

McClellan Accepts the Chicago Nomination.

Gen. McClellan has accepted the Chicago nomination. The following, which we clip from the dispatches in the Oregonian, of the 12th inst., we presume embraces the main features in McClellan's letter of acceptance:

"He says the existence of more than one government over the region once owned by our flag is incompatible with the peace, power and happiness of our people. The preservation of the Union was the avowed object of the war commenced. It should have been conducted for that object only and in accordance with those principles for which I took occasion to declare when in active service. Let me add what I doubt not was, although unexpressed, the work of reconciliation could have been easy. We might have respected the benefit of our many victories on land and sea. The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. Let us restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our course and on the part of the people. The establishment of the Union in all its integrity is and must continue to be indispensable to any settlement so speedy as to even the balance that our present adversaries are ready for peace upon the basis of Union. We should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations or taught by the traditions of American people, consistent with the honor and interest of the country, to secure such a peace, re-establish the Union and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State. The Union is the only condition of peace we ask no more. Let us add what I doubt not was, although unexpressed, the sentiments of the Convention, as it is of the people they represent, that when any one State is willing to return to the Union, it should be received at once with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights. If a frank, earnest and persistent effort to obtain the object should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union. But the Union must be preserved at all hazards. A vast majority of our people, whether in the army, navy or at home, would, as I would do, hail with unbounded joy a permanent restoration of peace on the basis of Union under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood. But no peace can be permanent without the Union.

As to the other objects presented in the resolutions of your Convention, I can only say that I should seek in the Constitution and the laws framed in accordance therewith, a rule for my duty and limits of my executive power, and endeavor to restore economy in public expenditure, to re-establish the supremacy of law, and by the operation of a more vigorous nationality, resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth. The condition of our finances, the depreciation of paper money and the burdens thereby imposed on labor and capital, show the necessity of a return to a sound financial system; while the rights of citizens and the rights of States, and the binding authority of law over the President, army and people, are subjects of not less vital importance in peace than in war.

We are highly pleased with the general features of the above letter, and we feel assured the principles it enunciates will meet with a fervent response from all Constitution, Union-loving citizens. The letter says, "the Union is the only condition of peace." That sentiment is entertained by all who declare themselves in favor of preserving the Constitution and the Union at all hazards. The Democracy always take pride in saying that they "will never give up the Constitution and the Union;" hence it follows that the rebels must signify a willingness to live within the Union under the authority of the Federal Constitution, before they can expect to be "let alone;" and hence it follows, also, that the federal armies must be sustained and the war continue to be prosecuted on our part, until such time as those in rebellion evince a willingness to be governed by the Constitution and the laws framed in accordance therewith—the supreme law of the land. But, as McClellan says in his admirable letter, there is no doubt "a vast majority of our people, whether in the army, navy or at home, would, as I would do, hail with unbounded joy a permanent restoration of peace on the basis of Union under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood." Such being the sentiment of an undoubted majority of the people at large we cannot but regard all factions as at least, unassured upon the Union question, who are unwilling that there shall be peace, except through the unconditional conquest and subjugation of the entire South. Suppose the southern people now, or at any future time, shall give up their object of establishing a Southern Confederacy and should say to the authorities of the Federal Government, "we want peace, and we desire to resume our allegiance to the general government, provided we can come back with all our political rights—State and National—unimpaired?" In that contingency, suppose the Federal authorities in power should refuse to sanction the principle of the rebellious people resuming their allegiance with all their rights unimpaired, and should say to the rebels, "you are propositioned for a return to the Union, the rebellion people would then most likely say, "I will not come in upon an equal footing with the Northern States—if we are to be divested of one of our State rights, and thereby divested of an institution which is about all we have in property, then we shall continue to fight for an independent nationality as our last and only hope." The people of the North might then be clamorous for an Armistice; but would the party in power, or their leaders, be willing to grant one? We do not believe they would. Slavery must be "rooted out" first, and by that time the whole Federal system may be overthrown—the best government ever devised by man, entirely destroyed. The institution of slavery we care nothing about, except to regret that it was ever established on the continent; but the question of slavery necessarily involves the question of nationality, and the people will be called upon to decide the question and meet the issue fairly and squarely. It is simply a question of State Rights, under our form of government. If the general government can divest the Southern States of the right to hold property in slaves, it can go further and divest them of all rights whatever; it can, by such a theory, enter the precincts of the Northern States, whenever it chooses to do so, and abolish all rights that were "reserved to the States or the people" in the formation of the government; it could centralize all political power in the hands of the general government, and by so doing create a general despotism, with a

King for a ruler. Suppose the South should at some time get the better of us in the present war and determine to establish slavery in all our free States and Territories? Would not the North be justly aroused at such an intention, and would she let the South have peace on such degrading terms to herself? Of course not.

We are glad to see McClellan place himself squarely upon the issues of the day. The war, more than intimates, could have been brought to a speedy and successful termination, if the infernal fanatics had not dragged their intermeddling, abolition dogmas into the struggle.

We believe that peace and Union hinges upon that one question of "Abolition," and if Geo. B. McClellan is elected President there can be no doubt that he will neck the abolition mail on the head and have the Union speedily restored, with the rights of citizens and the rights of States unimpaired.

A WOOLEN MANUFACTURE.—In consideration of the fact that large droves of sheep have been imported into this valley by persons intending to make sheep-raising a permanent business, we do not think it premature to suggest the idea of erecting a woolen manufactory in this valley. With water privileges as good as are afforded by any country, the cost of running an establishment of that kind, would be small. The inducements for the establishment of a manufactory of this kind are not small, even at the present time. There would probably be market in the Walla Walla valley for say, \$50,000 worth of manufactured goods per annum. In the mining regions there would be market for blankets, clothing, etc., to the amount of not less than \$150,000 per annum. Goods could be manufactured here and sold at less figures than the imported articles. There would be no difficulty in procuring wool. When farmers saw a home market for it they would go into the wool producing business generally. The facilities for grazing sheep in this section are believed to be unsurpassed in any region north of California. We have a large scope of country on all sides producing a superabundance of wild bunch grass of an excellent quality, which maintains its nutritious ingredients, without cutting from the ground, the whole year round. Some years this grass becomes covered in winter with snow, but as a general thing there are large tracts of land upon the hills and mountain sides where the grass remains uncovered and in good condition for stock-grazing.

The question of establishing home woolen manufactories is one which promises, are long, to engage the earnest attention of the people of the Pacific slope. Cotton fabrics are becoming scarce and high in proportion as the Southern States raise less and less cotton, yearly, and the necessity of substituting, to a great extent, woolen for cotton goods, is becoming apparent to all classes of our people. We are obliged to send abroad for many articles which cannot, or are not, produced on this coast, and thus the gold which we produce goes out in exchange for these foreign commodities as fast as it is dug from the mines. Woolen goods we can, and ought to manufacture, and cheaper than they can be imported. By so doing, some of our wealth would be husbanded, while manufactories would spring up, furnishing employment to a large number of persons, and thus finally adding to our enterprise and industry, as a people, and insuring to the general prosperity of the whole country.

THE HIGH LANDS GOOD FOR WHEAT RAISING.—A year or two ago, it was the general opinion among our farming population, that the hill lands in the valley were too dry to produce grain crops, but experience has shown that the opinion was not well founded. Some of our farmers have raised excellent wheat crops this season from high and dry hill ground. One farmer informs us that from a field of fifty acres of this hill land, sown in wheat early last fall, he got the average yield of thirty-three bushels per acre. Had the season been more favorable, he is confident that he would have realized a yield of at least forty bushels per acre. However, thirty-three bushels to the acre is an excellent yield, and shows that the hill lands will produce good wheat crops, even when the seasons are unusually dry, like the past one.—The gentleman who raised the above noticed crop, thinks, from his experience in cultivating wheat here, that the best way to insure a good crop, is to plow the ground in the spring of the year and sow the wheat early in the fall—harrowing it in thoroughly. By pursuing this method, the wheat gets a good start from the fall rains, and the rains which are sure to come in the spring are sufficient to insure a fair crop, even though the latter part of the spring may be dry.

The great difficulty in the way of cultivating the up lands in the valley, is the absence of water for stock. Were it not for this objectionable feature thousands of acres that are now lying idle would be immediately put under cultivation. As it is, the hill lands are not cultivated, except small bodies bordering on the creeks.

Moss Sheep.—Two droves of sheep, one numbering fifteen hundred head, belonging to Messrs. Denny, of Dry Creek, and the other numbering eighteen hundred, belonging to Mr. Hill, have arrived in the valley within the past week. The sheep raising business, to which this country is so admirably adapted, it seems to be becoming one of the employments of our people. That it will be profitable, there can be no doubt, for there will be little other expense attached to raising them save that incurred in herding. The miles and miles of grassy hills stretching away in every direction, and which can never be otherwise used than as grazing lands, will always afford ample food for tens of thousands of head, at all seasons of the year.—We are told by Mr. J. C. Smith, who is also taking an interest in this business, that near five thousand sheep have been brought into the valley this season. Many of them are destined for the mining markets next season, but a large portion are ewes and their owners propose to keep them for breeding—to raise flocks here for the markets in future years, and to profit by selling their fleeces.

Mr. Day assayed this morning some gold brought down by Mr. L. Van Alstine, taken from Wild Horse Creek, Kootenai, which assayed 900 fine—worth \$19,90-40 per ounce.

The Facts in the case of the Challenged Vote at Coppel.

EDS. STATESMAN:—The facts in the case of the challenged vote at Coppel, are as follows: Mr. Benjamin W. Toole, a young man—the challenged party—came into this Territory in the fall of '61 or '62, and was a nephew of George T. Pollard, living in the Upper Touchet precinct. This young man cast his vote in the above precinct in July '63, and for the man who challenged his vote in June '64, and one A. Dagget acted as Clerk at both elections. The first knowledge I had of his having been in the rebel service was revealed by the challenge of the man for whom he cast his vote in '63. The challenged voter stated that he had served with the State militia under Clark Jackson, of the State of Missouri, and that when he left that service he had taken the oath of allegiance and that he had his papers at home to show that fact. It was insisted that he should be required to take the oath again before voting. This, he said he was willing to do, but he would not take an oath to support the Administration. I could not see the propriety of, nor do I now see the propriety of, such a course except to gain votes to the "Unconditionals" by preventing—frankly preventing him from exercising the right of suffrage. I told him that if he would swear that he was legally qualified to vote he could cast his vote, and I told him that he was legally qualified to vote, and not that "he had resided in the Territory six months and the county fifteen days," notwithstanding statements to that effect, in the Oregonian of July 15th and the statesman of the 24th. I told him that he was legally qualified to vote, and not that "he had resided in the Territory six months and the county fifteen days," notwithstanding statements to that effect, in the Oregonian of July 15th and the statesman of the 24th. I told him that he was legally qualified to vote, and not that "he had resided in the Territory six months and the county fifteen days," notwithstanding statements to that effect, in the Oregonian of July 15th and the statesman of the 24th.

I now submit to a candid public, whether the greater desire for party success, or the more culpable ignorance, actuated by the more free to them or to myself. And now for the fact that he was legally qualified to vote, and not that "he had resided in the Territory six months and the county fifteen days," notwithstanding statements to that effect, in the Oregonian of July 15th and the statesman of the 24th. I told him that he was legally qualified to vote, and not that "he had resided in the Territory six months and the county fifteen days," notwithstanding statements to that effect, in the Oregonian of July 15th and the statesman of the 24th.

THE HERALD'S CORRESPONDENT WITH AVERILL, dated the 4th, writes: Yesterday the operations on Sheridan's right, in the direction of Winchester, were entirely successful. About 10,000 men, a division of rebel cavalry was reinforced to five brigades, and attacked us one mile north of Darksville, on the Winchester pike. The attack was made with gallantry but was repulsed by the offensive and drove 1,000 rebels, and three to our one in action. We having for a short time maintained the defensive in order to allow the enemy time to develop their strength, took the offensive and drove 1,000 rebels, and three to our one in action. We having for a short time maintained the defensive in order to allow the enemy time to develop their strength, took the offensive and drove 1,000 rebels, and three to our one in action.

HEAVY QUARTERS, EXPEDITION TO CARIBBEA, Mo., April 24, 1862. B. W. Toole, having taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, is hereby recommended to the protection of all U. S. Soldiers.

Boise Correspondence. IDAHO CITY, Sept. 1st, 1864. EDS. STATESMAN:—For a week past we have been having very fine weather, and the crops are doing well. Considerable rain has fallen, and the atmosphere seems surcharged with electricity, the lambent flames of which play across the horizon, and dart athwart the heavens every evening, and at times during the day.

The quantity of vegetables and other products of the soil, brought from the Boise and Payette river valleys, is very large, averaging for the month not less than a dozen wagon loads per day, brought to this place alone. Oryzine, and South Boise Mining regions furnish equally good markets for the Boise river products, which river is rich in minerals, and far of all the mining camps in this region of country. Many thousands of dollars will be realized this year by ranchmen, teamsters and dealers in those products. The vegetables grown are very fine and hard to beat anywhere. Onions, beans, cabbages, lettuce, turnips, potatoes, squashes, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, and, in short, everything that has been tried has succeeded finely. Hay in large quantities has been made on the Green Valley, Granite Creek, and Granite Creek flats, as well as in the river valleys before referred to, and sells at for less than one-fifth of the price asked the same time last year.

During the last 10 days the number mustered into the service averaged 3,000 per day. Over 6,000 were mustered in on the 24th. The rebel party in Idaho submitted a proposition agreeing to relieve our prisoners of war in their hands, in close confinement and put them on a footing with other prisoners of war provided our Government will do the same to the rebels in their hands. The date is not given. This proposition was accepted.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The Matamoros papers declare that the French have been defeated in four pitched battles in Mexico. The date is not given. They occurred near Vera Cruz, the State of Guerrero. The Mexicans were led by Alvarez. No quarter was given. The prisoners were put to death.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The Committee appointed by the Chicago Convention to notify McClellan of his nomination, met this morning at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Nearly all the committee were present. At 1 o'clock they proceeded to the mansion of McClellan, where they were received by the General and Colonel Lansing. After the ceremony of the introduction and a brief interview, the committee presented Gen. McClellan with a copy of the proceedings of the Convention and a letter advising him of his nomination. His letter in response will probably be formally presented to the Committee this evening.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 8.—The Democratic Convention nominated Gen. B. F. Fenton for Congress in the 1st district, and Henry C. Lord, 2d district. Official dispatches received at Nashville announce that in the late fight before Atlanta the rebels lost 3,000 killed and wounded, and 2,000 prisoners, including a Brigadier General, also ten guns and a large amount of camp equipment. Our loss is trifling. The rebels retreated in great haste.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Sec. of War announces that the Naval and other credits of men will amount to 200,000, reducing the number of men required under the recent call to 200,000. He says 100,000 men promptly furnished is all that Great asks for in the field to capture Richmond. The residue will be adequate to garrison forts and guard the lines of communication.

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Eastern News.

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The latest intelligence from Roseau is that he is driving Wheeler who is trying to get across the Tennessee river. He has captured many prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Herald's City Point correspondent of the 8th, says: Deserters and prisoners brought in a day or two ago state that Lee moved his headquarters in the neighborhood of Ream's Station with the view of giving battle. If true we are on the eve of another terrific contest. The preparations offensive and defensive are admirable. Lee will have to elect between allowing us to remain the occupation of the Weldon railroad and the capture of entrenched positions. Yesterday morning the rebels attacked our advance picket posts of the 5th corps, driving them upon the line, capturing 11.

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REPUBLICAN SYMPATHY.—The Republican journals seem greatly exercised through fear that the nomination of McClellan will not suit the Peace Democrats. The Democrats, however, don't have a word to say against the nomination, and we have yet to see the first one who, if he were in a State, would not vote for the nominee. Judging from the sentiment hereabouts, the party will everywhere unite to a man in support of McClellan, and many who have been acting with the Republican party will add their names to the lists that will make up his majority in November. The Republican journals would do better to let the Democratic party alone, for they will be satisfied anyhow, and to turn their attention to healing the breaches in their own demoralized ranks. They will find work in whipping in the refractory thousands who compose the Fremont and National Conservative parties. Better change your base; for your sympathy is mockery, in that you do not show, by pouring your "healing balm" upon your own alienated crew, that your charity begins at home. Besides, the Democratic party have passed the stage in their grief wherein loud sympathy could be either soothing or tolerable. They learned the same lesson four years ago that you will learn this fall.

SOME OF THE OREGON PAPERS intimate that either Dr. Bellows or Amory Holbrook have stolen a large amount of money from the Sanitary Fund. We have suspected for some time that these individuals were too intensely loyal to be strictly honest. The Rev. Dr. don't go a cent on the U. S. Constitution, and having fallen thus low, it would require no stretch of his conscience to steal. If these sanitary agents have a "constitutional weakness" in the thieving line, the public ought to know it immediately. If they are honest, let them at once show their figures for it and save themselves from everlasting infamy.

FOR THE EAST.—Mr. H. P. Lucas, left in the Walla Walla coach on Thursday evening last, for the East, via the Isthmus of Panama. Mr. I. goes for the purpose of rejoining his family, who have been sojourning in the Atlantic cities for some months past. He will return home by the ensuing spring, via Salt Lake and Boise, should the route be found free from Indian disturbances by that time.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER a religious journal, expresses the opinion that it is "no exaggeration to say that the cost of the war thus far has been one quarter more than it would have been had not the country been cheated by its own agents." All that friend, which has been advantageous to the enemy, and depleting and injurious to the Government, is now, it adds, as prevalent as ever. "No great example has been made of any swindler or thief. The majesty of a defrauded Government has not been vindicated. When will it be?"

WE ANSWER, when George B. McClellan is inaugurated President of the United States, and the peace of the border of office-seekers who have so long disgraced the country are filled by honest, constitution and Union-loving men.

MA HALKEY, Holiday's Agent, at Salt Lake, for the overland mail and stage line, passed through this city this week, homeward bound. He came by way of San Francisco and Portland, and is traveling on business connected with the line.

MARRIED: ALL notices under this head inserted free of charge. MYERS—SUMMERS—On the 11th inst. by W. P. Horton, Esq., Mr. Charles Myers, of Walla Walla county, to Miss Mary Ann Summers, late of Iowa.

DIED: ALL notices under this head inserted free of charge. FLETCHER—In Portland, Oregon, Sept. 1st, of inflammation of the lungs, William Fletch, son of Ann Fletch, aged 6 years and 9 months.

Excelsior Mill. THE EXCELSIOR FLOURING MILL, HAVING undergone repairs, and received a new and improved Smutting Machine, is now running and turning out Extra Superior Flour; also S. F. FINEST Flour, which will compare favorably with the standard brands of the market. For sale at Wholesale and Retail, at the Store of Graham Flour and Corn Meal, of a superior quality, is also available.

TO JOHN H. POPE. YOU are hereby notified that I shall, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1864, apply to the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Vancouver, W. T., to be permitted to enter, under the Homestead Act, the tract of land ceded by you as a homestead, on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1863, to-wit: The Wagon Road, in Township No. 7 North of Range 23 East of the Willamette meridian. You are further notified that I have, on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., filed a petition to take the deposit of a witness, before E. N. Sexton, Clerk of the District Court, at his office, in Walla Walla, W. T., the said deposit to be submitted to said Register and Receiver as proof of your abandonment of the above described tract of land for five months, and for one time and thus forfeited your right to the same.

NEW FEED AND STURMS. Opposite the Residence of Dr. A. J. Thibodeau. THIS ENTIRELY NEW AND COMMODIOUS Stable is now open for the accommodation of the public. No means have been spared to make this stable the best in town; and being on the main thoroughfare, and the center of all the mechanic shops, it affords superior inducements to any other stable in town.

HOUSE FOR RENT. THE LARGE BUILDING, ON THE CORNER of Main and 2nd streets, near the Bridge, formerly known as "Ryan's Hall," is for rent on very reasonable terms. Apply to A. J. MINER, Walla Walla, July 16, 1864.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE, CONTAINING four rooms—all cased—with a good well of water on the porch—situated in the lower end of the city. The Academy will hold cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of FIGARD & ABEL, Walla Walla, Sept. 4, 1864.

WANTED. A GIRL OR WOMAN TO DO HOUSEWORK—Inquire of W. KOHLHAUFF & CUICHARD'S, Walla Walla, Sept. 3, 1864.

