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THE OLD CHURCH ON THE HILL.

On the height of a lonely hill, Its rusty old form it appears, Standing in solitude where it has stood Through the storms of a hundred years. It meets the first rays of the morn, While the valleys still sleep in the shade; The glory of sunset plays 'round its walls, And it shines as with sapphires inlaid. In the dark and stormy nights, When the tempests sweep over the hill, It creaks in the blast, and wild, wild songs Its desolate corridors fill. The traveler sees it afar, On his rough and winding way; The husbandman sees it, resting from toil, In the heat of a summer day. Around it the multitudes sleep, Who of old sought its altar in prayer— A great congregation; they rest from their toils Moved by earth's tumult and care. O, many the thoughts of the heart, As we stand by this temple of God, And think of the worshippers, vanished and gone, Who up to its courts have trod! They came in the joy of their souls, Or they came with their burdens to bear, In the sunlight of youth, in the evening of age, In hope, or in grief and despair. Then peace to the church on the hill! Where its rusty old form it appears; Let it stand in its loneliness, where it has stood Through the storms of a hundred years.

IRON TRACKS FOR CARRIAGE ROADS.

Some one, in exposing the "penny wise and pound foolish" policy too prevalent among farmers, of having poor roads, remarks as follows about the practicability of the iron rail for all sorts of carriages through the whole country: "The success of horse railroads has put people to thinking of applying the same principle to ordinary carriage roads. Why not, they ask, have our great thoroughfares at least laid with iron rails adapted to the use of common carriage wheels? Well, why not? Because of the great expense? But the expense of making and keeping in order any great thoroughfare is large; and after all, few are kept in really good condition; while roads once laid with iron are almost faultless to begin with, and are proved to be very durable, and what is still more to the point, may be laid with iron and kept in repair for less money than a first class macadam road can be. So, at least, says the Scientific American, which is surely good authority. If this be true, then it would be a matter of immediate economy in dollars and cents—to say nothing of comfort and convenience—to lay our great highways with iron rails. In England, where road-making has been carried to a degree of perfection very rarely seen in the United States, over which one horse will carry, with the same ease, double the load that he could draw on our roads—even in England the question is now being seriously agitated of adopting iron rails for common carriages all over the kingdom. And though it may be some time before the system will be admitted and adopted even in England, it must ultimately prevail both in England and America.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE CABBAGE.

Cabbages, in cooking, will leave an odor behind them, but ventilation is a ready remedy for this and all other ills. The whole tribe is wholesome—Early York, Flat Dutch, Bergen, Green Savoy, Stone Mason, and Mammoth. For laboring people the cabbage is a great sustainer of muscle. For this reason it is universally popular among our Irish and German fellow-citizens. By some it is thought to be indigestible, but this depends more upon the mode of cooking than upon the article. As cold slaw it agrees with delicate stomachs, if they are in health. If not, vegetables and fruits of all kinds give trouble. Though an admirable accompaniment of a boiled dinner, it should not be boiled with the corned meats, and it should be thoroughly cooked. There is a difference, too, in the article. Green Savoy stands at the head of the list, and for those who cannot have cauliflower, is good enough.

A MAN in Iowa lost his voice by sunstroke, got frightened and found it.

Winter Travel in Siberia.

Mr. Thomas W. Knox contributes to the September number of Harper's Magazine a very interesting account of his journey across Siberia, from which we extract the following: In winter travel in Siberia the general arrangement of stations, drivers, horses and passport is the same as in summer. The sleighs that carry the mail are changed at the stations, but every traveler—with now and then an exception—has his own vehicle. Changing carriages is bad enough in summer and autumn; but in winter, with severe cold, and when snow storms prevail, it would be many more times a nuisance. Of the traveling sleighs there are several kinds, the best of them being the washok and kibitka, named in the order of their value. The washok is a contrivance shaped somewhat like a common hackney coach; it is about seven feet long, with doors at the sides, and is wide or narrow, according to the taste of the builder. The driver sits on a box in front, and there is generally a sheltered place for a postilion. The kibitka is shaped much like the tarantass previously described, and though less inclosed, and consequently colder than the washok, it possesses the great advantage of enabling its occupants to look ahead. Invalids and ladies generally take the washok, but the other conveyance is preferred by the majority of the masculine travelers. Through-out all Russia, the city of Kazan has the reputation of building the best carriages for country travel, whether on wheels or runners. A tarantass or sleigh from Kazan will command a higher price than one of the same apparent character constructed elsewhere.

I bought a Kazan sleigh, said to have traveled more than six thousand miles, and when I bade it farewell it had carried me thirty six hundred. For aught I know to the contrary, it was good for ten thousand more. The shafts and some of the upper work sustained occasional smashes of no serious character, but the running portion preserved its integrity through the whole journey, notwithstanding innumerable jolts and thumps that would have caused the utter dissolution of a fancy cutter of the Broadway pattern. Our party had three sleighs; my masculine friend and myself occupied one vehicle, while the ladies had a washok and kibitka to accommodate themselves, two servants, and a great store of baggage and provisions. Verily we were not in light marching order. The supplies in the line of food and drink were enough for twice our number, and as good as they were abundant. Everything that could be frozen was in a solid state. Soup was in cakes like small bricks, and our bag full of it reminded me of the days when I used to assist an amateur geologist in gathering specimens of metamorphic rocks. Roast beef looked like red granite, and was usually carried with an ax, while chickens and partridges resembled petrifications from the Silurian period. When we dined on the second day out I brought a bottle of champagne from my sleigh, and found it as hard as the heart of Nena Sahib. It stood half an hour in the hot room at the station before it thawed sufficiently to drip from the bottle. Delmonico, in all his glory, never produced better champagne froppe. During the coldest days of the sleigh ride a bottle of brandy used to make a very fair thermometer, and the liquid showed a tendency to crystallize, and the lower the temperature the more numerous were the crystals. Winter is the best time for traveling in Siberia. In summer, one has clouds of dust, flies and mosquitoes to annoy him; roads are often rough; all the rivers must be forded or ferried; the corduroy track in swampy land is very objectionable, and the temperature renders it impossible to carry fresh provisions for more than one or two days. In winter the snow fills the hollows and smooths the road, while the frost blots out dust, flies, mosquitoes, fords and ferries, and preserves one's edibles for any convenient time. If any readers of these pages ever undertake a journey through Northern Asia, I advise them to make the principal part of it in the cold season.

We fared sumptuously every day; I was well provisioned, but the ladies insisted upon supplying the table whenever we breakfasted or dined. The servants thawed out the provisions and prepared our meals with the facilities which the stations afforded. I have never at any railway dining room in America found the food as palatable as at our wayside stopping places. Our toilets were not according to the latest modes, and would have been sensational in Paris or New York; but nobody was fastidious, and we felt and acted more like a picnic party than would be expected of a quartette of winter travelers in Siberia.

The author of the following has been arrested for wanton cruelty to his own species:

Is there a heart that never sighed? Is there a tongue that never lied? Is there an eye that never blinked? Is there a tongue that never drank? Is there a woman that never fainted? Is there one that never pained?"

The Sacramento Bee defends the practice of shooting real or suspected thieves on sight, whether necessary or not to prevent loss or protect life, and concludes the article with these questions: "What is the necessity of thieves living? Are they not better dead than alive; and will not society be improved by their absence?"

VICTORIA'S daughter, Louisa Caroline, does not display much taste in dress, wearing pink, white, orange and black in her traveling costume.

It is said that Patti will visit the United States after the termination of her St. Petersburg engagement, not accompanied by her husband.

The meanest man in creation, the man who borrows the newspaper.

The Fading Flower.

If there is any part of man's conduct which proves more conclusively than another the baseness of his ingratitude, it is his indifference to the fading flower. Woman may well wonder at the charm which prostrates the heavy guardsmen at the feet of the belle of the season. There is a certain melancholy in tracing further the career of the Fading Flower. We long to arrest it at each of these picturesque stages, as we long to arrest the sunset in its lovelier moments of violet and gold. But the sunset dies into the gray of eye—the woman sets with the same fatal persistency. The evanescent tints fade into the gray. Woman becomes hard, angular, colorless. Her floating sentiment, so graceful in its mobility, curls into opinions. Her conversation, so charmingly impalpable, solidifies into discussion. Her character, like her face, becomes rigid and ossuous. She intrenches herself in the "ologies." She works pinafores for New Zealanders in the May meetings, and appears in wondrous bonnets at the Church Congress. She adores Mr. Kingsley because he is earnest, and groans over the triviality of the literature of the day. She takes up the grievances of her sex and badgers the puzzled overseer who has omitted to place her name on the register. She pronounces old men foolish, and young men intemperate. She shows out dark hints of her intention to compose a great work which shall settle everything. Then she bursts into poetry, and pens poems of so fiery a passion that her family are in consternation lest she should elope with the half-pay officer who meets her by moonlight on the pier. Then she plunges into science and cuts her hair short to be in proper trim for Professor Huxley's lectures. For awhile she startles her next neighbor at dinner with speculations on mollusks, and questions as to the precise names of the twelve hundred new species of fish that Professor Agassiz has caught in the river Orinoco.

There is a more terrible stage when she becomes heretical, subscribes to the support of Mr. Tompesson, and pities the poor Bishop of Natal. But from this she is commonly saved by the deepening of eve. Little by little all this restless striving against the monotony of her existence dies down into a calm. The grey of life bushes the Fading Flower into the kindly aunt, the patient nurse, the gentle friend of the poor. It is hard to recognize the proud beauty, the vivacious flirt, the sentimental poetess of days gone by in the practical little woman who watches by Harry's sick bed, or hurries off with blankets and broth down the lane. In some such peace the Fading Flower commonly finds her rest—a peace unobtrusive, utilitarian, and yet not perhaps unbeneficial. She has found—as she tells us—her work at last; and yet in the life that seems so profitless she has been doing a work after all—Lond. Review.

THE LITTLE WOMAN.—As a rule the little woman is brave. When the lymphatic hysteria falls into a faint, or goes off into hysterics, she storms, or bustles about, or holds on like a game terrier, according to the work on hand. She will fly at any man who annoys her, and bears herself as equal to the biggest and strongest fellow of her acquaintance. In general she does it all by sheer pluck, and is not notorious for subtlety or craft. Had Delilah been a little woman she would never have taken the trouble to shear Samson's locks. She would have defied him with all his strength untouched on his head, and she would have overcome him, too. Judith and Jael were both probably large women. The work they went about demanded a certain strength of muscle and toughness of sinew; but who can say that Jezabel was not a small, freckled, auburn-haired Lady Audley of her time, full of the concentrated fire, the electric force, the passionate recklessness of her type? Regan and Goneril might have been beautiful demons of the same pattern; we have the example of Marchioness de Brinvilliers as to what amount of spiritual devilry can exist with the face and manner of an angel direct from heaven; and perhaps Cordelia was a tall, dark-haired girl, with a pair of brown eyes, and a long nose sloping downward.

HOW TO KEEP WINTER APPLES.—The fruit grower who is so fortunate as to have winter apples, can prolong their keeping by packing in saw dust, other than pine, if possible. Put it in some dry place for several weeks before using, spread out this saw dust to be perfectly dry. Keep your apples on the trees as late as possible not to be touched with frost. Pick in the middle of a pleasant day, when perfectly dry. Handle with care, and leave all the stems on. Pack no bruised, wormy or defective fruit. Sprinkle an inch of sawdust on the bottom of your packing box. Place the apples in layers, and so continue until the box is full, with a layer of fruit and a layer of sawdust, leaving an inch or more of the latter on the top. Put the lid on with a slight pressure, gently shaking the box, and keep the contents perfectly tight. Remove to some out-building, and keep them till freezing weather comes on, when the boxes should be stored in a dry cellar, placed on blocks or plank so as not to touch the ground. In this way the latest keepers will be perfectly sound the fourth of next July, and they will be entirely fresh, with the flavor unimpaired. Packing in sawdust has many advantages over sand and is in every way preferable. This is no theory or guess work, but the result of years of experience.

THERE are seventy-five marriage brokers in Paris, and two of them pay an income tax on 200,000 francs per year. They charge five per cent. on the dowry of rich wives, and two per cent. when the fortune of the husband and wife are about equally large. An extra charge is made for procuring husbands with aristocratic titles.

Spain Under Queen Isabella.

The reign of Isabella II belongs among the most unfortunate ones which Spain has witnessed. She is the oldest daughter of the late King Ferdinand VII, and could ascend the throne only because her father had changed the ancient law of succession prevailing in Spain, and according to which the brother of Ferdinand, Don Carlos, should have succeeded. Don Carlos naturally raised the standard of revolt, and for five years (1834-39) valiantly, but unsuccessfully, fought for his rights. The disturbance had hardly ended when Espartero, the Regent, and Queen Dowager Christina began the contest for the supreme power during the minority of the Queen. Espartero was successful from 1840 to 1843, but was compelled to flee before O'Donnell and Narvaez, and was not restored until 1847. Frequent changes of the ministry, occasional revolts, and the banishment of Queen Christina were marked events in the history of the following years. A number of political parties were disputing among each other the ascendancy. The Carlists, even after the end of the war, remained a numerous party, especially in the Basque provinces, and had the sympathy of a large portion of the clergy. The Moderados or Conservative party were for a strong royal power and but few rights of the Cortez. The Liberal Union advocated a more liberal law of suffrage. The Progressistas favored the introduction of radical reform. The democrats openly professed republican ideas. The new Catholic school counseled a complete submission to the Church. Hardly a year has passed in which not the one or the other party caused some disturbance. In 1854 the Progressistas had a majority in the Legislative Chamber, and introduced a number of salutary reforms; but their power was soon broken, and the chief contest has since been between Marshal O'Donnell as the leader of the Liberal Union. The leaders of both these great parties are now dead. Since 1866 the Moderados have been in power, at first under Marshal Narvaez, and after his death (1868) under Gonzales Bravo. The administration of the Moderados has always been noted for despotism and violence. They have repeatedly changed the constitution, without observing the way provided for in the constitution itself. The democrats and Progressistas have, therefore, for several years taken no part in the elections. They have several times attempted to reconquer their rights by a revolution, generally under the leadership of General Prim. Thus far the Government has succeeded in suppressing every one of these movements before it had time to spread, but the present one seems to have a good prospect of success.

Position in Sleeping.

It is better to go to sleep on the right side, for then the stomach is very much in the position of a bottle turned upside down, and the contents of it are aided in passing out by gravitation. If one goes to sleep on the left side, the operation of emptying the stomach of its contents is more like drawing water from a well. After going to sleep, let the body take its own position. If you sleep on your back, especially soon after a hearty meal, the weight of the digestive organs and that of the food resting on the great vein of the body, near the backbone, compresses it, and arrests the flow of the blood more or less. If the arrest is partial, the sleep is disturbed, and there are unpleasant dreams. If the meal has been recent and hearty, the arrest is more decided; and the various sensations, such as falling over a precipice, or the pursuit of a wild beast, or other impending dangers, and the desperate effort to get rid of it, arouses us, and sends on the stagnating blood; and we wake in a fright, or trembling, or in a perspiration, or feeling exhausted, according to the degree of stagnation, and the length and strength of the efforts made to escape the danger.

But when we are unable to escape the danger—when we do fall over the precipice, when the trembling building crushes us—what then? That is death! That is the death of those of whom it is said, when found lifeless in the morning, "That they were as well as ever they were the day before;" and often it is added, "and ate heartier than common!" This last, as a frequent cause of death to those who have gone to bed to wake no more, we give merely as a private opinion. The possibility of its truth is enough to deter any rational man from a late and hearty meal. This we do know with certainty, that waking up in the night with painful diarrhea, or cholera, or bilious cholice, ending in death in a very short time, is probably traceable to a late large meal. The truly wise will take the safe side. For persons to eat three times a day, it is amply sufficient to make the last meal of cold bread and butter, and a cup of some warm drink. No one can starve on it; while a perseverance in the habit soon begets a vigorous appetite for breakfast, so promising of a day of comfort.—Hall's Journal of Health.

EARLY closing hours were enforced at a Milwaukee lager-beer saloon by a party of indignant women who made a midnight visit to tell the bar-keeper that if he persisted in keeping their husbands out at night they would demolish the building and spill out its contents. These women were near about as valorous as Garfield's wife when she gobbled up the plunder off a gambling table.

THERE is a woman in Pittsfield, Mass., sixty years old, who sews, knits and reads readily without the aid of spectacles, and milks a cow twice a day. She says 'the gals now a days ain't worth much.'

THE ordinary rifle ball of the Springfield musket, with the regulation quantity of powder, passes over one hundred feet directly from the muzzle of the piece in about the fifteenth part of a second.

Extinct American Horses and Beavers.

Some very interesting facts were laid before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Chicago last week, in relation to extinct races of beavers and horses on this continent. Prof. Foster exhibited a fossil specimen of the castoroides ohioensis, a species of a gigantic beaver, discovered in 1838, in excavating the Ohio canal, and a cranium of the largest beaver now known, so that the comparative size could be seen. In 1846 a cranium of the castoroides was discovered in Clyde, New York. Omitting osteological details, he remarked that the animal was evidently aquatic in habit, and approached the grizzly bear in size. He had seen dams of the present beaver 40 feet high, and trees 18 inches in diameter cut down, so that the castoroides could have cut down the largest trees, and, by backwater, could have greatly improved some of our navigable rivers, and that he probably constructed his own sepulcher, in which we now find these fossils. Much discussion followed, and it was stated that the extinct beaver weighed nearly 300 pounds and was probably six feet long, while the American beaver of our day weighs only about 60 pounds. Fossil remains of the ancient species have been found at Northport in Ohio, Natchez, and at Clyde, in this State.

The fossil horse in the United States, was discussed chiefly by Col. Chas. Whittlesey. He said that when this continent was discovered, no horses were found, but we do not know that they did not exist before. On the contrary, gigantic mammals, including some fossil specimens of the horse, are found in early geological formations. Some American genera were thus noticed, fossils of which have been found near the Ohio, about 20 feet below high water mark, in the regions where the remains of elephants and mastodons have been found. Other specimens have been found in other parts of Ohio and South Carolina. These are found in the deposit of valley drift, ancient and modern alluvium, more than 4000 years ago. Specimens have been found in later formations of drifts in New York, South Carolina, and near the base of the bluff of Natchez, at the depth of about 50 feet, on a sand drift; a supposed bone of a human being was discovered in that locality. Some specimens have been found in deposits older than the drift, in crevices where they must have been placed before the glacial epoch. Some were found near Columbus, Ohio.

Remains of other pre-glacial animals that were associates of the horse, have also been discovered. These constitute in all sixteen species of the horse. Some remains of the fossil horse have been found in cretaceous rocks. As only the grinder teeth are generally found, great difficulty is found in classifying the species. Prof. E. D. Cope showed that fossil remains of the horse abounded in New Jersey; that Cuvier had done all he could to discover generic and specific characteristics, and that the early American horse was probably quite a different animal from the present horse.

TOBACCO—By a Small Boy.—Tobacco grows something like cabbages, but I never saw none of it boiled, although I have eaten boiled cabbages and vinegar on it, and have heard men say that cigars that was given to them on election day for nothing, was cabbage leaves. Tobacco stores are mostly kept by wooden Injuns, who stand at the doors and try to fool little boys by offering them a bunch of cigars, which is glued into the Injuns' hands, and is made of wood also. Hogs do not like tobacco; neither do I. I tried to smoke a cigar once, and it made me feel like Epsom salts. Tobacco was invented by a man named Walter Raleigh. When the people first saw him smoking, they thought he was a steambot, and as they never seen a steambot, they was frightened. My sister Nancy is a girl. I don't know whether she likes tobacco or not. There is a young man named Leroy, who comes to see her. I guess she likes Leroy. He was standing on the steps one night, and he had a cigar in his mouth, and he said he didn't know as he would like it, and she said, "Leroy, the perfume is agreeable." But the next morning, when my big brother Tom lighted his pipe, Nancy said, "Get out of the house, you horse-creature: the smell of tobacco makes me sick." Snuff is Injun meal made out of tobacco. I took a little snuff once, and then I sneezed.

TO CLEAR A HOUSE OF VERMIN.—Burleigh, of the Boston Journal, says: I tell you ladies, a secret that may be worth your knowing—a new remedy to clear your house of roaches and vermin has been found. So complete is the remedy that men offer to rid premises of all the pestilential nuisances by contract. The article is sold under the name of French green and other high-sounding names, at quite a high price; but the article in plain English is common green paint, in powder. Six cents worth used about any house will clear the kitchen, and all its surroundings.

A French physician asserts that tobacco held in lead foil, improperly called tinfoil, will finally become impregnated with a poisonous salt of lead; and a German physician reports that he has traced six cases of lead colic and paralysis to the use of tobacco held in leaden boxes.

A Minnesota editor says that a man came into his office to advertise for a lost dog, and that such was the wonderful power of advertising, that the dog walked into the office while he was writing out the advertisement.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin reports thirty-one divorces granted for that city since the 1st of January.

Army Anecdotes.

James Franklin Pitts has a very readable article in The Galaxy for September, under the heading of 'Fæctia of the War,' which contains several interesting army anecdotes. He says that in the first battle in which he participated (in Louisiana) many of the soldiers were eating blackberries under a terrific artillery fire, and though the statement may not be credited, the writer can vouch for its truthfulness, as he was one of the 'pickers and eaters' that occasion. There were many witty dandies with the regiments in our armies during the war, and Mr. Pitts gives the following incidents, in which one of them figured prominently: One of the well-known characters connected with our regiment was Jonah, the negro servant of one of the officers. He was a most ungainly specimen of his race, with all its peculiarities of form and feature greatly exaggerated; but he had a large stock of droll sayings, which were sure to create mirth among the men. His description of a bomb was very unique. At the time of our first battle in Louisiana many of the negroes had but very lately come to the army, and not a few were fearful of being returned to their masters. While this fight was in progress, Jonah was safely stowed away out of danger, well to the rear; but a vagrant shell came swooping over him with that peculiar screech which has often shaken stouter nerves than those of this poor African. Him it frightened immeasurably, and after the battle he described it with awe and trembling, as a great black thing which flew over him, screaming at him: "Where dat nigger? Where dat nigger? Where dat nigger?"

When the Nineteenth Corps was transferred from Louisiana to Virginia, Jonah accompanied his master. The wonders of the great deep were very novel to him, and, as he was a privileged character, he was permitted on the after-deck with the officers, where his odd remarks were the source of much amusement. One evening, while our transport was traversing the gulf, a large party of us had gathered to watch one of the most beautiful sunsets that I ever beheld. The subdued brilliancy of the latest rays, reflected from clouds and water, produced so unusual an effect as to subdue us all to a silent enjoyment of the scene. For full five minutes not a word had been spoken, when Jonah broke the impressive silence with the loud remark: "Well—de sun had done sot!" It was an unexpected climax, which elicited peals of laughter from its very absurdity. Mr. Pitts relates the following anecdote as illustrative of the timidity of soldiers at the opening of a battle: "One I remember which used to elicit the boisterous mirth of crowds in camp, was that of the poor little soldier whom his captain found keeping up bravely to his file leader, while the bullets of the skirmish line, which preceded a hot engagement, were cutting the air about his ears. Those who have been in this peculiar situation need not be told that it gives nervous feelings to most men; and our captain was not surprised, but was rather irritated, to find this soldier lad crying bitterly, although clutching his musket and never lagging a step. "Now, sir, what's the matter?" demanded the irate officer. "Are you afraid?" "No; I ain't a bit afraid," replied the poor little fellow, in a broken voice; "but I wish I was in my father's barn." "What would you do in your father's barn?" "I'd go into the house!"

A theological gentleman, who always gave authority for his quotations, commenced grace at breakfast one morning by thanking the Lord that we have been awakened from the sleep which a writer in the Edinburgh Review calls the 'image of death.' A young lady having bought a pair of shoes a number too small, sent them to a second hand store to have them sold, whereupon the Teutonic shop-keeper advertised them in his window as follows: "For sale—A tight lady's shoes." "Pray, Mrs. Radriski, why do you whip your children so often?" "Lal! Mr. Worthy, I do it for their enlightenment. I never whipped one of them in my lifetime that he didn't acknowledge that it made him smart."

MARY—"Don't you think, Angelina, that the close of the sermon was very fine?" Angelina—"Oh! I was so taken with the clothes of Miss Goldthwait that I didn't notice the close of the sermon."

EMPEROR Eugenic means to introduce the costume of the gentle shepherdesses, so prettily depicted by Watteau, notwithstanding the hints that she is too old a girl for such nonsense.

CURIOUS insects, about the size of house flies, the progeny of white caterpillars, are ravaging the horse chestnut trees in Connecticut, and stripping them of their foliage.

An eccentric clergyman lately said in one of his sermons, that "about the commonest proof we have that a man is made of clay, is the brick so often found in his hat."

"I say, Sam, if I tells you a lie, why is dat like my ole arm chair?" "I doesn't see de resemblance, Pete." "Wal, look yere; co's it de seat dat I use."

"Unequal Yoking" is a subject under discussion in the agricultural papers. It has occasioned much discussion in other places.

The State Department has been applied to by parties in France to know where is the best spot in the country for grape culture.

A little girl in Troy has a pet rat which comes to her nimbly when she calls, 'yatty, yatty.'

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

THANKSGIVING.—President Johnson has appointed Thursday, the 26th November, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

PURITY.—The San Francisco Republican Convention expelled two of its members on the charge of offering and receiving bribes.

THE march of radical despotism—no election in Virginia—no election in Mississippi—no election in Texas—no election in Florida. "Let us have peace."

THE Columbus Morning Journal asks: "Was the war a failure?" No, it was a success as far as radical plundering was concerned, especially since its close.

THE latest radical joke has been perpetrated by Horace Greeley, who has written of "General Grant as a Statesman." Not many months since, the philosopher wrote of him, in earnest, as the "epauletted sphinx."

General Meade returns 16,089 negro voters in Florida. But the State census of last year gave only 15,000 male negroes in the State. Meade, therefore, has a knack at finding negro voters. He is a genius in the negro line.

A SPIRITUAL ASSOCIATION has been organized at Salem, Oregon, with a long list of Presidents, Vice Presidents, Secretaries, &c. We did not suppose there was so many fools in the country as these proceedings would seem to indicate.

THE DISTRICT COURT is still in session, and as a consequence we are unable to give a full list of the cases heard and decided. Next week we will give the full list. Thus far a large amount of business has been dispatched, but nothing of special importance.

BROKE LOOSE.—Garfield's Sewer, at Olympia, has again broke loose, and through its last issue pours a steady stream of filth. "Like master like man," and Garfield being a dirty hound, it is quite natural that he should select a filthy cur like Watson to do his dirty work.

IMPROVING.—During the present term of the District Court we have noticed a manifest improvement in the conduct of the members of the bar. The habit of bullying and badgering witnesses has been measurably abandoned, and altogether the proceedings have been characterized by decorum and good order.

W. F. RITCHIE, former editor of the Richmond Enquirer, and husband of Anna Cora Mowatt, died at Baltimore on the 5th inst., of heart disease. Deceased was a son of Thomas Ritchie, for years the veteran of the press, and a man who in his day exercised marked influence upon the politics of the country.

PROMOTED.—The Washington Chronicle notices the arrival in that city of General Mills, of the Helena Post, and Major Kenyon, of the Deer Lodge Independent. When these gentlemen left home, the first was Captain Mills, and the latter plain Frank Kenyon, and a clever fellow at that. We congratulate our editorial friends on their promotion, and trust that on their return they will not be too proud to recognize their untitled brethren of the quill.

SPOON THIEF BUTLER has been nominated to again represent the Salem District in Congress. The respectable republicans of the District are running R. H. Dana, Jr., in opposition to the cock-eyed scoundrel. If there is any sense of decency left in Massachusetts, it is to be hoped that its influence will be exerted to secure the defeat of Butler. The fact that such a man is allowed to retain a seat in Congress, and associate with gentlemen, is a sad comment upon the degeneracy of the times.

BELIEVER ATTORNEY.—In the District Court, on Wednesday last, Judge Mix commented somewhat severely on the professional conduct of L. J. S. Turney, and intimated that the gentleman had proved faithless to the oath he had taken when admitted to practice. This was more than the "old Governor" could endure, and failing in language to express his fiery indignation, he sought to use his cane on Judge Mix's head. Judge Wyche objected to this forcible way of laying down the law and imposed a fine of \$25 upon the bellicose attorney for contempt of Court. The "Governor" being short of "stamps," a legal friend volunteered to pay the fine.

ASHLEY DEFEATED.—In the general political wreck it is pleasant to notice that at least one political demagogue and scallawag is permitted to stay at home. The defeat of J. M. Ashley, in the Toledo, Ohio, district, is a matter for congratulation. A more unprincipled knave never held a seat in Congress, and in proportion to his ability, we doubt whether a more dangerous man ever figured in political life. Ashley was the "original impeacher," and now that he has taken an appeal to his own people, he is shovelled aside as useless rubbish. Ashley belongs to that class of men of which the apple is the type—they rise as they rot. With Ashley and Butler left at home, and Stevens removed, the House of Representatives may again become respectable.

The Charge and the Proof.

With Selucius Garfield, the individual, we have nothing to do, but with the unprincipled demagogue of that name, who is endeavoring to control the politics of the Territory, and make himself the master and ruler of our people, we have much to do. We have watched the course of this man since his first advent on this coast, and we find his whole career stamped with rascality. In California he left a record that was anything but creditable. Coming to this Territory with a Federal commission in his pocket, he first became known to our people as the Receiver of Public Money, in which capacity he became the custodian of the hard earned dollars of scores of settlers—a trust to which he proved unfaithful, as is still fresh in the memory of his victims.

Making ardent professions of democracy, and boasting that he was the bosom friend of John C. Breckinridge, he was scarcely warm in the Territory before he began to scheme and connive for the purpose of supplanting I. J. Stevens, the most faithful representative any Territory ever had. In this he finally succeeded, and procured his own nomination over a man whose boots he was scarce worthy to lick. This was in 1861, and so disgusted were the democrats with the manner in which Garfield obtained his nomination, that they refused to support him, and allowed the election to go by default—his competitor, Governor Wallace, a very weak man, beating him by a large majority. Selucius was then out of office and out of luck, and never having the industry to build up a business of his own, he soon found himself in a "seedy" condition. At this stage of his affairs, he migrated to British Columbia, and sought in the mines of Cariboo to repair his fortunes. It will be recollected that at this date, the war of the rebellion was under full headway, and the fortunes of the country never looked darker. Referring to this period in his history, a few weeks since, we charged that in the early stages of the rebellion Garfield, established at Olympia, his personal organ, established at Olympia, for the purpose of furthering his political prospects, refers to this charge, and instead of attempting to disprove it, comes back in the following approved and chaste style:

"Old Integrity of the Statesman says that Selucius Garfield, in the early stages of the rebellion was a fierce secesh. This is another of old Newell's second lies, and every man who has lived in the Territory since 1860 knows it to be so. Mr. Garfield, all through the war was a Union democrat, and in 1861 ran for Delegate to Congress on the Douglas democratic ticket against the regular Breckinridge secession candidate, and was indirectly the means of securing the first republican victory in Washington Territory. Try again, old knave!"

We hope that our readers will excuse the appearance of the filthy paragraph in our columns. It is not often that we trespass in this way. Charging the "lie" on us, the writer in Garfield's organ lies all the way through his paragraph. Let us see: He says that in 1861 "Garfield ran for Delegate to Congress on the Douglas democratic ticket, against the regular Breckinridge secession candidate." This is a lie with a purpose. The candidates in the field in 1861 were Governor Wallace, republican, and Selucius Garfield, professedly a democrat. These were the only candidates placed in nomination, and Garfield stumped the Territory in opposition to Wallace. Judge Lander ran as an independent candidate, but notoriously for the purpose of aiding Wallace to defeat Garfield. This is substantially the history of the canvass of 1861, and yet for the purpose of making out a case for his master, the mendacious writer in the Olympia paper does not hesitate to falsify history. So much for lie No. 1.

Now as to the allegation, that "all through the war Garfield was a Union democrat." Whilst at Olympia, last winter, we made the acquaintance of Captain Henry Roder, and other gentlemen who were with Garfield on his Cariboo expedition, and all agreed that at that time he was a loud mouthed "secesh." One of these gentlemen has addressed a letter to the editor of the Standard, in which this charge is fully sustained. The letter is as follows:

"ED. STANDARD.—I was on my way up to the Cariboo country, in company with Capt. H. Roder, John C. Whitfield, and several other gentlemen, when the expressman brought me the news of our defeat at Bull Run. Mr. Garfield expressed himself thus: 'That is glorious news, and I hope to God that the next news we get will be that Gen. Lee has taken Washington and burned it to the ground.' He made many other equally as treasonable remarks. He did not qualify his language, but meant exactly what he said. I afterwards heard him say, at the mouth of the Cowlitz river, that he was glad that the South defeated themselves so well, and he hoped and trusted that they would yet be victorious.' He also said that he would not live under the U. S. Government as long as it was controlled by the d—d abolitionists. While he lived in Cariboo, his sympathies were with the Southern people, as everybody is aware who knew him there. J. G. BAUGHMAN."

Captain Henry Roder, the gentleman referred to in the note given above, is a high-toned, honorable man, was a member of the last Legislature from Whatcom county, and fully vouches for the statement that at the date of the receipt of the news of the battle of Bull Run, Garfield was an out and out secessionist. We have possibly devoted more space to Garfield than he is worth, but we deemed it necessary to strip the jack-daw of his borrowed plumage and show the carion bird up in all his infamy.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Telegraphic dispatches to the Portland dailies give returns of the elections held in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, on the 13th inst., from which it appears that the republicans have carried all three of these States by greatly reduced majorities. In Pennsylvania the democrats gain four members of Congress; they also gain Congressmen in Ohio and Indiana. The result is not what the democracy expected, but the majorities are so small and parties so evenly divided, that there is no occasion even yet to despair of the election of Seymour and Blair. Let the democracy close up their ranks and by a great and united effort redeem the country from radical misrule. We give the returns:

Philadelphia, Oct. 14.—The Press says the democrats have polled 10,000 illegal votes, and that Myers and all the candidates for city offices will successfully contest the election. The last estimates give the republican majority at 12,000 in Pennsylvania, and about 20,000 in Ohio.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—The election news is still incomplete in Pennsylvania, Covode and Taylor, hitherto doubtful, are apparently elected to Congress. Myers is beaten in Philadelphia by 100 majority, but will contest the election on the ground of fraud. Ashley is pretty certainly defeated for Congress, but the vote is close. In Indiana, both parties still claim the State. The official vote will probably be required to settle the question.

A special to the Times says: Julian (rep.) is probably defeated and Orth will possibly claim the election. Niback, Kerr, Holman and Voorhees, (dem.) are certain. On the other hand, dispatches to the Tribune say the republicans claim the election of the republican State ticket by 1,500. They say that Voorhees' election, if elected, which is doubtful, will be contested on the ground of fraud.

Oxford, Oct. 13.—The vote is the heaviest ever polled. Vallandigham was behind the rest of the ticket. There is a republican gain over the vote of 1867.

Columbus, Oct. 13.—The city gives 1,859 democratic majority. Democracy gain, 861 over last year.

Cleveland, Oct. 13.—In Toledo, Ashley's friends fear his defeat. Erie county, Ohio, gives 778 republican majority. Returns generally show republicans gain. Lake county majority is reported at 1,883. There is a gain in the 3d District. It is reported that Schenck is surely elected over Vallandigham.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—Dispatches from the republican Central Committee of Ohio claim the State by 15,000.

Columbus, Oct. 13.—The Congressmen probably elected are: In the 1st District, K. S. rider, democrat; 2d District, Stevenson, Union; 3d District, Schenck, (U.); 4th District, Lawrence, Union; 5th District, Munger, democrat; 6th District, Smith, Union; 7th District, Winans, Union; 8th District, Bestie, Union; 9th District, Dickinson, democrat; 10th District, doubtful; 11th District, Nelson, Union; 12th District, Van Trump, democrat; 13th District, Morgan, democrat; 14th District, Walker, Union; 15th District, Moore, Union; 16th District, Bingham, Union; 17th District, Ambler, Union; 18th District, Simpson, Union; 19th District, Garfield, Union. Thirteen republicans, five democrats and one doubtful.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—Pennsylvania has certainly gone republican. The editor of the New York Tribune estimates the majority from 12,000 to 15,000. Democrats gain the four Congressmen in Philadelphia, which has gone democratic. Randall (democrat) is elected to Congress in the 1st District of Pennsylvania. Missatt, (democrat) is elected in the 2d District by 91 majority over Myers.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—News from Indiana show republican gain. Indianapolis gives a republican majority of 1,500. Carter beats Dan. Voorhees in the 6th Congressional District. Julian is elected in the 4th District. Returns from Indiana are meagre. State close and doubtful. Niback beats Veatch for Congress. Julian is probably elected. The republican Central Committee of Indiana claim the State by 7,000, to 10,000. There are large democratic gains in the southern portions of the State.

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 14.—Democratic Congressmen are elected in the 1st, 5th, 9th, 12th and 13th Districts, the others have gone republican. The republican majority in the State is about 15,000. Schenck beats Vallandigham 494 votes. Winan's majority in the 7th District is about 100. The New York Tribune says scattering returns from Covode's District indicate that he is defeated. Forney telegraphs that a democratic Mayor is elected in Philadelphia by about 2,000 majority. The republicans carry other city officials. There were countless assaults in the city last night. Harrisburg, Pa., which has heretofore been democratic, elects a republican Mayor. The Press claims a majority of 18,000 in the State. It is estimated that 74 republicans and 57 democrats are elected in the Assembly.

Philadelphia, Oct. 14.—The table of the estimated and reported republican majorities in all counties of Pennsylvania foots up 13,000. It will probably be increased.

The Press says the following republican Congressmen are elected: Orrell, Kelly, Townsend, Dickey, Calk, Mercer, Paeker, Cassna, Morrell, Armstrong, Schofield, Gillman, Negley, Phelps and Denley. The democrats elect Randall, Moffat, Reading, Stiles, Getz, Van Auker, Woodward and one other, meaning Foster, Covode's opponent in the Twenty-first District. The result in Covode's district is still doubtful. His election is claimed by 400.

The democrats carried the whole city ticket. The Council will be largely republican in both branches.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—The latest election returns show a majority in Pennsylvania for the republicans of about 10,000.

Grand Jury Report.

To Hon. J. E. Wyche, Judge of the First Judicial District.—Sir: The Grand Jury has been in session since the first day of this (October) term to the present time. We have enquired into quite a number of cases that have come before us; we have examined sixty-five witnesses, and found eight true indictments, all of which are of minor offences, thereby showing a healthy moral condition of this county. Quite a large portion of the time of the Grand Jury has been absorbed in a thorough investigation into the finances of this county, and we are happy in being able to report that we find the affairs of the county in a good financial condition. By an examination of the books of the Treasurer, we find the following:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. To balance on hand at last settlement, \$3,527.28. To amount received to date, 48,584.65. By tax list for 1868, 42,156.34. By scrip cancelled, 2,076.97. Total, 52,131.93.

The funds in the treasury were counted and found correct. The Auditor and Treasurer's books agree to within one dollar and twenty-six cents.

We find there has been collected at the October term of the Court for 1867, and May term of 1868, the sum of \$865 for fines and forfeitures, and that the Clerk of said Court has paid into the County Treasury the sum of \$875, being ten dollars in excess of the amount collected. We also find that the Clerk of the Court has failed to report to the County Auditor the amount of expenses due this county, accruing from criminal cases, tried before this Judicial District Court, and that no report, nor so much credit has been reported by the Territorial Auditor since the celebrated Porter trial, in 1864.

We also find that the County Commissioners have failed to close up the Sheriff's account for the years 1864 and 1865. We find the Sheriff charged with:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Delinquent tax for the year 1864, \$1,892.36. Delinquent tax for the year 1865, 2,063.73. Delinquent road tax for 1864, 444.89. Delinquent road tax for 1865, 681.96. Total amount, \$5,084.98. Amount collected by the Sheriff, 25.00.

Total amount charged, \$5,059.98. All of which is a superfluity and should be wiped off the account of the Sheriff, as it shows a large balance against him which has no vitality in it.

The delinquent tax books of 1864, '65, '66, and '67, and the account of the Sheriff with the county, the Grand Jury have spent a great deal of time and patience. We find that the delinquent tax books have not been properly ruled nor properly kept; a large portion of the delinquent tax, when collected, is simply marked in margin of the books, and where remarks should come in, in place of "Paid." A column for "amount paid," should be ruled, and when an amount is collected it should be entered in said column in ink. Then again, there is an item of road tax receipts scattered along through the book of delinquent taxes of 1867, which is entered outside of the "total column," and in the margin of "received" receipts for the same. The Grand Jury note that this charge of \$231.05 is an improper charge to the Sheriff. The Auditor can only charge the Sheriff with the amount of delinquent tax on the assessment roll, as these road receipts are received by the Sheriff as so much cash, and are deducted from the grand total column when the parties holding these road receipts pay their taxes.

We find after a rigid examination of the delinquent tax rolls of 1866 and 1867, first taking the amounts the Sheriff is charged with by the Auditor, which is:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. For delinquent tax for 1866, \$12,070.73. For delinquent tax for 1867, 19,014.46. Total against the Sheriff, \$30,085.19.

Total against the Sheriff, \$30,085.19. We find the Sheriff entitled to the following credits, to wit: By amount paid to Treasurer prior to November, 1867, as taxes of 1866, \$6,283.66. Amount paid on 1866 since, 1,675.09. Delinquent tax for 1866, 4,073.23. Delinquent tax for 1867, 6,821.12. Paid Treasurer on 1867, 9,552.12. Paid Treasurer on 1867, 231.05. By tax remitted by order, 219.62. By overcharge on 1867, 214.54. Total amount due from Sheriff, \$1,019.90.

The Sheriff claims, however, that he paid into the Treasury, in January, 1868, the sum of \$1,802.30, for which he has received no credit. Should this claim be allowed, (on which we have no direct testimony,) it would reduce the amount the county will stand indebted to the Sheriff to date, the sum of \$782.40.

We visited the jail and found the building in good condition and well kept. The front fence will require the immediate attention of the Commissioners, as it shows signs of going over into the street; the first barbed wire fence on the East side requires bolting to the posts with T bolts. With this improvement, the county jail will be in as good condition as it is possible to have such a building.

We have given the Chinese tax of \$16 per year some attention, but can come to no conclusion in regard to the matter, further than to recommend to the next Legislature to repeal this police tax on Chinese, and substitute therefor a road tax, collectible off every Chinaman in the Territory, thus equalizing taxation.

We have also called the attention of the different Road Supervisors throughout the county to keep the roads in their districts opened and in good repair. Our attention has been called to some two or three old traveled roads that have been made impassable by being encroached upon by fences and ditches. Persons so doing will bear in mind that changing or encroaching upon any highway, without permission of the County Commissioners, is an indictable offence. We would also call the attention of the Road Supervisors to the law, requiring guide-boards to be put up at the crossings of each road. We would also call the attention of the citizens of this county—particularly the butchers—to the stray, brands and marks laws. These laws are very stringent, and every citizen in the county should be informed on the subject to prevent trouble hereafter. They will be found in the statutes of 1867-8.

The citizens of this Valley are very much annoyed by roving bands of Indians, from all sections of the Territory, showing a great dereliction of duty on the part of Indian agents, or the Superintendents of this Territory and the State of Oregon. All persons do not know the difference between a Nez Perce, Walla Walla, Cayuse, Umatilla, Yakima, Spokane, Cour d'Alene, or Pen d'Oreille Indian, hence all the little pilferings, drunkenness, rowdiness and indecencies of this transient class of our Indian community is laid to one or two tribes, the Walla Walla papers please copy.

We would call the attention of the County Commissioners to the great inconvenience each

Grand Jury have been compelled to suffer, from the fact that no suitable room has been prepared for their use, and we hope, from our own experience, that ere the next Grand Jury convened, that some suitable place will be provided for their use.

In conclusion we wish to return our thanks to Messrs. N. T. Caton and F. P. Dugan, for the prompt and efficient manner in which they transacted their duties as Prosecuting Attorneys before the Grand Jury. We would also acknowledge our indebtedness to the County Auditor, Treasurer and Sheriff, for the prompt manner in which they responded to our every call for information, while investigating the affairs of the county. All of which is respectfully submitted. J. M. VAN DYCKE, Foreman.

COMMENTS OF THE N. Y. WORLD.—A telegraphic dispatch gives the comments of the N. Y. World on the result of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

The dispatch is as follows: A most significant item of political moment is a double headed editorial in the World of yesterday, telegraphed West: "The youthful, indomitable democracy." It recites the late elections where the democracy was only beaten in three States by a few thousand votes and says inquiring—why, having come so near success in these elections, we should have just missed it. Two reasons appear, in the absence of either of which, our success would have been certain. If the military fame of General Grant had been out of the scale, we should have succeeded; or, that remaining, if the perversions of Gen. Blair's position had been out of the scale, we should have succeeded. It would be paying a poor compliment to General Grant to say that his popularity has not been worth to the republicans half the meagre majority by which they carried Pennsylvania. But half that small majority on the other side and the parties would be equal. If that small number of votes is due to the popularity of General Grant, (and it would be ridiculous to suppose to the contrary) the election, had it been decided on the issues, would have been decided in favor of the democratic. The same remarks will apply to other States. On democratic principles, pure and simple, we should have succeeded. The narrow escape of the republicans is due not to their principles, but to military prestige and the aspersions cast on Blair. In the right of principle, we should have succeeded—and we may succeed yet.

"We can succeed yet if we can remove or neutralize these adverse circumstances, which have really nothing to do with the question." The World proceeds to ask can this be done and commits this to the attention of the most earnest and reflecting of the recognized leaders of the party. We have still three weeks for action. Prompt and judicious action may and can accomplish wonders. A political party which does not advance with the nation, and enter into the full essence of its expanding life, is on a declivity which descends to decadence. The democratic party is full of vigorous, youthful, aspiring elements; similar elements in the other party are yearning to join it, if we have but the boldness to build a bridge on which they can cross." The article is the talk in all political circles, and is considered an advice to the democracy to withdraw Seymour and Blair.

The New York evening papers comment on the articles in the World, but think the advice comes too late. Washington special to all the New York and Chicago papers talk of little else, and measures are being taken to put another ticket in the field. The weight of opinion seems to favor Chase and Adams, though the chances of Hendricks, Hancock, Franklin and others are freely balanced.

The Herald says that it has been decided to give the nomination to Chase and John Quincy Adams. Belmont and other members of the National Committee, met Seymour at Union to-day.

GREAT FIRES.—In consequence of the great fires raging along the Columbia River, the steamboats between the Dalles and Portland were unable to make their trips on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. These fires have done a vast deal of damage.

INFORMATION WANTED OF J. McGoey, supposed to be living near Summerville, Union county, Oregon. This man has creditors hereabouts, who desire to know what has become of him.

WHEAT MARKET.—The Portland papers note a decline in the grain market, and now quote wheat at 65@70 cents per bushel.

NO FEUDS.—Jurors and others complain that Marshal Huntington went off without paying their claims. The first report was that the Marshal had funds, but when the time came to settle, he reported "short." Jurors receive but \$3 a day in greenbacks for their services, barely enough to pay expenses, and then when they have to wait for their money it is not strange that they grumble. The Marshal must endeavor to do better in future.

HOMEWARD BOUND.—Mr. E. Ward, one of the earliest settlers in this Valley, having secured a handsome competency, the result of patient industry, leaves by the next stage for San Francisco, where he will take passage by the ocean steamer for the Atlantic States.

DRAWN OFF.—The opposition steamship line between New York and San Francisco has been drawn off, and as a consequence fares have gone up to the old rates. This advance in price will operate as an effectual embargo upon travel.

THERE will be a called meeting of Enterprise Lodge, I. O. O. F., at 6 o'clock, this (Friday) evening.

MARRIED.—At the residence of J. B. Stowell, October 20th, by Rev. P. B. Chamberlain, Mr. S. D. STEPHENS, to Miss MARIA JANE RENNSHA, all of this county. [Compliments received, and best wishes extended for health, happiness, and all the joys that pertain to wedded life.]

DIED.—At Reynolds' Mill, on the 23d inst., J. S. FOLKERS, in the 27th year of his age. [Jaws and Kentucky papers please copy.] Funeral will take place from Mr. Hayward's residence, on Monday next, at 11 A. M.

St. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL. THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, WALLA WALLA.—TERMS, TWO DOLLARS per day, exclusive of Doctor's fees; payable weekly in advance. NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS KNOWING THEMSELVES INDEBTED to the undersigned, will please come forward and make immediate settlement. FRED STINE.

Physicians' Cards.

DR. W. S. MINEER, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Also, member of several State, Medical Associations, and has had several years' experience in both Hospital and private practice.

DR. C. M. STEINBERGER, LATE SURGEON U. S. ARMY. Office, opposite Printing Office. Residence, Corner Rose and Sumack Sts.

DR. L. C. KINNEY'S MEDICAL OFFICE, MAIN STREET, NEXT DOOR TO SCHWAB'S, PIONEER DENTIST, ESTABLISHED 1863.

DR. CHARLES HERZOG, DENTIST, OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND Third Street, next door to the American Hotel. WALLA WALLA. CONSULTATION FREE. CHARGES MODERATE.

Attorneys' Cards.

N. T. CATON, F. C. ROSS, CATON & ROSS, Attorneys at Law, WALLA WALLA, W. T. Office formerly occupied by J. H. Laster.

L. A. MULLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WALLA WALLA, W. T. SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN TO F. P. Freeman, Homestead and entering land, and all other different land offices, and making Final Homestead Proofs, Oregon and Washington Indian War Claims, Bounties and other claims collected from the United States promptly.

J. H. BLEWETT, County Auditor of Walla Walla Co., W. T. WILL write Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, &c., and take Acknowledgments to the same. Instruments for any part of the United States not filed or acknowledged under the seal of the U. S. District Court. Will also pay particular attention to the sale, renting, and care of real estate and town property of non-residents and persons temporarily absent. Office in the Court House Walla Walla, W. T. June 30, 1868.

Notice to Settlers on Public Lands. H. PAKKER IS ON HAND AGAIN, with all his Plats and Records, prepared to render valuable services to

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

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

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

NOTICE. HAVING REBUILT AND FURNISHED THE above house, SECOND TO NONE IN THE STATE, for the comfort of the traveling public, and more especially for FAMILIES, having

Accommodations for Over 200 Guests, with five large rooms, well ventilated, and furnished to suit the most fastidious. The cost of the furniture of his patrons for the last six years, has by his strict attention to their every want, to merit their continuance for the future. Strangers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. The table will always be supplied by only the

Best in the Market. PRICES reasonable and to suit the times. An omnibus will always be in readiness on arrival of the mail, Gold coin, Legal Tenders, and their baggage to and from the house. F. R. FREE OF CHARGE. THOMAS SMITH.

St. VINCENTS' ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG LADIES! CONDUCTED BY

The Sisters of Charity, WALLA WALLA, W. T. THIS INSTITUTION WILL RESUME STUDIES ON SATURDAY, the 13th of August, 1868.

For Board and Tuition per Quarter of Eleven Weeks, \$40.00. For Bed per Quarter, 4.00. For French per Quarter, 4.00. For Music on Piano per Quarter, 2.00. Entrance Fee, 5.00. Pupils wishing to take Dinner at the Academy will be charged per Quarter, 25.00. Washing, 10.00. For Tuition per Quarter of Eleven Weeks, \$10.00. Intermediate Department, 10.00. Primary Department, 8.00. Walla Walla, July 24, 1868.

TO CARPENTERS & BUILDERS. THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURE IN informing the public generally, that he is now prepared to do all kinds of

MILL WORK. Having added NEW MACHINERY to my Mill, also a NEW PLANER, I can now dress Lumber 24 inches wide and 6 inches thick, and TANGLED and GROOVE from 3 to 16 inches wide. I have all the latest styles of MOULDINGS.

Sashes, Doors, and Blinds kept on hand and made to order at short notice. I am also prepared to do Undertaking, Cabinet and Wagon Work. I will take for pay or part pay for all work done by my Mill, Gold coin, Legal Tenders, etc. Barley, Wheat, Wood, Lumber and Shingles, BUT NO CREDIT. All work will be done as low as any other shop in town.

Remember Dove's Planing Mill, just across the Mill Creek Bridge, Main street, Walla Walla, 25 ft. JOHN DOVE.

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOM, MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE ORIENTAL HOTEL.

THE UNDERSIGNED IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE. Full descriptions will furnish the same in the most workmanlike manner, on short notice. Also, UPHOLSTERING done to order.

Wool, Hair, and Spring Mattresses Made to order. We also keep on hand a full stock of WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES WINDOW GLASS, SASH, etc., etc. Terms, Cash. 29 3/4. EVKRS & ABLE.

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

First-Class Hotel. Nothing will be left undone which is in the power of the proprietor to do, to render guests comfortable, and it is his intention to furnish the finest table ever set in the town.

JOE HELMUTH, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in LAGER BEER AND ALE. Washington Territory, 1868.

Money Market. San Francisco Local Tender rates.....71@72 1/2 New York Gold Quotations.....137 1/2

HORSE THIEF KILLED.—A man who gave his name as Patrick Glancy, stole a horse from a hitching post, at the upper end of town, on Saturday last, and succeeded in making his way to Wallula, where he was overhauled and arrested. He was taken to the horse, and told a bystander that he was going down to the Garrison in a great hurry, and would be back in fifteen minutes. The owner of the horse, M. J. Smith, immediately suspected that something was wrong, and procuring the aid of Deputy Sheriff John Goldstein, the two started in pursuit of the thief. They soon ascertained that he had gone in the direction of Wallula. They followed and reached the Landing on Saturday night, getting there ahead of the object of their pursuit. Early on Sunday morning, Glancy came into Wallula, mounted on Smith's horse. He was at once arrested, and after some little delay, the two started back to Wallula, with their prisoner and the stolen horse. The thief was mounted on a horse, and with Smith in front and Goldstein in the rear, they took up the line of march. Thus guarded, it might reasonably be supposed that they had their prisoner safe, but according to their statement, when they had come about ten miles this way, the prisoner jumped from his horse and attempted to make for the bushes. On this demonstration both Goldstein and Smith fired, and in all fired five shots into the body of the prisoner. One of the shots entered at the back of the head and passing through, was sufficient to cause instant death. Three balls entered the back, and were found lodged immediately beneath the skin in front. The fifth ball entered the shoulder, and was the least dangerous of the five. Having thus disposed of their prisoner, the two men came on to town, bringing with them the stolen horse. The shooting occurred about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, and the body was allowed to lay by the roadside until Tuesday afternoon, when Dr. L. Goodwin, County Coroner, had the remains interred. The case was brought before the Grand Jury just previous to the adjournment, but no action had. We think it due to public opinion and the sanctity of human life, that all the circumstances attending the killing should be thoroughly investigated. This investigation is due to the parties to the killing, and if justifiable, they should court the strictest scrutiny. The deceased may have been worthless, he may have been a bad man, but with all his crimes on his head, no one had a right to shoot him down like a dog and leave his remains to fester by the roadside. The community has something at stake in this matter, and we owe it to ourselves to see that no human being is deprived of his life without just cause. The parties to the bloody affair, if innocent, as we hope they are, should come forward and court investigation. This at least is due public sentiment, which is outraged by what seems to be an attempt to ignore the bloody drama entirely. In the early settlement of the country this might have been tolerated, but with churches and school houses all over the Valley, the lives of the highest as well as the lowest should be safe from lawless violence.

CONORAN'S INQUEST.—Since the above was in type, Dr. Goodwin has furnished us the report of the Coroner's inquest: George Warner testified that the deceased was arrested at his house, at Wallula, on Sunday, the 18th inst. Two persons, Jack Smith and John Goldstein, made the arrest. After Goldstein presented his fire arms, deceased said, "Do not shoot, I'll go with you." Deceased had no weapon on his person. They remained about two hours in town after making the arrest. Smith led the horse on which the prisoner was mounted, and Goldstein rode behind and drove. W. H. Barrett also testified, and stated that John Goldstein made the arrest; and further, that the prisoner, Goldstein and Smith, left Wallula, on Sunday morning, about 9 o'clock. The jury returned a verdict, that the deceased came to his death by pistol shot wounds, and that the first shot was in the back of the head, and was sufficient to cause death.

The deceased had been a soldier, lately discharged from the service, and had enlisted under the name of Patrick Glancy. This was supposed to be a fictitious name. He was a native of Ireland, aged about 23 years. Various reports are current as to his character. Some say that he was a bad man, and was a party to the murder of Judge Stewart, at Colville, a year or two since. Others contradict this statement, and say that while in the service he behaved well. We give the conflicting statements for what they are worth, and have only to add that the killing of the man, and the circumstances attending his death, has caused very great excitement. It is possible that the act was justifiable, but until a full and fair investigation is had, public opinion will look with suspicion upon the whole procedure. At all times the sanctity of human life should be maintained, and the man who dips his hands in human blood should be able to make his justification as clear as the noonday sun.

ALL A MISTAKE.—Accepting the report of the Grand Jury as correct, it would seem that the County Commissioners made a serious mistake when they charged the Sheriff with being a defaulter. Instead of that it now appears that the boot is on the other leg, the Sheriff having overpaid the county some seven hundred dollars. The late District Clerk, also, turns out to be too honest for the times, he having paid over \$10 more than he received. In the midst of the unblinking corruption that characterizes the age, this exhibition of honesty is particularly refreshing and is deserving of special recognition. Our only fear is that some captious fault finders will distrust the report. Certainly in these days of speculation and fraud, it is something wonderful to find officials paying over more than they receive. Had we a society for the encouragement of virtue, we should bespeak for both these gentlemen first class medals.

THE OVERLAND MONTHLY.—We have received from A. Roman & Co., San Francisco, the October number of this magazine, and like all previous issues, find it well stored with useful and instructive reading. For Pacific coast readers, there is no magazine published that we can so highly commend as the Overland, and we trust that those of our readers who desire a first-class monthly will send their subscriptions to the publishers, Messrs. A. Roman & Co., San Francisco.

CORRECTION.—At the late Fair, Mr. E. Ingle took the premium for the best one year old stallion, and not Mr. Moore, as the Secretary inadvertently reported.

OFFICIAL. LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress. [Public—No. 45.]

An Act to provide for appeals from the Court of Claims, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States shall be allowed, on behalf of the United States from all the final judgments of the said Court of Claims adverse to the United States, whether such judgments shall have been rendered by virtue of the general or special power or jurisdiction of said court under the limitations now provided by law for other cases of appeal from said court. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That said Court of Claims, at any time while any suit or claim is pending before an appeal from said court, or within two years next after the final disposition of any such suit or claim, may, on motion on behalf of the United States, grant a new trial in any such suit or claim and stay the payment of any judgment thereon, upon such evidence (although the same may be cumulative or otherwise) as shall reasonably satisfy said court that any fraud, wrong, or injustice in the premises has been done to the United States; but until an order is made staying the payment of a judgment, the same shall be payable and paid as now provided by law.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever it shall be material in any suit or claim before said court to ascertain whether any person did or did not give any aid or comfort to the late rebellion, the claimant or party asserting the loyalty of any such person to the United States during such rebellion, shall be required to prove affirmatively that such person, during said rebellion, consistently adhered to the United States, and did give no aid or comfort to persons engaged in said rebellion; and the voluntary resignation of any such person in any place where, while so residing, the rebel force or organization held sway, shall be prima facie evidence that such person did give aid or comfort to said rebellion and to the persons engaged therein.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no plaintiff or claimant, or any person from whom he derives his alleged title, claim, or right, shall be allowed to sue in the Court of Claims in support of any such title, claim, or right, or any testimony in support of such title, claim, or right, or person shall be used: Provided, That the United States shall, if they see cause, have the right to examine such plaintiff, claimant, or person as a witness under the regulations and with the privileges provided in section eight of the act passed June third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An act to amend an act to provide a court for the investigation of claims against the United States," approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the Attorney General of the United States for the time being shall, with his assistants, attend to the prosecution and defence of all matters and suits in the Court of Claims on behalf of the United States. There shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two assistant Attorneys General, who shall hold their offices for four years respectively, unless sooner fully removed, and whose salaries shall be four thousand dollars each, per year, payable quarterly, who shall be in lieu of the solicitor, assistant solicitor, and deputy solicitor of the Court of Claims, and of the assistant Attorney General now provided for by law; and the existing offices of solicitor, assistant solicitor, and deputy solicitor, of the Court of Claims, and of assistant Attorney General, are hereby abolished from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. The Attorney General, or all shall have power to appoint two additional clerks of the fourth class, and one clerk at a salary not exceeding two thousand dollars, in any year.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall also be the duty of the said Attorney General and his assistants, in all cases brought against the United States in said Court of Claims founded upon any contract, agreement, or transaction of any executive department, or any bureau, office, or agent of such department, or where the matter or thing on which the claim is based shall have been passed upon and decided by any department, bureau, or officer intrusted by law or department regulations with the settlement and adjustment of such claims, demands, or accounts, to submit to said department, bureau, or officer, as aforesaid, a printed copy of the petition filed by the claimant in such case, with a request that the said department, bureau or officer to whom the same shall be so transmitted as aforesaid, will furnish to said Attorney General a statement of the facts, circumstances, and evidence touching said claim as is or may be in the possession or knowledge of the said department, bureau, or officer; and it shall be the duty of the said department, bureau, or officer to whom such petition may be transmitted and such report prepared, as aforesaid, without delay, and within a reasonable time, to furnish to the Attorney General with a full statement of all the facts, information, and proofs which are or may be within the knowledge or in the possession of said department, bureau, or officer, relating to such claim as aforesaid. Such statements shall also contain a reference to or description of all official documents or papers, if any, as may or do furnish proof of facts referred to in said statement, or that may be necessary and proper for the defence of the United States against the said claim, together with the department office, or place where the same is kept or may be procured. And if the said claim shall have been passed upon and decided by the said department, bureau, or officer, the statement or answer to be transmitted to said Attorney General, as herein provided, shall succinctly state the reasons and principles upon which such decision has been made. In all cases where such decision shall have been made upon any act of Congress, or upon any section or clause of such act, the same shall be cited specifically. And any new interpretation or construction shall have been given to such act, section, or clause, by the said department or bureau transmitting such statement, the same shall be set forth succinctly in said statement, and a copy of the opinion filed, if any, shall be annexed to such statement and transmitted with the same to the Attorney General aforesaid. And where any decision in the case shall have been based upon any regulation of an executive department, or upon any regulation of the department, bureau, or officer intrusted with such statement, have any bearing upon the claim in suit, the same shall be distinctly referred to and quoted in extenso in the statement transmitted to said Attorney General: Provided, however, That where there shall be pending in said court more than one case, or one of the cases, the defence to which shall rest upon the same facts, circumstances, and proofs, the said department, bureau, or officer shall only be required to certify and transmit one statement of the same, and such statement shall be held to apply to all such classes of cases as if made out, certified, and transmitted in each case respectively.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the head of any executive department, whenever any claim is made upon said department involving disputed facts or controverted questions of law, where the amount in controversy exceeds three thousand dollars, or where the decision will affect a class of cases or furnish a precedent for the future action of any executive department in the adjustment of a class of cases, without regard to the amount involved in the particular case, or where any authority, right, privilege, or exemption is claimed or denied under the Constitution of the United States, to cause such claim, with all the vouchers, papers, proofs, and documents pertaining thereto, to be transmitted to the Court of Claims, and the same shall be there proceeded in as if originally commenced by the voluntary action of the claimant. And the Secretary of the Treasury may, upon the certificate of any Auditor or Comptroller of the Treasury, direct any account, or claim of the character, amount, or class described or limited in this section to be transmitted, with all the vouchers, papers, documents, and proofs pertaining thereto, to the said Court of Claims, for trial and adjudication: Provided, however, That no case shall be referred by any head of a department of cases to which, by reason of the subject-matter and character, the said Court of Claims might, under existing laws, take jurisdiction on such voluntary action of the claimant. And all the cases mentioned in this section which may be transmitted by the head of any executive department, or upon the certificate of any Auditor or Comptroller, shall be proceeded in as other cases pending in said court, and shall, in all respects, be subject to the same rules and regulations; and appeals from the final judgments or decisions of said court therein to the Supreme Court of the United States shall be allowed in the manner now provided by law. The amount of the final judgments or decrees in such cases so transmitted to said court, where rendered in favor of the claimant, shall in all cases be paid out of any specific appropriation applicable to the same, if any such there be; and where no such appropriation exists, the same shall be paid in the same manner as other judgments of said court. Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That no person shall file or prosecute any claim or suit in the Court of Claims, or an appeal therefrom, in or in respect to which he or any assignee of his shall have commenced and has pending any suit or process in any other court against any officer or person who, at the time of the cause of action alleged in such suit or process arose, was in respect thereto acting or professing to act, mediately or immediately, under the authority of the United States, unless such suit or process, if now pending in such other court, shall be withdrawn or dismissed within thirty days after the passage of this act. Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the said Court of Claims to transmit to Congress, at the commencement of every December session, a full and complete statement of all the judgments rendered by the said court for the previous year, stating the amount of each suit and the parties who favor rendered, together with a brief synopsis of the nature of the claims upon which said judgments have been rendered.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That all provisions of any act inapplicable herewith be, and the same are hereby repealed. Approved, June 25, 1868.

EARTHQUAKE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Very Great Destruction of Property! The City Hall in Ruins! GREAT CONSTERNATION AND MANY LIVES LOST.

A special telegraphic dispatch to the Dallas Mountaineer, gives the particulars of a terrible earthquake which has visited San Francisco and destroyed much valuable property and many valuable lives lost. The dispatch is as follows: SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21, 1868. This city suffered from a severe earthquake at five minutes before 8 o'clock this morning. A great many lives were lost by the falling of walls and the running away of freight teams. Hyman's building, on California street, was destroyed, and many others sustained more or less losses and injuries. Livingston Block, on California street, near Sansome, built on made land, was irrevocably injured. The City Hall is so badly damaged that it has been entirely abandoned. Business of all kinds suspended. A recurrence of the shock apprehended. At Sonoma a light shock was experienced, at five minutes past 8 o'clock; done no damage to life or property. No shock felt at Sacramento city. Great damages reported at Petaluma and Oakland.

The inhabitants of San Francisco panic-stricken. The line broke South of Portland and we can get no more news this evening. [We are greatly indebted to Thos. H. Cann and Max. Baumeister, for kindness in forwarding us the above news.] ADAMS BROS., SUCCESSORS TO Brown Brothers & Co. CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STS. FIRE-PROOF BUILDING. DEALERS IN Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &c. ADAMS BROTHERS, Walla Walla, July 17, 1868. NOTICE TO MECHANICS AND BUILDERS!! PLANING MILL!! Sash, Door, and Blind Factory. I WILL SELL SASHES, DOORS, WINDOW Frames, and Window Blinds, at greatly reduced prices. For the benefit of those building, I will keep the following sizes on hand: SASHES—8x10, 9x12, 10x12, and 10x16, twelve lights. SASHES—10x14, 12x14, 12x16, and 12x18, eight lights. DOORS—four panels, 6x2-6, 6x2-8, 6-10x2-10, and 7x3. DOORS—two panels, 6-6x2-6, 6-8x2-8. And will keep a good assortment of WINDOW BLINDS, to match the above sizes. Pioneer Washer. I am agent for the PIONEER WASHER, and am prepared at all times to fill orders for the same. UNDERTAKING. I have just procured a HEARSE, and am prepared to fill orders for the Undertaking line. Charges in all cases reasonable. All orders promptly attended to. Funerals, burials, and contracts taken in town or country, and all work warranted. Wm. GLASFORD, 24-ft. Alder street, Walla Walla, W. T. Special Notice. CLOSING OUT! MESSRS. Jacob Underhill & Co., PORTLAND, OFFER FOR SALE THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF AND BUILDING HARDWARE, Blacksmiths' and Carpenters' Tools, IRON, STEEL, &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES. THIS STOCK IS FULL, WELL SELECTED, AND WILL BE SOLD LOW FOR CASH OR APPROVED SHORT TIME NOTES. JACOB UNDERHILL & CO., 29-31 Front Street. MEDICINE & SURGERY, WALLACE UNIVERSITY. SESSION FOR 1868-9. THE THIRD COURSE OF LECTURES OF THIS Institution will commence on the Fourth day of November, and continue Four Months. The Medical Department is now established as a permanent Institution. The means of illustration in each Department are ample, and the course of instruction thorough and complete. Material for Practical Anatomy will be supplied. Students on arriving in the City are requested to call on the Dean, who will give any information desired. Letters of inquiry, addressed to the Dean, will receive prompt attention. 41-67 Dean of the Medical Faculty, Salem, Oregon. FOR SALE. THE RANCH OF THE UNDESIGNED. ADJOINING what is called the EAGAN STATION, on Wild Horse Creek, Unadilla county, Oregon. Also, seven head of FULL BLOOD Short Horn Cattle, (One Bull and Six Cows,) and One Span of American Mares, Colts, Harness, &c., &c. For particulars apply to E. GUICHARD, Esq., Walla Walla, or the undersigned, on the premises. Sep. 25, 1868. [41-1m] J. S. FOULKES. NOTICE. WHEREAS, MY WIFE, MARGARET E., has left my bed and board, and I have commenced proceedings for a divorce on account of her misconduct. This is to warn all persons not to treat her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. THRU SWITZER, Portland, August 29th, 1868. 39 1/2

ADAMS BROS., SUCCESSORS TO Brown Brothers & Co. CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STS. FIRE-PROOF BUILDING. DEALERS IN Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &c. ADAMS BROTHERS, Walla Walla, July 17, 1868. NOTICE TO MECHANICS AND BUILDERS!! PLANING MILL!! Sash, Door, and Blind Factory. I WILL SELL SASHES, DOORS, WINDOW Frames, and Window Blinds, at greatly reduced prices. For the benefit of those building, I will keep the following sizes on hand: SASHES—8x10, 9x12, 10x12, and 10x16, twelve lights. SASHES—10x14, 12x14, 12x16, and 12x18, eight lights. DOORS—four panels, 6x2-6, 6x2-8, 6-10x2-10, and 7x3. DOORS—two panels, 6-6x2-6, 6-8x2-8. And will keep a good assortment of WINDOW BLINDS, to match the above sizes. Pioneer Washer. I am agent for the PIONEER WASHER, and am prepared at all times to fill orders for the same. UNDERTAKING. I have just procured a HEARSE, and am prepared to fill orders for the Undertaking line. Charges in all cases reasonable. All orders promptly attended to. Funerals, burials, and contracts taken in town or country, and all work warranted. Wm. GLASFORD, 24-ft. Alder street, Walla Walla, W. T. Special Notice. CLOSING OUT! MESSRS. Jacob Underhill & Co., PORTLAND, OFFER FOR SALE THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF AND BUILDING HARDWARE, Blacksmiths' and Carpenters' Tools, IRON, STEEL, &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES. THIS STOCK IS FULL, WELL SELECTED, AND WILL BE SOLD LOW FOR CASH OR APPROVED SHORT TIME NOTES. JACOB UNDERHILL & CO., 29-31 Front Street. MEDICINE & SURGERY, WALLACE UNIVERSITY. SESSION FOR 1868-9. THE THIRD COURSE OF LECTURES OF THIS Institution will commence on the Fourth day of November, and continue Four Months. The Medical Department is now established as a permanent Institution. The means of illustration in each Department are ample, and the course of instruction thorough and complete. Material for Practical Anatomy will be supplied. Students on arriving in the City are requested to call on the Dean, who will give any information desired. Letters of inquiry, addressed to the Dean, will receive prompt attention. 41-67 Dean of the Medical Faculty, Salem, Oregon. FOR SALE. THE RANCH OF THE UNDESIGNED. ADJOINING what is called the EAGAN STATION, on Wild Horse Creek, Unadilla county, Oregon. Also, seven head of FULL BLOOD Short Horn Cattle, (One Bull and Six Cows,) and One Span of American Mares, Colts, Harness, &c., &c. For particulars apply to E. GUICHARD, Esq., Walla Walla, or the undersigned, on the premises. Sep. 25, 1868. [41-1m] J. S. FOULKES. NOTICE. WHEREAS, MY WIFE, MARGARET E., has left my bed and board, and I have commenced proceedings for a divorce on account of her misconduct. This is to warn all persons not to treat her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. THRU SWITZER, Portland, August 29th, 1868. 39 1/2

ST-1860-X.

A great French Physician says: "More than half of the disease in the world is caused from neglected to fortify the system against changes of climate, weather, and food. The great secret of health is to keep the condition of the Stomach and Blood regular and uniform, so that changes from Heat to cold, from Dry to Damp, etc., cannot upset the machinery of the body, and breed disease." It is a fact, positive and well-known, that there is no such bulwark and assistant for the Stomach as PLANTATION BITTERS.

This splendid Tonic is now used by all classes of people for every symptom of a "Stomach out of order." The secret of it is this: Plantation Bitters are certain to correct the juices of the Stomach, set all its machinery at work, and enable it to resist and throw off the approaching danger. The tendency of the operation of Nature is always towards a cure; all she needs is a little assistance at the proper time. How much more reasonable and sensible it is to help her along with a gentle, yet powerful Tonic, than to deluge and weaken and defeat her curative processes with poisonous drugs and fiery mixtures, which only stupefy and plant the seeds of disease and death. Important Certificates. "I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life." Rev. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y. "I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me." Rev. J. S. CATBORN, Rochester, N. Y. "I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect." W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O. The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. The public may rest assured that in no case will the perfectly pure standard of the PLANTATION BITTERS be departed from. Every bottle bears the fac-simile of my signature on a steel plate engraving, or it cannot be genuine. Any person pretending to sell PLANTATION BITTERS in bulk or by the gallon, as a scoundrel and impostor, beware of repeated notices. See that our Trade Stamp is UNREPEATEDLY OVER EVERY BOTTLE. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Dealers throughout the world. P. H. DRAKE & Co., New York, Sole Proprietors. 416 and 418, Front St., San Francisco. Agents for California and Nevada.

FLIES. LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER is sure and certain death to every sort of the Insect species—Flies, Roaches, Mosquitoes, Ants, Bugs, &c. IT KILLS INSTANTLY. What is particularly surprising in regard to this article is, that notwithstanding its instant death to insects, it is perfectly harmless to mankind and all domestic animals. It can be inhaled or eaten with impunity. It bears the testimony of eminent disinterested chemists that it is FREE FROM POISON. No article has ever given such positive satisfaction in its use. Its reputation is well known. It is easily and readily used—directions accompany each flask. Beware of counterfeits. The genuine has the signature of E. LYON, and the private stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co. Anything else of this kind is an imitation or counterfeit. Any druggist will procure the genuine if you insist you will have no other. Sold by all druggists and dealers on Pacific coast.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. It is an indispensible and valuable remedy in all cases of Spavin, Splint, Ring-Bone, Bruises, Wind-Galls, Strains, &c. It should be kept in every house, camp, and stable. Accidents will occur. Promptness is efficacy. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Weddell, Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co. over the top. It has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate. Look closely! Sold by all Druggists and Stores in every town and mining camp on Pacific coast. 20-1/2-cow

DR. J. H. DAY, DEALER IN—Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, AND FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES, FINE WINES AND BRANDIES, FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES, BRUSHES AND PERFUMERIES, OF THE LATEST STYLES & FINEST QUALITY. Materials for Self-Rising Flour, Everything kept in a first class drug store. DRUGS, ESSENTIAL OILS, HERBS, &c., AND AN ASSORTMENT OF ALL POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES, ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS, COLORS, &c. DR. J. S. CRAIG having taken charge of the Dispensary, the patronage of his old friends and the public. PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS Carefully compounded, and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

ASSAY OFFICE. Gold Dust and Ores, Assayed Correctly and Returns MADE IN 6 HOURS. Opposite Oriental Hotel, Walla Walla.

Phillips & O'Donnell, WALLA WALLA.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN STOVES, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, LEAD AND IRON PIPE, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, Zinc, Copper, Brass, and IRON WORK, and a General Assortment of HARDWARE—AND—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. MANUFACTURERS OF Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron Ware. PRICES REDUCED TO SUIT DULL TIMES. WE ARE DETERMINED NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD. 50.11

BLACKSMITHING AND SHOEBING SHOP. MR. STINE TAKES THIS MEANS OF INFORMING the public that he has removed to the South-east corner of MAIN and FOURTH Streets, and is prepared to do All Kinds of Blacksmithing, At the Lowest CASH PRICE. Will always keep on hand a full assortment of Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, and Wheel Vehicles of Every Class. REPAIRING of all kinds executed with promptness and in a workmanlike manner. Setting Tires, - \$3 to \$8 00 EASTERN TIMBER Used Exclusively in all work done at this Establishment. Every description of vehicle MADE TO ORDER. HORSE-SHOING will be done at the following low rates, FOR CASH: Horse Shoeing, - - \$3 50 Setting Shoes, each - 50 FRED STINE, Walla Walla, April 3, 1868. 16-1/2

WM. KOHLHAUFF, DEALER IN Dry Goods, Clothing, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, TOBACCO, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, MINERS' TOOLS, AND SUPPLIES. Please call and examine my stock, remembering always that it is on hand to suit the times. WM. KOHLHAUFF, Corner of Main and Third streets, Walla Walla, W. T. 24-ft

MENDENHALL PATENT CHURN. WHERE THE UNDERSIGNED, do hereby certify that the MENDENHALL PATENT CHURN for which Mr. W. A. MOODY is the Agent, has been tried by us in our presence, and we know that it can perform its work as well as any other. Two to Four Minutes! NICE AND CLEAN. We cheerfully recommend it to the Farmer and Dairyman as a great practical benefit to them, and advise all those who stand in need of such aids in their business, to give the Mendenhall Patent Churn a trial before applying elsewhere. J. P. Wood, Daniel Shuck, Wm H Newell, Wm Shaw, Harriet B Shuck, I T Reese, R R Rice, J G Wright, M B Ward, W Phillips, John Bryant, A W Robinson, A Frank, Mattie Frank, A H Reynolds, A Kyger, Frank Orsini, G P Poor.

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

Blackfoot & Kootenai. HO! FOR LIBY CREEK AND THE YACK! PACKERS, MINERS AND OTHERS, BOUND for these mining camps can purchase Provisions of All Kinds, at very reasonable rates, at the undermentioned store. A SMALL WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, DRY GOODS, &c., &c., always on hand.

Oats and Wheat, in any Quantity. STABLE AND HORSE RANCH. Goods Stored at a Reasonable Rate. A BLACKSMITH SHOP adjoining, where every description of work is executed at low figures. HORSES and SADDLES always on hand for trade or sale. SPOKANE PRAIRIE STORE, opposite Lee's Bridge Toll House. ADOLPH THRODRE. 11-ft

O. S. SAVAGE, House & Sign Painter. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, VARNISHES, TURPENTINE, PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, &c., at a Small Advance on San Francisco Prices. Walla Walla, Oregon, February 22d, 1867. 10-1/2

UNDERTAKING. A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE. MY HEARSE Will be used in connection with the business from this date, both in this City and in the country. FREE OF CHARGE. COFFIN TRIMMING KEPT FOR SALE Place of business at my Wagon and Carriage Shop, lower end of Main Street, Walla Walla. 11-ft CAL. WINNERT.

UNDERTAKER. Hearse Free of Charge! PLACE OF BUSINESS, corner of First and Alder streets, Walla Walla. 4-ft

Sheriff's Sale. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA, } ss. BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED OUT of the District Court of the First Judicial District, W. T., and to me directed in favor of FRANK ORSELLI, and against T. J. DEMARIS, I have levied upon the following described real estate, situated in the city of Walla Walla, W. T., to wit: Lot 6 and fraction of Lot 7, in Block G. Therefore, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for lawful money of the United States, on the 6th day of November, 1868, between the hours of 9 o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock, p. m., of said day, all the right, title and interest of said T. J. DEMARIS in and to said premises, to satisfy said execution. Sale to take place in front of the Court House door. Walla Walla, October 9, 1868. A. BEITEL, Sheriff of Walla Walla county, W. T. By JAMES McCAULEY, Deputy. 43 1/2

WOOD TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR CASTINGS AT THE WALLA WALLA FOUNDRY. 19-ft W. PHILLIPS.

Walla Walla Statesman.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 23, 1868.

OFFICIAL.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress.

[Public Resolution—No. 62.]

JOINT RESOLUTION giving the assent of the United States to the construction of certain wharves in the harbor of Oswego, New York.

Whereas the common council of the city of Oswego, in the State of New York, by resolutions unanimously adopted April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and May twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, in pursuance of the authority granted him by the legislature of New York in the charter of said city, have given permission to the owners of lots eleven and twelve, also of lots thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen, in the first ward of said city, to construct wharves in front of said lots, seventy feet in width, and extending northerly so that the north end of said wharves may be on a line with the north line of the Ontario elevator pier, but not less than two hundred and fifty feet distant from the nearest point of the United States pier, which wharves will extend into the navigable waters of said harbor: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of the United States be, and the same is hereby given, so far as Congress has power to give the same, to the owners of the lots above mentioned, to construct said wharves in accordance with the terms of said resolutions, subject, however, to the approval of the engineer in charge of the army.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[Public Resolution—No. 64.]

A Resolution joint resolution appealing to the Turkish government in behalf of the people of Crete.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the people of the United States renew the expression of their sympathy with the suffering people of Crete, to whom they are bound by the ties of a common religion and by the gratitude due to the Greek race, of which the Creteans are a part; that they rejoice to believe that the sufferings of this interesting people may be happily terminated by a policy of forbearance on the part of the Turkish government, and they hereby declare their earnest hope that the Turkish government will listen kindly to this representation, and will speedily adopt such generous steps as will secure to the Creteans the desired blessings of peace and the advantages of autonomic government.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That religion, civilization and humanity require that the existing contest in Crete should be brought to a close, and to accomplish this result the civilized powers of the world should unite in friendly influence with the government of Turkey. Sec. 3. And be it further resolved, That, it shall be the duty of the President to instruct the minister of the United States at Constantinople to co-operate with the ministers of other powers in all good offices to terminate the sufferings of the people of Crete, and that it shall be the further duty of the President to communicate a copy of this resolution to the government of Turkey.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[Public Resolution—No. 65.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to aid in relieving from poverty women and children of the Navajo Indians.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman be, and is hereby authorized and requested to use the most efficient means in his judgment to apply to the Navajo Indians, now held in slavery in the territory adjacent to their homes and the reservation on which the Navajo Indians have been confined.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[Public Resolution—No. 66.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to the pay of the chief clerk in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Clerk is directed to pay from the contingent fund of the House to the chief clerk in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms the difference between his present pay and the amount voted him by a resolution of the House, passed June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, thereby fixing the salary of the clerk in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms at twenty-five hundred dollars per annum.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[Public—No. 58.]

AN ACT for holding terms of the district court of the United States for the southern district of Illinois at the city of Cairo, in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the terms of said court at the city of Springfield, terms of said court shall hereafter be held at the city of Cairo, in said State, commencing on the first Mondays of March and October of each year.

Approved, July 3, 1868.

[Public—No. 59.]

AN ACT confirming the title to a tract of land in Burlington, Iowa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the title of the United States in and to a certain tract of land in the State of Burlington, Des Moines county, in the State of Iowa, described as being west of lot number nine hundred and seventy-eight in said city, south of Valley street, west of Boundary street, and north of Market street, and which was originally reserved from sale by the United States and dedicated to public burial purposes, be, and the same is hereby confirmed to the said city of Burlington, Des Moines county, Iowa, and the same is hereby confirmed to and vested in the Independent School District of said city, to be forever dedicated to and used by said school district for public school purposes and for no other use or purpose whatever.

Approved, July 1, 1868.

[Public—No. 60.]

AN ACT to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Black river, in Lorain county, Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the county commissioners of the county of Lorain and State of Ohio to build a bridge across the Black river near the village of Black River, in said county, at the point where the county road leading east from said village crosses the stream. Provided, That there shall be placed in said bridge a draw of not less than one hundred and forty feet in width, with a centre abutment not to exceed twenty-five feet wide above the water-line, leaving a passage on each side of the abutment of not less than fifty-seven feet in width, and so constructed as not to impede the navigation of said river, and to allow the easy passage of vessels through said bridge.

Approved, July 6, 1868.

[Public—No. 61.]

AN ACT to incorporate the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Francis H. Smith, N. P.

Chippman, Otis O. Wight, A. D. Robinson, Zenas C. Robbins, and their associates, who are now, or may hereafter become members of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington, in the District of Columbia, under the rules, regulations, or by-laws of the same, be, and they are hereby, created a body corporate, under the name of "The Congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington," and as such shall have perpetual succession, may purchase, hold, and convey personal and real estate, make contracts, sue and be sued, plead and be pleaded, and may generally exercise and enjoy all such powers as are vested in corporations, and may be necessary or incident to sustaining religious worship, Sabbath schools, missionary, and charitable enterprises in the District of Columbia, and no others; and said corporation shall be exempt from any taxes to be assessed upon their corporate property under the authority of Congress, or of the city or county of Washington: Provided, That the value of all property so exempt shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the title conveyed to said congregation, or to any person or persons for the use and benefit of the same, or of the said First Presbyterian Church, is hereby vested in and confirmed to said corporation.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for said congregation, at its first meeting subsequent to the passage of this act, to be held at such time and place as the persons named in the first section of this act may designate, by a majority of the members present, to adopt such by-laws as they may deem expedient, regulating the government of said corporation, prescribing the number, character, and duties of their officers, and the manner of their election, defining the terms on which persons may become, or cease to be, members of said corporation, and providing in all things for the holding and disposal and conveyance of its real and personal estate, and for the management of said congregation, which by-laws may be amended or repealed from time to time, under such regulations as said congregation may adopt: Provided, That no by-laws shall be adopted or remain in force inconsistent with the government and laws of the United States, or with the constitution and authority of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or abolish this charter at pleasure.

Approved, July 7, 1868.

[Public Resolution—No. 64.]

A Resolution joint resolution appealing to the Turkish government in behalf of the people of Crete.

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WALLA WALLA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

In now in operation and ready to MANUFACTURE EVERYTHING in the line of CASTINGS, MACHINERY &c., that can be made in

Any Shop on the Pacific Coast,

and to Compete with any Foundry in the country in

PRICES, WITH FREIGHT ADDED!

Particular attention will be paid to all orders from abroad, and to repairing in our line.

Our Motto is "PROMPT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS, THE BEST OF WORKMANSHIP, AND LOW PRICES."

Cash paid for old Copper, Brass, Zinc and Cast Iron. (13-47) WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

American Saw Company.

EMERSON'S PATENT TOOTHED CIRCULAR SAWS

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS FOR THE AMERICAN MARKET

Address: No. 606 Front Street, San Francisco.

Descriptive Pamphlets will be forwarded to any one giving us their address.

HOMESTEAD NOTICE.

TO JOSEPH GALE: You are hereby notified that an affidavit has been filed in this office, by W. M. J. LYLE, alleging that Homestead Entry No. 499, made by you on the 21st of August, 1865, and embracing the following lands, to-wit: The East half of the North-East quarter, and the North half of the North-West quarter of Section No. 21, in Township No. 7, North of Range No. 37 East, has been abandoned, and asking that said entry may be canceled. It is therefore ordered, that evidence touching said abandoned claim be taken before J. H. BLEWETT, Auditor of Walla Walla County, at his office, in Walla Walla City, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of October, 1868. The 6th day of November, 1868, has been set apart for the hearing of said cause, and unless you appear at this office on that day, and pray for a continuance of the cause, the same will be reported to the General Land Office for cancellation. JOSEPH M. FLETCHER, Register of the Land Office at Vancouver, W. T. September 12, 1868. 42-66

HOMESTEAD NOTICE.

TO BENJAMIN F. TURKILL: You are hereby notified that JOHN E. SMITH has filed in this office, in this office, alleging that the Homestead Entry made by you on the West 1/2 of the North-East 1/4 and West 1/2 of the South-East 1/4 of Section No. 22, in Township No. 7, North of Range No. 37 East, has been abandoned by you, and asking that the said entry may be canceled. You are further notified that depositions in relation to said alleged abandonment will be taken before J. H. BLEWETT, Auditor of Walla Walla County, at his office, in Walla Walla, W. T., on SATURDAY, October 31st, 1868, at 9 o'clock, P. M.; such testimony when taken to be forwarded to this office, and, unless you show good cause to the contrary, the said entry will be reported to the General Land Office for cancellation. JOSEPH M. FLETCHER, Register of the Land Office at Vancouver, W. T. September 12, 1868. 42-66

DIVORCE NOTICE.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA, SS. IN THE DISTRICT COURT SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT—JOSEPHINE L. HOLMES, ex JAMES M. HOLMES, To James M. Holmes: You are hereby notified that Josephine L. Holmes has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court, which shall commence more than two months after the 31st day of August, 1868, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to obtain a divorce from you, on the ground of abandonment for more than one year, and neglect and refusal to make suitable provision for support, and you are further notified that you may appear at the first term of the Court, and answer the complaint in person, or by your attorney, and if you fail to do so, a decree will be made to the effect that you have abandoned your wife, and that you have neglected and refused to make suitable provision for support, and you are notified that you may appear at the first term of the Court, and answer the complaint in person, or by your attorney, and if you fail to do so, a decree will be made to the effect that you have abandoned your wife, and that you have neglected and refused to make suitable provision for support, and you are notified that you may appear at the first term of the Court, and answer the complaint in person, or by your attorney, and if you fail to do so, a decree will be made to the 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