present prices of labor, he thought it not best to hire hands to hoe his corn. I then urged him to select one-fourth of the best part and be sure to get the weeds out of the hills. And as the hills were some three feet and a-half apart, to suffer no more than two corn plants to remain in the hills, as the only sure method to bring forward any part of his crop, so as to have it safe from the frosts which might arrive by the time of the autumnal equinox, and cut up the remaining three-fourths with a mower in time to make very good fodder for his stock. As some others have corn fields abounding with weeds, I ask you to present those suggestions to your readers, as the best remedy for those unfortunate ones who may find themselves in a similar fix to the pioneer referred to above.

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.—A German medical journal gives the account of a case of poisoning by exposure to the vapors of burning charcoal, in which transfusion of blood from the arm of a robust man effected a satisfactory cure, after every other effort at restoration had failed, and the patient was believed to be dead.

HUNNICUTT, the leader of the Virginia radicals, objects to being called a sealliwag.

Suspended Animation.

One of the most remarkable cases that we have ever been called upon to chronicle has lately come under our notice, and we propose to lay the facts before the public exactly as they are. On Lorain street, above Jersey, there resides with her step-father a young lady, Miss Ellen K. White, who is probably between seventeen and eighteen years of age, very prepossessing in her manner, and very finely educated. About six weeks ago she was taken dangerously ill with what the family physician pronounced typhoid fever, and for some days was so low that all hopes of her recovery were given up. She rallied, however, and, under careful nursing and skillful treatment, she was in a fair way to recover, when, about two weeks ago, she had a relapse, and sank rapidly, until the breath seemed to leave her body, and she was pronounced a corpse. Her body was prepared for the grave, and preparations were made by her bereaved parents and friends for the funeral, when her mother, who could not be made to realize the fact that her only daughter was dead to her forever, noticed that though the limbs of her daughter were rigid, yet the body retained its warmth. Physicians were called, but they decided that she was dead, and every attempt to resuscitate her failing, it was determined, last Sunday, to consign her to the grave, and a coffin was procured. On Saturday, while one of the neighbors and her mother were standing by the side of the supposed corpse, the door, which had been left open, blew shut with a loud noise, which had the effect of so acting upon the girl as to bring her to and set her life blood in motion. She sprang up in bed, and, throwing her arms around her mother's neck, wept tears of joy over her escape from the horrid death of being buried alive. Miss White said that when she felt herself sinking she had no fear of death, but turned upon her side, and as she did so all pain disappeared and she sank to sleep as peacefully as a child. She lay, she thinks unconscious for an hour or more, for when she came to herself, though she could not move or speak, she found that she was laid out ready for burial. She could see her mother by her side, and all those who came to see her; could hear them talk, and understand all they said. She tried to speak, but her tongue refused to do its office; she tried to move, but could not; and there she lay, blessing her mother for her refusal to allow her to be buried. Upon two occasions, when her mother was alone in the room with her, it seemed as though she left the body, and, standing by the side of her body, could look down upon it as she could upon her mother. She said she was unable to describe the feelings that she experienced upon those occasions. When not tortured with the fear of being buried alive, she was perfectly at rest, perfectly happy, and when the door slammed, which brought her to, it seemed as though she was, to use her own words, "compelled to commence a hard day's work." Miss White is now in a fair way to recover. Her strength is gaining rapidly, and from every indication, we should judge she had a long life before her.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

AN ARTESIAN WELL IN THE DESERT.—The Central Pacific Railroad Company are boring an artesian well near Maag's Station, and about a mile west of the Hot Springs. The water from the Springs, and in fact all the water that has yet been found in that vicinity, is so strongly impregnated with minerals of various kinds—sulphur, salt, and alkalies predominating—as to be unfit for drinking. The object of the company is to sink to a sufficient depth to procure pure and sweet water. At the depth of a few feet the borers have struck water, but it is the same as that found on the surface, and the boring will be continued till pure water is found, or an impracticable depth is attained. Some of the men who were mining in that vicinity, in 1864, declare that the company are much more likely to strike hell than fresh water by boring anywhere near the Hot Springs. They tell curious stories of the eccentricities displayed by the springs during the three months they were encamped in the vicinity. One night they were startled by a loud explosion, and looking toward the springs was a sheet of flame thirty or forty feet in height, dancing about over the principal spring; the flame disappeared entirely in a few seconds, but an eruption of hot water, steam and mud ensued that lasted nearly two days. The men who saw these things think the railroad company will be apt to run their auger into something disagreeable when they get down a few hundred feet—hot water, fire or something else savoring of the lower regions.—*Virginia Enterprise.*

HOW THE FRENCH RAISE TOMATOES.—The best gardeners in France are in the habit of cutting off the stem of the tomato plants down to the first cluster of flowers. This impels the sap into the two buds next below the cluster, which soon push strongly, and produce another cluster of flowers each. When these are visible, the branch to which they belong is also topped down to their level; and this is done five times successively. By this means the plants become stout dwarf bushes, not over eighteen inches high. In order to prevent them from falling over, sticks or strings are stretched horizontally along the rows, so as to keep the plants erect. In addition to this, all the laterals that have no flowers, and after the fifth topping, all laterals whatsoever are nipped off. In this way the ripe sap is directed into the fruit, which acquires a beauty, size and excellence unattainable by other means.

A MONSTER BIRD.—A turkey gobbler, weighing forty-seven pounds, having five distinct beards, from three to seven inches long, and also with a crown on his head 3 inches long, has recently been shot near St. Helena, Louisiana.

HOW TO SUCCEED IN BUSINESS.

—The wide awake, hard working men are the most successful business men of our large cities. Neither wealth nor honorable positions can be picked up in the streets like lost money. They must be obtained by steady, uncompromising labor. The *New York* correspondent of the *Boston Journal* shows how a young man of that city worked and persevered until he became cashier of the bank where he was first employed as an errand-boy: The cashier of one of our leading banks resigned some time since, and the paying teller was immediately elected to fill his place. He was quite a young man, and was promoted over the heads of those who had been in the bank many years in subordinate positions. The secret of the promotion is well worth knowing: He entered the bank when quite young. He resolved to make himself useful. Living farthest away—some miles out of the city—he was the first at his post in the morning. Having the farthest to go, he was the last to leave. He never was afraid to work, and never hesitated to lend a hand when his own duties were done. Others would go out to restaurants and hotels for their lunch. He brought his with him and ate it in a little closet. For his own pleasures he never left the bank during business hours. If any of the clerks wanted to go away he was always ready to take their place. He could always be found and was prompt at any call. His spare time was devoted to an intelligent study of his business. As paying teller he was very popular. He was never snappish or ungentlemanly. Growing, grumbling, unreasonable customers could not irritate him. He oversteved his time to accommodate men who were belated with their checks. At cashier he is the same genial, agreeable, prompt officer that he was in subordinate life. Men disappointed in their discounts take a refusal from the cashier with a better spirit than they do an accommodation from some men. He still keeps up his habits of close attention to business, and takes his frugal lunch in his closet, as he did when struggling for a position. Those who fall in life, or are desiring success, had better look at this incident and copy the example.

ETIQUETTE OF INTRODUCTION.—There are many persons, says an exchange, who would do almost anything rather than to introduce persons to each other. Many are so embarrassed in the attempt as to suddenly forget the name of one or the other parties, and oftentimes of both. There are certain rules of etiquette in regard to introduction which, if studied, would lessen in a great degree the embarrassment consequent upon the performance of the ceremony. To introduce persons unknown to each other is to undertake a serious responsibility, and always involves the indorsement to each of the other. This responsibility should never be undertaken without first ascertaining whether it will be acceptable to both parties to become acquainted with each other. Always introduce the gentleman to the lady—never the contrary. This rule is to be observed everywhere, socially or otherwise. The chivalry of etiquette assumes that the lady is invariably the superior by the right of her sex, and that the gentleman is honored by being presented. Where the sexes are the same, present the younger to the elder, the unmarried to the married, or the inferior in social rank or talent to the superior. A gentleman should never be introduced to a lady without first asking her permission.

DEATH OF MAXIMILIAN.—A correspondent of the *S. F. Bulletin*, writing from Queretaro, says: "Scarcely a year has passed since the Emperor Maximilian was shot at Queretaro by virtue of a law which Congress has declared unconstitutional. No European power has avenged his death, but the Mexicans themselves have pronounced their anathema over the bloody deed. The whole country is cursed; its nationality is a phantom, and the shadow of death is covering these blood-stained fields, where all honorable elements have to hide themselves. On the 18th ult., a solemn service was held here and in other parts of the country to address prayers to the Almighty for the soul of Maximilian. Almost every lady in the Republic was dressed in mourning; however, the authorities do not like this kind of demonstration, and I am told that several chapels have been closed by military force where those services were held."

SWELLINGS IN HORSES' FEET.—If the swelling is accompanied with great heat and tension of the parts, and more particularly by cracked heels, then mild aperients and fomentation are a good beginning; but where any facility exists, stimulants and tonics we have found the sovereign remedy. Take of powdered sulphate of iron, one ounce and a half; powdered gentian root, two ounces; nitrate of potassa, one ounce; mix and divide into twelve powders, and give one night and morning, mixed with cut or soft feed, with no more water in the feed than will keep the particles together. Feed the animal generously and well, and give a little exercise daily.—*Prairie Farmer.*

SOIL FOR BARLEY.—The soil for barley should be rich, but lighter and sandier than is required for wheat. The seed should be deposited while the ground is fresh and moist, after being tilled, so that it may vegetate soon and the plants have time to "braid" or spread out and cover the ground before the heat of the sun takes effect upon it. The effect of soil upon barley is well known. On heavy clay land the acreable produce is sometimes much greater than on light soils, but the grain is coarse, dark-colored and unsuited for malting.

YOCATT says that a horse will never drink hard water if soft water is within reach. Very cold well water makes the hair raise up, and often causes attacks of gripes.

National Democratic Nominations. FOR PRESIDENT, HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New York. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, FRANK P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

INCEST.—Rev. Mr. Foster, a Campbellite preacher, is confined in the jail at Olympia, on the charge of outraging his own daughter.

A RADICAL member of the Mississippi State Convention was a penitentiary graduate. This fellow, without doubt, subscribed to the doctrine of negro equality.

FIRE.—Boise City was visited by a fire on the 3d inst., which destroyed some \$10,000 or \$12,000 worth of property. The fire originated in a Chinese wash house.

W. J. CULLEN, a Minnesota democrat, has been appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Idaho and Montana Territories. The Senate confirmed the appointment.

MRS. LINCOLN has sailed for Europe, where she expects to spend a year or two in foreign travel. During her stay in England she will be the guest of Queen Victoria.

THE SMALL POX prevails to an alarming extent at San Francisco. A pest house has been established, and the authorities are taking measures to prevent the spread of the disease.

PAPER CURSED COUNTRIES.—Of the leading nations of the world the United States, Russia, Austria, Turkey, and Italy, are the only countries that are cursed by an irredeemable paper currency.

FRANK.—The Marysville Appeal frankly admits that there is no enthusiasm for Grant and Colfax. This is an honest confession, and goes to show that the more intelligent radicals have no hope of electing their ticket.

MEMPHIS went crazy when it was announced that Seymour and Blair were nominated. Blair is more popular in the South, because of his courage and generosity when a soldier, than any officer of the Federal army.

THE RAILROAD.—The Washington correspondent of the Olympia Tribune, says that the Walla Walla and Columbia river Railroad bill is sure to pass Congress, and has only been kept back by the pressure of legislation of more general interest.

WHEAT.—The San Francisco papers continue to quote a fair article of milling wheat at \$1.80 @ \$1.90 per hundred. The new crop does not come in as fast as was anticipated, and the demand for shipment is greater than was expected.

DEFUNCT.—The State Journal, published at Jackson, Miss., and the organ of the black and tan party, has suspended publication. The Journal was an out-and-out advocate of negro equality, and hence its death may fairly be attributed to too much negro on the brain.

MASS CONVENTION.—The Grass Valley Union suggests that a grand mass convention of the democracy of the Pacific States and Territories be held at San Francisco at an early day. In behalf of the democracy of Washington Territory, we second the motion, and trust that the convention will be held.

THE OVERLAND TRIP.—The overland journey, from the Sacramento to the Missouri, of eighteen hundred miles, is now made one half by railroad and one half by stage, there being one hundred and ninety-one miles of Central Pacific, and seven hundred of Union Pacific railway, between which is a stage ride of eight hundred and ninety miles.

NOR SO.—The radicals of Idaho charge that James O'Meara, of the World, was a sympathizer with the San Francisco Vigilance Committee of 1856. Having lived in San Francisco at the time, we can bear witness that there is not a particle of truth in the charge. The charge that Mr. O'Meara affiliated with the Know Nothings in California, is equally false.

SOLD OUT.—The radicals at Healdsburg, California, being satisfied that they will have no more radical victories to celebrate, have sold their cannon to the democrats. The democracy immediately turned the guns loose for Seymour and Blair. "Straws show which way the wind blows," and parting with their cannon shows that the radicals in that locality are given over to despair.

SEYMOUR'S RECORD.—A standing charge with the radicals is, that Seymour opposed the war for the Union, and threw every obstacle in the way of the government in putting down the rebellion. How does this charge correspond with the fact that E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, publicly thanked Seymour for the promptitude with which he (Seymour) had met all calls for troops?

SINKERS OF WAR.—The telegraph informs us that \$15,000 has been appropriated by Congress for the purpose of continuing the Government surveys in Washington Territory. This sum will constitute Garfield's capital when he comes to make the canvass next spring for Delegate. Howe has control of the revenue department, and most likely will be able to command sufficient to offset Garfield's \$15,000. These Federal officials have the advantage in making the canvass at the public expense. Our venerable friend at Olympia, with a "large heart," must keep a sharp look out for these public plunderers.

Seymour's War Record.

The more unscrupulous of the radical papers, finding nothing in the private life or habits of Governor Seymour to assail, trump up the charge against him that he was untrue to his country at a time when armed rebels sought to overthrow the Government. Fortunately his record on this question is full, and here we quote his own words. Gov. Seymour, at the meeting of the State Military Association in January, 1862, said:

"We denounce the rebellion as most wicked, because it wages war against the best Government the world has ever seen. Remember there is guilt in negligence as well as in disobedience, and there is danger, too. We complain that the arms of the General Government were heretofore unequally distributed. This was owing in part to the treasonable purposes of officials, but it is due in part to our neglect of our constitutional duties. Our enrolled militia should count more than five hundred thousand, but they do not exceed one-half of that number. Hence our quota of arms was diminished, and that of the Southern States increased. The want of these arms and a proper military organization has added immensely to the cost of this war and to the burden of taxation. More than this, if we had respected our constitutional obligations we might, at the outset, have placed in the field a force that would have put this rebellion when it was first kindled."

In nearly every proclamation issued during his term of '63-'64 Gov. Seymour urged the people to pray that the rebellion "might be put down." In his message of June 9, 1863, Gov. Seymour said:

"Under no circumstances can the division of the Union be conceded."

In 1861, when Gov. Seymour was up for no office and had no anxiety with respect to any election, he said, in an address to his townsmen:

"We owe our duties to our Government. We must strengthen our armies and furnish it with means to conduct this war to a successful issue. The day has gone by for efforts to avert it. When the American people refuse to live together in the spirit of the Constitution, when they reject all adjustment of controversy, they make the sword the only arbiter. Consistency demands that we who strove to avert the war should now strive to make it productive of those ends which we sought to reach by peaceful measures. All theories of Government, that of centralization, or that of State rights, requires that we should stand by the standard of our Government and the standards of our State in the battle field."

In 1862, Gov. Seymour said:

"To-day we are putting forth our utmost efforts to reinforce our armies in the field. Without our arms or credits we are exerting our energies to strengthen the hands of the Government, and to replace it in the commanding position in which it can either propose peace or conduct successful war. And this support is freely and generously accorded. We wish to see our Union saved, our laws vindicated, and peace once more restored to our land."

In a speech in New York, October 13th, 1862, Gov. Seymour said:

"I was gratified that while I was in a remote part of the great West it was in my power to promote the formation of a company of as bold and as sturdy men as ever rallied in defence of our country's flag. I recall with pride their array when drawn up before my lodgings; they expressed through their commander their good will toward myself, and their obligations for such assistance as I had been able to give them."

Such is the record of the democratic candidate for President—a record which can defy the assaults of fanaticism and run-mad radicalism.

THE TRUE POSITION.—A democrat of the straightest sect, referring to the Pharisees in politics, who are forever boasting of their record, and object to the nomination of Blair, on the ground that he was formerly an abolitionist, says that it matters not what men were, the question is, what are they now? Governor Brown, of Georgia, all through the war was a fierce secessionist; now he is a subservient tool of the radicals, and if called upon would black Thad. Stevens' boots.

Blair was originally a free soiler, and all through the war fought gallantly for the Union. The war over and peace restored, he was in favor of the equality of all the States, and demanded their instant restoration. It was here that he parted company with the radicals, who were determined that there should be no Union unless it was so constituted that they could control. It was for this purpose that the Freedmen's Bureau was originated, and it was to the end that radical power might be perpetuated, that it was proposed to give the degraded, brutalized African the ballot. The men who oppose and have opposed this whole series of measures, are in accord with the democracy, and all attempts at creating distinctions between men who agree on these great principles should be frowned down. "Principles, not men," has ever been a democratic maxim, and bearing in mind that other maxim, that "in union there is strength," we at once realize how greatly the practice of raising distinctions between democrats is to be deprecated.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.—The Olympia Transcript has been considerably exercised about a paragraph we published in relation to a movement, having for its object the removal of Governor Moore, and the appointment of Charlie De Long as his successor. That there was foundation for the report is evidenced by the following, which we copy from the S. F. Times of a late date:

"Among the passengers reported to have left New York by the Guiding Star is Hon. C. E. De Long, formerly State Senator from Yuba, and now a prominent politician of Nevada. Mr. De Long was at one time announced as the appointee of the President for Governor of Washington Territory; and subsequently it was rumored that he would be named by the Chief Executive as Governor of Alaska. But he returns to Nevada, not having sought any such appointment as was reported for him, intending to enter the race for United States Senatorship."

CORRUPTION FUND.—Senator Williams is reported to be on his way back to Oregon with \$50,000 of the radical corruption fund, with which he proposes to carry that State for Grant and Colfax. Corrupt himself, old Flax Brant thinks that the mass of the people are equally corrupt. With the end of the canvass in November, he will find that time-servers and corruptionists, of which he is a type, are a stench in the nostrils of the people.

North Pacific Railroad.

WALLA WALLA, August 10, 1868. Hon. J. G. SMITH, President of the North Pacific Railroad Company.—Dear Sir: In accordance with my promise made you and your Engineer in chief, when leaving Washington City last March, I now, on my return from Montana, send you a brief account of my trip over the Rocky Mountains:

I left Walla Walla on the 30th of May, taking the usual route, via Snake river and Palouse, to the Spokane river. I noticed on this trip, more particularly than ever before, the large proportion of good land, in patches of from 50 to 500 acres, lying between Snake river and the Spokane, of the best quality of wheat land—equal to the average of Walla Walla lands, and which will produce from 20 to 40 bushels of wheat per acre, with springs, or indications that water could be had by digging, on almost every quarter section of land. Besides, these vast plains are covered with an inexhaustible source of wealth in their rich, natural pastures of Festuca scabrella, the celebrated bunch grass, which is probably the most valuable grass known in the world for pasture.

ROUTE FOR THE RAILROAD. I went via Pen d'Oreille Lake, and examined carefully the southern shore. I am satisfied that there will be no serious obstructions in building a road around the south side of the Lake, at a convenient elevation above high-water mark. From the south arm of the Lake the route will most likely lay across the Spokane river, and running nearly parallel with that river, to the mouth of Hangman's Creek; a distance of 52 miles, nearly a direct line, and almost as level as any Illinois prairie. From this point there can be nearly a direct line run to the Columbia, so as to head the Grand Coulee, and strike the river above Priest Rapids; or, crossing further south, I have been assured by reliable men, of good judgment, who have crossed through with wagons, that there will be no difficulty in crossing the upper or northern part of the Grand Coulee. From the upper end of Pen d'Oreille Lake the line would pass up the Valley of the Clark Fork of the Columbia, for 150 miles, to the mouth of the Jocko. This river will be easily bridged, having bluff, firm banks, and in many places, natural rock abutments in the river.

THE VALLEY OF CLARK'S FORK. This valley ranges from two to twenty miles in width, and although mostly heavily timbered, it contains a large amount of fine agricultural land, capable of raising wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and most of the fruits of the Northern States. It is extremely well watered; all along the route there is the most beautiful, clear, cool streams rushing down from the mountain sides across the valley and leaping over the bluffs into the river, affording an unlimited water-power, and the most magnificent embellishments to truly picturesque and romantic residences. On this 150 mile run the work will be comparatively light, there being but little grading, with an abundance of the finest quality of timber, and rock upon every mile of road.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. Up the Jocko Valley over the divide, to the head waters of the Big Blackfoot, the grades will be light, except on the divide between the two streams. From the Big Blackfoot over the main range of the Rocky Mountains, the country is more like a rather rough, rolling prairie, with streams and passes cutting entirely through the range, than a mountain chain that divides the waters of a continent. In fact, it very much resembles the country going east from Council Bluffs, for the first twenty miles on the Chicago and North-western Railroad. This is the most interesting portion of the whole route; it surprises every one on seeing it for the first time, to find upon the very summit of the Rocky Mountains, in latitude 47 and 48, where the idea has generally prevailed that the country was a barren inhospitable waste, to find the most beautiful rolling prairies, covered with a dense growth of grass, and interspersed with flowers and shrubs, with beautiful streams of water and groves of timber in every direction. I crossed the Rocky Mountains further north this time than ever before. I have crossed the range ten times and at six different places, but have never seen anything so grand and beautiful before as the view from this point. It is perfectly surprising, and cannot be appreciated nor understood without being seen. But the most surprising feature of the country is the small amount of snow that falls, and the fact that cattle winter here and keep fat on the natural pastures. Mr. T. K. McCoy wintered 200 head within a few miles of the summit of the mountains without any feed whatever, excepting what they had by grazing on the dry grass. He supplied one or two stands all winter and spring, in Helena, with the finest quality of fat beef, and in May was obliged to stop killing the larger ones because they were entirely too fat. He told me that during the month of January he crossed the mountains several times, and frequently stopped to let his horse graze on the dry grass. He also told me that during the winter, when the snow was only five or six inches deep on Little Blackfoot, that they could hear by telegraph of its being five and six feet deep 400 miles south on the Central route, and of travel being impeded by the storms. In fact, there never has been a winter, with all their horses and men, and stations ten and twelve miles apart, that the Overland Company have carried the mail through on time, while on this route, from Heligate to Walla Walla, a distance of 400 miles, and that a new route, with stations in places 50 miles apart, Messrs. Clark & Wither carried the mail on horseback, and not only carried it through every trip, semi-weekly, during last winter, but were never once behind schedule time. I doubt whether the same fact has ever occurred on any new mail route in the United States. These facts show conclusively and practically that not only is the country susceptible of settlement, but that there will be less impediment to travel by rail during the winter months than in any of the Northern States. I have learned that this same character of country extends north to the head waters of the North Saskatchewan and to the Athabasca, which empties into the Arctic Ocean. A gentleman who crossed the mountains with me this time, and who traveled through that country in 1862, said a company of 150 persons left St. Paul in May, 1862, took stage to Georgetown, the head of steamboat navigation on the Red River of the North; thence to Fort Garry, where they fitted out with oxen and carts, (one ox to a cart) and went over land, via Forts Bliss, Carlton, Pitt, and Edmonton, on the North Saskatchewan; thence by St. Ann's Mission, the Jasper House, and followed up the Athabasca river through the Leathe Pass, in the Rocky Mountains, to the Fraser river, and took their oxen on rafts and floated down to New Westminster. He told me that the country was covered with excellent grass to the base of the mountains

with plenty of water and a fair supply of timber, and a great portion of the country from Fort Garry to the Rocky Mountains was susceptible of raising good crops of wheat, particularly within 500 miles of the mountains. The settlers at Fort Edmonton report raising good wheat and have a windmill for grinding. The company saw abundance of coal, particularly on the South Saskatchewan; also, found good prospects of gold on the Pembina and other streams between the St. Ann's Mission and the Rocky Mountains. Fort Edmonton is in latitude 53° 30', and although the winters are severe, this party found the summer delightful and invigorating, without frosts at night. The winters are probably not so severe as at St. Petersburg, where there are millions of inhabitants, and where they work their railroads successfully every winter.

A COUNTRY FOR SETTLEMENT. It is astonishing what an immense extent of good country there is in these mountains, about which there is yet comparatively little known, the traffic and business of which must flow to the North Pacific Railroad when built. This country, which is four degrees, or 240 miles in width, and over 1000 miles in length, and containing about 153,000 acres of land, lying between the Rocky Mountains and the great lakes, a great proportion of it capable of raising good wheat, must afford an immense traffic for the road. When this road strikes the Red River of the North near Fort Abercrombie it will receive the trade of that stream, which flows north into Lake Winnipeg, a body of water as large as Lake Michigan. Into the same Lake, from the Saskatchewan, a magnificent stream, which drains the British Territory from the Rocky Mountains to the Great Slave Lake, and giving, with the Red River and the Lake itself, a continuous navigation of over 2000 miles, whose outlet must be over this road and through Lake Superior. Lake Superior projects into the far north several hundred miles further than any other navigable water, and at its head there will be seen a city rivaling any of those, which in the ages gone by had enjoyed the commerce of the East before it. West and north-west of it, this mighty area just described, inexhaustible in its minerals and its agricultural productiveness, will pour its unimagined wealth of exchanges into and through it. What may not be predicted of this point, which, by geographical necessity, is to handle the products of a region so vast? Here will be the largest grain elevators ever seen, and that trade which has built so many flourishing cities, will build another where nature has made a depot for the most extensive grain growing country in the world. And what may we not look for on the western terminus, where there is the most magnificent inland sea and harbor in the world, surrounded with all the great and permanent resources of wealth, and opening out on the Pacific, inviting the trade and commerce of Asia, the Indies, and the islands of the Pacific, the trade which has always carried the wealth and commerce of the world in its course.

THE MONTANA MINES. A few words about Montana: There will be nearly as much gold taken out of the placers as ever. The mills are just beginning to get to work on the ledges with rather flattering prospects. Montana is now where Colorado was five years ago, just getting ready to go to work; the future of the country will be very brilliant. The crops are superb; I never saw finer wheat in any country; in some instances 40 bushels per acre. I had two lots of wheat in my flouring mill, one of which weighed 66 and the other 66 1/2 pounds to the bushel. All other crops are very promising; yet the great wealth of Montana lies in her natural pastures which are illimitable. I returned by the Mullan Road over the mountains; at the same time that this route is practicable for a railroad, and entirely feasible for a wagon road, I consider the route via Pen d'Oreille Lake preferable for a railroad. I came down the Coeur d'Alene river, and through the St. Joseph valley; thence over to the head waters of the Palouse, a country almost unexplored. There is a large amount of most excellent land in this country as rich as any Illinois prairie, with large patches of timothy growing wild over the country and through the mountains, and a number of small Indian farms raising, with their rude cultivation, 25 and 30 bushels to the acre. I think the Salmon river route worthy of a careful examination, but from all I can learn, I believe that the route via Pen d'Oreille Lake and Snoqualmie Pass will be selected. The route from the Columbia river to Puget Sound is quite plain, excepting the pass of the Cascades, and that portion has been examined and mapped very thoroughly by your excellent engineer in chief, Gen. James Titton. When I return from Puget Sound this fall, I expect to go over the proposed Snake river route, via Boise City and Salt Lake, and will be in Washington immediately after the summer, to work with you harder than ever to secure the passage of the subsidy bill for the Northern Road. Yours truly, PHILIP KIRZ.

THE ESCAPED MURDERERS.—One of the three murderers who recently escaped from the Deer Lodge jail, has been arrested at Portland. The other two are understood to be in the neighborhood of Lewiston. They came through by way of the Lolo Fork trail. A reward of \$200 each is offered for the arrest of these men, of whom we gave full descriptions in our issue of last week.

THE TAX LIST FOR 1868, IS NOW IN MY HANDS. Taxpayers will please come by paying early. Persons that have paid their Poll Tax will be required to produce their receipts. J. D. COOK, County Treasurer. Walla Walla, August 10, 1868. 35-1m

WARM SPRING! WARM SPRING HOUSE! Thomas & Ruckel's Road! Having REPAIRED AND REPAVED THIS HOUSE for the accommodation of Visitors, will spare no pains to make it one of the most pleasant places of SUMMER RESORT on the Pacific Coast.

THE BATHS! have been tested and found to contain Great Healing Properties for the Invalid. Terms.—Board and Lodging by the Week, \$12 00 Board and Lodging by the Day, \$2 25

STAG LINE. J. F. ABBOTT WILL RUN A STAG LINE OF STAGES FROM WALLA WALLA TO THE WARM SPRING HOUSE, once a week, leaving Walla Walla every Thursday, at 4 o'clock, A. M., and returning, leave the Springs on Saturday, at 4 A. M. Fare each way, \$6.

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American Saw Company. EMERSON'S PATENT MOVABLE TOOTHED CIRCULAR SAWS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS FOR DESCRIBED PURPOSES. ADDRESS: 55 N. MARKET ST. N. Y.

EMERSON'S PATENT MOVABLE TOOTHED CIRCULAR SAWS. PERFORATED MULAY, MILL AND CROSS-CUT. Saws, with Adjustable Sockets, Saw-Gummers, Swages, Cant Dogs, Etc., have established an office for the sale of the above articles, at No. 606 Front Street, San Francisco. Descriptive Pamphlets will be forwarded to any one giving us their address. 35-3m

ADAMS BROS., SUCCESSORS TO Brown Brothers & Co. CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STS. FIRE-PROOF BUILDING. DEALERS IN Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &c. ADAMS BROTHERS. Walla Walla, July 17, 1868. 31-1f

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. REESE'S Warehouse. 32-1f J. M. RITTENHOUSE.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT. \$300,000 in Gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubtless and all kinds of Gold and Silver. 33-1y Bankers, No. 16 Wall Street, N. Y.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE. FOR RENT.—The undersigned offers for rent his desirable residence—with or without the Orchard. During my absence apply to J. D. COOK. 33-2w H. P. ISAACS.

Notice to Absent Defendant. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON. COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT. TO G. RICHARDSON: You are hereby notified that COLLEY BROS. have 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 24th day of July, 1868, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover from you the sum of four hundred and twenty-seven dollars, for freight issued from Walla Walla, W. T., to Boise City, I. T. for you by plaintiffs. And further, that your property has been attached in the premises. Complaint filed July 14, 1868. J. D. MULLAN, Attorney for Plaintiffs. 32-2m

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—On Tuesday next, the 18th, there will be an eclipse of the sun which will be one of the most memorable in what we call the historical era, and the scientific world has long been engaged in making extensive preparations to study a natural phenomenon that will not be repeated in the same perfection and splendor for several centuries. On account of the great distance of the sun from the earth, his diameter will then appear comparatively small. While that of the moon, on account of being at her nearest distance, will appear correspondingly large. The moon will, moreover, be in the ascending node of her orbit, so that her shadow must cross the equator and materially prolong the duration of the darkness. Owing, as we have already remarked, to this rare union of favorable coincidences, the coming eclipse will be a total one—extending over a zone of 2,000 miles in length and 30 miles in width, and lasting 5 minutes and 50 seconds—a greater space of time than seen during thousands of years, or to be seen again in hundreds to come.

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Attorneys' Cards. N. T. CATON, E. C. ROSS. CATON & ROSS, Attorneys at Law. WALLA WALLA, W. T. Office formerly occupied by J. H. Laster. 28-1f

L. A. MULLAN, ATTORNEY AT-LAW WALLA WALLA, W. T. SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN TO Preempting, Homestead and entering lands at the different land offices, and making Final Homestead Proofs. Oregon and Washington Indian War Claims, Bounties and other claims collected from the United States promptly. 25-1f

Notice to Settlers on Public Lands. H. PARKER IS ON HAND AGAIN, with all valuable services to

Homestead Claimants, whose five years of residence has expired. I have full instructions from the Land Department, Washington City, which must be complied with. I hope to merit a continuance of the confidence reposed in me as to my ability in attending to the interests of those who employ me to do their business. H. PARKER. 32-3m

J. H. BLEWETT, County Auditor of Walla Walla Co., W. T. WILL write Deeds, Mortgages, Power of Attorney, &c., and take Acknowledgments to the same. Instruments for any part of the United States, executed or acknowledged under the seal of the U. S. District Court. Will also pay particular attention to the sale, renting and care of real estate and town property of owners and persons temporarily absent. Office in the Court House Walla Walla, W. T. June 30, 1868. 29-1y

W. P. HORTON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE Will attend to collection of debts, conveyances, acknowledgment of debts, powers of Attorney, transfers of real or personal property, etc. Office on Main street, directly opposite the Post Office. 35-1y

Physicians' Cards. DR. W. S. MINNER, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR. Graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Also, member of several State Medical Associations, and has had several years' experience in both Hospital and private practice. Dr. Minner has permanent office at Walla Walla. Office next door to F. W. Colman's Drug Store. 15-1f

DR. C. M. STEINBERGER, LATE SURGEON U. S. ARMY. Office, opposite Printing Office. Residence, Corner Rose and Sumach sts. DR. L. C. KINNEY'S MEDICAL OFFICE. MAIN STREET, NEXT DOOR TO SCHWABACHER'S STORE. 44-1f PIONEER DENTIST, ESTABLISHED 1861. DR. CHARLES HERLOG, DENTIST. OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND 3RD STS. WALLA WALLA, W. T. CONSULTATION FREE. CHARLES MODERATE. 14-1f

EMPIRE HOTEL, DALLAS CITY, OREGON. THOMAS SMITH, Proprietor. NOTICE. Having REBUILT AND FINISHED THE above house, SECOND TO NONE IN THE STATE, for the comfort of the traveling public, and more especially for FAMILIES, having Accommodations for Over 200 Guests, with the large rooms, well ventilated, and furnished to suit the most fastidious. Thankful for the favor of his patrons for the last six years, hopes by his strict attention to their every want, to merit their continuance for the future. Strangers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. The table will always be supplied by only the Best in the Market. PRICES reasonable and to suit the times. AN OMBIBUS 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. 33-1y

St. VINCENTS ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES! CONDUCTED BY The Sisters of Charity, WALLA WALLA, W. T. THIS INSTITUTION WILL RESUME STUDIES ON SATURDAY, the 15th of August, 1868. TERMS FOR BOARDERS. For Board and Tuition per Quarter of Eleven Weeks, \$20 00 For Bed per Quarter, 4 00 For French per Quarter, 4 00 For Music on Piano per Quarter, 20 00 Entrance Fee, 5 00 Pupils desiring to take French at the Academy will be charged per Quarter, 25 00 Washing, 10 00 TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS. For Tuition per Quarter of Eleven Weeks, \$12 00 Intermediate Department, 8 00 Primary Department, 4 00 Walla Walla, July 24, 1868. 32-3m

TO CARPENTERS & BUILDERS. THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURE IN informing the public generally, that he is now prepared to do all kinds of MILL WORK. Having added NEW MACHINERY to my Mill, also a NEW PLANER, I can now Dress Lumber 24 inches wide and 6 inches thick, and TONGUE and GROOVE from 3 to 16 inches wide. I have all the latest styles of MOULDINGS. Sashes, Doors, and Blinds kept on hand and made to order at short notice. I am also prepared to do Undertaking, Cabinet and Wagon Work. I will take for pay or part pay for all work done on my Mill, Gold Coin, Legal Tenders, Oats, Barley, Wheat, Wood, Lumber and Shingles, BUT NO CREDIT. All work will be done as low as any other shop in town. Remember Dovell's Planning Mill, just across the Hill Creek Bridge, Main street, Walla Walla. 25-1f JOHN DOVELL.

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOM, 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. Also, UPHOLSTERING 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, fixtures, &c. Terms, Cash. 29-3m EVERETT & ABLE.

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, 1868.

Money Market.

San Francisco Local Tender rates... 68 @ 69 New York Gold Quotations... 147 1/2

THE ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.—J. D. Cook, County Treasurer, has removed his office to the Oriental Hotel.

TO MILL-MEN.—The attention of mill men and others is called to the advertisement of the American Saw Company, in another column.

CLOSED.—The "Bank Exchange Saloon," one of the largest and finest establishments of the kind in Walla Walla, is closed on account of ill times.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.—Rev. Mr. Ellidge will preach in Roberts' Grove, on to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, and on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock. A general invitation is extended.

ABUSING WOMEN.—A correspondent calls our attention to the fact that a couple of men who ought to know better are in the habit of shamefully abusing their wives. A persistence in this practice will lead to a public exposure.

LEGAL TENDERS.—Gold continues to advance and legal tenders a consequence to depreciate. In view of this condition of affairs, the business men of Walla Walla have determined to receive legal tenders at San Francisco quotations.

A CORRECTION.—The report that Tim Lee had sold out his bridge on the Spokane and gone to the Saskatchewan country, proves a mistake. Mr. Lee will be at Walla Walla in a day or two, when he will be prepared to meet the demands of all persons having claims against him.

DIVORCE TRIAL.—The case of Parker vs. Parker, on application for divorce, occupied the District Court all day on Monday and Tuesday, and part of Wednesday. At the conclusion of the argument of counsel, Judge Wyché announced that he would render his decision on Monday. Our next issue will contain a full report of the trial.

DISTRICT SCHOOL.—The public school at the lower end of town, under the direction of B. F. Cross, will be open on Monday next for the reception of pupils. For the present the school will be kept in the old city hospital building, on Main street, opposite the county jail. The Directors intend at an early day to erect a substantial school building in a central part of the district.

MORMON OFF-SHOOTS.—For several months a number of Mormons have been located in this Valley. Their settlement is about seven miles out of town, in an easterly direction, and in the immediate vicinity of Maxson's school house. The leader of the colony is a man named Davis, who claims to be the medium through which the Saints make direct communications to a sinful world. These Mormons are represented to be a quiet, industrious people, differing in no wise from their neighbors save in their peculiar religious faith.

A PROSPER GOVERNOR.—Capt. John A. Sims, an early settler in this Valley, but for the past year or two a resident of Montana, has disposed of his interests in that country and returned to his early home in Prince George's county, Maryland. But few men are more generally known in the Northern country than Mr. Sims, and certainly none are more universally respected. Far seeing and industrious, he projected enterprises from which others reaped the fruits. He built the first mill in this Valley, and was the first to introduce the culture of wheat, all the early farmers having obtained their supplies of seed wheat from him. In 1864, Mr. Sims represented this county in the Territorial Council, and was chosen to preside over the deliberations of that body. With ample opportunity to acquire fortune, he leaves the country poor in pocket, but carries with him the best wishes of innumerable friends who admire him for his many noble qualities both of head and heart.

WORKING FOR THE COUNTY.—Our experience in the matter of doing the county printing is anything but satisfactory. We will give a single instance as illustrating the system: A few weeks since the County Auditor required a large number of blank assessment rolls, and called on us to do the printing. The white paper cost us \$25 in coin; the labor of one hand a day and a half, \$6 25; roller boy 50 cents—Total \$31.50, exclusive of our own time and attention. For this work we presented a bill of \$30 coin, and were allowed by the Commissioners \$20 in county scrip, worth 60 cents on the dollar. In other words, the account stands thus:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Total cost \$15 00, Credit by \$20 in scrip, worth 12 00, Actual loss \$3 00.

This swindle we submit to, but will take good care that we are not again swindled after the same fashion.

CAMPING OUT.—The practice has become common at this season of the year for families and neighborhoods to club together, and repairing to the mountains, pitch their tents and camp out for days and weeks at a time. Nothing can be pleasanter than to get away from the heat and bustle of the town, and his away to some nook in the mountains, and there encamped on the bosom of mother earth, forget the cares of business and give both body and mind over to the enjoyments of rural life. Large numbers of our citizens, with their wives and little ones, are now out in the mountains, snuffing the pure mountain air and feasting on the game which is everywhere abundant. Of those who are enjoying themselves are Messrs. Phillips, O'Donnell, and others, who with their families, are perched high up on the Blue Mountains. Their camp, which is distant about 11 miles from town, traveling in an easterly direction, has been named "French's Fair View, or Mountain Retreat." Here there is a delightful spring of cold water and every facility for camping, and here they invite those of their friends who feel like spending a day in the mountains.

EX-GOVERNOR WALKUP, of California, is now the editor and proprietor of the Placer Herald. The old Governor is a staunch democrat, and of course his paper is "sound on the goose."

The radical papers say that Colfax came of good "revolutionary" stock. That's the kind of stock he is dealing in just now, but unfortunately for him it is below par.

It is announced that Gen. Grant will make no more harragues this summer. He will smoke his cigar, and Colfax can take the stump.

Frank Blair's Letter of Acceptance.

The following is a copy of General Blair's letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for Vice President, just received here:

General George W. Morgan, Chairman of the Committee of the National Democratic Convention.—GENERAL: I take the earliest opportunity of replying to your letter notifying me of my nomination for Vice President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention recently held in the city of New York.

I accept, without hesitation, the nomination tendered in a manner so gratifying, and give you and the committee my thanks for the very kind and complimentary language in which you have conveyed to me the decision of the convention.

I have fully read the resolutions adopted by the convention, and most cordially concur in every principle and sentiment they announce. My opinion upon all of the questions which discriminate the great contending parties have been freely expressed upon all suitable occasions, and I do not deem it necessary, at this time, to reiterate them. The issues upon which the contest turns are clear, and cannot be obscured or distorted by the sophistries of our adversaries. They all resolve themselves into the old and ever-recurring struggle of a few men to absorb the political power of the nation. This effort, under every conceivable name and disguise, has always characterized the opponents of the democratic party, but at no time has the attempt assumed a shape so open and daring as in this contest.

The adversaries of free and constitutional government, in defiance of the express language of the Constitution, have erected a military despotism in ten of the States of the Union, have taken from the President the powers vested in him by the supreme law, and have deprived the Supreme Court of its jurisdiction. The right of trial by jury, and the great writ of right, the habeas corpus—shields of safety for every citizen which have descended to us from the earliest traditions of our ancestors, and which our revolutionary fathers sought to secure to their posterity forever in the fundamental charter of our liberties have been ruthlessly trampled under foot by the fragments of a Congress. Whole States and communities of people of our own race have been attained, convicted, condemned and deprived of their rights as citizens, without presentment or trial or witnesses, by congressional enactment of ex post facto laws, and in defiance of the constitutional prohibition, denying even to a full and legal Congress the authority to pass any bill of attainder or ex post facto law.

The same usurping authority has substituted as electors, in place of the men of our own race thus illegally attained and disfranchised, a host of ignorant negroes who are supported in idleness with the public money, and combined together to strip the white race of their birthright through the management of freedmen's bureaus and the emissaries of conspirators in other States; and, to complete the oppression, the military power of the nation has been placed at their disposal in order to make this barbarism supreme.

The military leader under whose prestige this usurping Congress has taken refuge since the condemnation of their schemes by the free people of the North in the elections of the last year, and whom they have selected as their candidate to shield themselves from the result of their own wickedness and crime, has announced his acceptance of the nomination, and his willingness to maintain their usurpations over eight millions of white people at the South fixed to the earth with his bayonets. He exclaims, "Let us have peace." "Peace reigns in Warsaw" was the announcement which heralded the doom of the liberties of a nation. "The Empire is peace," exclaimed Bonaparte, when freedom and its defenders expired under the sharp edge of his sword. The peace to which Grant invites us is the peace of despotism and death. Those who seek to restore the Constitution by executing the will of the people condemning the reconstruction acts, already pronounced in the elections of last year, and which will, I am convinced, be still more emphatically expressed by the election of the democratic candidate as the President of the United States, are denounced as revolutionists by the partisans of this vindictive Congress.

Negro suffrage, which the popular voice of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Connecticut, and other States have condemned as expressly against the letter of the Constitution, must stand, because their Senators and Representatives have willed it. If the people shall again condemn these atrocious measures by the election of the democratic candidate for President, they must not be disturbed, although decided to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and although the President is sworn to maintain and support the Constitution. The will of a fraction of a Congress, reinforced with its partisan emissaries sent to the South, and supported by the soldiery, must stand against the will of the people, and the decision of the Supreme Court, and the solemn oath of the President to maintain and support the Constitution. It is revolutionary to execute the will of the people. It is revolutionary to execute the judgment of the Supreme Court. It is revolutionary in the President to keep inviolate his oath to sustain the Constitution.

This false construction of the vital principle of our government is the last resort of those who would have their arbitrary reconstruction away, and supersede our time-honored institutions. The nation will say the Constitution must be restored, and the will of the people again prevail. The appeal to the peaceful ballot to attain this end is not war—is not revolution. They make war and revolution who attempt to arrest this quiet mode of putting aside military despotism and the usurpations of a fragment of a Congress. Asserting absolute power over that benign system of regulated liberty left us by our fathers, this must be allowed to take its course. This is the only road to peace. It will come with the election of the democratic candidate, and not with the election of that mailed warrior whose bayonets are now at the throats of eight millions of people in the South to compel them to support him as a candidate for the Presidency, and to submit to the domination of an alien race of semi-barbarous men. No perversion of truth or audacity of misrepresentation can exceed that which hails this candidate in arms as an angel of peace. I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

FRANK P. BLAIR.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Dates to August 8th. (COMPILED FROM THE OREGONIAN.) THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Washington, August 7.—The public statement for August 1st gives the total debt less cash in the Treasury, at \$2,528,534,480.67. Of the amount in the treasury, \$83,400,179 00 is in coin, and 22,604,358 21 in currency.

EXPLOSION OF A GAS MAIN.—The gas main in the Capitol, under the center dome, exploded to-day with great force, blowing out all the heavy frame work surrounding it, and tearing the doors and windows to splinters. The explosion for a time created alarm for the safety of the building. Fortunately no one was in the vicinity, therefore no body was injured. The damage will be promptly repaired.

ANTI-CONFEDERATION CONVENTION. Halifax, August 6.—Fifty one members of the Dominion Assembly and ten members of the Legislative Council have been holding a Convention for the past three days. A committee of seventeen is appointed to consider the best means of securing a repeal to the Confederation Bill. The proceedings were very harmonious.

CATTLE DISEASE IN PENNSYLVANIA. Pittsburg, August 6.—A panic has occurred in the stock yards, by the appearance of a disease among the cattle. Those affected have been thoroughly excluded from the healthy ones, and every precaution is taken to prevent the spread of the disease. It is believed that one entire shipment of 320 head will die.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. St. Louis, August 6.—The Democratic Convention nominated John S. Phelps for Governor, and Norman J. Coleman for Lieutenant Governor. The resolutions in-dorse the platform and nominations of the National Convention.

St. Louis, Aug. 8.—The Democrats have nominated E. A. Lewis, Washington Adams and E. H. Norton, Judges of the Supreme Court.

GENERAL GRANT AT GALENA. Chicago, Aug. 6.—Gen. Grant arrived at Galena, his old home, yesterday. He was received with the utmost enthusiasm, the entire population turning out to welcome him. In the evening a torchlight procession marched to the General's residence and serenaded him. He appeared on the balcony, expressed his heartfelt thanks for the cordial greeting of his old friends and neighbors, and announced his intention to remain in Galena for a fortnight.

SOUTHERN LEGISLATURES. New Orleans, Aug. 8.—More democratic members of the House have been unseated and their places given to colored members. Yesterday the democratic members offered a protest against the action of the House, which was directed to be returned to them. In the Senate, Jewell offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to wait upon Gov. Warmouth, and ascertain the time and place of the 150 murders. He says they have been committed within the past six weeks. He made an intensely bitter speech against this action, declaring that 5,000 stand of arms were known to be in a building opposite the State House occupied as the republican headquarters. The resolution was referred to the Joint Committee on Civil Affairs.

Nashville, Aug. 8.—The military Committee of the House of Representatives reported a bill authorizing the Governor to arm and equip as many regiments of State militia as he thinks necessary. The bill will probably pass.

Tallahassee, Aug. 7.—The Legislature passed over the Governor's veto the bill to give members one year's pay for their services and adjourned at midnight to the 3d of November when they will choose Presidential Electors.

BRICKLAYER'S STRIKE. New York, Aug. 6.—The bricklayers strike is probably at an end. At a meeting of the journeymen to-day, the Treasurer stated that he had a conference with the President of the master masons, who stated that their bosses would be inclined to yield to eight hours if they consented to a modification of the apprentice law. Also, of that law forbidding bosses to work on the same scaffold. There seems little doubt that the compromise will be agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS. New York, Aug. 6.—The Field Marshal of the Austrian army is here on a visit. He made a tour of the fortifications to-day with General McDowell.

It is announced that Samuel S. Coanchon, of the open board of brokers, has disappeared with a deficit of over \$5,000.

Boston, Aug. 8.—Ben. Butler announces himself a candidate for re-election to Congress. He will have a strong opposition for the republican nomination, his principal opponent being Adjutant General Schouler.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA. Washington, Aug. 6.—Governor Warmouth's official requisition for force to secure order in Louisiana was presented to the President yesterday by Col. Deane, of the Governor's staff. Governor Warmouth presents various letters from citizens and officers, setting forth the terrible outrages daily being perpetrated in all portions of the State. He says that in many parishes there exists no protection for citizens in the courts—that men are shot down in the roads and at their homes, without any steps being taken to bring the offenders to justice. The Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District has refused to go to the Franklin Parish without a force sent to protect him. The Sheriff of another parish, a democrat, has resigned, confessing his inability to make arrests. Prominent union men in the parish write that their homes are beset by desperadoes, and their lives thus far have been saved by the arrival of men who volunteered to guard them. Mr. Hodspeth, the District Attorney of the Eighth Judicial District, whose letter is enclosed, says men, women and children have recently been murdered in the Parish of St. Landry by bands of armed men, who remain unmolested. The Governor has no doubt that that one hundred and fifty men have been murdered in Louisiana during the last month and a half.

THE NEW WHISKY TAX. Washington, July 6.—Regulations for allowances and drawbacks on alcohol and rum

under the new law were issued this morning. These are the only articles on which a drawback is allowed. Alcohol must be eighty degrees above proof and in quantities of not less than 20,000 gallons. These regulations take effect immediately.

CATTLE DISEASE ILLINOIS. Chicago, Aug. 6.—The cattle disease is making sad havoc in many localities in Central and Southern Illinois. The disease is said to be fatal in every case. A commission of scientific gentlemen has been sent by the Pork Packers' Association of this city, to investigate the cause and character of the disease, and they report that it is directly traceable to Texas cattle, which are imported into this State contrary to law. It is reported that the disease had broken out among the cattle in the great stock yards of this city, but the Superintendent denies that such is the case.

DR. J. H. DAY, DEALER IN Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, FINE WINES AND BRANDIES, BRUSHES AND PERFUMERIES, Materials for Self-Rising Flour, Everything kept in a first class drug store.

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ALL OVER THE WORLD people of sense and judgment have learned to use

PLANTATION BITTERS. Dyspepsia, with its symptoms, Headache, Heartburn, Feverish Lips, Bad Breath, Sallow Complexion, &c., can be cured by using PLANTATION BITTERS. This is the most successful tonic of the age. Young, middle-aged and old, are delighted with its efficacy. The first trial always has a marked good effect. No change of diet is necessary. Eat all you wish, of the best and most nutritious food.

It is the greatest cure ever known for an overloaded and distressed stomach, which it relieves in a few moments.

We know that we have the best and most popular medicine in the world. We are not afraid to show what it is composed of.

PHYSICIANS ARE COMPELLED TO RECOMMEND IT.

WATERBURY.—For Sciatica, Rheumatism, &c.

ANISE.—An aromatic carminative; creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also clove buds, orange, caraway, coriander, make root, &c.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

With this recipe before the community, and evidence of effects meeting them on all sides, the success of the Bitters stands founded upon the rock of truth. A large family has some case of suffering which the PLANTATION BITTERS will alleviate and cure.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, and do not produce any harmful effects.

Notice.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and impostor. It is put up only in our original bottles, with the bottles red-lined, with an illustration of a man in a military uniform, and the name of the proprietor.

It is now certain that a doctor—It saves time in the office for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

READ THE FOLLOWING: "I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable remedy for Sprains, Sore, Scratches, or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for Bruises, Swellings, Rheumatism, &c., and all say it acts like magic." J. H. HEWITT, Foreman for American, Wall, Fargo's and Harnden Express.

"The sprain of my daughter's ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after several unsuccessful usings of celebrated Mustang Liniment." Ed. Sussly, Gloucester, Mass. Aug. 1st, 1867.

Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in stylized engravings, bearing the signature of W. Westbrock, Chemist, and the name of U. S. STAMP OF DEWAS BARNES & CO. over the top. An effort has been made to counterfeit it with cheap stone plate labels. Look close!

Sold by all Druggists, and Stores, at 25 and 50 cents, and \$1.

LYON'S FLEA POWDER. It is well known that Lyon's genuine Magnequic Powder will perfectly destroy everything in the shape of fleas, ticks, bedbugs, roaches, &c.; that it is perfect poison to the insect tribe, but entirely harmless to human species and domestic animals.

Bothers Aids, Roaches, &c., are in every house. This Powder is their natural death. It should be in every cupboard.

John L. Ross, Esq., Superintendent of the New York City Hospital, says: "It is the only safe remedy we have ever used."

New York Herald Profractors say: "We have used Lyon's FLEA MAGNETIC POWDER for exterminating insects and vermin, with entire satisfaction."

S. T. COZZENS, American Hotel. ACKER & TREADWELL, St. Nicholas Hotel. S. LEAHN & Co., Metropolitan Hotel.

Dr. Wm. W. T. character of the powder in any length. Whenever it is used it advertises itself. The genuine has the signature of R. Lyon, and the private stamp of DEWAS BARNES & CO. Any thing else of this kind is an imitation of counterfeit.

Any druggist will procure the genuine if you insist you will have no other.

Sold by all druggists and general storekeepers in every town and mining camp on the Pacific Coast.

Sheriff's Sale. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA, J. S. BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED OUT OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT, W. T., and to me directed in favor of J. D. MIX, and against JAMES BUYES, defendant, I have this 22d day of July, 1868, levied upon the following described real property, to wit: The S. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4, and N. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 of section No. 14, township No. 7, N. R. 36, east W. M., in the county of Walla Walla, W. T., and containing 50 acres of land, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto in anywise appertaining. Sale to take place on the premises on the 29th day of August, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock, p. m., of said day, to satisfy said execution. Dated, July 22, 1868. A. SEITEL, Sheriff of Walla Walla County, W. T.

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VALUABLE RANCH FOR SALE!! THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS VALUABLE RANCH, situated six miles south-west of Walla Walla, for sale. The Ranch embraces 180 acres of improved land. There is an Orchard of 600 FRUIT TREES, mostly bearing, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Currants, Gooseberries, &c. There is a large and convenient Dwelling House, an excellent Granary, capacity 6,000 bushels, good stables, and every other convenience. Also, a full stock of farming implements. The whole embracing one of the most desirable farms in Walla Walla County. For further particulars, enquire at the Ranch. All persons indebted to me, will please call and settle. Positively the last call, except with costs. 34-4f THOS. K. MCCOY.

Tom. Tierney's LIVERY AND FEED STABLE. MAIN Street, opposite W. F. & Co.'s Express Office, Walla Walla, W. T. Good Stabling and plenty of Feed for animals. Also, Buggies, and Saddle Horses For Hire, upon the most reasonable terms. Sept. 29, 1868. 42ly

Phillips & O'Donnell,

WALLA WALLA



WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN STOVES, TIN PLATE,

SHEET IRON, LEAD AND IRON PIPE, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS,

Zinc, Copper, Brass, and IRON WIRE,

and a General Assortment of HARDWARE

—AND— AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURERS OF

Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron Ware. PRICES REDUCED TO SUIT DULL TIMES.

WE ARE DETERMINED NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD. 50-11

BLACKSMITHING AND SHOEING SHOP.

MR. STINE TAKES THIS MEANS OF INFORMING the public that he continues at his old stand, the South-east corner of MAIN and FOURTH Streets, and is prepared to do

All Kinds of Blacksmithing, At the Lowest CASH PRICE. Will always keep on hand a fine assortment of Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, and Wheel Vehicles of Every Class.

REPAIRING of all kinds executed with promptness and in a workmanlike manner. Setting Tires, - \$3 to \$8 00 EASTERN TIMBER

Used Exclusively in all work done at this Establishment. Every description of vehicle MADE TO ORDER. HORSE-SHOEING will be done at the following low rates, FOR CASH: Horse Shoeing, - - \$3 50 Setting Shoes, each - 50 FRED STINE, 16-17

Wm. Kohlhauff, DEALER IN Dry Goods, Clothing,

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, TOBACCO, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, MINERS' TOOLS, AND SUPPLIES.

Please call and examine my stock, remembering always that it is no trouble to show Goods. W. M. KOHLHAUFF, Corner of Main and Third streets, Walla Walla, W. T. 24-1f

UPPER COLUMBIA RIVER MINES! D. H. FERGUSON & CO., Pinkney City and old Fort Colville. Jobbers and Wholesale Dealers in CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, WINES AND LIQUORS, Miners' Tools, &c.

PAID TO FORWARDING GOODS TO THE Upper Columbia. 611f

MENDENHALL PATENT CHURN. WE THE UNDERSIGNED, do hereby certify that the MENDENHALL PATENT CHURN, for which Mr. W. A. MOODY is the Agent, has been tried by us and in our presence, and we know that it can perform its work in from

Two to Four Minutes! NICE AND CLEAN. We cheerfully recommend it to the Farmer and Dairyman as a great practical benefit to them, and advise all those who stand in need of such aids in their business to give the Mendenhall Patent Churn a trial before applying elsewhere.

J. F. Wood, Daniel Shuck, Wm H. Newell, Wm Shaw, Harriet B. Shuck, T. T. Reese, J. R. Rees, J. G. Wright, M. B. Ward, W. Phillips, John Bryant, A. W. Robinson, A. Frank, Malinda Frank, A. H. Reynolds, A. Kyles, Frank Orrell, G. F. Poor.

W. A. MOODY & J. BAUER are the Agents for Walla Walla and邻县 counties, and are now prepared to fill orders. 15-1f

Blackfoot & Kootenai. HO! FOR LIBY CREEK AND THE YACK!

PACKERS, MINERS AND OTHERS, BOUND for these mining camps can purchase Provisions of All Kinds, at very reasonable rates, at the undermentioned store

A SMALL WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, DRY GOODS, &c., &c., always on hand.

Oats and Wheat, in any Quantity. STABLING, AND HORSE RANCH. Goods Stored at a Reasonable Rate. A BLACKSMITH SHOP adjoining, where every description of work is executed at low figures. HORSES and SADDLES always on hand for trade or sale.

SPOKANE PRAIRIE STORE, opposite Lee's Bridge Toll House. 11-1f MANSFIELD & THEODORE.

O. S. SAVAGE. House & Sign Painter. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, BRUSHES, VARNISHES, TURPENTINE, PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, &c., &c. at a Small Advance on San Francisco Prices. 10-1y Dalles City, Oregon, February 22d, 1867.

UNDERTAKING, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. A. M. YERSE Will be used in connection with the business from this date, both in this City and in the country. FREE OF CHARGE.

COFFIN TRIMMINGS KEPT FOR SALE. Place of business at my Wagon and Carriage Shop, lower end of Main Street

