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THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

[OFFICE ON THIRD STREET.

VOLUME III.

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NUMBER 3.

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Editors and Proprietors.

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HAS RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION.
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July 28, 1863.

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WALLA WALLA, W. T.

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TWO doors above the Empire Hotel, next to Howard & Cady's store.
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BRIDGES & SON,
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WILL ATTEND FAITHFULLY AND PROMPTLY to Collections, and will attend the Courts in Washington Territory and Oregon.
THE L. BRIDGES, 21ly
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PRACTICES IN THE VARIOUS COURTS OF the Territory. Gives solicited attention to his profession and reunit promptly.
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August 22, 1863. 26lf

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O. HUMASON, JAN. A. ODELL.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, Walla Walla, Oregon.
Prompt attention given to collections and other business falling in their hands.
March 29, 1862. 15ly

WM PHILLIPS,
DEALER IN
STOVES AND TIN-WARE.
HAS ON HAND a large and well selected stock of TIN WARE, manufactured under his supervision by experienced workmen. STOVES of various sizes, styles and patterns. Mining implements, etc., etc., all of which will be sold at extremely low prices.
Walla Walla, Dec. 19, 1863. 1-ly

WHAT CHEER HOUSE,
FRONT STREET, Portland, Oregon.—M. O'Connor Proprietor.
The What Cheer House Wagon will be on the street to convey passengers and baggage free of charge. A good safe for keeping valuables.
This house is conducted on temperance principles.

Notice to Druggists.
WE have on hand and are constantly receiving the finest quality of
BRANDIES AND WINES,
expressly for the Drug Trade, which we guarantee to be genuine.
HUMSTON, WILSON & CO.

JOHN HUNTOON & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
Wines, Liquors, Groceries, Provisions, &c.
WALLA WALLA, W. T.
Feb. 28, 1863. 11ly

WILLIAM YOUNG,
DEALER IN
Marble Monuments, Tomb Stones, Table and Counter-tops,
MARBLE MATLES, HEARTH STONES, Stones for building purposes, etc.
Portland, Oregon, April 4, 1863. 16ly

SMITH & ALLEN,
HOUSE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, having associated themselves together in the above business, are ready at all times to do work in their line on the most reasonable terms.
Plans and specifications neatly drawn up.
Office corner of Alder and Third sts., Walla Walla. Nov. 29, 1863. 50lf

FRANKLIN MARKET,
East End of Walla Walla, opposite Howard & Cady's Store.

JOSEPH PETTY, Proprietor,
HAS ALWAYS ON HAND, Beef, Pork and Mutton also, HAMS, BACON, BALDONS, &c., and hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. Country orders strictly attended to. (Oct. 24 1863. 23

L. J. RECTOR,
County Auditor of Walla Walla Co., W. T.
Office—with Clerk of the U. S. District Court, City of Walla Walla.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, Powers of Attorney, and other instruments of writing carefully drawn up, and acknowledgments taken. Instruments for any part of the United States, not recorded or Certified under the Seal of the District Court, Aug. 8, 1863.—If L. J. RECTOR.

Walla Walla Drug Store.
Main Street, Opposite Bank Exchange.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE cheap for Cash, a complete and fresh assortment of Drugs.

Chemicals, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Putty, Window-glass, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, Lamps, and Crystal Illuminating Kerosene, to which I invite the attention of the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity.
Prescriptions put up with care and Advice gratis. Dr. JAMES S. CRAIG, Jan. 31, 1863. 21ly

HENRY LAW,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION Merchant, Front street, Portland, Oregon.
Importer and dealer in Eastern Wagon Timber, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, &c.
Also on hand and for sale a General Assortment of Oregon Produce.
A constant supply of the Celebrated Standard Mills Flour on hand and for sale in lots to suit.

H. LAW & CO.,
L. & CO. have constantly on hand and for sale, at the Dalles,
All kinds of Flour,
Standard, Mission and Magnolia Mills, which they will sell at Portland prices, with the ruling freight added.
Orders for all kinds of WAGON TIMBER, with dispatch. H. LAW & CO., Portland, May 9, 1863. 21ly

HOWARD HOUSE,
FRONT STREET,
Near the Ocean Steamship Landing, Portland, Oregon.
JAS. W. GOING, Proprietor.
Charges Moderate. 21ly
Portland Dec. 29, 1863.

E. MEYER,
MANUFACTURER of Wholesale and Retail dealer in
LAGER BEER.
Brewery East end of town, Walla Walla, W. T.

CITY BREWERY SALOON.
Main street, opposite D. S. Baker's Brick Store.
Constantly on hand a well-selected stock of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. 21ly
Sept. 12, 1863.

E. G. RANDALL,
DEALER IN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sheet Music, Music Books, Strings and other Musical Merchandise of Every Description.
Sole agent in Oregon for Steinway & Sons' celebrated patent repeating grand and square Pianos. Also for Mason & Hamlin's MELODEONS. A select catalogue of Sheet Music and Music Books just received. E. G. RANDALL, 93 First street, Portland, Oregon. 21ly

DENNISON HOUSE,
(Formerly Metropolitan Hotel.)
CORNER OF FRONT AND STARK STS. Portland, Oregon.
A. KINNEY, - - PROPRIETOR.
THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION of guests, and will be conducted in all its departments as a First Class Hotel.
June 7, 1863 21ly

J. M. VANSYCKLE,
- Wholesale and Retail -
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WALLA WALLA, W. T. 22lf
May 16, 1863.

VAN DYK & WHITMAN'S
LIVERY AND EXCHANGE STABLES.
OUR COMPLETE AND FULL LIVERY STOCK, with all the paraphernalia pertaining to a first class establishment, on
Main Street, Walla Walla, Stable Open Day and Night, for the accommodation of our customers.
Saddle Horses, Buggies, Carriages, and Draught Teams, suitable to all occasions, furnished.

50 HEAD OF HORSES,
for parties on route for the mines, at LOW PRICES. Everything pertaining to our line of business, we are prepared to furnish with dispatch and at satisfactory rates. VAN DYK & WHITMAN, Walla Walla, March 15, 1862. 13ly

Watch Repairing.
THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity that any watch entrusted to his care through the express will receive his personal attention. From his long experience in the business, he is enabled to perform it in a manner unsurpassed in the State. Charges as low as elsewhere, and all work warranted.
He is also prepared to fill any orders in the Watch and Jewelry Business, with dispatch, at the lowest possible prices. JACOB COHEN, Portland, Oregon, April 17, 1862. 12m6

WESTERN HOTEL,
CORNER OF FIRST AND MORRISON STREETS, Portland, Oregon.
S. D. SMITH, - - PROPRIETOR.
THIS HOTEL is centrally located, and has been recently enlarged by the addition of two stories in height, containing a large number of Hard-finished, Well Ventilated Rooms, for the accommodation of regular or transient boarders. May 2, 1863. 20ly

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.
- - -
Abbott's Old Stand, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

J. F. ABBOTT, - - PROPRIETOR.
IMPROVEMENTS have recently been made in these premises, for the better accommodation of the public. The proprietor will spare no efforts to merit—as he hopes to receive—a living share of public patronage.
HORSES TO LET, OR HIRE, by the day or week, at moderate prices; also Horses taken to keep, on terms satisfactory to parties. The patronage of the public is most respectfully solicited.
Walla Walla Aug. 1, 1863.—If

W. P. HORTON,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE and City Recorder, Will attend to collection of debts, conveyances, acknowledgment of deeds, powers of Attorney, transfers of real or personal property, etc.
Office, City Council chamber, 2d story of Bank Exchange. (Dec. 4, 1863.—ly

Installation Ode.
[The following ode—composed for the occasion, by Mr. A. L. Brown,—was sung at the Masonic Celebration in this city on Monday last.]
Hail brethren of the mystic tie,
Assembled here to-day,
Beneath the great Omnipotent eye,
In Virtue's proud array,
All hail ye worthy sons of Light!
Accepted, true, and Free,
Whose hearts fraternal cords unite
In bonds of Harmony.

All hail! our officers elect,
Who now before us stand,
Hail to you, Master Architects,
We bow to you from mortal clay,
May Wisdom, Strength and Beauty lend
Assistance to his reign,
And Harmony and kindness blend
To glid our mystic chain.

May Love fraternal ever dwell,
In each Masonic breast,
We bow to you from mortal clay,
May Wisdom, Strength and Beauty lend
Assistance to his reign,
And Harmony and kindness blend
To glid our mystic chain.

And when aside our tools we lay,
And Death asserts his might,
O, may we pass from mortal clay,
To lie in Glorious Light!
Where, standing at His own right hand,
Our hearts and works to praise,
May we receive, at His command,
Eternal rest above.

Letter from Olympia.
OLYMPIA, Dec. 10th, 1863.
EDS. STATESMAN.—Not knowing that you have a regular correspondent from this place during the session of the Legislative Assembly, I have thought that a few items might prove interesting to your readers, and proceed to give you a brief of what has occurred up to the present time. On Monday last the House of Representatives was called to order, and Jesse T. Bowles of Clark county selected as Speaker pro tem. A committee on credentials was appointed, F. P. Dugan of your county Chairman.

On Tuesday the report of this Committee was received and adopted, giving to the Democratic Representative from Clallam county a seat as member, until after a permanent organization, when the question at issue could be more fully determined. The House then proceeded to ballot for Speaker, having in view a permanent organization. Mr. Dugan of Walla Walla, Mr. Ward of Pierce and Mr. Crosby of Thurston were placed in nomination. Some five or six ballots were taken without an election. Mr. Dugan receiving ten votes upon the last ballot and Mr. Crosby ten. Scattering three. Twenty-three were cast, and twelve being necessary to a choice, no one receiving a majority. Whereupon the House adjourned until Wednesday 10 A. M.

WEDNESDAY Dec. 9th.—House met at 10 A. M. All the members present except Mr. Rogers from Walla Walla.

The House again proceeded to ballot for Speaker, and upon the tenth ballot Mr. Crosby of Thurston received twelve votes, Mr. Dugan nine and scattering two. Mr. Crosby was therefore declared duly elected Speaker.

J. L. McDonald, a Democrat of King county, was then elected Chief Clerk. W. H. Pope of Clark Assistant Clerk. Thomas Prather Sergeant at Arms, and Jacob Summers Door Keeper, and thus a permanent organization was effected by the election of a Republican Speaker, and the remainder of the officers Democrats, except perhaps, the Sergeant-at-Arms, who is not however, a Black Republican. Mr. Dugan upon the eighth ballot, took occasion to define his position very distinctly and appropriately, in which he emphatically denied certain statements made by the opposition, and clearly proved that he had not at any time during his canvass in this part of the Territory for the Democratic nominee for Delegate been guilty of them. He started out by denying that he had ever endorsed Vallandigham or his suicidal policy; that he had ever been a democrat and believed in the principles of that party rested the ultimate salvation and preservation of our National Union. That the nation had risen to its great height in prosperity wealth and power, before the rebellion under the control and policy of true Democratic principles; that the fundamental principles of the Democratic party was unity, peace and strength; that upon the policy of that party the government had united peace and strength to a nation greater than had ever previously been founded by man; that these principles had been tried in war and peace, and found adequate to meet the wants of a free people under all circumstances, and that they being eternal in themselves were just as good now as they ever were—and hence he saw no cause for their abandonment by any one. He further said that he was not in favor of a dissolution of the Union, but on the contrary would vote to sustain the Government in every effort founded in justice upon the rights of the Constitution for the suppression of the rebellion; and the only difference between himself and other members on the floor of the House was not as to the justice right and duty of the Government to put down the rebellion, but upon the policy adopted by the Administration, in which the question of slavery had wondrously been thrust. That while the policy of the Administration was announced to be the great and all controlling object to restore the Union he had joined heart hand in the effort, and would gladly have this remain the first and paramount question above all others.

Although Mr. Dugan did not either gain or lose any votes, his speech certainly had a very good effect upon all who heard him.—Your whole delegation have already shown an ability fully equal to their position and a capacity to manage successfully for the best interests of their constituents.

The Council have not yet reached a permanent organization, owing to a quadrangu-

lar contest for President. Five members have once or twice answered to their names upon roll call, and an unsuccessful effort was made on Wednesday to organize permanently, but as the discordant elements could not harmonize they adjourned, since which time a quorum has not appeared in the Chamber.

Mr. Stewart has just arrived, and there is now some hope that the Council will organize to-morrow.

The office of Public Printer occupied the House to-day, and thus far, the prospect is clear that Secretary Evans will be sustained in the action taken by him in the appointment of Mr. McElroy to succeed the Standard; but as the question will again arise soon, and as this synopsis is already long enough for the present, I defer entering into detail until I find time to write you again.

Letter from Helligate.
HELLIGATE RONDE, Dec. 1st, 1863.
EDS. STATESMAN.—We received a STATESMAN of Oct. 10th here by the last mail containing the latest news, and as we gleaned over its columns we exclaimed "twas ever thus from childhood's hour, I've seen my fondest hopes decay," etc.—Papers are very scarce and come here few and far between. Now that we have a regular U. S. Mail it is to be expected that we will not remain so long in ignorance of the doings of the outside world as we have heretofore, when we had to rely upon the rambling expressmen to bring us whatever news found its way thus far from the confines of the civilized world.

The mines still continue to yield the "yellow gold so hard to hold." Stinking water in the South is all the rage and occasionally we have news, or reports, of new discoveries. The last one is the rumor that a party of men some thirty in number had gone out from Benton to the North and struck diggings on the Saskatchewan to the north of Chief Mountain Lake. Three or four of the party had returned to Benton last month, brought up a lot of flour and supplies enough to last the party for the winter, and have gone back. These diggings, "they say" are equal in richness to Cariboo, and the explorers and discoverers say that they have as good a thing as they want. The extent of the deposit of course is not yet known, but as a matter of course is big enough to accommodate three or four thousand miners. Again they say that they have struck very rich diggings on the Big Horn Fork of the Yellowstone. This is all that I have heard, no one knows how many men have gone there as it is late in the season. Spring will come before we know of either the extent or the richness of these reported discoveries. I am satisfied that the miners are hunting up some of the rich spots which lie on the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains. Next summer will see a population of probably 20,000 men busy in hunting up and developing the mineral resources of this hitherto unexplored basin. I see by your paper an article on the route to the Kootenay mines. I think that when the travel goes that way next summer, the most direct route will be by the military road as far as Antoine Plantes, thence by Mix & Russell's road to the Pen d'Oreille Lake; thence across to the Flat Head Lake; all of which distance—about 250 miles—can easily be traveled by wagons. These pack trains can easily supply the mining community as they will be sent through the surrounding mines and mountains as far north as the fiftieth degree of north latitude and east to the Saskatchewan. Next season will be a busy one in these mountains and will lead to many rich discoveries. Father DuSmet, who has traveled these mountain fastnesses so long, says that he knows of these mineral deposits, as he has passed over them, and says that the white men are near to the rich places and will soon open out the country to trade and civilization. Then adieu to the "poor Indian" who even now is fast disappearing before the advance guard of the gold hunters, and will soon be surrounded and exterminated. It is to prevent or rather to delay this result that that venerable missionary explorer refuses to indicate where these rich spots are, but time will soon settle the point, and then we will see if the country will realize the sanguine expectations of Stevens and the other explorers who have prophesied of its richness and its future greatness. YOURS TRULY.

JODES' GOLD.—By dabe is Jodes—Dadid Jodes. I ab the best biserable bad udder the sud. I ab eternally catbich cold; by dave is everlastingly gubbed up, so that I Jode can talk plaid. I tried everiythid id the world to prevodit id, subber ad widter, it is all the sabb. I breathe through by booth frob January to Deeember, frob the begidid ty to the edd of the year. I've tried every teast of beddich, bid id vaid. All kids of seas, drobs, ad old wibbed's dostrubs have bid tried; I've swallowed edough of theb to drowb by; but its do use. Dohing udder heaved edd keep by feet warb, dothing keep be frob catbich cold.

A Methodist minister in Kansas, living on a small salary, was greatly troubled to get his quarterly instalment. He at last told the non-paying trustees that he must have his money, as he was suffering for the necessities of life. "Money" replied the trustees "you preach for money? We thought you preached for the good of souls!" "Souls" responded the reverend, "I can't eat souls—and if I could, it would take a thousand such as yours to make a meal!"

A priest said to a peasant whom he thought rude: "You are better fed then taught." "Shud think I was," replied the clodhopper, "as I feeds myself and you teaches me?"

Olympia Correspondence.
OLYMPIA, Dec. 15th, 1863.

EDS. STATESMAN.—You are aware ere this, that the House is organized. The principal hobby thus far has been the printing question. Some two or three months since Secretary Evans removed Mr. Barnes, the proprietor of Dr. Henry's organ, the Standard, and substituted T. F. McElroy in his stead as Territorial Printer. Dr. Henry protested and threatened to have Evans' official head stricken off unless he would annul his contract with McElroy and reinstate Barnes. Evans, though in general, very vacillating, was firm in his determination to do no such thing, and decided to refer the matter to the Legislature, in hopes that they, being intensely Union, would repudiate the action of Evans at the request of Henry. His Excellency, Gov. McGill was selected to put through a resolution censuring Mr. Evans for usurpation of Power.—His action in the matter was, however, anticipated, and the subject brought to a focus by a member on the Democratic side introducing the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to deliver to T. F. McElroy, Territorial Printer, copies of the Journal of this House from day to day. This brought "little Mc." to his feet and in eloquent terms he entered his protest against the usurpation of the powers of the people by the civil officers of the Government. Secretary Evans having acted in the matter, under the instruction of Secretary Chase, he took occasion to administer a rebuke to that distinguished gentleman for his officious intermeddling with the dearest rights of the "American people."

We on the Democratic side of the House enjoyed the joke hugely, but his Republican friends couldn't see the point, and after a short reply from one of the members from Walla Walla, the vote was taken, with the following result: For the Resolution, 12; against it, 10. So the Resolution passed. The Journals have since been delivered to McElroy. As there was one member absent when the vote was taken on the above Resolution Henry's friends claimed that the question was not yet settled. In order to have it settled Mr. Dugan next day introduced the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the action of Secretary Evans in the appointment of T. F. McElroy Printer be, and the same is hereby affirmed, and the Clerk is instructed to deliver to the said McElroy all public printing, which the House has, or may hereafter order.

The vote on the passage of this resolution was more emphatic than upon the former—14 ayes to 8 noes. So that question, so far as the Legislature is concerned, may be said to be definitely settled. The House has done nothing else since but meet and adjourn—the Council not having yet organized in consequence of the non arrival of the new member from the counties of King and Kitsap, each party claiming that if he were here he would vote with them, and neither knowing how he would vote. On temporary organization Judge McFadden took the Chair, and there being a quorum present they undertook to elect a President, but it was found that out of five there was four prominent candidates, each having but one vote except Colonel Shaw, who had two votes. Three being necessary to a choice, and none of them having popularity enough to secure the requisite number the Council adjourned and have not since been able to get a quorum present.

The weather here is rainy and disagreeable. I will write you again as soon as the Council organizes.

THE TELEGRAPHIC WONDER.—The following account of an extraordinary French telegraphic invention is given by the Paris correspondent of the London Star:

The Abbé Cassell's pantelgraph is taken up by the Government. A "project of a law" was recently presented to the Corps Legislatif, which proposes that it should supersede the Morse apparatus now in universal use.—The pantelgraph is one of the greatest scientific wonders of the present day. It is properly enough termed here an autograph and aneur. A dispatch written at Paris is reproduced without the assistance of any clerk at Marseilles with the most rigid fidelity, as is also a portrait, sketch of any kind.

Nor does the Cassell's apparatus need so great a supply of electricity as that of Morse, and is much less affected by the condition of the atmosphere. The Empress has lately had her likeness telegraphed to some of her friends in the provinces; and last week, Cassell telegraphed a painting of a full-blown rose from the Observatory to the bureau of telegraphic administration. The petals were of a beautiful pink color, and the leaves of an equally good green; in short, were exactly like the tints of the original. Rossini also, not many days ago, telegraphed to Marseilles, by this apparatus, a melody which he improvised in honor of the inventor, and which has since gone the rounds of the Paris salons.

LABOR.—Would you be an honest man and enjoy competency with pleasure, unknown to sweet wealth or sly roguery—work. Let your sweat drops wash your gains from dishonesty. You shall live to tell your children that you observed and felt the wisdom of the royal preacher: "Wealth gathered by vanity shall be diminished, but wealth gathered by labor will be increased."

Life is a constant struggle for riches, which we must leave behind. They seem given us as a nurse gives playthings to a child, to amuse us until we fall asleep.

"Sam, why don't you talk too massa and tell him to lay up treasures in Heaven?" "What for? What do use ub layin' up treasures dar, whar he nobber see ub agin?"

Prenticeisms.
General Jim Lane talks about his platform. Probably beneath the gallows his last platform will be erected, and he will not be likely to stand on it long.

The Southern papers speak of an army of ghosts as having been seen in the air on the 1st of October. The rebels had better try to conscript that army to fight their battles. It could get along even with such clothes and rations as they provide.

The Administration, if it suspend many more of our brave Generals, will lose its supporters, and make an unseemly exhibition of itself.

Let our regiments be presented by the ladies with handsome stands of colors, and they will be the right kind of colored regiments.

The Richmond Dispatch speaks of Gen. Bragg as "unwise and arbitrary." Yes, he is as arbitrary as Lincoln's arrests.

Gen. Rosecrans may be condemned by the Administration that makes and unmakes Generals, but he will ever be held in grateful remembrance by the people who make and unmake administrations.

It does very little good to hold public meetings and pass resolutions in favor of the war. All the resolutions we need are the resolutions of individuals to go into the war.

We see a notice of the sending of "two barrels of fine whisky" to one of our Brigadier-Generals. We don't like these double-barreled whisky-drinkers.

Do one thing at a time—that's the rule. When you have done slandering your neighbors, begin to say your prayers.

When a ship goes into port, she usually steadies; when port goes into a man he usually reels.

A lady sometimes gets as much intoxicated at her glass as a toper does at his.

We must not undervalue physicians.—Perhaps the fabric of society would fall without them—they are its pillars.

A fellow that doesn't benefit the world by his life, does it by his death.

In the game of diplomacy only the keen and the profound can pass. In the game of "uchre" anybody can pass that pleases.

That man has no strength who doesn't respect woman's weakness.

We don't always improve by practice.—Our second childhood is poorer than the first.

We have no professional court fools in these times, but we have thousands of courted fools.

Too many of our modern poets sing of little else than their own personal sufferings. They mix up their maladies and their melolies.

THE RESULT OF STREET EDUCATION.—Keep your children off the street. By that we mean, do not let them make acquaintances on the sidewalks. If they frequent the public schools, you must establish a sort of verbal quarantine at your own door, and examine the youthful tongue once a day, to see if it has not got a secretion of slander upon it.

Mrs. Careful's little son Manfred came running into the paternal mansion the other day, shouting to the cook:

"Now, then, old gal, let's see you slap up that dinner."

"Why, Manfred!" began his astonished mother, "where did you learn such language? Who have you been playing with?"

"Me," said the hopeful; "I run with Dick Turner, 'cause he's a bully boy with a glass eye! That's so."

The fond mother was about to express some astonishment at the optical misfortune of Dick, when the son continued:

"Ma, I'm going to buy a plug. Jem Smith wears one, and I'm as big as he."

"A plug!" gasped the mother.

Yes, sir-ree, a plug. I've got the sponduilicks salted down in my box, sure. It's bound to come."

The mother at this juncture ordered the youngster up stairs, and sent for a man servant to interpret the slang.

INFERNAL REASONING.—A physician took a young student to see a patient who was confined to his bed. "Sir," said the physician to the sick man, "you have been imprudent, you have eaten oysters."

"Why," replied the doctor, "I saw the shells under the bed."

A few days after, the student was sent to visit the same patient. He soon returned, however, saying that he had been kicked out of the house for telling the patient he had been imprudent; he had eaten horse-flesh.

"Horseflesh, you young fool! what do you mean?" cried the doctor.

"Because, sir, I saw a saddle and a pair of spurs under the bed."

The following dispatch went through by telegraph a month or two since:—"Charley and Julia met at S—'s yesterday—quarrelled and parted forever—met again this morning, and parted to meet no more—met again this evening, and were married."

Prentice says girls will differ. One of them lately broke her neck in trying to escape being kissed, and a great many of them are ready to break their necks to get kissed.

THE WASHINGTON STATESMAN

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 2, 1864.

We have recently learned that the Idaho election did not give the Republican Union party so large a majority as was supposed. Recent developments show that the returns from some of the Precincts were wholly spurious, and that the vast majority paraded before the public by the "Golden Age" was based upon returns false upon their face.

For instance, the Fort Laramie Precinct reported as having given a majority of four hundred and seventy-nine for Wallace as turned out to be a regular sham, practiced by some of the loyalists of the Republican party, and suspicion strongly implicates the Governor as the prime mover of the "patriotic" scheme.

Before the news of the result of the election at Beaver Head reached Lewiston, a rumor was circulated that Mr. Cannady had obtained a majority of a thousand votes in that section. This appears to have stirred up the parties interested and something desperate had to be done to overcome Cannady's reported majority; hence the returns from Laratic.

But when the Legislature convened, Mr. A. J. Edwards, member of the Council elected from a section of the country including that Precinct, filed his petition to be admitted as a member of that body, a certificate having been awarded to N. P. Langford, his opponent; and upon an investigation of the subject it was ascertained that the returns from the Fort Laramie Precinct were not sworn to nor signed by any one having authority, and afforded no evidence that an election had been held in that locality.

Besides, the number of votes returned was more than twice as many as there were people in that Precinct, as ascertained by the Marshall's returns, and about five times as many as there were voters there.—The Committee, therefore, disregarded the returns entirely, and gave Mr. Edwards (Democrat) his seat in the Council.

If the officials of that newly organized Territory succeed in convincing the "dear people" of their "unconditional Unionism," they will have to change their practices very much, in order to establish a character for honesty and integrity. Such tricks are rather "low down" for high public functionaries to be engaged in, and are trifling with the dearest rights of a free people.

If the right of the Elective franchise can be interfered with in that manner its maintenance would be of no benefit whatever. The loyal "jayhawkers" of the Jenson school of politics propose to hold an emancipation convention in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 8th of January next.

All the red handed radical Jacobins of the surrounding States are invited to be in attendance. The movement originated with the Charcoles of Missouri, and the object of the convention is to devise ways and means to bring about immediate emancipation in the State, and that, too, against the will of the people of that commonwealth.

THE MASONIC CELEBRATION.—The Masonic celebration on Monday was an affair credible to the craft, and passed off to the satisfaction of all concerned.

We have not for a long time seen as fine a looking body of men gathered together as formed the procession, wearing the emblems of the order, on that day. There were forty-six in all, representing lodges from many parts of the world. The programme, as previously published, was observed. The procession formed at the Masonic Hall at 12 M., and, preceded by the Walla Walla Band, marched up Main and down Alder streets to the M. E. Church, where the oration was delivered by Mr. A. L. Brown, of this city, and the Installation ceremonies performed by Past-Master L. Day, of Harmony Lodge, Portland.

In the selection of their orator, the committee departed from the too general custom on such occasions of choosing a speaker from one of the ranks of the A. M. S., L. L. D.'s, D. D.'s and M. D.'s, and chose a "son of Vulcan" as their spokesman. Like the old graduates, called to deliver the annual commencement orations at institutions of learning, the orators chosen from the ranks of the professions more frequently fail to come up to the expectations of their audiences than to exceed them, and too frequently exert themselves to show their acquirements by treating their hearers with bits of dry logic or smatterings of science, which have little interest to the hearer or appropriateness to the occasion.

Such a criticism could not justly be passed upon Mr. Brown's oration. It was plain, practical, entirely to the point, and at once a model effort—evincing deep thought and enough of true learning to hold his audience entirely interested from the beginning to the end. We had intended to publish extracts from it in this issue, but failing in an attempt at "eiseioring" it, have laid it aside to give it entire in our next issue.

After the oration the officers for the ensuing Masonic year were installed, as follows: A. L. Brown, W. M.; L. S. Rogers, S. W.; Wm. V. Brown, J. W.; R. Guichard, Sec.; Wm. Phillips, Treas.; F. Stine, (by proxy), S. D.; J. Bator, J. D.; J. B. Gardner, Tyler.

In the evening the supper and ball were given at Frank's Hotel. From our Hell Gate Correspondent. HELL GATE, I. T., Dec. 1st, 1863. ED. STATESMAN.—I write you again, just as the mail is about leaving, so as to keep you posted as to the "goings on" in this part of the world.

Winter already appears to have set in, for ten inches of snow fell in this valley on the evening of the 23rd Nov., and it is now clear and the air is full of frost. How cold it is we do not know, as we have no thermometer; we judge by our feelings that it is down to "freeze-ob." The small streams are all frozen over, and the people are showing their appreciation of the first coming of the winter's snow, by sleighing, etc.

The opening ball of the season was given at Mr. Shaw's, on Thursday night. It was attended by the elite of the valley, consisting, on the part of the ladies, of Mrs. H. Miss W., Mrs. and Miss M., and—two ladies of pure American blood, formerly from Snake River. The gentleman portion of the company was made up of French principally, with a mixture of half-breeds and Americans, as usual in a frontier settlement.

As may be imagined, the dancing was not of a very recherche style; a continual round of quadrilles, interspersed with jigs and one or two stag dances, formed the evening's entertainment. At 1 A. M. the supper table was spread in an adjoining cabin, and we adjourned to partake of a collation of cold beef, served in large tin pans, bread stewed around loaves of plates, coffee not quite so well prepared as hotel coffee usually is, and pie of dried apples, with a crust somewhat like leather, which formed the principle portion of the food; but with the high prices reigning here, it could hardly be expected that a very extensive feed could be set out for the moderate sum of two dollars and a half, with a fiddler thrown into the bargain.

At about 2 1/2 A. M., a small "muss" was started in the dancing hall, caused by bad whiskey, which disturbed the harmony of the scene for a few minutes. When quiet was restored the dancing was resumed, and all went on as usual, until the female portion were tired out, when quadrilles ceased and stag dances were the order of the night until daylight, when all hands returned to their homes, tired, as usual.

It is now the time of year when but little news is adroit from abroad, and we are obliged to get up news for ourselves. The mines are freezing up, I suppose, and this month will bring down many miners here to winter. Flour is already up to 20c. per pound, beef is 15c. to 20c., and everything else is in proportion. Kootenay mines are very quiet. I have seen a party who have been up in that country this summer, and they say they are going back in the spring. They report prospects of forty coals to the pan. This was found in a dry gulch, where there was no chance to run any water; but they think they can find good diggings. A party of Frenchmen have already returned from there, bringing with them some five or six hundred dollars in dust. In the course of this month we shall know something more definite in regard to this region, as a party has gone up from here to see what can be seen, and report accordingly.

Habeas Corpus.

The following is the matter in regard to the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, promised in our last: WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1863. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 315.

The following Act of Congress and Proclamation of the President, based upon the same, are published for the information of all concerned; and the special instructions hereinafter contained for persons in the military service of the United States, will be strictly observed: An Act relating to Habeas Corpus, and regulating Proceedings in Certain Cases. Approved March 3, 1863.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: That, during the present rebellion, the President of the United States, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof; and whenever and wherever the said privilege shall be suspended, as if said no military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of habeas corpus, to return the body of any person or persons detained by him, by authority of the President; but, upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained, that such person is detained by him as a prisoner under authority of the President, further proceedings under the writ of habeas corpus shall be suspended by the judge or court having issued the same writ, so long as said suspension by the President shall remain in force and said rebellion continue.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, The Constitution of the United States has ordained that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless, when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it; and whereas, a rebellion was existing on the third day of March, 1863, (which rebellion is still existing), and whereas, by a statute, which was approved on that day, it was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, that, during the present insurrection, the President of the United States, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof; and whereas, in the judgment of the President, the public safety does require the privilege of the said writ shall now be suspended throughout the United States, in the cases when, by the authority of the President of the United States, military, naval and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers or seamen enrolled, drafted, or mustered or enlisted in or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law, or the Rules and Articles of War, or the rules or regulations prescribed for the military or naval services, by authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting a draft, or for any other offence against the military or naval service:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and make known to all whom it may concern, That the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is suspended throughout the United States, in the several cases before mentioned, and that this suspension will continue throughout the duration of the said rebellion, or until this proclamation shall, by a subsequent one, to be issued by the President of the United States, be modified or revoked. And I do hereby require all magistrates, attorneys and other civil officers within the United States, and all officers and others in the military and naval services of the United States, to take distinct notice of this suspension, and to give it full effect, and all citizens of the United States to conduct and govern themselves accordingly, and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress in such cases made and provided.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, this 15th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President. WM. I. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The attention of every officer in the military service of the United States is called to the above Proclamation of the President, issued on the 15th day of September, 1863, by which the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is suspended. If, therefore, a writ of habeas corpus should, in violation of the aforesaid Proclamation, be sued out and served upon any officer in the military service of the United States, commanding him to produce before any court or judge any person in his custody by authority of the President of the United States, belonging to any of the classes specified in the President's Proclamation, it shall be the duty of such officer to make known, by his certificate, under oath, to whomsoever may issue or serve such writ of habeas corpus, the person named in said writ "is detained by him as a prisoner under authority of the President of the United States."

Such return having been made, if any person serving or attempting to serve such writ, either by the command of any court or judge or otherwise, and with or without process of law, shall attempt to arrest the officer making such return and holding in custody such person, the said officer is hereby commanded to refuse submission and obedience to such arrest; and if there should be any attempt to take such person from the custody of such officer, or arrest such officer, he shall resist such attempt, calling to his aid any force that may be necessary to maintain the authority of the United States, and render such resistance effectual.

By order of the Secretary of War. (Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

Eastern News.

Dates to Dec. 14th. New York, Dec. 13th.—A special dispatch from Washington to the Post says: The National Union League is now in session here. It has taken strong ground in Missouri matters. A committee waited on the President on Saturday, Dec. 12th, and requested him to remove all obnoxious men from office in that State.

Cairo, Dec. 13th.—Late accounts from below represent Marauder as endeavoring to unite his forces with those of Price, who is said to be crossing Red River into Texas. Price's force was much reduced. A large Federal force was pursuing him. The rebels were much disheartened.

New York, Dec. 14th.—The Tribune says: A committee from the National Council of the Loyal League waited on the President, and strongly urged him, as a duty to the Administration and the country, to remove the Postmaster General and Attorney General Bates, and Generals Halleck and Schofield.

A special dispatch to the Times from Washington says: Both the rebel army and our own are busy constructing winter quarters. The indications of quiet are not to be mistaken. These are the liberal granting of furloughs by corps commanders, and the return to the camps of exiled sutlers. The three-year men are rapidly re-enlisting.

The Herald's special dispatch, dated Culpeper Court House, Dec. 12th, says: "Deserters from the rebel lines state that a large number of soldiers will take advantage of the amnesty offered in the President's proclamation, as soon as they can become acquainted with its conditions. They say the soldiers would have come over to the United States in bodies, long since, if they could have been satisfied they would not at once be impressed into the Union service. They had been assured by the officers that would be the fate of every deserter. There is no doubt that a large majority of the North Carolina and border State troops are heartily sick of the war, and desirous of returning to their homes."

In the House, Fernando Wood offered a resolution providing for the appointment of Commissioners to go to Richmond, with a view to arranging the termination of this bloody, destructive and inhuman war, and securing peace under the Constitution upon terms of justice and equality. The resolution was tabled.

News of December 18th. In the Confederate Congress, December 8th, Foote made a speech severely censuring Jeff. Davis. He said the President never visited the army without doing injury—never that it was not followed by disaster. He was instrumental in the Gettysburg affair.—He instructed Bragg at Murfreesboro. He opened Georgia to the enemy's troops, and exposed South Carolina to terrible destruction. He charged Jeff. with having almost ruined the country, and declared he would meet his champions to discuss the matter.

New York, Dec. 15th.—A special dispatch to the Tribune, dated Washington, 14th, says: Senator Bayard, of Delaware, never having taken the anti-rebellion oath required by the Act of last session, was informally reminded of the fact by the Vice-President to-day, and requested to say whether he was prepared to take it. He replied in the negative, adding that if required by a formal vote he should resign.

The President has yielded to the demand made by the Loyal League representatives. Gen. Schofield has been removed, and ordered to report at Washington. Letters have been received from prominent conservative members of the rebel Congress from North Carolina, asking unofficially upon what terms the Southern States would be permitted to return into the Union. The Herald's special dispatch says: Mr. Donnell will introduce a joint resolution declaring the French invasion of Mexico as an unfriendly act, and inquiring if it will not be the duty of the United States to declare War against France.

The Tribune has private advices from Havana which state that the secessionists there have given over the rebel cause as hopeless. One who had nearly half a million of Confederate funds in his hands, realized on it and fled to parts unknown. It is understood there that the break-up of the Confederacy is near at hand.

Boston, Dec. 14th.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Traveler writes that the expedition of Gen. Banks to Texas is a success. Union men are rallying under his standard in large numbers. All the Texans required was a force to back them up. Gen. Banks has mustered two regiments in that State since he landed. Washington, Dec. 15th.—Telegrams received here last evening from Knoxville, up to yesterday morning, state that Gen. Foster had assumed command of the troops lately under Burnside, and the latter had departed for Cincinnati.

A special dispatch to the World says: Telegrams from the front say the army has not gone into winter quarters in its present location, and probably it will not do so. The report of the rebel Secretary of the Treasury places the entire debt of the Confederacy at one billion dollars, \$800,000,000 of which are treasury notes; \$700,000,000 of these notes are in circulation. The Secretary says the amount needed to carry on the Confederacy until the 30th of June, 1864, is \$175,000,000, and, extending the estimate to include the entire year, the amount will reach \$1,450,000,000, which, says the hopeful Secretary, Congress is formally called on to provide immediately. If the Confederacy shall last until the end of 1864, the debt will be \$2,500,000,000.

The steamer Thomas A. Scott, from New Orleans, December 8th, confirms the capture of Fort Cavallo, Texas, by our troops, without the loss of a man. The Government is in constant communication with General Grant, who is pushing his arrangements for carrying out his plans with great energy. Nothing has transpired in this vicinity of late to change the aspect of affairs as they stood a week since. Senator Sausbury, of Delaware, also declines to take the anti-rebellion oath required by the Act of last Congress.

Foote introduced a bill granting public lands to the people for a Pacific Railroad and telegraph line, by the Northern route, and asked that the bill be referred to a special committee.

Wilson, of Iowa, introduced his bill to amend the Constitution, declaring slavery incompatible with free government, and therefore prohibited in the United States. "SLAVERY IS GONE!"—This saying now forms a conspicuous part of the cant of the radicals in the Border Slaveholding States, as the saying "The Union is gone" formed a like part of the cant of the rebels at the outset of the rebellion, the one cant saying being used at present to win men over to radicalism, just as the other was used formerly to win men over to secessionism. In short, the saying in hand is a radical bait to hook conservative gudgeons.

Letter from Fort Boise,

FORT BOISE, Dec. 3, 1863. ED. STATESMAN.—Two men arrived here from Yreka, via head of Owyhee, Nov. 30th, and report that they left their party (14 men with wagons) on that stream, who were trying to cross over the mountains Southward, being under the impression that they were on the Malheur and wanted to go over to the Owyhee.

Yesterday Major Rinearson dispatched Lieut. Hulbert, of the Cavalry, with twenty men to render them what assistance they could. The weather here is very fine, clear and cold of nights, and very pleasant during the day time. Miners are doing very well on Boise River for a long way—commencing some twelve miles above here. They are working on the bars. No news of any importance. Yours, as ever, J. H. JINKS.

RADICALS' TROUBLES.—The Union League Committee which waited upon Mr. Lincoln a short time ago and demanded the removal of Bates, Halleck, and Schofield, it appears have been in a plain, official. The last dispatches inform us that Schofield has been removed in accordance with the "loyal" demand. Lincoln has "weakened" then, it seems, notwithstanding his assurances to the conservatives that Schofield would not be removed. He has yielded so much to the radical demand that he cannot now make a "clean breast" of it and remove Bates and Blair from the Cabinet and all officers within his control suspected in the least of conservatism and appoint none but simple pure abolitionists to fill their places. Late events go to show that radicalism reigns at Washington. It demands the control of the Government and it has it. We have heretofore pointed to Schofield's retention in office to show that Mr. Lincoln was not wholly in the power of the radicals, but we have nothing to point to now. His last message and proclamation show that he is with the abolitionists, soul and body. With a radical in Schofield's stead Missouri and Kansas will again be subjected to the horrors of Quantrel raids, and depredations of that other equally notorious band of "jayhawkers" under the leadership of Jim Lane.

ALL EQUAL HERE.—It is related of the Duke of Wellington, that once when he remained to take the sacrament at his parish church a very poor old man had gone up the opposite aisle, and reaching the communion table, knelt down close by the side of the duke; some one—a pious owner, probably, came and touched the old man on the shoulder, whispering to him to move further away, or to rise and wait until the duke had received the bread and wine.—But the eagle eye caught the meaning of that touch and that whisper. He clasped the old man's hand and held him, to prevent his rising, and in a reverential undertone, but most distinctly, said, "Do not move—we are all equal here."

"Pompey, are you willing to be damned, if it should be the Lord's will?" inquired a pious friend. "Oh, yes, massa, and more too; I am willin' you be damned too, massa!" replied Pompey.

There is a difference between talking and acting. The men who promise the most and talk the loudest, are the men who finish at the moment of need, and turn the cold shoulder.

Always suspect a man who effects great softness of manner, an unruled evenness of temper, and an emancipation studied, slow and deliberate. These things are all unnatural and bespeak a degree of mental disquietude into which he that has no purpose of craft or design to answer, cannot submit to drill himself.

Resolutions. Whereas, there is no regular mode of free and accepted election in this place, and as his present Divine Providence in his wisdom, to remove from us by death our beloved Brother, David M. Howe, therefore be it

Resolved by the Masons that are here, that while we cheerfully submit to the law of the great architect of the universe, which declares that all men are created equal, and that we are all equal in the eyes of God, we will not consent to the tombstone of our number, we are made to lament and weep.

Resolved, That those resolutions be published in the Washington Statesman, at Walla Walla, W. T., and a copy thereof be presented to the family of the deceased.

Dated at La Grande, Baker Co., Oregon, Nov. 23d, 1863. M. BAKER, Chairman of Committee.

Report. Of standing of Grammar School, Pupils in Walla Walla Primary and Grammar School, for the week ending Dec. 24, 1863.

Charles Ferguson..... 97.50
John Moore..... 95.00
Suggens, Hector..... 92.50
Linton, George..... 90.00
Julian Allen..... 85.00
Daniel Seaman..... 83.00

The above list shows only the excellence of the pupils in recitation, without reference to their general deportment. First class ability and application may gain a standing of 10, which is the highest attainable figure. Inferior talent or idleness may produce the standing of 1.

MARRIED. BROOKS—CRILL.—On the 29th December, 1863, by and at the residence of Rev. J. L. Reeser, Mr. J. W. Brooks and Miss Mary Jane Crill.

OBITUARY.—At the residence of Mrs. A. B. Boshard, on the 24th inst., by Rev. Geo. Ellis, Mr. John Glenn and Miss Drusilla Wilkinson, all of Walla Walla county.

