

THE WASHINGTON STATESMAN

SAURDAY MORNING, AUG. 22, 1863

Executive Encroachments.

Gov. Wallace, by his removal and appointment of county officers in the organized counties of Idaho, has commenced his career in that Territory in a manner not calculated to win the approbation of those who really believe in the right of the people to govern themselves...

Section 7 of the Organic Act—the only one that confers upon the Governor any appointing power—provides as follows:

Sec. 7. And he is further enacted, That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Idaho...

Now, if this section gives the governor any right to remove and appoint county officers in the first or any other instance, we fail to see it.

Section 4 provides for the election, or appointment, as the Governor and legislative assembly may provide, for township, district and county officers...

Section 6 provides that the legislative power and authority of the Territory shall be vested in the Governor and legislative assembly...

Section 7 qualifies that veto power, and provides that two-thirds of both branches of the legislative assembly may pass an act over his veto...

Section 8 provides that the Governor may take in regard to township, district and county officers...

Section 9 provides that the Governor shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council appoint all officers...

Section 10 provides that the Governor shall appoint all officers in the first instance...

Section 11 provides that the Governor may remove officers...

Section 12 provides that the Governor may fill vacancies...

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Section 27 provides that the Governor may remove officers...

Letter from the Plains.

CAMAS PRairie, I. T. August 4th, '63. ED. STATESMAN.—Thinking that a communication from this source, and coming from Col. Maury's expedition against the Snake Indians, might prove of interest to your readers I have concluded to indite the following as to how we are getting along, the strength of our command and prospects, etc.

The expedition is composed of five companies, three of cavalry and two of infantry, totaling 150 men, and a pack train of 100 mules and horses.

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Letter from Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 15th, 1863. READERS OF THE STATESMAN:—How many of you have ever been at this place? and how many of you ever sat down and mused upon the scene which has been captured here? Let us go inside of the ruins of old Fort Vancouver, and within its desolated walls, shut out from the world, think of the past—the time when the Columbia, or as Irving has it, "the Oregon" rolled on in its majestic course to the ocean, and heard no sound save its own dashings.

Upon the plain face of this grand river sixty years ago, Lewis and Clark, its first explorers, glided in their canoes. Now, these waters are stirred daily by the swift steamer as it passes to and fro to supply the wants of the thousands of people who are flocking into and searching thoroughly the mountain fastnesses, then for the first time seen by the eye of the white man.

Within these walls now crumbling to decay are once the quarters of all the trade of the mountains; here the Indian came to trade the products of the chase, for the fruits of civilization. Here once or twice a year a ship after performing the long and tedious voyage from England, doubling Cape Horn and taking two weeks to cross the Atlantic, would anchor in the bay, and bring with it the latest news from the world.

Some of the silliest nonsense was uttered during the late canvass in Washington Territory, about the effect which the election of Mr. Cole would have in "aiding the rebellion," and that sort of thing. If the rebels had read the papers supporting Raynor, and had believed them, they must have received the impression that immediately upon Mr. Cole's election, he would declare "Washington Territory an independent nation," and that he would raise an army to raise, equip, and march every man of them to the relief of Jeff. Davis' Confederacy. If they had read those papers, they must have received much "aid and comfort" from the assurances therein of coming relief. They would not have failed to be convinced that one half or more of Washington Territory was in full sympathy with them and ripe for revolt.

When it is considered what must be the encouragement given to the rebellion by all this misleading language, and how really little anybody in Washington Territory believed in the success of the rebels, it is not surprising that the election of Mr. Cole, the practice of calling all who differ with such papers as "to the manner of conducting the war," "traitors," "copperheads" and "sympathizers," appears in no favorable light for those who do it.

If it was all done for effect, it was a trick of the party in power, as "aiders of the rebellion," it would seem that the election that it was all a trick and that they had no doubt of Mr. Cole's loyalty and have no doubt but he will give his vote and voice for the speediest crushing out of the rebellion.

Suppose the rebels had read and believed all that was said by the radicals, of Seymour, it might, without much stretching of the imagination, be further supposed that they invaded Pennsylvania with the full belief that they were coming up to meet, and be joined by, over half the people of that State, as warm friends with arms to aid them.

The fact is, the rebels found no prompter outside of the army of the Potomac than Governor Seymour; but that was not what they had reason to expect, from the representations of the radical newspapers.

Can it ever be determined how much all that sort of demagogic gabble about men being divided into "aiders of the rebellion" and "sympathizers" has done to injure the cause of the Union?

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Letter from Colville.

COLVILLE VALLEY, Aug. 11, '63. MESSRS. EDs:—I am not yet sufficiently posted here to be able to send you any news, but the most important item I hear of is the discovery of rich diggings on the upper Columbia; the locality is not generally known, but it is believed by those best acquainted with this country, to be somewhere between the head waters of the Kootenai and Columbia rivers, and about 200 or 300 miles from Colville.

The discovery was made by a party of emigrants from Red River, who are now engaged in mining, and are said to be making a "big thing." It is evident the Hudson Bay people know all about it, as they have dispatched several parties in light canoes to the scene of the discovered locality.

There has been the old foggy policy of the agents of this company, to retard the development of the country, and as their word is law to the Indians and half-breeds, they have been only too successful; but

great hopes of help and aid for the rebellion. It is great satisfaction, however, to remember that such rebel bread turns to bitter ashes in the eating.—Oreg. Statesman.

The new mines of the Upper Columbia are located between the headwaters of the Columbia and Kootenai rivers, about 250 miles from Fort Colville. Report says the mines were discovered by a party of Red River emigrants, en route for Colville. We had a description of that country in 1856 from Mr. Sinclair, who at that time had charge of the H. B. Post at old Fort Walla Walla, now Wallula. Mr. S. acted as guide for an emigrant train through that country in 1854, and on his arrival at Colville expressed the opinion that it was rich in gold. He had previously been in California, and described the country in the Kootenai region as very similar in appearance to the richest gold regions in California. He intended to have gone back in the spring of '56 to prospect the country, but met death at the hands of the Indians, at the Cascades, in the fall of '56. The Hudson Bay men at Colville, acting upon their faith in Mr. Sinclair's statement, and the present reports, are said to be going in numbers to the region of the new discoveries. Those best informed in relation to the country, predict a large travel to the Kootenai mines this fall and next season as has gone during the past two years to "Salmon" and "Boise."

Boise Correspondence. BANNOCK CITY, August 12th, 1863. Since my last of the 8th, we have had quite a movement about the new diggings on the Middle Fork of Boise, about 100 miles from here. Hundreds of miners have left on the report that the mines yield from 10 to 50c to the pan.

The merchants here are reaping a rich harvest on their goods "over the left." Shovel retail at \$2.50; pick at handles \$2.50; hand saws at \$2.00; sugar 30 to 40; E. B. syrup, 35 gallon kegs, 15 to \$16; per keg; coffee 50c. Liquors are in large supply and selling at 3.50 to \$5 per gallon; long legged rubber boots are retailing at \$10 per pair.

Private letters from Mexico to July 7th are received; also advices from Guadalajara to the 21st. The roads between Acapulco and the city of Mexico were closed. The Mexican Government (Juarez) had issued a decree stating that no communication would be allowed with the city of Mexico, and notifying all persons engaged in trade or traffic that all goods found on the road destined for the city of Mexico would be seized and confiscated, and the owners, if caught, would be punished with death as traitors.

General Negrete, Governor and Commander of Mexican forces in the State of Puebla, with 5,000 troops, attacked on the 5th of July, the French at Acapulco, a city situated on the road to Orizaba. The French forces were defeated, and Negrete took possession of the city. The French retreated, leaving Negrete master of the road. Negrete was joined by 2,000 Mexican soldiers who had been captured at Puebla and held as prisoners and with whom he fell in on the road to Orizaba. For some time the French forces in the city of Mexico had been engaged in organizing an expedition to the interior country to take possession of some large cities, but on account of the activity of guerrillas the French had been compelled to abandon the project, and to send out their forces to different points on the roads leading to the city of Mexico.

They have now detachments at Pinalca, Puebla, Pachuca and Huamantla. Guerrillas have captured a number of trains bound to the French army. The French forces at the present time in the city of Mexico consist of 11,000 French and 3,000 Mexicans (under Marquez). The remainder of the army, as before stated, is defending the roads leading to the city.

The triumvirate established by the French was in session debating the question of establishing a monarchy with Maximilian of Austria as Emperor. It was decided that an Empire would be proclaimed, as the triumvirate were only in existence as creatures of Salgny, and would do the bidding of the French commander. Pictures of Maximilian and his wife had been placed on the public streets by the French and lauded as the future Emperor and Empress of Mexico.

General Ortega has arrived at Zacatecas, and was very busy recruiting forces to commence active operations against the French. The Mexican Government at San Luis Potosi was also very active in bringing forces together for the purpose of carrying on a guerrilla warfare.

It was supposed that the government would be removed to Guadalajara, in the State of Jalisco, that place being more centrally located and likewise having more resources than San Luis Potosi, while it is also nearer the Pacific coast.

There was considerable feeling in San Luis against the action of the Government of the United States in seizing sixteen thousand stand of arms which had been purchased by the Mexican Government and were shipped for a Mexican port. The Government of the United States, after the sailing of a vessel, had sent out a ship of war which captured and took back and held possession of the arms. They say, with some truth, that the United States allowed the French to purchase mules, wagons and other necessities, while the French shipped to Vera Cruz; but now they act very differently. Can it be, they say, that the United States fear the French and acquiesce in the occupation of a sister republic whose feeling and sympathies are with the Government of the United States.

Senator Romero, the Mexican Minister at Washington, had orders sent him, it was supposed, to ask in favor of the present government of the United States.

President Juarez issued from San Luis Potosi, July 15th, a decree prohibiting the exportation of specie from Mexico. Gen. Forey had issued a similar decree a few days before.

CHURCH IMPROVEMENT.—A liberal contribution was made by the citizens of this city this week for papering and otherwise refitting the M. E. Church. A new minister is expected in a short time to take charge of the pulpit.

REMOVED.—Charles Hutchins Indian Agent for the Flathead Agency has been removed and a Townsend appointed in his stead.

THE Dalles and Boise Wagon Road Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$22,000. Work upon the Road is to commence immediately.

IMPROVED.—The new road from here to Grand Ronde valley has been materially improved since the first teams crossed, by the removal of the stumps from the track.

A FIRE occurred at the Dalles on Saturday night last, destroying property to the amount of \$1500. R. H. Condon was the principal loser.

NOTICE TO FARMERS. I WILL GIVE 6 cents per pound for Threshed and Barley, delivered at my mill—in exchange for Lumber. WALLA WALLA, W. T., Aug. 13, 1863. S. BALDWIN.

FOR SALE. THE undersigned offers for sale the Store and Lot, formerly occupied by Baldwin & Whitman, one of the best locations for business in the City. Terms Cash. Apply immediately to S. BALDWIN. Aug. 8, 1863.—4

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LIST OF AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive and receipt for moneys on account of the WASHINGTON STATESMAN: COLVILLE—Park Winans. PORTLAND—H. G. Northrup. DALLES—J. S. Reynolds. SAN FRANCISCO, J. P. Fisher.

Persons not convenient to an Agent can transmit moneys through the mails or express companies at our risk, by enclosing the amount in the presence of a postmaster or express agent.

L. O. O. F. Regular meetings of Enterprise Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F. are held every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All members in good standing are invited to attend.

A. F. & A. M. Walla Walla Lodge A. F. & A. M. hold their 72nd regular meetings at their Hall on the Second and Fourth Saturdays of each month. All members in good standing are invited to attend.

DEEDS. STONE—AT One Five, on the 8th instant, Willie, second son of E. B. and Laura Stone, aged 4 years, 8 months and 17 days. R. H. KULLY, P. M.

ROBERT NEWELL, Union Candidate for Delegate to Congress for IDAHO TERRITORY.

Walla Walla Post Office. Schedule of arrivals and departures of the Mails. ARRIVALS. From the Dalles—every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 5 P. M. From Lewiston—every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 5 P. M. From Auburn—every Tuesday, 5 P. M.

DEPARTS. For the Dalles—every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 8 A. M. For Lewiston—every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 8 A. M. For Auburn—every Thursday, 8 A. M. R. H. KULLY, P. M.

L. JAY B. TURNBY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

PRACTICE IN THE VARIOUS COURTS OF THE Territory. Gives careful attention to his profession and renders promptly. Office in 4th ward of Walla, Fargo & Co's new office. AUGUST 22, 1863. 208F

CASS ROBERT, WARD BRADY, Sasarac Saloon! THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS WINE SALOON in the City of Walla Walla, where the Citizen and Traveling public will find "Cass" or "Wash" the best of the best, with the best of the best, for the refreshment of the inner man.

THEY receive their stock direct from the manufacturers and importers, and warrant its purity. Saloon next door to Frank's Hotel, Main street, Walla Walla, W. T. AUG. 22, 1863.—4

\$100 REWARD! For the following Animals: 1st. One strawberry mare horse, landed on the 1st of August with a figure 9; 7 years old, and shod all round when he left.

2d. A dark bay horse, landed with a figure 8 on the 1st of August; has one or two white feet, is about 12 years old.

3d. A light bay horse, with a star in his forehead, and a white blaze on his face, landed on the 1st of August.

4th. A very small black pony, with a star in his forehead, landed on the 1st of August.

5th. One black mare mule, branded U. S. on the left hip, and a white blaze on his face, landed on the 1st of August.

6th. A bay mare mule, branded U. S. on the left shoulder.

7th. One common-sized sorrel or dun horse mule, branded U. S. on the left shoulder; had on his left hip a white blaze on his face, and a white star in his forehead.

8th. A bay mare mule, branded U. S. on the left shoulder, and a white blaze on his face, landed on the 1st of August.

9th. A bay mare mule, branded U. S. on the left shoulder, and a white blaze on his face, landed on the 1st of August.

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Proposals for Oats or Barley

OFFICE OF A. A. Q. M. WALLA WALLA, I. T., July 30, 1863. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the undersigned office on the 1st of August, 1863, for the supply of 1000 bushels of oats or barley, to be delivered at the A. A. Q. M. Warehouse, at Fort Lapwai, I. T.; to commence delivering on or before the 15th of September, 1863. No bids will be accepted unless they are accompanied by a check for the amount of the bid, which will be required to name two good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the contract, and to be used in the event of the contractor and his sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids, which will be held at the A. A. Q. M. Warehouse, at Fort Lapwai, I. T., on the 1st of August, 1863. The A. A. Q. M. reserves the right to reject any or all bids which may be deemed unreasonable. SETH R. VAMBERG, 1st Lt., 1st Cav. Regt., U. S. A. Q. M. Aug. 8, 1863.—4

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned office on the 30th day of August, 1863, for the supply and delivery of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE, to be delivered at the Post on or before the first day of September, 1863.

The weight of the Beef Cattle will be ascertained in the following manner, viz: The cattle will be weighed on the scales, and from the live weight of the carcasses, the weight of the hide and head will be deducted by deducting 4 per centum when the gross weight exceeds 1200 pounds, and 50 per centum when it is less than that and under 500 pounds. Payment will be made on delivery of Cattle, in U. S. Legal Tender.

Bidders are required to name two good and sufficient sureties for the faithful

