

# Walla Walla Statesman

\$5.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

OFFICE ON THIRD STREET.

VOLUME VI.

WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 23, 1867.

NUMBER 36.

## Walla Walla Statesman.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY EVENING, BY  
**WILLIAM H. NEWELL,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Office Statesman Building, Third Street.

U. S. Official Paper for the Territory.

TERMS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
One Year.....\$5.00  
Six Months.....2.50  
Three Months.....1.75  
Single Copies.....25

Rates of Advertising:  
One square (ten lines or less) four insertions.....\$5.00  
For each additional insertion.....1.00  
One square per year.....30.00  
Two squares or more per square.....20.00  
Half yearly per square.....15.00  
Advertisements of one-fourth of a column or more will be inserted by special contract.

To insure insertion, advertisements must be handed in as early as Thursday; and the number of insertions desired should be noted on the margin, otherwise they will be continued until forbidden.

JOB PRINTING of every description done to order and on reasonable terms. Orders for any of the following articles will be promptly filled:

- BOOKS, BLANK CHECKS,
- FAMILIERS, NOTES OF HAND,
- HANDBILLS, ORDER BOOKS,
- RAIL TICKETS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
- CIRCULARS, STRAWBERRY CARDS,
- Invitations, Bills of Lading,
- BUSINESS CARDS, CERTIFICATES,
- BELIEFERS, SHOW BILLS,
- CONCERT BILLS, CHECK BOOKS,
- PROGRAMMES, D. M. RECEIPTS,
- ADDRESS CARDS, TRAYETS,
- BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

Job Work must be paid for before being taken from the Office.

**DRA. J. HOGG,**

OFFICE OPPOSITE THE ORIENTAL HOTEL,  
OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK, A. M. TO 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

**DR. J. E. MOORES,**

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.  
OFFICE AT THE "CITY HOTEL," WAITSBURG, W. T., where he may be found at all hours, unless absent on professional business. 41f

**DR. J. W. HUNTER,**

(LATE OF DALE CITY, MISSOURI.)  
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO THE CITIZENS OF WALLA WALLA AND VICINITY. Office and Residence south end of Third street, where he may be found at all hours, both day and night, when not professionally engaged.

## DENTISTRY.

**T. S. MUYBRIDGE,**

DENTIST,  
137 Consultation and Advice Gratis.  
April 1, 1867.

## DENTISTRY.

**DR. CHARLE HERZOG,**

DENTIST, OFFICE UP STAIRS, OVER THE Bank Exchange, Walla Walla, W. T. CONSULTATION FREE. CHARGES MODERATE. June 7th, 1867. 25-f

**J. Helmuth & Bussinger,**

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in LAGER BEER and ALE.  
WALLA WALLA,  
Washington Territory, [164f.

## JAS. H. LASATER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,  
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF Washington Territory, Idaho Territory, and Oregon.  
Office on the corner of Kyser & Reese's Brick Store, Walla Walla, W. T. 12-f  
March 8, 1867.

**H. PARKER,**

**J. W. STEVENS,**

## PARKER & STEVENS,

Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO CIVIL and Criminal Cases in all the Courts of Washington Territory, Idaho Territory, and Oregon. Office on Main street, directly opposite the Post Office. Collections made without delay. Office in the Rooms of the New Book and Variety Store, Walla Walla, W. T., February 22d, 1867. 104f

**FRANK P. DUGAN,**

Attorney and Counselor at Law & Notary Public.  
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, over Tompkins' Saloon, Walla Walla, W. T. Will practice in all the Courts of Washington Territory and Eastern Oregon. 36-f

**W. P. HORTON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE**

Will attend to collection of debts, conveyances, acknowledgment of deeds, powers of attorney, transfers of real and personal property, etc. Office on Main street, directly opposite the Post Office. 35f

## TAYLOR & THOMPSON,

Main Street, Walla Walla,  
Two Doors Above the City Hotel,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES,

Tin, Iron, Copper, Brass and Japanese-ware. ALSO, ALL KINDS OF JOBBING AND REPAIRING. In the above branches attended to, on short notice and in a workmanlike manner. Repairing, and all orders in the stove and tinware line promptly attended to. 47-f

**J. H. BLEWETT,**

County Auditor of Walla Walla Co., W. T. Will write Deeds, Mortgages, Power of Attorney, etc., and take Acknowledgments to the same. Instruments for any part of the United States held or acknowledged under the seal of the U. S. District Court. Will give particular attention to the sale, renting and care of real estate and town property of non-residents and persons temporarily absent. Office in the Court House Walla Walla, W. T. June 30, 1865. 29-f

## BARLEY & OATS.

PACKERS, TEAMSTERS AND OTHERS, CAN obtain Oats and Barley in any quantity at the Store of **JACOBSON BROS.,** Waitsburg, W. T. Also, a fine lot of MILCH COWS, to be sold at a very low figure. Give us a call. **JACOBSON BROS.,** Waitsburg, April 18, 1867. 18-f

## Military Reconstruction a Success!

THE REBEL STATES READMITTED:  
AND IN 1868 WILL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT!

**N. & E. BROWN**

ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE TO THE PEOPLE OF WALLA WALLA AND VICINITY, THAT they are still in the field with the very

**BEST STOCK OF GOODS!**

EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY,

or any other city on the Pacific Coast, made to suit Ladies and Gentlemen, and consisting of

**CLOTHING!**

**DRESS GOODS, DITTO,**

**Groceries of all kinds,**

In fact, everything advertised in lengthy catalogues in other columns, which we offer for sale, cheap as usual, for cash if you please. Being therefore fully prepared, we ask the public to come and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, and if we can't suit them in Quality, Quantity or Prices, no one can.

**Come One! Come All!**

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW, AND NO HARM TO SEE.

**N. & E. BROWN,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,  
52 Main Street, Walla Walla, Wash. T. [1f

## ORIENTAL HOTEL!

**THE NEW ORIENTAL,**  
Having Just been

Elegantly Furnished Throughout,  
and now being ready for the Reception of Guests.

The Proprietor would say to the Citizens of Walla Walla and the Traveling Public that he is now ready to receive and entertain

**All Who May Give Him a Call.**

**THE NEW ORIENTAL,**  
Is an Entirely New House,  
SEALED AND PAINTED THROUGHOUT

**WELL FURNISHED ROOMS**  
—SUFFICIENT TO—  
Accommodate 200 Guests.

Accommodations  
For Families of the Very Best.

**DINING ROOM**  
—LARGE AND COMMODIOUS, and the Table will be Furnished,

**BEST OF THE MARKET AFFORDS.**

**No House to Excel it, Either**

**QUALITY OR VARIETY.**

**GENERAL STAGE OFFICE:**  
Daily Lines of Stages for all parts of the upper country, leave this house.

**FIRE-PROOF SAFE** for the deposit of valuables. HOUSE OPEN ALL NIGHT.

The Proprietor, thankful for past patronage, will at all times endeavor to please, and leave nothing undone which is in his power to do to render guests comfortable.

**M. HARTMAN, Proprietor.**

## ST. GEORGE CHOP HOUSE,

NEXT DOOR TO CONROY'S SALOON,  
Main Street, Walla Walla, Washington T.  
**LYNCH, Proprietor.**

THE PROPRIETORS WOULD SAY TO THE CITIZENS OF WALLA WALLA, and the Public generally, that they have just renovated and refitted this popular resort for epicures, and being thus prepared to entertain guests, invite all those in need of the necessary wherewith to sustain life, to give them a call.

**Private Suppers**  
FOR FAMILIES, furnished on short notice.

THE TABLE will be furnished with the best of the market affords.

**Undertaking.**  
ORDERS in the line of Coffin-making will be promptly attended to by the undersigned. In connection, I have a

**HEARSE.**  
Ready for use on all funeral occasions.

Place of business at my Wagon and Carriage Shop, lower end of Main Street, Walla Walla, OAL. WINESSET.  
May 5, 1865. 21f

**Tom. Tierney's**  
**LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.**  
MAIN STREET, opposite W. F. & Co.'s Express Office, Walla Walla. Good Stabling and plenty of Feed for animals. Also,  
Buggies, and Saddle Horses For Hire, upon the most reasonable terms.  
Sept. 29, 1865. 13f

**O. S. SAVAGE,**  
**House & Sign Painter.**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, BRUSHES, VARNISHES, TURPENTINE, PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, &c., &c. A Small Advance on San Francisco Prices. Dallas City, Oregon, February 23d, 1867. 10-f

## PARTED.

In the mellow light I sit,  
Lily disengaging it,  
Lily rocking to and fro  
All the shadows cover'd go,  
Asking vainly, asking why,  
By fate we're parted, you and I?

Al! why is it? There are few  
Half so genial, half so true,  
In heart and soul allied as we;  
Yet, an unkind Destiny  
Rears her cruel barriers high—  
By fortune sundered you and I!

Not for us the dreamy bliss,  
Not for us the tender years,  
Born of blessed hopes and fears;  
Sad and slow the days will pass—  
Fate has parted you and me!

When our paths together laid,  
We had treaded, undismay'd,  
Valley deep, and mountain pass,  
In a light of darkness, but, alas!  
Down divided hills they lay,  
We are sundered, you and I.

It is, darling, it is so,  
Just to think what might have been?  
To dwell my eyes and see  
What can never, never be?  
For beneath closed lids I see  
Fate has parted you and me.

Great this sudden sorrow is,  
And through our infirmities  
There are no golden trails, no bloom,  
Blossom into smiles again,  
That our souls to purify,  
We are parted, you and I.

Yet, oh, yet, beloved, will time  
Teach us wiser truths, will time  
And beyond this dark eclipse,  
Shall our uncompleting lips,  
Say, submissive, "Thy will be done,"  
Fate has parted you and me.

**Business Prospects.**

A New York Commercial writer expresses gratification that England is recovering from the monetary depression occasioned by the great commercial panic of last year, and then he goes on to say that had it not been for the mistaken views of the leaders of British political opinion with respect to the duration and final issue of the war in the United States, the causes which operated to produce that panic would not have existed; for the previous inflation of which it was the consequence would not have been experienced. The stoppage of the cotton supply from the Southern States threw a large amount of capital out of employment, and new channels of usefulness had to be formed to absorb it.

At the present meeting, of course, speculators to organize new enterprises, and cotton growing companies, and to those the British public lent a ready and willing ear. Cotton rose rapidly in price, and it was confidently predicted that America would never resume her former place in the cotton markets of the world. Hence attention was turned to Egypt, to India, and elsewhere, as cotton fields designed to supply the wants of Manchester, and cotton growing companies rose like mushrooms within a radius of half a mile of the London Stock Exchange. All went on prosperously with these and thousands of other enterprises, and prices rose higher and higher in the cotton market, and in the United States suddenly terminated, and a prospect unforeshadowed. A panic in cotton following a previous decline of magnitude involved the loss of many millions sterling in England alone, and its effects extended to India and other cotton growing countries, and immense havoc was committed. The financial depression through which England passed, however, more than discounted the results of peace in the United States, and hence a new period of speculation has set in, which is likely to culminate in the former one. This time it will partake more of the character of national prostration, instead of public companies. Continuing his remarks, our New York contemporary urges that in this country—the Atlantic States, especially—we are just escaping from a somewhat similar, although much less severe, period of commercial depression as that through which England passed, and a vague idea that 1867 would witness a panic on a grand scale. There has been an abnormal degree of despondency and gloom, and the enterprise of the Nation has been to some extent paralyzed. Now, however, a change for the better has taken place. The people see that the cotton growing countries are not so much payments and a sweeping revelation were only false alarms. We have over-discouted the results of the termination of the war, and, like the English, we are beginning to feel a sense of restored confidence, and to go forward again with enterprising zeal. And this impulse is materially strengthened by the prospect of an unusually abundant harvest of cotton, which is likely to remain cheap and abundant on both sides of the Atlantic for a long time to come, and the indications are of the most encouraging kind for business men. And money cheap and abundant at the East, will exert a favorable influence on the mechanical and commercial prospects of the Pacific.

The "ARCTUS SENILIS" is the scientific name of a ring or bow segment of a circle which shows itself on the edge of the corner or dark part of the eye of a person advanced in age. *Arctus senilis* is the Latin of "old man's bow." This appearance is a fatty degeneration, and a never failing symptom of bad health or a failing constitution. Mr. Canton, President of the Medical Society of London, has written quite a volume upon the *arctus senilis*. It is proper that its appearance should be watched for, and when observed it should be regarded as a symptom of decay and a notification from Nature that the person should pay more attention to his health. If attended to in time, says Mr. Canton, the cause of its appearance may be removed, and perhaps many years of life added to the individual.

**PLANT PAINTING.**—Very pretty pictures of plants may be obtained by observing the following directions: "Take half a sheet of fine-wove paper and cover the surface with sweet oil; after it has stood a minute or two, rub off the superficial oil, and hang the paper in the air; when sufficiently dry, move the paper slowly over the flames of a candle or lamp until it is perfectly black; lay the plant or leaf thereon, place a piece of clean paper over, and rub it equally with the finger about half a minute; take up the plant and place it on the paper or scrap-book where it is desired to have the impression; where it is desired to have the impression, and on repeating the rubbing, the representation of the plant will appear.

The sewing machine is likely to have a rival in the apparatus of all kinds—shirts, pantaloons, vests, ladies' mantles, jackets, coats, &c.—are both woven and sewed at the same time. The sewing of the seams is stronger even than hand sewing; perfectly smooth and even, and the articles are woven and sewed of any pattern of wool, silk, cotton, or any other material.

**THE MARKET.**—Each female lays annually about three hundred thousand eggs. Being deposited on the surface of the water, they are devoured by fish and other aquatic animals, in such quantities as to greatly lessen the evils which follow their propagation.

## Thad. Stevens on the Situation.

Recently a New Yorker visited Thad. Stevens at his home near Lancaster, and learned his views on the situation. The opinion of Stevens as taken down by the visitor and submitted to him, are published:

**STEVENS DECLARES THE FORMER SOUTHERN STATES TO BE OUT OF THE UNION.**

"This being the case," continued Mr. Stevens, in substance, "as soon as the war was closed by the triumph of the Union arms, the Rebel States became nothing more nor less than the conquered territory of the United States. In every respect they were just as much subject to their conquerors as though they had been previously a foreign country. The Constitution, which is the basis of our own Government, had nothing to do with them. We had the power—I mean Congress had the power—to make such laws as might seem proper for their temporary government, and such laws were not to be measured by the test of the Constitution. In like manner, there being no longer any States in existence in the conquered territory, Congress was at liberty to reconstruct into States for admission to the Union, and for that purpose could cut it up in any manner that might appear desirable, without regard to former divisions. No other power than Congress had authority to reconstruct this conquered territory or to make laws for its government; and any exercise of such authority by any other body would be a usurpation of the functions and powers of Congress. Viewed by this light, the whole work of reconstruction was simple enough, and if the majority in Congress had honestly and firmly carried out this principle in all their legislation, there would have been no complication or difficulty."

**WHAT THE MILITARY BILL REALLY WAS.**

"When the bill became a law, it was therefore simply the instructions of Congress to five military agents, Generals in the Army of the United States, who should be named by the President, as to how they were to go on and do certain work in the conquered territory, laid down by Congress. We never thought of delegating the right to the President, or any other person, Judge, Attorney-General, or any one else, to interpret the law or to order the military commander what to do. Neither had the conquered people any right to appeal to the Courts to test the 'Constitutionality' of the law. The Constitution had nothing to do with them, nor they with it. They were outside the pale of the Constitution. The President had no right to interfere in the execution of the law by the military commanders. The Attorney-General had no right to give any opinion about what Congress had done or was doing. Congress had not asked him for any opinion."

**STEVENS THINKS NEW YORK STATE WILL GO AGAINST RADICALISM THIS YEAR.**

"I think you [Radicals] will be killed by conservatism in New York. Your republicans are what the Indians would call 'mighty uncertain.' They have no boldness or settled principle. Your last year's platform was one of the most absurd and cowardly that could be adopted in a country running rapidly to radicalism. Greeley has generally spit upon such platforms; but I confess he will be for you, and will not be for your representatives are not reliable. I look upon Ladd as an entirely demoralized man. Most of the others are no better than he. Conkling has hitherto been true, and I hope he will continue so in his new position. I believe New York will be lost this year by want of courage and principle, and by the disloyalty which has been thrown around by Greeley and Gerrit Smith."

**HE ALSO THINKS PENNSYLVANIA WILL DENOUNCE RADICALISM.**

**Question.**—Is the Republican party well united in Pennsylvania?  
**Mr. Stevens.**—I fear that we shall lose Pennsylvania this next election. I do not think we have earnestness enough in the State in this matter, and I do not think we have the strength while the republican portion of our Legislature has been so openly, not to mention, and shamefully corrupt, that all the honest people in the State are disheartened and disgusted.

**Question.**—You do not suppose you can beat New York in corruption do you?  
**Mr. Stevens.**—I think we could. Cameron had his men with their handfuls of green-backs working in the Legislature. He had not fourteen votes in his favor at the close of the election, but soon after he had forty. One man now claims \$50,000 for services, and they refuse to pay him. This corruption will certainly lose us here, and I think we shall be driven into the publicans' arms by getting up a furor and excitement on impeachment. Geary, too, hurts us very much. He is an unhappy failure, and his nomination was an unfortunate thing for the party.

**TO PRESERVE STAKES AND POSTS.**—Enquiries are often made for some simple and cheap manner of preserving fence posts and stakes from rotting when set in the ground. Of course, charring is a very good preventive, but very inconvenient to be done thoroughly, and after all not very effective, as the moisture penetrates the indestructible surface, and soon rots the inside. The following is perhaps as convenient a method as any which can be fully relied upon. It is especially convenient in gardens and nurseries, where great numbers of stakes and other wooden supports are employed, which are driven into the ground, and which, unless in some way protected, soon require renewal:

"Take one pound of blue vitrol (sulphate of copper) and dissolve in four quarts of boiling water; pour the solution into a metal or keyed wooden vessel of convenient dimensions and add to it fifteen gallons of cold water. Let the ends of the stakes or posts be placed in this liquid as deep as you propose to put them in the ground, and allow them to stand four or five days for small supports for plants, or ten days for 6 inch posts. Shingles may be made almost indestructible by an immersion of three days."

An iron vessel is preferable to any other, for the reason that this liquid, unlike most others, shrinks instead of expands wood. If wood is used, it must be a keyed vessel, so that the keys can be driven up—a barrel, the hoops must be occasionally driven, or you will lose your solution.

This is, in fact, cyanizing; but in a simple manner, within the reach of all, and so cheap, that when timber and labor is as expensive as it is in California, the wonder is that something of the kind is not in more general use. Stakes for supporting vines, prepared in this manner, have been found as sound below as above ground, after being in constant use for twelve years.

**PRACTICE ON FEMALE SUFFRAGE.**—The subject of letting women share the right of suffrage is a good deal agitated. Why not let them have it all? Men have monopolized it for six thousand years, and why not let women monopolize it for the next six thousand? Is there any danger that they would make a worse world of it than we have done?

**TRUNDLE BED.**—"Mamma," said Eddie, while looking out of the window one evening during a thunder-storm, "I wish it was time for me to go to sleep? I hear God pulling out his trundle-bed for the little angels to sleep in."

## EASTERN NEWS.

From telegraphic dispatches to the Portland Herald, we take the following:

**REMOVAL OF STANTON.**

Washington, Aug. 12.—The President sent a communication, at 10 o'clock this morning, to Stanton, suspending him from office, and instructing him to turn over all the books, records, &c., in his custody to Gen. Grant, who has been empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*. Shortly after noon, Stanton sent a reply to the President, in which he stated that he would suspend him from office, without the consent of the Senate, and without legal cause. However, as the General commanding the armies had notified him that he had accepted the appointment as Secretary of War *ad interim*, he (Stanton) concluded that he had no alternative but to submit to superior force. Grant thereupon assumed charge of the War Department, and appeared at a Cabinet meeting to-day, called to consider certain matters relating to Alaska.

**RADICAL CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.**

Washington, August 9.—Sanford Conover has written a letter to the President, revealing a plot on the part of Ashley, Butler and others, to implicate the President in the conspiracy to assassinate Lincoln. He says that it is capable of proof by most indisputable evidence. The details are given at length, and the kind of evidence Ashley thought most desirable to present. Among other things it was to be proven that Atzerott was placed in the Kirkwood House to make it appear that Johnson was an intended victim, and thus divert suspicion; also, that it had been arranged to kill Lincoln on inauguration day, which would account for Johnson's strange conduct on that occasion, his expressing the tragedy to be ended there. Ashley promptly furnished the statement he wanted sworn to, and promised that the witnesses should be splendidly rewarded. Several letters from Ashley to Conover accompanied this statement. There is good authority for saying that the President has determined with regard to these disclosures neither to order an investigation and collection of other evidence, said to exist, nor to let his secretaries, but that he will commit them to the public, and bid himself of the whole matter.

**MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.**

New York, August 13.—The Times' special says Gen. Grant looks upon his assignment to the War Department as an order which he had no right to decline obeying. His position must not be understood as indicating any change in his view regarding reconstruction.

Prominent Southern republicans are preparing a bill to enforce the present confiscation law, and cause the entire seceded States to be re-enslaved in the same manner as Territories. Pre-emption rights will be given to freedmen and soldiers. Three hundred millions of the proceeds will be used in reimbursing loyal men for property confiscated or destroyed, and the balance to be devoted to the payment of pensions.

Gen. Sheridan will be removed and Gen. Pope next. Should other commanders refuse to adopt the Johnsonian policy they will be removed.

The Postmaster General has directed the Postmaster at San Francisco to forward mails from San Francisco to Sitka, in Alaska. Service not to exceed once a week; the order to remain in force until the meeting of Congress, when a regular postal route will be established.

Richmond, August 12.—Gen. Scofield has issued an order reminding military commanders that they are to be governed in the discharge of their duties by the laws of Virginia, and that laws do not conflict with the laws of the United States or orders from head-quarters. They are not to supersede the civil authorities, except in cases of necessity.

It is rumored on the street to-day that \$100,000,000 has been stolen from the Treasury at Washington.

The President desires all the Cabinet to resign so that he may make a general revision. It is said that Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, will be tendered the appointment of Secretary of War.

Washington, August 13.—It is reported that Judge Holt will soon be suspended from the discharge of his duties as Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice.

Gen. Rousseau will sail on the 21st for San Francisco, where he will take a war vessel for Sitka. Rousseau will afterward return to Portland, as the headquarters of his Department.

A Mexican vessel just arrived, brings intelligence that the body of Maximilian has been delivered to the Austrian Ambassador, to be conveyed to Austria.

Judge Thomas, of Alexandria, has been arrested to answer to an indictment before Judge Underwood, for violation of the civil rights law, in refusing to admit negro testimony in court.

The Postmaster General has directed the Postmaster at San Francisco to forward mails from San Francisco to Sitka, in Alaska. Service not to exceed once a week; the order to remain in force until the meeting of Congress, when a regular postal route will be established.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**

London, August 13.—It is reported that the difficulties between Prussia and Denmark in regard to North Schleswig, and the execution of the stipulations of the treaty of Prague, are in a fair way to be settled. The negotiations indicate a mutual disposition to come to a speedy agreement.

Advices from Shanghai say the United States authorities not receiving satisfaction or apology regarding the bark *Hozer* outrage, the Hartford and Wyoming were ordered to Formosa. On arriving off Formosa, a demand was made for the surrender of the murderers, which was not complied with, and it being apparent that the natives were preparing for a fight, both vessels vigorously shelled the shore; subsequently several boats full of sailors and marines effected a landing. A sharp fight ensued, lasting 4 hours. The heat was intense, and 15 officers and men were reported sun-struck. At night the fighting party withdrew, and the bombardment resumed which lasted till the natives dispersed. The vessels then returned to Shanghai.

Florence, August 13.—Garibaldi is at Vienna. He is said to be actively engaged in making preparations for a movement on Rome.

**LINCOLN IN 1858.**—Some of our exchanges are quoting from a speech delivered by Mr. Lincoln in 1858, in which he placed himself squarely on the record as opposed to negro equality. He said: "I am not now nor never have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes; nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the black and white races, which will forever prevent the two races from living on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race."

**CURE FOR BLEEDING WOUNDS ON HORSES.**—Mr. F. Lewing, in the Country Gentleman, gives the following method of curing wounds on horses: Ten years ago I had a horse with near twenty wounds, varying in size from a plum to a man's fist. Everything said to be useful in such cases was tried in vain. The horse had become almost unmanageable from the use of hot iron, acids, solid caustics, strings, &c., when it occurred to me to try Cinquin's butter of zinc, a remedy he thought a solution of it as below described, and found the horse did not object to its application, being the first application he had not resisted. In a few weeks the horse was entirely well, and now for ten years has had no return of them. Moreover, many of my neighbors have used the same remedy since, and all ways with entire success. Put four ounces of muriatic acid in a half pint bottle, add gradually scraps of clean zinc, until effervescence ceases. Of this pour out sufficient to wet the wart thoroughly, and apply with a small weak daily until the cure is complete.

## The March of Mormonism.

We are inclined to the opinion that the great majority of the people of the United States are laboring under a gross delusion in regard to the power and progress of Mormonism. To intelligent men who are not thoroughly rooted in regard to the facts and statistics of the matter, the doctrines and practices of the sect seem so absurd, or so absurd, that they cannot realize that there can be any danger of its spreading much beyond its present limits, or of its attaining much greater power than it now wields. Such persons have no idea of the rapidity of the proselyting spirit, of the powerful inducements it holds out to the poor and the ignorant, or of the number of the converts which it is steadily making in Europe, and annually transporting to the New Zion in Deseret. The fact is, that the growth of Mormonism during the past twenty years, is a phenomenon that has rarely had a parallel in the history of new religions. From insignificant beginnings it has developed into a great power,

The North Pacific Railroad.

PHILIP RITZ, Esq.—I am in receipt of yours of June 18th, and am much obliged for the information therein contained, as well as the article upon the statistics of the country on the North Pacific Line, which I shall have republished in our papers, regarding them as a valuable contribution to the history of that section, which now is so little known in the East.

FINANCIAL QUESTION. I may as well "toot my horn," though I fear it will fall still born among the radical portion of our community; because, finances have become an ulcerating sore on the radical party, and, cancer like, is fast making inroads upon their future prospects. But the truth may as well be told as to be looked at; and that we are rapidly hastening on to a final crisis, is so evident to every one, that the bear mention should be enough to let in a flood of light upon our present, and prospective condition. The financial scheme of the Government to-day, is nothing more nor less, than rottenness and corruption, stalking abroad throughout the land. The enormous debt under which we are staggering, it is true, was largely inaugurated while contented armies were in the field; but while our legitimate indebtedness during this time was large necessarily, the swindles perpetrated upon the country were enormous. I have before me a small volume, being Vol. 2, of the report of a Congressional Committee, into the swindles perpetrated upon the Government during 1862 and '63; this small volume only contains 1762 pages (!) but is "continued." By the report I find that a large number of vessels were chartered for the use of the Government, whose charter money in many cases, amounted to more than the value of the vessel, ere she had turned a wheel, or hoisted a sail, to earn one cent in the department to which she was assigned; and in many instances the Government agent received from 24 to 50 per cent. of the charter money. No wonder we ran in debt rapidly under such management as this. But the crowning act, and the one that sticks in our crop, the act that "would not down," to all our friends (!) the radicals, will say or do, was when, after these loyal sharpers had made all they could, immediately, by charters and contracts, they overwhelmed our worthy Secretary of the Treasury with arguments, going to show that the war was most close for the want of the necessary sinews—money—unless he would issue about one thousand million of bonds, the interest on which should be paid in gold coin, and the bonds themselves be made free from all taxation! The relatives of our worthy Secretary, Hon. Salmon P. Chase, being wealthy, and he not being poor, financially, nor physically, finally concluded to accommodate his relatives and friends, and put money in the purses of the Nation, and thus be enabled to carry on the war to a successful termination, did issue the bonds. About this time greenbacks were worth from 35 to 42 cents on the dollar, consequently, the whole one thousand million dollars worth of bonds was actually purchased by capitalists for less than five hundred million dollars. Putting the figure of our untaxed bonds at one thousand million, here was a clear gain to the monied men, of over five hundred million of dollars, by this little side speculation of our worthy Secretary; and all made out of the Government.

THE EASTERN WHEAT CROP.—From the best and most reliable information that can be gathered, it appears that the average of winter wheat is about as large as last year. In some of the principal wheat growing States it is less, but in many of the Southern States, the increased breadth sown compensates for the falling off in other States. In point of "condition" the facts are still more encouraging. Nearly all of the States show an improvement in the quality of the grain—ranging from seven to one hundred and sixty per cent. over the crop of last year. The average of spring wheat is largely increased—ranging from 25 to 90 per cent. over the crop of last year, in the several wheat producing States. This increase in breadth will tell perceptibly upon the aggregate yield. It has been estimated, from data in possession of the Agricultural Department, at Washington, that at least two hundred millions of bushels may be expected from the entire yield of the United States.

CATCHING IT ON ALL SIDES.—We notice that our exchanges generally give Fargo complimentary notices. We append a couple of specimen "bricks."

Shel Fargo.—This old bill, recently left Walla Walla for parts unknown, swindling the usual number of creditors. In 1861 he came to this town as a fugitive from justice, having embezzled several sums of money from the county Treasury as Sheriff of Benton county, Oregon. In Vancouver he played the same game and left behind him a number of indignant creditors, to whom he is indebted for board, lodging, washing and whisky. Pass him round.—Vancouver Register.

The many "Loyal" friends in this State will doubtless be pleased to learn that Shel Fargo, after a residence of five years at Walla Walla, succeeded in leaving there in the same manner he left Corvallis—with the Sheriff after him. It will not be any news to those who know Shel that he embezzled all the money he was entrusted with. He always had a weakness in that direction.—Salem Review.

After the above notices, the parties in this county who put Fargo forward as a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, will feel flattered.

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.—Our Utah and Montana exchanges are filled with accounts of the destruction of the growing crops by grasshoppers. In Montana the visitation has been particularly severe. In some of the valleys every green thing has disappeared in the track of the devouring hosts, and the damage to the crops can scarcely be overestimated. So far they prefer to feed on garden stuff and wheat, leaving barley and the cereal grain untouched. We were not previously aware that grasshoppers had fastidious appetites. The failure of the crops in Utah and Montana will have a tendency to enhance the price of breadstuffs in the Walla Walla market.

MONTANA POLITICS.—The Union Territorial Convention, which met at Helena, on the 3d inst., nominated Col. W. F. Sanders as a candidate to represent the Territory in Congress. The democrat had previously nominated Hon. Jas. M. Cavanaugh, former member of Congress from Minnesota, as their candidate. Both the nominees are able men, and whichever party is successful the Territory is sure to be well represented. The resolutions adopted by the Union Convention sustain the Congressional policy of reconstruction, and by implication favor negro suffrage. Judging by the papers, the democrats are sanguine of carrying the Territory.

CHANGED HANDS.—The Wasson Brothers have disposed of their interest in the Owyhee Advocate to Messrs. Hill & Millard, who will continue the publication of the paper. The new proprietors are practical printers, and well fitted by experience to discharge the duties of public journalists.

IDAHO ELECTIONS.—As far as heard from, the democrats generally have succeeded in electing their county and precinct officers. In one or two instances independent democrats were elected over "regulars," but beyond these the democracy appear to have had it all their own way. JONES DARWIN publishes a card in the Olympia Standard, in which he avers that Mrs. Wilson, the lady suing for a divorce, is an angel of innocence. The Judge is entirely too much concerned about another man's wife.

Walla Walla Correspondence.

WALLULA, August 20, 1867.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—Void of items, as this precinct now is, and business being decidedly dull, and the weather most uncomfortably hot, I thought a few lines on, what will ere long be, a warm subject, would not be out of place. As all the big guns, and penny whistles have opened out pretty strongly on the

FINANCIAL QUESTION. I may as well "toot my horn," though I fear it will fall still born among the radical portion of our community; because, finances have become an ulcerating sore on the radical party, and, cancer like, is fast making inroads upon their future prospects. But the truth may as well be told as to be looked at; and that we are rapidly hastening on to a final crisis, is so evident to every one, that the bear mention should be enough to let in a flood of light upon our present, and prospective condition. The financial scheme of the Government to-day, is nothing more nor less, than rottenness and corruption, stalking abroad throughout the land. The enormous debt under which we are staggering, it is true, was largely inaugurated while contented armies were in the field; but while our legitimate indebtedness during this time was large necessarily, the swindles perpetrated upon the country were enormous. I have before me a small volume, being Vol. 2, of the report of a Congressional Committee, into the swindles perpetrated upon the Government during 1862 and '63; this small volume only contains 1762 pages (!) but is "continued." By the report I find that a large number of vessels were chartered for the use of the Government, whose charter money in many cases, amounted to more than the value of the vessel, ere she had turned a wheel, or hoisted a sail, to earn one cent in the department to which she was assigned; and in many instances the Government agent received from 24 to 50 per cent. of the charter money. No wonder we ran in debt rapidly under such management as this. But the crowning act, and the one that sticks in our crop, the act that "would not down," to all our friends (!) the radicals, will say or do, was when, after these loyal sharpers had made all they could, immediately, by charters and contracts, they overwhelmed our worthy Secretary of the Treasury with arguments, going to show that the war was most close for the want of the necessary sinews—money—unless he would issue about one thousand million of bonds, the interest on which should be paid in gold coin, and the bonds themselves be made free from all taxation! The relatives of our worthy Secretary, Hon. Salmon P. Chase, being wealthy, and he not being poor, financially, nor physically, finally concluded to accommodate his relatives and friends, and put money in the purses of the Nation, and thus be enabled to carry on the war to a successful termination, did issue the bonds. About this time greenbacks were worth from 35 to 42 cents on the dollar, consequently, the whole one thousand million dollars worth of bonds was actually purchased by capitalists for less than five hundred million dollars. Putting the figure of our untaxed bonds at one thousand million, here was a clear gain to the monied men, of over five hundred million of dollars, by this little side speculation of our worthy Secretary; and all made out of the Government.

About twenty-eight years ago, this man, Salmon P. Chase, was induced by his friends, to enter into a little land speculation; and the scene of his operation being about three miles below Cincinnati, on the banks of the Ohio river. A piece of land was purchased on a side-hill and he erected two splendid brick cottages, to rent; they were both exactly alike, and were splendid to look at, and known as the "Twin Salmons." But the foundation proved insecure, and before the first year had passed, large iron rods had to be put through them, and fancy anchors on the outside; but all to no purpose; "burnt brandy" would not save them, and two years after their erection, "naught but a pile of sticks and stones told where the fray had been." Ever since, the site has been known as "Chase's Folly." (This is no fancy sketch, but an actual fact, susceptible of proof even now in this Territory.) Chase will find that his untaxed bonds, built upon as firmly a foundation as his "Twin Salmons," will haunt him, and his party, somewhat more than his "Twin Salmons" did at the time. The financial ability of the man was truly portrayed in both cases. I am inclined to think that Chase was properly named "Salmon P. (Persuade)" for in all his financial transactions, (and I have known him over thirty years) he has followed the instincts of that fish; he always starts headlong into the stream of speculation—like the salmon going to spawn—and generally comes out like that fish; badly lacerated and bruised. Had he continued much longer at the head of the financial department of the United States, we would have been hopelessly bankrupt, and he, perhaps, might now have been, (where one of his principal financial advisers is, (Ketchum) in the penitentiary.

CUXTUX. SUD.—Shell B. Fargo, late District Attorney and High Vigilante of Walla Walla, W. T., has absconded from that city.—Idaho World.

All but the "Vigilante," friend O'Meara, Shell was ferociously "law and order," and as such received the united support of the bolting democrats and loose republicans at the late election.

DISPATCH.—On Tuesday, the 20th, was received the Erie City (Pa.) Dispatch of August 2d—17 days across the continent! We take it, the Indians chased that stage.

Education and Hard Times.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—In your issue of the 9th inst., I notice a communication from your correspondent, "Paterfamilias," in regard to education and hard times. Permit me a little space in reply. As I am a farmer, and have worked on a farm in this Valley every season since the summer of '62, your correspondent will not accuse me of selfishness in what I have to say.

"Paterfamilias" is right, I think, in one thing, that is, that the price of tuition and wages of teachers should be in proportionate correspondence with the prices of other articles, and the wages of men in other employments. The only question to my mind is, is it not so now? True, the wages of teachers have not been reduced exactly in proportion to other prices. But let us examine the matter a little more closely. A few years ago teamsters received from \$60 to \$80 a month; packers the same or more; clerks from \$50 to \$75, and mechanics and professional men received a proportionate remuneration for their services. Yet the wages of school teachers have been from \$45 to \$65 a month. Now, has this been just? Have we not been, as it were, cheating ourselves? For we well know that good teachers will not teach for this price, when they can obtain better pay at some other employment. I refer only to well qualified teachers, for with those poorly qualified, I fear, and I presume others, wish to have nothing to do. Yet, have we not by these very means been driving good teachers from our midst? True, if we wish, we can refuse to pay the remunerative prices, but will we not be the losers by it? For instance, if I can buy good sugar for 20 cents per pound, and poor for 16, yet if the poor is half sold, that which costs the most will be the cheaper in the end. So it is regard to teachers. The experiment has been tried in one county in Oregon. There enough teachers could be obtained for from \$25 to \$35 per month, but the qualifications of the teachers corresponded with the prices. Good teachers left and went to other counties where they were sufficiently remunerated. If my reasoning is correct thus far, let us now consider what should be the pay of good teachers? I answer, the pay should be in accordance with their qualifications. What, then, should be their qualifications? First, they should have a good education, to obtain which requires a large expenditure of time and money. Next, they should have not only a good head, but also a good heart, for if they swear, lie, cheat and steal, the children will very soon acquire these vices. To secure all these qualities and attainments, it is necessary that good wages be paid in return. From all these premises, the conclusion at which I arrive is, that the wages now paid are not more than sufficient to secure the services of competent teachers. In conclusion, I would like to hear from others in regard to this matter. Let us have the whole question fully and fairly discussed.

WALLA WALLA FARMER.

Poor Lot on the Rampage.

WASTUKWA FERRY, August 19, 1867.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—What mean these threats which we hear from day to day, from our Indians living along Snake river, given out slyly by meecingly by the old men, more boldly by the young men, and hailed with a smile by the "eloquent men"? What means these anxious inquiries about the news from the tribes in the surrounding country, and whether the white "fies" think the Indians will ever fight again? What means these runners from one tribe to another, and holding their war dances, and making long speeches; frequently containing them till midnight? These are questions which, to a casual observer, would appear of but little importance; but to one who has spent 15 years among the "red skins" on our frontiers, they are ominous of no good. The Indians on Snake river may never rise en masse to drive back the advance of the white man, but their present actions show very clearly that they are very much dissatisfied with the rapid advance of civilization. The settlements along the river here are so sparse that the Indians are very insolent, and in some instances outrageous; only a few days since a neighbor of mine was forced to stand and see a band of 25 horses driven through his field of growing corn, simply because their trail had formerly run through the valley where he had his farm, and when expostulated with, one of them drew his bow and arrow and replied, that he was on Indian land, and was going to travel Indian lands, and if the white man did not like it he had better go to the white man's land. Now, Mr. Editor, among the settlers on Snake river, are those who went through the war of '55-9; lived on horse meat and slept on the frozen ground without blankets; and are such men as these to be driven away from their places by these same Indians, through the wilful neglect of our public officials? We petitioned to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs some six months ago, asking that the Indians be taken to their reservations, but received no notice. Now, Mr. Editor, I send you this statement, which you may publish or not, just as you like, but as a public journalist you certainly can do something for us.

More About the Indians.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—It is a query in my mind why the military are so slow in putting a stop to the continued depredations of the Indians along the road between Grand Ronde and Snake river. Every day, persons returning from Boise tell of attacks and raids being made by Indians on settlers and teamsters along the road through the Burnt river, and into the edge of Powder river valleys. Some have narrowly escaped by fast running, with the marks of bullets on their person or clothes; others have lost stock from a night attack, recovering probably a portion of it by following the Indians for a day or two; while the settlers are constantly harassed and annoyed by the almost daily raids of these thieving savages, thus disturbing them from their agricultural pursuits or other labors, and deterring miners from their researches in that rich mineral region, and in every way interfering with the development of the country. I could give you the particulars of scores of such attacks and raids which have occurred within the last three months. Surely the Government should send troops enough there to make it safe for travelers or settlers between here and Boise. Even within 25 miles of Walla Walla City, settlers must abandon their farms and allow their crops, (the labor of a year) to be destroyed, and there is not a corporal's guard of soldiers at this Garrison to send to their protection.

Ascent of Mount Adams.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—In this season of dull times, when business drags, and the hot sun is pouring down its melting rays without mercy, it is refreshing to seek the mountain tops, and breathe the invigorating air of these sequestered shades. During the last few years, while the cares and distractions of successful business operations have consumed the entire attention of our people, but little or no attention has been paid to exploring the rare curiosities of nature which are found in our Territory. Having spent a short time in the Cascade mountains, allow me to give you a brief description of our excursion.

Our party consisted of half a dozen ladies, seven gentlemen, one boy, and an Indian, who had charge of the baggage train, consisting of two pack animals. We were well mounted, and left the place of our rendezvous, which was near the mouth of the White Salmon river, on the last day of July, 1867. The White Salmon river rises directly from the western side of Mount Adams, a distance of some fifty miles, runs south and empties into the Columbia river about twenty miles west of the Dalles. After a ride of eight miles over a mountainous trail, which we were continually reminded was a wagon road, we came to

WHITE SALMON FALLS, where we bivouacked under the shade of a tall pine tree. The weather was severely hot; mercury in the shade rose to 102° Fahrenheit. At this place, the water, as it comes rushing and foaming down an abrupt declivity of fifteen or twenty feet, presents a beautiful sight. This stream, which is somewhat larger than the Walla Walla river, is very swift, and abounds in cataraacts, and as the water comes tearing and surging over the rocks, one is inspired with feelings of admiration such as the works of art skill produce. At noon on the third day, after traveling a circuitous route over rugged mountains, through grassy prairies and shady valleys, we arrived at the

ICE CAVE.

which is situated seven or eight miles west of the White Salmon river, and at a distance of thirty-five miles from the Columbia by the most direct trail. The first appearance of this cave is that of a round hole or aperture in the ground fifteen or twenty feet across, into which we entered and descended about fifteen feet down a ladder, and found a floor, with the exception of a small mound of rock and earth directly under the opening, composed of solid ice. The temperature, as might reasonably be supposed, was decidedly cool. The cave, which is a kind of tunnel cut in solid rock, runs east and west. The arched roof is ten or twelve feet high, and it is about twenty feet in width. The eastern end of the cave, in which there is the most ice, extends one or two hundred feet, when the ice closes the cave, filling it entirely to the roof. Parties were engaged forwarding ice to Portland and the Dalles, which they saw out in large blocks and pack to the Columbia river. They had cut down about five feet but found no signs of the bottom. For three seasons ice has been shipped from here, but the cavities fill up every winter. The slush ice which is made in getting out the blocks, very gradually melts and runs off to the western end where it remains on the ice. Here were some most beautiful pillars, columns, pyramids, and icicles formed by the water leaking through the roof and congelating as it dropped into the cave. This end of the cave extends two or three hundred yards west, when there is another aperture similar to the first but not so large or deep. This tunnel, so far as it has been explored, seems to commence somewhere in the vicinity of the Ice Cave, and runs nearly east for seven or eight miles. There are openings formed by the caving in of the roof at various distances from each other, all through the vicinity. Possibly there are several tunnels running through the country, but as it has not been thoroughly explored, there is no ice in most of the caves, and none in any considerable quantity except here. The country is open, free from underbrush, but covered with trees and all through the vicinity. The slope all the way east to the White Salmon. Our thermometer at sunrise on the third of August, stood at 36°. We found strawberries enough for a mess, though it was a week or two too early for most of them. About four miles, a little north of east from here, is another one known as the

BIG CAVE.

which is one third of a mile in length. Having provided ourselves with pine torches we entered it at the western extremity through an opening similar to the one first described, with the exception that the floor of this opening was thickly set with brush; the roof was often forty or fifty feet high, while it varied from twenty to forty feet in width. The floor of the cave was mostly covered with large rugged boulders, having very sharp edges. Here were specimens of lava and burnt rock, also other indications that the tunnel has been burnt out by a flow of lava from some eruption in the vicinity as yet unknown. While in the cave, the effort of traveling and the heat of our torches caused us to feel quite warm. We were about an hour going through. Our shoes were badly cut with the sharp rocks, and we all experienced a feeling of relief as we once more beheld the clear light of day. The final terms of this tunnel affords an interesting topic for future investigation. Our next point of destination, after trouting, hunting and enjoying ourselves generally for a few days, was towards the

MOUNT ADAMS.

After recrossing to the east side of the White Salmon, we commenced the ascent by climbing a spur on the south side of the mountain, leaving the White Salmon canyon on our left. As we neared the mountain the timber and general vegetation changed materially, diminishing in size as we ascended. We saw many rare and beautiful flowers; among others the flowers of the soap root plant were abundant; this root makes a very good substitute for soap. When within five miles of the summit we struck camp on a ridge surrounded with snow, having come about twenty miles from the Ice Cave, and crossed the snow line four or five miles below us. The varieties of timber here were spruce and mountain pine, being very much dwarfed. From camp we had a view of the distant ocean to the west, with Mount St. Helena on the right; Mount Hood with Mount Jefferson almost behind it; with the Three Sisters slyly peeping over the east side of that to the south; and the valley of the Columbia with its numerous tributaries to the east; while at the north, directly back of us, the majestic summit of Mount Adams loomed up to the skies. On the morning of the sixth of August, being duly prepared with gunny overshoes, black faces, and pine canes, at about 8 o'clock, we mounted our horses and commenced

THE ASCENT.

The party was composed of Mrs. Winston, Misses C. Aubert, P. A. Johnson, and E. A. Tanner, and Hon. W. C. Johnson, Messrs. E. S. Joslyn, S. L. Brooks, A. C. Booth, C. C. Coe, and E. Ellis, with M. Moody and Indian Charley; Mrs. Phelps and Miss Scales remaining in camp with Mr. Henry Coe. The ascent here was comparatively gradual, but we were often obliged to

stop and let our horses rest.

In two miles we had left all the timber and all signs of vegetation, except a few flowers, which we found growing in the rocks as far up as they were bare. Half a mile farther, as the snow was getting soft, we left most of the horses with the boy and the Indian. Mr. Joslyn having previously become separated from the party had returned. At half past eleven all the horses were left and we proceeded on foot; soon seeing a mountain sheep on the rocks half a mile above us, some of the party undertook to capture him but he kept at a respectful distance, eluding the pursuit. At twelve we were three miles from camp, on a point of rocks where the view was beautiful and extensive. The Willamette Valley was under a bank of clouds, but that being its normal condition, of course, we could not complain. The smoke from the fires in the Blue mountains obstructed our view in that direction to considerable extent; but to be able to take into one view, the long range of the Cascade mountains, as far south as the Oregon line; the Canyon City country; the Columbia river up to White Bluffs, and on till it was lost in the Colville country; not to speak of the Umatilla, John Day's, De Chutes, and Klickitat valleys, was richly worth the effort of arduous climbing at this point. From here Mrs. Winston, Miss Tanner, and Mr. Coe turned back. The rest of the party, Misses Aubert and Johnson, and Messrs Johnson, Brooks, Booth and Bells being bound for the summit, proceeded on their way, sometimes on ridges of rocks and sometimes on snow. At half past twelve we found a small spring of water coming from under the snow on a rocky ridge, where we lunched. The sun shone warm and pleasant and the butterflies flitted gaily around us. Feeling refreshed, we again continued the ascent, and as we rose higher the air was colder and the wind stronger. At half past two Messrs. Brooks and Johnson, and an hour later the rest of the party reached

THE SUMMIT.

which unfortunately was enveloped in a cloud that appeared to form on the north-east side of the mountain. It was freezing cold and the wind blew a hurricane. The air was light but not particularly disagreeable. Occasionally as the clouds broke we caught glimpses of Puget Sound and to the north Mount Ranier, besides lakes and country which seemed under our feet. The top was entirely covered with snow of unknown depth, and was twenty or thirty yards wide by perhaps a quarter of a mile long, running northeast and south-west. One or two hundred feet below the summit is a large basin half a mile across, containing about one hundred acres. About four hundred feet below the summit the first rocks were visible, where was a sardine box containing cards in a perfect state of preservation, with the names of a party who had ascended the mountain three years before, viz.: Rev. T. Condon, Messrs. W. Stillwell, C. C. and Henry Coe, and an Indian by the name of Johnson. These names were written in pencil, but were as legible as if written the day before. It is difficult to describe our emotions as we stood on the summit, a little group.

"Up above the world so high."

It was not a little pride that every one of the party felt, as these were the first ladies that had ever gained the summit of a snow-capped mountain in either Washington or Oregon. Here, fourteen thousand feet above the level of the sea, we sang the Doxology; and if any one knows of "Old Hanker" having been sung higher than that, will they please inform us with what kind of a tuning fork it was pitched. After bringing a salute, and abiding sufficiently, at ten minutes past three we began

THE DESCENT.

the mode of which, beggars all description. We skedaddled at a 2 40 rate; some sitting on tin plates; some wrapped in shawls, and some minus either of these conveyances; but we all slid down hill feet foremost or head foremost, right side up or wrong side up, as the case might be, faster than we went up a good deal; the gentlemen showing as much gallantry in assisting the ladies down hill as circumstances would permit. As there was no danger, it was a scene of un-mixed merriment. Hugely jolly was that descent of Mount Adams; long will it be remembered by every member of the party; and if there are any who suffer from the blues, such an expedition can be safely recommended as a sure antidote, at least for the time being. Most of the party were two and a half hours making the descent, though one of the gentlemen, Mr. Brooks, ran away with himself and made it in an hour.

As we dried ourselves by the camp fire that evening, and were regaled by a good strong cup of tea, it seemed to us that we should sleep more soundly than ever; but what a disappointment awaited us; soon after retiring to rest, nearly every one of those who had gained the summit, experienced a painful sensation in the eyes, which became severe and was accompanied by swelling and inflammation. Mr. Ellis, who wore spectacles, was the only exception. Miss Johnson, who wore a veil, suffered much less than the others. The discomfort was felt for several days but gradually diminished. The sight was somewhat affected, and it was difficult to see objects clearly as everything appeared to be blurred. We now turned our faces homeward, and on the ninth of August descended again to the summer heat of the Columbia, where we separated, each feeling that we were amply repaid, both in mind and body, for the time we had spent in this pleasant and exhilarating recreation.

ARRIVED.—Not a welcome arrival, by any means—but a cloud of grasshoppers. They swarmed into the valley of the Prickly Pear on the 31st ult., and are playing sad havoc with the crops. Mr. Wilcox, whose ranch is on the Prickly Pear, at the crossing of the New York road, informs us that the grasshoppers have destroyed his garden, and have eaten up his corn. He noticed that they had attacked a neighbor's wheat—Mr. Wood's—and will probably soon destroy that crop. He says that they appear to confine their ravages to garden vegetables, corn and wheat, and do not trouble the barley, oats or other crops.—Helena Herald.

BODY OF AN UNKNOWN MAN FOUND IN SALMON RIVER.

The body of a man was found in the river, opposite this city, on Friday last. It was so far decayed that it could not be identified. There was some two hundred dollars in gold dust on his person when found. We think there should be more precaution used in crossing rapid streams. Several lives have been lost this season, which should be a warning.—Lemhi News.

WILSON DIVORCES CASE.

We have it from good authority, that this case will be heard by Judge Wyche, at Port Townsend, on the third Tuesday, the 17th day of September next. The Judge has consented to hear the case at Port Townsend, to save the parties the expense of bringing witnesses and counsel so far from home.

AS USUAL.—We have no improvement to note in mail matters. We still continue to receive a mail from Portland about once in ten days.

Walla Walla Domestic Market.

FRIDAY, August 23, 1867.

Our quotations for the week ending with this date are as follows: WHEAT, new, for milling, 70 bushel, 45.00; OATS, 70 bushel, 45.00; BARLEY, 70 bushel, 45.00; CORN MEAL, 70 bushel, 25.00; SUGAR, extra, 70 bushel, 25.00; GROUND FEED, 70 bushel, 25.00; MIDDINGS, 70 bushel, 25.00; DOMESTIC BRANDY, 70 gallon, 75.00; WHISKEY, Walla Walla, 70 gallon, 75.00; APPLIES, dried, 70 bushel, 18.00; PEACHES, 70 bushel, 22.00; PLUMS, 70 bushel, 22.00; BACON, 70 bushel, 16.00; EGGS, 70 dozen, 30.00; BUTTER, 70 bushel, 25.00; CHICKENS, 70 dozen, 45.00; POTATOES, 70 bushel, 60.00; ONIONS, 70 bushel, 60.00; BEANS, 70 bushel, 60.00; HAY, 70 ton, 15.00; WOOL, 70 bushel, 15.00.

THREATENED INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

We learn with much regret that a disturbance is likely to arise between our people and the Nez Percé Indians. It seems that certain white men insist upon cutting wood on Craig's mountain, adjacent to Lapwai valley, which the Indians claim is in violation of their rights. The white men attempt to justify the act on the grounds that the wood is being cut for the party who has the contract to furnish wood to the military post at the Lapwai; and it seems that they are sustained in this view by the officers in command. There is no question but that these Indians have general cause of complaint against our people. The promises made on the part of our Government in their favor, have seldom ever been observed, and its plighted faith towards them has often been violated. In 1855 the whites wanted a portion of their country, and consequently the Indians had to relinquish it. In 1861 again, the whites wanted another portion of their country, and again the Indians were compelled to treat for its cession; and without a compliance with the stipulations of either treaty the Indians will soon be forced to draw themselves into the narrow limits of a small reserved part; and even there they are pursued by the rapacity of the white man.—Leuciston Journal.

GOOSE CREEK EXCITEMENT.

The Green river fever is apparently subsiding for lack of material to feed upon, and the Goose Creek stage begins to be uppermost. The discoverers of gold beyond the Humboldt, in the northeastern section of the State, have preserved silence for a long time, and but little has leaked out concerning what they found. We learn that both placers and quartz ledges have been discovered, and that specimens of both have been exhibited to a few persons in town. The exact locality of these discoveries is purposely involved in doubt, but we ascertain that it does not extend to Goose Creek. One of the parties that claim the discovery crossed the Humboldt river a little below Gravelly Ford, and their diggings, of whatever kind, lie some fifty to seventy miles northeast of that point. Little parties left the city last evening and early this morning, very quietly, of course. Lumber was sent off yesterday, that is said to be intended for a fluming operation, and this morning the sight of a "eradle" in the street suggested bar diggings. We hope the enterprising discoverers will reap a rich golden harvest.—Reese River Revue, July 23.

GRANITE CREEK.

This noted rich mining camp of this Basin is flourishing beyond any camp in Idaho. The main street is being rapidly built up, with stores and business shops, and heavy stocks of goods are on the way there. The mines continue to pay very richly, and we are told of a sale of a creek claim, by Mr. Brainard, to a company of Portuguese, last week, for \$4,000. There is a lively excitement upon the subject of quartz since the late rich discoveries in that vicinity, and parties are out prospecting in all directions. Practical miners, who have lived longest on Granite Creek, believe it to be one of the best gold quartz districts in all Idaho, and expect that very rich and extensive ledges will be found.—World.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE LEESBURG.

On Wednesday night last an attempt was made to fire Leesburg by some villain. It was a premeditated affair, and well planned. Two or three balls of cotton, saturated with coal oil, were set on fire and thrown under a building, but the timely arrival of Mr. Pat. Bolster, the night watchman, saved the city. We suggest the only expedient for any one caught in the act—hang him high and dry.—Lemhi Mining News, Aug. 4.

THE NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY are anxious to obtain all the information possible about the country through which the route passes, so as to place it before Congress at its next session. All such information can be sent to Philip Ritz, Walla Walla, who will collect and forward it to the proper officers.

MARRIED.

At the house of A. H. Reynolds, in Walla Walla county, on the 18th inst., by Judge E. W. Deane, Dr. D. S. BAKER to Mrs. ELIZABETH M. McCULLOUGH. On the 20th inst., by Rev. J. W. McGhee, Mr. JAMES and Miss MARIA BOOTHBY, all of Walla Walla county.

WHITMAN SEMINARY.

THE FALL TERM OF SCHOOL, in Whitman Seminary, will commence on MONDAY, the 2d of September next, under the instruction of REV. C. BELLE and MISS M. A. HODGDON. TERMS OF TUITION: (Per Term of Eleven Weeks.) Primary Scholars, including those in Mental Arithmetic and Primary Geography, \$8.00; Practical Arithmetic, English Grammar, United States History and Geography, 12.00; All other higher studies, 12.00. Tuition payable at middle of each term. No scholar received for less than half a term. Scholars received at the commencement and middle of each term. No deduction made for absence, except in case of personal sickness, 35-cm.

ST. VINCENT ACADEMY.

THE FALL TERM OF SCHOOL, in St. Vincent Academy, will commence on MONDAY, the 2d day of September, under the direction of the SISTERS OF CHARITY. 35-cm.

Meeting of County Commissioners.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, in and for Walla Walla County, W. T., will be held at the Court House, in Walla Walla City, on MONDAY, the 24 day of September, 1867, at the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M., at which all such business will be transacted as would properly have come before the Board at the August term (which passed by default) and such other business as the necessities of the County may demand. By order of the Board. J. H. BLEWETT, Clerk. August 19, 1867.



