

The Vancouver Register.

VOL. 1. VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1866. NO. 32.

THE VANCOUVER REGISTER.
VANCOUVER, W. T.
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY,
By S. W. BROWN & H. K. HINES,
Editors and Publishers.

TERMS:
For annum, in advance..... \$3 00
If not paid in six months..... 3 50
If not paid until the end of the year..... 4 00

Terms of Advertising:
Transient advertisements, one square (ten lines or less)
First insertion..... \$2 00
For each subsequent insertion..... 1 00
Quarterly advertisements inserted at liberal rates by special contract.
Legal advertisements at the established rates.

A. G. TRIPP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
Batemans Street,
VANCOUVER, W. T.
Particular attention paid to raising and
moving buildings.

H. G. STRUVE,
Attorney-at-Law
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, 54 Judicial District, W. T. Will practice in all the courts of Washington Territory. Special and prompt attention given to the collection of debts, and to business in the U. S. Land Office. OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,
VANCOUVER, W. T.

JAY D. POTTER,
Attorney & Counselor at Law,
CONVEYANCER,
Law & Land Agency,
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, (next door to the Postoffice.)
Vanouver, Aug. 30, 1865.—11-11.

JOHN F. CAPLES,
Attorney & Counselor-at-Law,
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,
VANCOUVER, W. T.

JOSEPH M. FLETCHER,
(REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.)
Notary Public and Conveyancer
DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, AND LEGAL PAPERS of all kinds, carefully prepared.
Vanouver, Sept. 1, 1865.—11-11.

JULIUS SUISTE,
Attorney & Counselor at Law.
(JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.)
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,
VANCOUVER, W. T.
Deeds, Mortgages, and Legal Papers of all kinds carefully prepared.
Vanouver, Sept. 1, 1865.—11-11.

KINGSLEY & REES,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Saddles, Harness,
AND DEALERS IN
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
Saddle Trees, Block and Bent Stirrups, etc.
SHOP—No. 88 Front St., bet. Wellington & Alder,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

D. W. WILLIAMS,
DEALER IN
GRAIN AND FEED OF ALL KINDS
—ALSO—
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.
Prepared with
Ample Fire-Proof Storage,
And will do a GENERAL
COMMISSION BUSINESS.
No Charge for Storage on Goods sold on Commission.
Proceeds of Sales promptly remitted.
No. 110 Front Street, 1st door north of Postoffice,
Portland, Oregon.
Sept. 6, 1865.—11-11.

Homestead Notice.
TO PETER OTTE: You are hereby notified that on Wednesday, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1866, I shall make application at the Land Office at Vancouver, W. T., to be permitted to file my pre-emption Declaration on the southeast quarter of section No. 11, township No. 5 north, range No. 3 east, which land was entered by you under the homestead act on the 17th of October, 1864.
On the same day, at the hour of 12 o'clock P. M., before the Register of the said Land Office, I shall proceed to take affidavits to prove that said land has reverted to the United States, by reason of the abandonment thereof by you for more than six months.
ASA B. CILLY,
Dated, March 15, 1866.—27 16

The Steamer COWLITZ,
JOHN T. KERNS, MASTER.
WILL MAKE REGULAR TRIPS BETWEEN PORTLAND and Bitter Landing, on the Columbia, every Saturday, and between Portland and Vancouver every Monday and Wednesday, returning on Tuesdays and Thursdays, loading for passengers or freight wherever desired. Other days open for job work, dispatch, pleasure parties, &c., at rates that will guarantee satisfaction.
J. C. PALMER,
12-17

Notice.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name and firm of Barker, Palmer & Co., as this day being dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the firm of Barker, Palmer & Co. will be collected by Palmer & Spink, and all liabilities of the firm will be paid by Palmer & Spink.
(per Spink.)
P. A. SPINK,
SUMNER BARKER,
Feb. 7, 1866.—2917

MRS. C. MONELL'S LADIES' EMPORIUM OF FASHION,
188 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
FASHIONABLE
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
Keeps on hand a complete assortment of
TRIMMINGS,
AND EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO THE TRADE.
MRS. MONELL RECEIVED FIVE PREMIUMS FOR SUPERIOR MILLINERY, at the late State Fair of Oregon.
October 14, 1865.—5-11

J. T. MARONY,
Military & Citizen TAILOR.
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC, that he is prepared to guarantee satisfaction in all branches of Tailoring.
I keep constantly on hand
American and French Cloths, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, Gents' clothing Cleaned & Repaired.
Main Street, Vancouver.
Sept. 11, 1865.—11-11.

A New Tailor Shop,
VANCOUVER, W. T.,
(Next door to the "Abern House.")
PETER FOX
INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is prepared to give satisfaction in all branches of Tailoring.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO CLEANING & REPAIRING.
"Neat, Cheap, and Quick."
No Machine Sewing.

NOTICE.
Gents' Clothing CLEANED AND REPAIRED
The Next Sixty Days
FOR HALF PRICE!
Neat, Cheap and Double Quick.
J. T. MARONY
Vanouver, April 14, 1866.—31

DALTON'S GALLERY AND MUSEUM!
(Buchtel & Cardwell's Old Stand.)
No. 89, First Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Having purchased F. DALTON'S interest in the above Establishment, it will hereafter be known as
Cardwell's Gallery and Museum.
MR. DEXMON—several years Brady's Operator at New York City—will continue to take FIRST CLASS CARD PICTURES, and conduct the business as heretofore.
112-11 J. R. CARDWELL.

JOHNSTON'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!
No. 107 Front Street, (opp. Postoffice.)
PORTLAND, OREGON.
PICTURES MADE IN EVERY STYLE OF THE ART
From the smallest Miniature to Life Size.
Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed, or no Charge.
"Secure the shadow ere the substance fade, Let nature copy that which nature made."
Surpassed by none, and Equalled by but few, This is our Motto and work will prove it true.
J. W. JOHNSTON,
Pioneer Artist of California.

JOS. BUCHTEL'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!
Cor. Front & Morrison Sts.,
Entrance on Morrison Street.
Portland, Sept. 10, 1865.—11-11.

WM. F. POLDEMAN'S GALLERY,
CORNER OF FIRST AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
Portland, Oregon.
PICTURES OF ALL KINDS TAKEN IN THE BEST STYLE.
LIFE SIZE PICTURES
1-5 Taken by the use of the Solar Camera.

GEO. WEEDEN
HAVING ESTABLISHED HIMSELF IN THE
HARNESS, SADDLERY,
Carriage Trimming, &
Repairing Business,
SOLICITS THE PUBLIC FAVOR, and pledges himself to execute all orders promptly and in a workmanlike manner. H. A. R. K. and the other etchers of the trade always on hand.
SHOP—Up State, over Marsh's Blacksmith Shop.—11 MAIN STREET, VANCOUVER, W. T.

VALUABLE CITY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.
ANY PERSON DESIRING TO PURCHASE A PLACE consisting of half an acre of ground with a good House, Cellar, Barn, Wood House, Garden, Fruit Trees, Shrubs, &c., would do well to call on S. W. BROWN, Vancouver, March 2, 1866.

CALL THE ROLL.
BY SARAS T. BOLTON.
Who is ready for the onset— Who, with helmet, sword and shield, Will go forth to conquer Error, On life's battle-field? Who will strike at Superstition, In his goblin-haunted cell, And unloose the myriad victims Fettered by his spell? Call the roll.

Who will strive, on God relying, With unswerving faith and hope, To pull down the gory scaffold, And the gallows rope? Who will break the yoke of bondage, And under the prison door, Saying to the trembling slaver, Go and sin no more? Call the roll.

Who, forgetting self, will listen To sweet charity's appeal— Who will labor for the lowly With unflinching zeal? Casting bread upon the waters, Not for human praise, Trusting heaven again to find it, After many days? Call the roll.

Who that finds a child of sorrow, Held to penury and woe, Will not tarry to inquire What has made him so, Ere he freely shares a pittance From his meagre, hard-earned store, Or bestows a cup of water, If he can no more? Call the roll.

Who, when slander's tongue is loosed With an absent neighbor's name, Will not tarry to inquire What has made him so, And defend his fame? Who will view poor human nature Only on the brightest side, Leaving God to judge the evil Charity would hide? Call the roll.

EDITORIAL:
I will thank you to insert the following from the Oregon Weekly Herald of the 20th ult., and the comments thereon:
ITEMS FROM WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—A friend writing us under recent date from Olympia, furnishes the following items:
It is the general impression that Judge Cushman, Receiver of the Land Office at Olympia, since his partnership with the Pacific Tribune, is using the funds belonging to the Government to keep the newspaper concern going, (a la Garfield, when he was Receiver,) and that either the Government or Cushman's securities will have to foot the bill.
Judge Cushman was directed by the Treasury Department, by telegraph, on the 8th of December last, to pay to Secretary Evans \$15,000 for Legislative expenses, but Cushman said nothing about it. During the session, however, it leaked out that Cushman had the money to pay, and Cushman came out in an article in the Tribune furiously denouncing anybody who said he could pay. After the adjournment of the Legislature, Cushman told General Miller he was ordered to pay over to Evans \$15,000. The first intimation Evans had of the matter was through Miller, and it is generally believed that Cushman had used the money when he received the order from the Secretary of the Treasury, or that he kept it back to annoy Evans and make him unpopular with the members, or that he and his friend Hale wanted to speculate on the members as they did off the Indian Department when Hale was Superintendent, who bought a lot of fine trees from Cushman at ten times their value.
I propose to examine in brief the above string of falsehoods.
1st—I have no partnership or interest in the Tribune, nor am I its editor.
2d—I never loaned money, either directly or indirectly, to assist in carrying it on.
3d—I never received a telegram ordering me to pay money to any one. But Secretary Evans (as he informed me) did receive a telegram from Washington, stating that a draft would be sent to his credit for \$15,000.
4th—On Saturday evening, the 3d of February last, I received a Treasury draft, with our notice, to the credit of Secretary Evans, dated December 8th, for the sum of \$15,000; and on the following Monday—the 5th—early in the morning, I paid some twenty checks of the Secretary, in rapid succession, before I had time to give him oral or written notice that I had the draft. The facts, however, show that he was sufficiently notified. It was no part of my duty to do it at all; that was the business of the United States Treasurer, and he did it.
5th—In the fall of 1862 and spring of '63, I sold Superintendent Hale some two or three hundred fruit trees, and several Indian Agents a lot more, two and three years old from the graft, at fifteen cents each, in greenbacks at their face; or about half their actual value. It was a forced sale, as I had another and better use for the ground. Some sneaking enemies of Capt. Hale made numerous inquiries at the time, concerning the purchase of these trees and wisely concluded that it wouldn't pay to make a fuss about purchasing at half price. So much for selling trees "at ten times their value."
Now, Mr. Editor, the whole of the above extract from the Oregon Herald is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. It is false in gross and false in detail. The author knew

that he was writing a succession of calumnies, and thereby has proved himself a poltroon and liar.
But what shall be said of the publishers of such vile slanders against citizens of an adjoining Territory—strangers to them—in the first number of their new paper, which they call a "specimen number," to be distributed gratuitously? The only charitable answer is that they were deceived. In case if they are honorable men they will give up the name of the author.
JOS. CUSHMAN.

The Cause of Offense.
The following is supposed to be the portion of the article for which the Examiner was suppressed, being construed by the Grant as mischievous in intent, if not calculated to excite a conflict which it is not in the interest of law and order to bring about:
A few years since these two races (black and white) were living together in peace, quiet, and prosperity. Content with his condition, supplied with all the necessaries of life, bearing cheerful good will to the white man, the negro was as happy as any of the human race. He is now starving, begging, stealing, and unfortunately asking the right to vote, in order to relieve him from the necessity of doing this business of starving, begging, and stealing any longer. If he can vote he thinks he can get his rights. He can vote himself the things he needs out of other people's property.
If he cannot get it by voting, then, according to Douglass, he must get it by that armed collision of races, which he regards as inevitable. Thaddeus Stevens and his Congress are already, by a two-thirds vote, ready to give him this suffrage. Give him that, and as the President wisely foresees, you must then give him office, power, property, or you must defend yourself with arms, and bring on a collision ending in the extermination of one race or the other. The result already demonstrates, what wise observers of our affairs always declared, that these two races cannot live together prosperously in the same community, except in relation of master and slave. That is now dissolved—hopelessly dissolved—dissolved never to be renewed on this soil, we apprehend. At least its renewal would only come at the end of a bloody war.
To suppose that this agitation of questions about negro suffrage and negro power generally will ever cease until the collision is forced upon us, is to miscalculate the pertinacity of the Yankee nature that foment it. As long as the negro is among us strife will be cherished. To get rid of it we must get rid of the negro. There is but one alternative. We must reduce the negro to slavery, or we must, if he lives among us, be in danger of constant collision on some topic of agitation until this issue of extermination comes. The march of events is so rapid that we cannot undertake to say how near at hand that issue may be.
Then what is the course for us to pursue? The reduction of the negro to slavery is a physical and political impossibility. His continuance among us is a source of strife, annoyance, and danger. Whether the opinions which Johnson expresses be true or not, they prevail to a large extent. The very apprehensions which those opinions excite render our State unattractive as a residence, so long as large numbers of these negroes remain here. To get rid of this incubus, then, is of the first consequence to our country. We must take care of ourselves. To render our State unattractive to the negro, you must put him in a condition where he cannot find employment so remunerative as it may be elsewhere. Fill your country with white labor.

Some idea of the magnitude of the rebellion may be gathered by a comparison of the relative strength of its armies with those of former wars carried on upon this continent. The largest army ever assembled at any one time during the revolution, was on Long Island. That numbered 17,000 men of all arms. The next largest was that with which Washington captured Cornwallis at Yorktown, when he had 16,000. Our largest army assembled in 1812 was commanded by Jackson at New Orleans, and counted but 6,000. Coming down to the Mexican war, Taylor won his victories with a force never exceeding 5,000, and Gen. Scott's largest force was not beyond 8,600. The largest army prior to the rebellion was, therefore, that of Putnam at Long Island—17,000 men; and that was 61,000 less than that with which McClellan achieved nothing, and perhaps 200,000 less than that with which Grant achieved victory and peace.
Time.—Time wears slippers of list, and his tread is noiseless. The days come softly dawning one after another, creeping in at the windows, their fresh morning air so grateful to the lips as they pant for it, their music so sweet to the ears that listen to it, until before we know it, a whole life of days has possession of the citadel, and Time has taken us for his own.
"I REMEMBER," said Sydney Smith, "entering a room with glass all around it at the French embassy, and saw myself reflected on every side. I took it for a meeting of the clergy, and was delighted of course."

(From dispatches to the Daily Oregonian by EASTERN NEWS.)

Chicago, April 12.—The Wisconsin Legislature by a strict party vote, except two Republican members in each branch, adopted resolutions declaring that Senator Doolittle has betrayed the people of Wisconsin and ought to resign. A resolution approving the President's policy was voted down, without a single Republican vote being given in its favor. The Legislature adjourns to-day.
Washington, April 12.—Judge Underwood, holding a term of the United States District Court at Alexandria, yesterday, decided upon application for a writ of habeas corpus, that the President's peace proclamation does not restore the privileges of that writ.
Washington, April 12.—The President has signed the bill granting the right of way to the Cascade Railroad through the military reservation in Washington Territory.
Chicago, April 12.—Mulligan and Horsey, the Indian conspirators, have been released from the Ohio penitentiary by the President, in consequence of the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, that their trial by military commission was illegal. They had a re-union at the Neil House, Columbus, with much jubilation before they returned to Indiana. Bowles, released a few days previously, is now stamping Indiana for the Democratic ticket.
Capt. R. B. Winder, imprisoned at Richmond for several months, was discharged to-day by order from Washington.

Chicago, April 13.—The Tennessee House of Representatives had an exciting session yesterday, ending with the newly elected radical members being admitted in sufficient numbers to form a quorum. After this the franchise bill passed by a constitutional vote. This bill relates only to white suffrage, but excludes rebels and rebel sympathizers under the most stringent penalties. The radical triumph was secured in spite of the President, who is a conservative and who, to prevent proceedings which would have driven him from the chair, yielded the point and allowed a report from the committee on elections to be received in favor of all claimants except the recent holders. These were not admitted on the ground that their election was in contempt of the House. Some of the defeated radicals will be admitted on the revision of the poll list, excluding fraudulent votes.
Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, made a speech, recently, in which he opposed some of the ordinances passed by the convention as not being republican, or meeting the demands made upon that body. They had passed but one ordinance which accorded fully with the President's policy, and that was the one declaring the war debt null and void. He appealed from the convention to the people. The convention had passed an ordinance exempting all persons who, under authority of civil or military power, had inflicted injury on persons during the war from being held accountable. Such action would not and should not shield them. He called upon the loyal people of the State to work together. He believed provision should be made to admit the negro to vote if he was educated. The convention had refused this, and also refused to give the blacks any quota of the school fund or to make provision for their education. They had been taxed to assist in sending their children to school. He intended to denounce to the people those who had worked against the interests of the State.
The Southern papers have vigorous articles on the Federal situation, called out particularly by the civil rights' bill. They counsel the people of the South to wait till Congress adjourns and put all their trust in the President.

Judge Peabody waited on the President today and asked a pardon for T. C. A. Dexter, late Treasurer at Mobile, (now under sentence of a court martial,) or at least for some assurance that the habeas corpus might be invoked under the Peace Proclamation. The President informed the Judge that the proclamation was simply a declaration of policy, and was not intended to declare the termination of martial law in the Southern States.
Gen. Howard has written a long letter to Elliott, of the House Select Committee on the Freedmen's affairs, urging legislation with respect to the Freedmen's Bureau, to define its powers. He points out that the period for its continuance should be definitely fixed. It should be declared by law whether Maryland and Kentucky are or are not included within the jurisdiction of the Bureau. Lands should be set apart on favorable terms. Such an act if signed by the President would give great satisfaction.
Senator Cowan has commenced wielding the ax which he boasts he has the power to use against the Pennsylvania Radicals. The most prominent feature of the scheme is to turn Radicals out of office and supply their places with soldiers.
Speaker Colfax, in responding to a serenade at Washington, on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst., said that he was prouder than ever of the great Union party since the Civil Rights bill passed. He believed that the law would never be repealed, and would in future years be the proudest recollection of those supporting it. We are sometimes

asked—we know with what solicitude the people regarded it—why the work was delayed. I answer, it has not been by the President. During eight months before the assembly of Congress he was engaged in collecting testimony, comparing opinions and maturing action to lay a sure foundation for Union, peace and prosperity. Congress by its test oath and by declaring that the electoral votes of any State that had been in the rebellion should not be counted, had already indicated the policy to be adopted and fully in view of their future reconstruction, had plainly indicated to the rebels, our right to declare the qualifications of both individuals and States. My regret is that Congress was not called together early last summer in order that Congress and the President might have acted together as they doubtless would have done in harmony; but the President deemed it inexpedient to convene Congress and went on alone. I believe he entered upon and proceeded with the work patriotically, and that he thought as an experiment it would be well to test it before Congress met. I am confirmed in this belief by the messages which he sent to the Governors of Florida and Mississippi telling them that restoration would depend on Congress. As an experiment, however, I don't think it resulted in developing their loyalty. When Congress assembled it appointed a committee to examine the condition of the South. Congress alone could legislate what the President had done, but it had no official information from him concerning what he had done during the recess. This information after repeated calls was received only one short month ago. You will ask what is my policy of reconstruction: I answer it is the policy laid down by Andrew Johnson, with much emphasis and earnestness in his speeches between June, 1862, and May, 1864: that the loyal men shall govern the proffered Republic.
A joint resolution has passed the House, and is now pending in the Senate, appointing the following managers of the National Asylum for disabled soldiers: Governor R. J. Oglesby, of Illinois; B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts; and Governor Frederick Smith, of New Hampshire—to serve six years; Lewis B. Garriekle, of Ohio; Jay Cooke, of Pennsylvania; and P. J. Osterhaus, of Missouri—to serve four years; John H. Martindale, of New York; Horatio G. Stebbins, of California; and George H. Walker, of Wisconsin—to serve two years.

Chicago, April 14.—The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned yesterday, having previously elected Lewis W. Hall, of Blair county, Speaker, to preside at the next session. Both passed a resolution requesting Senator Cowan to resign.

Congressional Proceedings.
The House passed the bill for reimbursing Massachusetts for her militia expenses, amounting to \$671,668.
In the Senate, Stewart of Nevada, presented a joint resolution proposing to amend the Constitution by prohibiting distinction on account of color, prohibiting the payment of the rebel debt, and providing that when any one of the eleven seceded States shall comply with these conditions, it shall be admitted to representation; referred to the committee of fifteen.

Eulogies of the late Senator Foote were pronounced by V. T. Johnson, of Maryland, Fessenden, of Maine, Sumner, of Massachusetts, Brown, of Missouri, Pomeroy, of Kansas, Cragin, of New Hampshire, Chambers, of Vermont, and McDougal, of California, after which the Senate adjourned.
Chicago, April 14.—In the vote on the Bankrupt bill in the House on Tuesday, Mr. McKuer voted with the ayes, and Messrs. Bidwell, Ashley, Handerson, and Higby with the noes. An analysis of the vote shows that the bill was supported by New England men and representatives of the commercial interests of New York and Pennsylvania, including Democrats, and was opposed by the Western Democrats, Thad. Stevens, Morrill & Co.
In the Senate, Mr. Williams called up the bill to prevent the absence of Territorial officers, which was a source of very great evil. Judges, Governors, and Secretaries absent themselves for six months, to visit Washington and the Eastern States.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE DEMOCRACY.—The Louisville Democrat, and the party organ in Kentucky, indulges in a little plain talk on the opposition pretense of supporting the President. We quote:
Those who endorse the President for his reconstruction policy ought to let us know exactly what they endorse. The seceded States had their regular State governments. President Johnson set them aside. Shall we endorse that? He appointed Governors of States and determined their duties. Through them he called State Conventions, which abolished slavery and adopted the Constitutional amendment according to order. He determined who should vote and who should not, and what each officer should do when elected. Shall we endorse that? In his proclamation of amnesty he made a long list of exceptions for special pardon. Shall we endorse that? He sets up without law Freedmen's Bureaus in this State that defy daily the laws of this State, assuming by arbitrary discretion to fine and imprison the citizens of this State. Shall we endorse that? The Radicals laugh at the illogical nonsense of those who pretend par excellence to support the President, and then denounce the Radicals when the President's practices are as radical as their theories.
We are sometimes

