

# The Vancouver Register.

VOL. 1.

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1866.

NO. 36.

**THE VANCOUVER REGISTER.**  
VANCOUVER, W. T.

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

**TERMS:**  
For annum, in advance \$1 00  
For six months, do 60  
For three months, do 30  
For each subsequent insertion, 2 00  
Not paid until the end of the year.

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

**A. G. TRIPP,**  
CARPENTER & JOINER,  
Bateman Street,  
VANCOUVER, W. T.

Particular attention paid to raising and moving buildings.

**H. G. STRUVE,**  
Attorney-at-Law  
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, 24 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.

**JAY D. POTTER,**  
Attorney & Counselor at Law,  
CONVEYANCER,  
Law & Land Agency.

OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, (next door to the Postoffice)  
Vancouver, Aug. 29, 1865.—11-17.

**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.  
Vancouver, Sept. 1, 1865.—11-17.

**JULIUS SUISSE,**  
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.  
Vancouver, Sept. 15, 1865.—12-17.

**Storage, Forwarding & Commission.**

**D. W. WILLIAMS,**  
DEALER IN

**GRAIN AND FLOUR OF ALL KINDS**

ALSO  
**GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.**

Prepared with  
**Ample Fire-Proof Storage,**

And will do a GENERAL  
**COMMISSION BUSINESS.**

No Charges for Storage on Goods sold on Commission.  
Proceeds of Sales promptly remitted.  
No. 116 Front Street, (1st door south of Postoffice)  
Portland, Oregon.  
Sept. 6, 1865.—11-17.

**BUNNELL BROS.,**  
Portland, Ogden, & Lewiston, I. T.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

**STOVES, TIN PLATE,**

**SHEET IRON,**

**Wire, Pumps,**

**Lead Pipe, &c.,**

And Manufacturers of

**TIN, COPPER,**

**Sheet Iron Ware, &c., &c.**

**Jobbing Work Done to Order.**

D. D. BUNNELL, C. C. BUNNELL,  
Front St., cor. Yamhill. Lewislon, I. T.

**The Steamer**  
**COWLITZ,**

JOHN T. KERNS, MASTER.

WILL MAKE REGULAR TRIPS BETWEEN PORTLAND and Sitka Landing, on the Columbia, every Saturday, and between Portland and navigable points on Lewis river every Monday and Wednesday, returning on Thursdays, and Thursdays, leaving for passengers or freight wherever desired. Offer day-passes for job work, dispatch tips, pleasure parties, &c. at rates that will guarantee satisfaction.

**Furniture Store!**

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY  
to inform the public that he has the  
LARGEST STOCK OF FURNITURE ever  
offered in Vancouver, which he will sell  
cheap for cash. SHOP—opposite D. Wall's Drug Store.

**All kinds of Furniture Made.**  
REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER; NEATLY & PROMPTLY  
**UPHOLSTERER**  
**AND UNDERTAKER!**

Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine the Stock and Prices for themselves.  
**JOSEPH WESTALL.**

**Mrs. S. S. KLINE,**  
PRACTICAL

**MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,**

North Main Street, Vancouver,

HAS ON HAND AND WILL CONSTANTLY BE IN receipt of the

**LATEST STYLES OF**

**Hats, Bonnets,**

**MILLINERY GOODS, ETC.**

**BONNETS, CLOAKS, DRESSES**

**Ladies' and Children's Clothing,**

MADE TO ORDER, OR REPAIRED.

Particular attention paid to Bleaching Bonnets, Hats, &c.

**STAMPING AND PINKING NEATLY EXECUTED.**  
Vancouver, Sept. 7, 1865.—11-17

**MRS. C. MONELL'S**

**LADIES'**

**EMPORIUM OF FASHION,**

108 Front Street,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

**FASHIONABLE**

**MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,**

Keeps constantly 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.—11-17.

**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.—11-17.

**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.  
Vancouver, April 14, 1866.—21

**JOS. BUCHEL'S**

**PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!**

Cor. Front & Morrison Sts.,  
Entrance on Morrison Street.  
Portland, Sept. 10, 1865.—11-17.

**WM. F. POLDEMAN'S**

**GALLERY,**

CORNER OF FIFTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS,  
Portland, Oregon.

PICTURES OF ALL KINDS TAKEN IN THE BEST STYLE.  
**LIFE SIZE PICTURES**

15 Taken by the use of the Polar Camera. 25

**Hope For The Afflicted.**

ON the 1st and 3d Saturdays of each month, from 10 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m., Dr. Goldard may be consulted in his office at the Alta house, Vancouver, W. T. When desired, he will also visit persons at their homes. His practice is strictly Hygienic and Physiological. Persons suffering from debility, chronic disease, female complaints, neural weakness, piles, rheumatism, throat, indigestion, consumption, venereal diseases, &c., may find relief after trying medicines in vain. If persons are not satisfied after consultation, that the Doctor's advice is good, they will be dismissed without prescription or charge.  
Feb. 17th, 1867. 1:25-25.

**SUPERINTENDENT'S NOTICE.**

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday and Saturday, the 18th and 19th days of May, the Superintendent of Common Schools for Clarke County, W. T., will be at Vancouver, the county seat, as provided by law, for the examination of teachers and the transaction of other business as provided by law.  
M. R. HATHAWAY,  
Superintendent.  
Vancouver, May 5, 1866.—33-2

**NOTICE.**

I HEREBY WARN all persons not to trust my wife Nancy Kinder, as I will not pay any debts contracted by her after this date.  
GALLATIN KINDER.  
Lewis River, Clarke Co., Nov. 24, 1864.

**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.

**LAST WORDS.**  
BY JANE A. W. PRIME.

She said, "Why should we start and shrink?  
Why fall your tears in showers?  
Heaven's hand has never thus we think  
Unto this world of ours.  
So very near that I can hear  
Its rivers softly flowing,  
And feel its blent atmosphere  
Upon my forehead blowing.

"When April danced upon the lea  
With violets on her bosom,  
I said, "I shall not live to see  
The May-time violets blossom."  
But God's own kind and loving way  
'Tis time alone disclaims;  
I thought ere May to pass away,  
But here I clasp June roses.

"So gently ebb my life away,  
I marvel you can sorrow,  
The eyes that open on earth to day,  
Shall open in Heaven to-morrow:  
For at the going of the night  
I heard a spirit warbling,  
"Look, yonder breaks the rose light  
Of your last earthly morning."

"Your love has given my life its charm,  
Throughout all my being flowing,  
But stronger, tender is the arm,  
To whose kind care I'm going.  
To bear me over Jordan's tide,  
God sends his strong Evangel;  
He ceased: Our home had lost its pride,  
But Heaven had gained an angel.

How a Provisional Governor Talks.

Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, in his recent message to the State Convention takes ground far in advance of most of the late Provisional Governors of the South. Had they all adopted his policy, we believe that the seceded States would be much nearer restored than at present. He says:

In my judgment, gentlemen, it is the part of wisdom to provide in the organic law of the State that the freedmen in our midst shall enjoy civil rights on an equality with the white population of the State. By civil rights I mean the right to sue in the Courts of the country and to testify under the same rules that apply to the admissibility of the testimony of white persons; to acquire and hold property, real and personal, and be placed upon an equality with white men in respect to the punishment of crimes.

More than this, I believe it would be unwise to exclude the freedmen in our midst from the exercise of political privileges, by making the enjoyment of these privileges depend upon accident of birth or color. I do not believe that the great mass of freedmen in our midst are qualified by their intelligence to exercise the right of suffrage, and I do not desire to see this privilege conferred upon them. But I think that progress is the great law of mind, under every free government, and I do not believe that any policy can be enduring or permanent in this country which is based upon accidental circumstances and the "traditions of prejudice," instead of being founded upon the eternal principles of truth and justice.

I should not be willing to deprive any man who is qualified under existing laws to vote, of the exercise of that privilege in the future. But I believe it would be wise to regulate the qualifications of those who are to become voters hereafter, by rules of universal application. I think it would be no difficult task to fix such qualifications for the exercise of the right of suffrage as should be satisfactory to the nation, and in no degree detrimental to the interests of the people of the State.

**THE TEMPER OF CONGRESS.**—Theodore Tilton's testimony as to the temper of Congress, and some of the eminent men from Washington, is valuable, and we give the pith of it in the following extract:

The governing majorities in both Houses entertain a profound conviction that, however readily they might otherwise be disposed to grant a Presidential idiosyncrasy by gracefully yielding to Johnson on a question involving no compromise of principle, they have no right, either in the present case or any other like it, to subordinate the Legislative functions of the Government to Executive usurpation. This condition, as any careful observer here cannot fail to perceive, is as firm and immovable as the corner stone of the Capitol. "I will be burnt at the stake," said a Western Senator, "rather than be a party to such an usurpation of the American system."

"To surrender this point," said a leading member of the lower House, "would leave as living under a monarchy, and the President might as well be crowned a king." "I hold," said a Cabinet Minister, "that the President, as a counterpart to his present position, might just as well claim for himself the functions of the Supreme Court." Not less than forty members of the two Houses have spoken in my hearing similar utterances, which, if not as strong in language as these, were just as strong in meaning. Nor were these remarks made in anger or impatience, but with the calmness of settled conviction, and with the courage of assured victory. And this invincible determination of both Houses derives additional strength from the unusual intellectual and moral quality of the present Congress. One of the Democrats of the lower House said to me frankly: "I have never witnessed so much ability and integrity in any party of any Congress as on the present Republican side." I happened to say to Chief Justice Chase, "No Congress ever more signally received the approval of the people." To which he instantly replied, "And none ever more signally deserved it."

When a child is hurt, never hush it. It is inexcusable barbarity; it is repressing its instinct, and for this reason if physical punishment is inflicted on a child it is perfect brutality. A thousand times better is it to soothe by kindly words and acts, divert the mind by telling stories, by explaining pictures, or by providing it with new toys. We have many a time in our professional experience as to sick children, found more benefit to be derived from a beautiful or interesting toy than from a dose of physic. The greatest humanity a mother can exhibit in respect to her sick child is to divert it, divert it, in all pleasing ways possible, as we ourselves, who are larger children, feel sometimes really sick, when a cheerful face and much loved friend has come in, and before we know it we have forgotten what was the matter with us.—Hall's Journal of Health.

Good Night.—How commonplace is the expression, and yet what volumes it may speak for all coming time! We never listen to its passage that this thought does not force itself upon us, be the tone in which it is uttered ever so gay. The lapse of a few fatal hours or minutes may surround and hedge it with horrors, that of all the millions which a lifetime has recorded, these two little words alone shall seem to be remembered. Good night!—The little child has lapsed as it passed as it passed to a brighter morn than ours; the lover with his gay dream of nuptial morn; the wife and mother, and all the fragile threads of house cares still in her fingers; the father with appealing eyes of childhood all unanswered. Good night!—That seal upon days passed and days to come—what hand so rash as to read aside the veil that holds its to be true.

SLEEP WITH YOUR HEAD TO THE NORTH.—A member of the Academy of Science at Paris, has made a report which is producing much interest in the public mind. He states that persons who sleep with their heads to the North are seldom affected with nervous diseases. If you repose with the head to the East, West or South, the blood circulates less freely, and persons are subject to what is vulgarly called nightmare, which never affects those who sleep with their heads to the North. Loss of hair and premature grayness, is often caused by some peculiar nervous derangement. M. Darenne gives an instance of a man now eighty years old, who has always slept as here recommended. The hair still retains the freshness and color of youth, and there is no perceptible baldness, and what is still more singular, the person has never suffered from headache. Those subject to frightful dreams are instantly cured by sleeping with their heads to the North. If they have dreams they are as charming as those described by the poet.

"I hear thy voice in dreams,  
Upon me softly call,  
Like echo of the mountain streams  
In sportive waterfall;  
I see thy form as when  
Thou wert a living thing,  
And blossomed in the eye of men  
Like any flower of spring."

All know that the earth exerts a peculiar force on magnetic needles. The power is not well defined which turns a fine sewing needle to the North, when the same is so carefully dropped as to float in a glass of water. The power that points the compass ever Northward pervades all animate and inanimate things. A human being, when in repose, to be in harmony with this important power, should always recline with the head North. Those afflicted with disease of the heart remember and ever practice that which is here recommended.

**THE EARTH'S CRUST INCREASANTLY CHANGING.**—"To the casual observer the hills and valleys that surround him appear unchanging and unchangeable. The plains and battle-fields mentioned in ancient history, the sites of cities and harbors, the courses of rivers, and contour of mountains, are much the same as when described one thousand, two thousand, or even four thousand years ago. But to him who looks a little more narrowly, the case is altogether different. The stream in the valley has cut for itself a deeper channel, and has repeatedly shifted its course—eating away the banks on one side, laying down spits of new ground on the other. The cliffs in the hills are more weather-worn and rounded, and a larger amount of rock debris has accumulated at their bases. The lakes of the old historic plain are partly converted into marshes, and the marshes into meadow-land; the site of the old city on the sea cliff has been partly wasted away by encroaching waves; and the ancient harbor once at the river mouth, is now a goodly mile inland, and separated from the sea by a flat alluvial delta. Imperceptibly as the rains and frosts may wear away the mountain cliff, slowly as the river may deepen its channel, gradually as the delta may advance upon the estuary, and little by little as the volcano may pile up its scoriae and lava, yet after the lapse of ages the mountain will be worn down, the river channel will be eroded into a valley, the estuary converted into an alluvial plain, and the volcano rear its cold and silent dome into the higher atmosphere. All that is necessary is time, and this is an element to which we can see no limit in the future, any more than we can discover a beginning to it in the past."

Gen. Sherman says Brigham Young will be held responsible for future outrages committed by Mormons upon Gentiles.

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**NEW ORLEANS, May 7.**—The election of parish officers to-day passed off quietly. The rebel General Harry Hays was elected Sheriff, the disqualification being removed by the President's pardon. Gen. Beauregard has gone North to raise money to pay off the pressing liabilities of the Jackson railroad, of which he is President.

**Norfolk, Va., May 7.**—The United States Circuit Court convened to-day. Judge Underwood presided, Chief Justice Chase having declined to preside until assured that martial law is fully abrogated in Virginia. Chase deems it unseemly for a Judge of the Supreme Court to attempt to hold a term in a lately rebel State under the circumstances. There have been and are rumors, based on declarations by Judge Underwood, that the grand jury will bring an indictment against Jeff. Davis.

**New York, May 7.**—The Herald's Washington correspondent says: Chief Justice Chase has had a lengthy interview with the President, it is supposed with reference to the trial of Davis.

It is stated that negotiations have been concluded with the Mexican Minister at Washington for the cession, to leading American capitalists, of nearly the entire peninsula of lower California, Juarez receiving upward of a million of dollars, and retaining an interest in the proceeds of the enterprise. The following names appear in the negotiations: B. F. Butler, J. Anderson, W. G. Fargo, Jacob P. Leese, G. Wilkes, W. K. Travers, Barlow, Francis Morris, and Edward Sanford.

**Congressional Proceedings.**  
**Washington, May 5.**—The Ways and Means Committee have considerably reduced the tax bill since reporting it, and have therefore had the bill reprinted. Among the changes, the tax on gross receipts of express and telegraph companies is reduced from 5 to 3 per cent.

The Colorado bill was submitted to the President yesterday.

Considerable excitement is caused by the suspension of the Merchant's National Bank. The Government had continued receiving deposits up to the last moment. The circulation was one hundred thousand and was secured. The deposits of individuals amounted to two hundred thousand dollars, and the deposits of Government and disbursing officers to nearly half a million, with liabilities to the Treasury Department of five thousand. The officers of the Bank attribute its failure to the large amount loaned by Byrne, a stock broker of Baltimore who has suspended. The stock of the bank is purchased at five cents on the dollar, with no purchasers.

The Senate committee on public lands reported on the 3d inst. in favor of granting lands to aid in the construction of a military road in Oregon. The House passed a bill establishing biennial sessions of the Legislature of Washington Territory and doubling the pay of members thereof.

A stormy debate was had on the army appropriation bill on the 2d. Senator Conness advocated an amendment requiring the Quartermaster's Department to purchase blankets in San Francisco to supply the Pacific Department, and spoke highly of the superior quality and cheapness of the blankets made there. He finally withdrew his amendment on the suggestion of Senator Sherman, who said the desired end could be reached by receiving the proposals, to be advertised in California, and leaving competition the same as now.

The bill revising the grade of General passed the House with only eleven dissenting votes.

An amendment offered by Stevens, of Pennsylvania, providing that the vacant office of Lieutenant General shall not be filled during Scott's life, was promptly rejected. The debate was highly eulogistic.

The House reported the reconstruction report, fine speeches being made. Raymond of New York expressed his gratification that the committee had submitted their entire scheme. With one exception the propositions were such as he approved. The first reasserted the principle of the Civil Rights Bill, which he favored thoroughly and heartily. The second proposition had also been before the House for its action, but in a form which he could not then support—a form recognizing by implication the right of each State to disfranchise a portion of its citizens, on account of race or color. In its present form he would support it. The 3d section, however, if it is adopted by Congress, would defeat the whole. For no Southern State would then ratify it, and their people would be fools if they did. While not willing to make these propositions conditions precedent to Southern representation, he (Raymond) was willing to vote that all except the 3d section, should be passed by Congress and submitted to the States for ratification. He expressed a belief that all States to be affected, should be now represented, but did not hold it essential to the validity of Congressional action, that they should be thus represented.

Wilson, of Iowa, called Raymond to account about some inconsistency between his position on the pending measure and his position on the civil rights bill.

Raymond, acknowledging the interest taken in his record by the gentleman from Iowa, explained it to be no inconsistency at all.

Stevens, of Pennsylvania, gave notice that at three o'clock to-morrow he would call the previous question, and ask a vote on the joint resolution. A strong effort will be made to throw out the third section, and prominent Republicans to-night believe the effort will prevail.

**New York, May 5.**—The Commercial Advertiser's special dispatch says: The President stated that he should veto the bill for the admission of Colorado.

**Washington, May 5.**—The Senate yesterday confirmed Hon. Lewis D. Campbell as Minister to the Republic of Mexico; also the following brevet Major Generals in the regular army: Irvin McDowell, John Hope, Oliver O. Howard, Joseph Hooker, Winfield Scott Hancock, H. Canfield, Alfred H. Terry, Edwin O. C. Bond, Edward C. Canby, S. S. Fry, E. D. Townsend, Jos. Holt, Richard Delaisfield Hardee, W. S. Ketchem, Sam'l P. Heintzelman, and W. P. Ronny.

Both houses passed a resolution extending the time for the completion of the first hundred miles of the eastern division of the Union Pacific Railroad for two years. The time for the Northern Pacific Railroad on all its sections.

The committee of conference having agreed on an amendatory habeas corpus act, it passed both houses, and only awaits the signature of the President. It protects every officer who, while acting under orders, made what is known as arbitrary arrests during the war, and also removes all such suits from State to Federal Courts.

The House yesterday passed the bill creating the office of Surveyor General for the Territory of Idaho.

**Washington, May 7.**—In the House, Julian, of Indiana, offered a resolution which was adopted instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the territories from denying the right of negro suffrage, and providing that none be admitted into the Union as States unless negro suffrage be granted.

Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, reported a bill, which passed, changing the place of holding the United States Court in Virginia from Norfolk to Richmond.

The revenue bill provides for a special commissioner of revenue, at a salary of \$4,000; to examine the workings of the law and to report from time to time what changes may be necessary.



AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER:

L. P. FISHER, San Francisco.
ARTHUR H. HARRIS, Boston.
J. H. MUNSON, Olympia.
S. R. PORTER, Seattle.
H. G. BELL, N. P., Seattle.
H. B. SEXTON, Walla Walla.
HEZKIAH CAPLES, St. Helens.

San Francisco Legal Tender notes.....\$10

CLARKE COUNTY



For Representatives,
JUSTIN CHENOWETH,
D. W. GARDNER,
H. G. STRUVE.

For Sheriff,
S. W. BEALL.

For Auditor,
JOHN F. CAPLES.

For Judge of Probate,
LEVI DOUTHIT.

For County Commissioner,
JOHN J. CLARK.

Treasurer,
DAVID WALL.

Assessor,
WM. M. SIMMONS.

THE TICKET.

The Union County Convention of Clarke County met in this place on Saturday last, as will be seen by the published proceedings of the same in this paper, and after a very harmonious session, adjourned—

FOR REPRESENTATIVES—JUSTIN CHENOWETH, D. W. GARDNER, AND H. G. STRUVE.

These gentlemen are all well known. Mr. Chenoweth is an old resident and is possessed of that integrity of character, soundness of judgment, and practical knowledge of the wants of his constituents which render his election a foregone conclusion. Mr. Struve is well known as a young man of ability, and as a member of the last Legislature made for himself a record which, in the judgment of many, renders his presence there the next session almost indispensable. Mr. Gardner is an old citizen and fully identified with the interests of the people, from his experience well acquainted with their wants and worthy of their confidence.

FOR SHERIFF—S. W. BEALL.

Mr. Beall has been a resident of the county something over four years, and is a permanent citizen. He is loyal from top to bottom, and is devoted heart, hand, and hands to the interests of the Union party. He is possessed of much general information, well qualified for the duties of the office, and will put through, we are satisfied, those who render themselves amenable to the law, as the law directs.

FOR AUDITOR—JOHN F. CAPLES, ESQ.

Mr. Caples has not been among us very long, but long enough to make a host of friends. His political record is without spot or blemish. He was a delegate from Indiana to the Chicago Convention in 1860 and voted for Mr. Lincoln's nomination and election. From the first hour of his arrival among us the Union men have known just where to find him, and have always found him in every hour of need ready harnessed for the service. He is a good speaker, a good clerk, a clever fellow, identified by permanency of residence here with his family, and every other way, with the interests of town and country, and will be elected sure.

FOR PROBATE JUDGE—LEVI DOUTHIT.

Judge Douthit has occupied the position for which he is now a candidate nearly two years, and so satisfactorily to the people that his nomination was made without a dissenting vote. This is an endorsement of which he may well be proud, and is a higher compliment than any words of ours.

FOR COMMISSIONER—JOHN J. CLARK.

Mr. Clark lives back in the country twelve miles, where they have never had a commissioner but just where they ought to have one and where they will in a short space of time. Mr. Clark crossed the plains many years ago with his family, and is an old Oregonian, but settled some three years ago on our frontier where he now resides. As a man and a citizen he stands above reproach. He is clear headed, permanently settled in and devoted to the interests of Clarke county, and second to none in his right to the confidence of our citizens.

FOR TREASURER—DAVID WALL.

Of Dr. Wall it is sufficient to say that his loyalty is unquestioned, he is eminently trustworthy and popular, and has in our opinion the confidence and esteem of the people in as high a degree as any man in the county.

FOR ASSESSOR—WM. M. SIMMONS.

Mr. Simmons is one of our oldest and best citizens. His experience and good sense make him a good judge of the value of property, and being both capable and honest he cannot fail to make a good assessor.

We have seldom if ever been called to pass judgment upon a list of candidates of whom it gave us more pleasure to speak in terms of praise. They are good men and true, and will every one be elected if the Union men of Clarke do their duty.

We have received the 4th number of Beadle's Monthly, published in New York. It fully sustains the reputation of former numbers. This excellent magazine is rapidly growing in public favor.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT—VANCOUVER MINES. Our attention has been called to an article under the above head in the daily Herald of Thursday last, which is very far from being a truthful statement, and is calculated to materially mislead the public mind as to the location of, and best route of going to, our mines. The leading object of the article seems to be to establish a sort of community of interest between Parkers' Landing and Portland, and to show that these points are nearer to, and more conveniently accessible to our mines than they really are, and that Vancouver is considerably further from and much less accessible to them than in fact it is. Now, honesty is the best policy, and the truth has a natural ring which is not easily mistaken, and a reasonable appearance that is not apt to mislead. If the writer had stated that the Willamette river and the neighborhood around and Portland are more accessible to Portland than to Vancouver, sensible people would have believed him; but when he undertakes to form an alliance between Portland and Parkers' Landing, it is obvious to the observing that there is "a nigger in the fence," and when he undertakes to show that our mines, the only practicable route to which, (take them as a whole,) from Portland, is through Vancouver, are nearer to and more accessible to Portland than to Vancouver, sensible people will not believe him. It lacks the ring of truth, and has the appearance of a shallow trick and a ludicrous absurdity.

We venture the assertion that no mines have been discovered within two and a half miles of Parkers' Landing. The mines which have been more prospected than any others and have thus far attracted more attention are situated on Sections 10 and 11 2 N. 3 E., and are just twelve and a half miles from Vancouver by an air line, and just as much further from Portland by any route which any one but a blind man would take as the distance is from this place to Portland.

We do not assert that there is no other way of getting to the mines except through Vancouver. It is a free country, and people, in order to avoid Vancouver, can go from Portland across to Sandy, and thence across the Columbia to Parkers' Landing, and thence over at least one hill that is impassable for anything more than an empty wagon, to any nothing of the Washougal and other obstacles, or they can land at the Cascades, if they prefer, and take the river road down to the mines, or they can land at Stiles' Landing, at Parkers or Fishers, provided they can get the boat to stop. But we do assert from our personal knowledge, and stake our judgment and veracity upon the assertion that as a general thing through and by the way of Vancouver is the best route from Portland or any where else to our mines. From this place persons can go by the Mill Plain road to the more eastern and southern extremity of the mines as now known by the Salmon creek road to the more northern and western extremity, and by the Fourth Plain road to the central, and to those which, up to this time, have we think attracted the most attention: the Columbia, Clarke County, and Vancouver ledges, and also those discovered by Mr. S. D. Mazon, and others, lying north of these. We have traveled to these last named mines over the Fourth Plain road and can state that it is a good road the most of the way, and so level that only a little labor is needed to make it a good road to within one mile of the aforesaid ledges, and so nearly straight that the distance does not exceed 14 miles.

THE MINES ALL RIGHT.—The streams and waters generally being still too high for practical operations not much has yet been done in the way of prospecting for placer diggings, but we are informed by Mr. Daniel Brock and others just in from the mining district, that prospectors are not only satisfied that things are as favorable as they have heretofore been represented but their confidence is on the increase, both with respect to the richness, and extent of the mines. Mr. Brock and his company have taken and recorded claims and propose to return immediately, as we are informed, to commence practical operations.

Mr. S. W. Beall and others were informed that he will visit the mines on Monday next, for the purpose of making an incline or shaft on one of the principal ledges. The test of whose surface rock has been so favorable, with a view to trying its quality at a greater depth.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS.—We notice that Mr. Nicholas Schofield is removing the building which has been occupied by him as a dry goods store on the corner of Main and Sixth streets, with a view to the building of a much larger and better house. In the mean time the store will be kept in the adjoining building heretofore occupied a part of the time as a drinking saloon. We are glad to know that it is, for a time at least, and hope it may for a long time, be used for a better purpose. Mr. S. has a good corner. We congratulate him and all interested in our general prosperity, on the improved appearance which such a building will give to that part of town, and wish him that success with which enterprise in a legitimate way is apt to be rewarded.

UNION MEETINGS.

J. F. Caples, S. W. Beall, and others will address the people on the political issues of the day at the following times and places: Friday, May 25, at Shuler's School House, Patterson Precinct, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Saturday, May 26, at the house of A. J. Timmons, Pollock Precinct, at 10 o'clock a. m.; and at Fred. Lewis' School House, Lancaster Precinct, at 2 o'clock p. m.

TO THE FARMERS.—Plant largely and cultivate well, if you would reap a golden harvest next fall. We are quite certain of a large accession to our population this year. It will of necessity be non-producing this season, and will insure you an abundant home market at highly remunerative prices.

ITEMS.

We learn that the contract for keeping the insane of the Territory has not been let. The lowest bid received was made by Mr. Sargent, of Thurston county, for \$8 per week in coin.

At a term of the District Court recently held at Olympia, the docket was cleared with out a single jury trial. The grand jury returned but one bill of indictment—George Lightfoot for larceny—to which the defendant plead guilty, and was sentenced to sixty days imprisonment.

We regret to learn that there is a difficulty between the Union men of Thurston county. The Union Convention met in Olympia last Saturday and nominated a county ticket. A large number believing the convention acted unfairly have signed a call for a mass meeting to nominate another ticket. We learn there is a probability of an amicable adjustment, which we hope will be made.

Hon. S. GARFIELD has entered upon the discharge of his duties as Surveyor General of the Territory. Mr. T. M. Reed is chief clerk.

S. C. SAYRE, who for six months past has been engaged as principal of the Portland Academy, and who was to have begun another term on the 7th inst., failed to appear on the day for commencing school, and on search being made for him he was nowhere to be found. It was soon ascertained that in leaving he had neglected to discharge several little pecuniary obligations amounting to \$300, besides taking with him a fine gold watch borrowed from a lady. The Mountaineer says he left the Dalles last fall, after collecting a quarter's tuition in advance from his pupils, without teaching the school for which he was thus paid. It is strange that parents will employ such characters to instruct their children. Examples is more impressive upon the mind of the young than precept. No one should ever be employed as a teacher of youth unless he is well known or can bring good recommendations. The habit of hiring any straggler who happens along has proved of incalculable mischief to youth.

THOS. SMITH, the murderer of his brother and brother's wife, paid the penalty of his crime from the scaffold on Thursday last week at Albany. He made no confession as to his motives, but acknowledged his guilt. The execution was attended by about 3,000 persons. The witnessing of such scenes must have an injurious effect, and shows a depraved moral sensibility in society.

The Grand Lodge, I. O. of O. F., of Oregon, commenced its annual session at the Dalles on Wednesday of this week.

A GRAND LODGE of Good Templars for Oregon and Washington Territory was organized at Salem on the 9th inst., by Rev. A. C. McDougall of California Grand Lodge, with B. R. Freedom as G. W. C. T., and D. C. Pearson as G. W. S. There are now 31 subordinate Lodges in its jurisdiction.

A GERMAN named John Winter was tried at Canyon City on the 31st inst., by the Indians. The citizens of the Dalles are devising means to aid those of Canyon City in protecting the route between the two places and in punishing the savages for their former depredations.

The San Francisco dispatches of the Oregonian state that a spiritualist Doctress DeWolf or Hard had been sentenced to pay a fine of \$21 for appearing in public in that city in male apparel. The case was appealed to the Circuit Court on the ground that a woman has a right to wear breeches whenever she pleases.

The telegraph brought news last week that 420 soldiers had been massacred at Fort Goodwin, Arizona, by Indians. This week it says there is not a word of truth in the story.

SENSIBLE.—The Walla Walla Statesman says "an effort is being made to induce the ocean steamers to deliver freight, destined for the Upper Columbia, at Vancouver. If an arrangement of that kind can be effected, our merchants will be saved the 'lighterage' tax which in former years was so oppressive. The time has come when it is necessary to practice economy in all branches of trade, and however well disposed our merchants may feel toward Portland, still they cannot afford to be taxed for no other purpose than that of aiding in building up a town that happens to be off the direct line of trade and travel."

THE CASCADES NOT MUCH AFTER ALL.—The bottom of what was commenced for a small sized steam boat, as we are informed, by the Columbia River Transportation Company, last year, was safely brought over the Cascades a few days since by Capt. Daniel Baughman, by the use of sail and rudder only. It may be considered somewhat remarkable that a part of the river generally deemed entirely un navigable could be safely and conveniently passed over as it was on this occasion with such a craft and such a force. The bottom referred to belongs to Mr. L. J. Bailey and is now lying at the Government wharf at this place. We do not know what is to be done with it, but trust it will be completed and put to running in some trade where such a boat is needed, as this would give employment to labor and add to the facilities of commerce and trade.

NO HIGH WATER THIS SEASON.—From what we have been able to learn the rise of water has been earlier than usual in the upper country this spring, and still the Columbia at this point is very low at this season of the year. We think it may be pretty certainly relied upon by our bottom farmers that their crops will not be damaged this year by high water.

PICTURES.—Mr. Thompson, photographic artist, has taken rooms at the residence of Mr. Mowder, where he is prepared to take your picture in the various styles of the art.

[From dispatches to the Daily Organism.]

EASTERN NEWS.

Washington, May 9.—General Rufus Ingalls has been ordered on an inspection tour of the military posts of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Government loses about half a million dollars by the failure of the Merchant's Bank.

The Internal Revenue Bureau acting under the general law, requires all citizens of the South to render income returns for the year 1864, as well as 1865. Some of the rebel officers residing at Alexandria, Va., are started by assessor's calls upon them to furnish the required statements, and are surprised that the returns received by them in the Confederate army, are estimated at forty cents per diem.

New York, May 11.—A letter from Norfolk, Va., says: District Attorney Chandler had received from Washington the indictment against Jeff. Davis, which he would lay before the grand jury. Mrs. Davis will remain at Fortress Monroe until his case is disposed of by trial or pardon, and is making arrangements to keep house inside the fort. Meanwhile she visited Norfolk to purchase supplies, when the people showed upon her presents of all kinds, and showed active sympathy in her behalf.

Norfolk, Va., May 11.—Late yesterday afternoon the grand jury of the United States Circuit Court, brought in a true bill against Jefferson Davis for treason, and the court adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday of June, at Richmond. Judge Underwood went North last night, carrying a copy of the indictment.

Washington, May 13.—Judge Underwood who arrived yesterday morning from Norfolk with a copy of the indictment against Jeff. Davis for treason, was in consultation all day with Assistant Attorney General Ashton, Speed being temporarily absent in Kentucky. It is currently stated that Jeff. will be tried on this indictment when the United States Circuit Court re-assembles at Richmond, to which place it is now adjourned to meet early in June; that Chief Justice Chase will preside and that Attorney General Speed will be assisted in the prosecution by Ex-Governor Clifford, of Massachusetts, and Wm. M. Evans, of New York. The text of the indictment is not yet made public, but is said to be similar to the bill reported by the grand jury of Alexandria, some months since, which the Government did not prosecute. Judge Underwood's charge to the grand jury on Tuesday, May 8th, clearly sets forth their duty to act fearlessly, even though their fidelity might bring them enemies and murderous assaults as had been the case with a previous grand jury. In this connection he alluded to his charge to the grand jury preceding them; and said he would not express himself now as he believed they all knew the sentiments he had expressed. Since then peace had been declared, the writ of habeas corpus restored; recently President Johnson had expressed a desire that no such subordinate as Ward should be brought to punishment for treason, but that the chief of traitors should be tried; it was against these leading offenders that he would have them act, and punish the principals and not the tools. It had been decided that such offenders must be tried in Virginia. At the North there had been much complaint of the tardiness shown in bringing them to trial. The delay had been unavoidable. There was no need of further delay however, and he hoped the time had come when it would be shown here that treason was held here as a crime meriting the highest punishment. He urged that the most of the people of the State who sided with rebellion and took up arms could not be held accountable for treason. Those who had imposed upon the credulity and ignorance of the masses, and incited them to rebel against the Government he would have punished. There was no obstacle in the way of bringing indictments against all the leaders in this rebellion, paroled prisoners as well as the unparoled.

Judge Underwood announced that he thought Justice Chase would be in attendance to preside in June. The grand jury then retired and on Thursday brought in an indictment against Jeff. Davis when Judge Underwood adjourned the court to Richmond.

The judiciary committee who have been making inquiries as to what evidence exists in regard to Jeff. Davis' complicity in the assassination of Lincoln, have been unable to get any response from the Secretary of State showing the reasons for the famous proclamation of May, 1865. It is understood that the committee will call upon the President before making a report to the House.

Chicago, April 14.—The Senators elect from Colorado, emphatically deny the imputation that there was a bargain and agreement to secure votes for the passage of the bill admitting Colorado, or that they promised their aid to the Congressional majority against the President, and they further say of their calls upon the President, which had excited the remark that they were pledging support to him, was simply to present such facts and documents as would show the population, substantial wealth and permanent prosperity of Colorado, and had no reference whatever to politics.

Congressional Proceedings. Washington, May 9.—In the Senate Mr. Chandler introduced a bill to regulate the transportation of nitro-glycerine, which was referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr. Andrews introduced a bill to regulate appointments and removals of Federal officers, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Grier offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the finance committee to report a bill for providing that no public officer shall deposit his funds, except in the sub-treasury.

Mr. Trumbull offered the following substitute for an amendment to the Post Office bill: That no person exercising or performing any duties of an office which, by law is required to be filled by the advice and consent of the Senate, shall, before confirmation, receive compensation for his services, unless commended by the President to fill a vacancy occasioned by death, resignation or the expiration of the term during the recess of the Senate, or since its last adjournment.

The Senate, on Thursday, passed the bill providing for the coinage of five-cent pieces composed of copper and nickel, in such proportion not exceeding twenty-five per cent. nickel, as shall be determined by the direction of the mint. The standard weight is to be 7716 grains, with no greater deviation than two grains in each piece. This act allows the withdrawal from circulation of all fractional paper currency of less denominations than ten cents.

McRuer, of California, in the House, Thursday, presented resolutions of the Legislature of California, endorsing the action of the delegation from that State on the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

Washington, May 14.—The Senate is much behind the House in business—chiefly as regards appropriation bills, which have passed the House. It is not expected, therefore, that the reconstruction report will be pressed to immediate action. The debate might be interminable and delay legislation which it is desirable to get out of the way as soon as possible.

Foreign News. New York, May 13.—The German question continues warlike. Both Austria and Italy are decidedly menacing. Both Governments deny aggressive designs, but both are represented as vigorously preparing for war. The Italian parliament promptly voted authority to the government to raise means for the defense of the country. A popular meeting had been held at Naples in favor of the government. Warlike enthusiasm prevails throughout Italy.

In view of war it is asserted that the Italian government has called out 150,000 men. The Austrian force in Venetia is 160,000. The Florence correspondent of the London News says there can be no doubt that the Italian Government desires war as the only means of extrication from an exceedingly false and difficult situation. Austrian and Prussian relations show no improvement. A Berlin dispatch talks of the probability of an increased armament by Prussia.

In London the funds and securities were depressed. Napoleon presided at a special council of the Ministry on April 30th, as report says, to consider the Austrian proposal, that Austria and Italy should simultaneously disarm. One rumor says it was determined at the meeting to prevent Italy taking the offensive, and to insist on the adoption of the proposition.

Clarke County Union Convention.

Pursuant to published notice, the Union Convention of Clarke County was held at the court house in Vancouver on Saturday, May 12, 1866.

The Convention was organized by electing H. Cochran chairman, and I. Q. Austin secretary. After the appointment of the usual committees, the convention adjourned until two o'clock p. m.

The convention was called to order at two o'clock, when the committee on credentials reported the following persons entitled to seats in the convention, to-wit:

- From Vancouver Precinct—H. Cochran, L. Farnsworth, S. C. Achilles, W. H. Dillon, J. S. Hathaway, J. Orr, D. Brown, John Taylor, Sr., J. H. G. Hall, and S. W. Gardner.
From Lancaster Precinct—I. Q. Austin, J. H. Burk, and Elias Kinler.
From Preston Precinct—Joel Knight and J. Leiser.
From Patterson Precinct—J. W. Tate, O. P. Henry, and John Tooley, Jr.
From Luckman Precinct—J. E. Messenger, J. Clark, and J. R. Lewis.
From Cascades Precinct—Richard Harris, Felix G. Inan, Justin Chenoweth, and Simon Geil.
From Washougal Precinct—Thomas H. Baxter, T. J. Drennan, and Israel T. Maulsby.
The report was accepted, and on motion, Mr. Chenoweth was allowed to vote as proxy for Richard Harris, Felix G. Inan, and Simon Geil; for T. J. Drennan and Thomas H. Baxter; and Mr. Cochran for Wm. H. Dillon. Mr. John H. Timmon was allowed to cast three votes for Pollock Precinct.

The committee on resolutions submitted the following, which was adopted by a rising vote: Resolved, That we cannot witness with indifference the existing contest between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Federal Government; that, without committing ourselves to this, that, or the other plan of reconstruction, or any of the less important issues of the day, we do not hesitate to declare our unqualified approval of unyielding support of the resistance of the people's representatives in Congress of the encroachments of the administrative power, and their firm maintenance of their legitimate rights as the law making power.

The convention then put in nomination the following county ticket, to-wit: Representatives—Justin Chenoweth, D. W. Gardner, and H. G. Struve.

Commissioner—John J. Clark. Auditor—John F. Caples. Treasurer—David Wall. Assessor—Wm. M. Simmons. Sheriff—S. W. Beall. Judge of Probate—Levi Douthit.

On motion, the above nominations were made unanimous. The following named gentlemen were then elected as the Union Central Committee for the year, to-wit: H. Cochran, S. W. Brown, J. H. Timmen, Levi Farnsworth, and Justin Chenoweth.

On motion, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That good faith requires that those who participated in the action of this convention shall support the nominees thereof at the polls. The convention then, on motion, adjourned sine die. H. COCHRAN, Ch'n. I. Q. Austin, Sec'y.

Bombardment of Valparaiso.

We learn from dispatches to the daily Oregonian from San Francisco of the 14th inst., that 'Valparaiso' has been bombarded by the Spanish fleet, and a good portion of the town laid in ruins." The dispatch says:

It is difficult to write calmly and dispassionately in the sight of the smoking ruins of Valparaiso, the finest and most prosperous city of the western coast, destroyed by the Spanish fleet. The Spaniards drew close to shore to save the trouble of aiming. From \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 was destroyed, nearly all of which belonged to Americans, English, and other foreign merchants, and all the commercial part of the town, custom houses, Government buildings, public offices, railway stations, and foreign houses, which year by year had been extending and progressing, the more that the Spanish element and retarding influences were becoming less felt, have been crushed and trodden on by the Spanish fleet. The Spanish Admiral Blandino received orders from Madrid to destroy, burn and desolate to the utmost in his power, all Chilean and Peruvian towns and property on the coast, on the 29th of March notified the foreign representatives that in four days he would bombard the city. Against this every foreign representative protested in the most earnest manner.

The British residents were promised the protection of the English squadron. The American Commodore, Rogers, promptly placed his squadron for the cooperation against Spain should the threatened bombardment be attempted, and the representative of France was equally ready to take the responsibility of joining the American and English to prevent the atrocity that was feared, but at the last the English Admiral drew back. He said he could not interfere except diplomatically, and the British interests must look out for themselves on shore. Commodore Rogers shrank from undertaking active resistance to the Spanish fleet when the British Commodore had receded from the position he had at first taken. Earnestly and most urgently did the American Charge de Affaires, Gen. Kilpatrick, and Commodore Rogers labor to save the town, but in vain. While this was going on time was lost to neutrals, and the day of the bombardment came on. The neutrals still had their property in the custom house and the stores. The conduct of the British Admiral is loudly condemned by the English residents. By later advices it is ascertained that the entire destruction of property will not exceed \$300,000,000.

Obituary Notice. Out of regard for one of our own citizens and admiration for the character presented, we extract from the Milwaukee Daily Wisconsin the following obituary and highly complimentary editorial notice. The deceased will be seen as daughter of the Hon. S. W. Beall, of Wisconsin, and sister of Mr. S. W. Beall, of this place, and must have been a woman of great worth and rare endowments.

DIED.—March 24th, 1866, MARY MORSE COOPER HUBBELL, wife of Levi Hubbell, and daughter of Hon. S. W. Beall.

DEATH OF MRS. LEVI HUBBELL.—Our community will receive with sorrow the announcement of the sudden death of Mrs. Hubbell, wife of Hon. Levi Hubbell, of this city. She was smitten down in the prime of her health, and in the enjoyment of the most rigorous health, and with a fair promise of future years of health and happiness. Mrs. Hubbell was a remarkable woman. She was not only gifted with personal attractions, so extraordinary that she was justly deemed one of the most beautiful women in the State, but she had a strength of mind and an earnestness of intellect which added a crowning grace to the charms of her person. During the war no lady in the State was more marked for her undivided devotion to the great cause of the nation. Having a father and brothers in the army of the Union, her whole soul was attached to the warmest love of country, so that other objects seemed subordinate. In this fair and gifted woman nothing seemed more grand and noble, than her boundless love for the flag of the Union. In society she has long been such an ornament that she leaves a void which cannot be filled. Poignant must be the sorrow of relatives and friends who are thus suddenly bereaved of what to them made life a joy.

COAL.—We understand that coal has been lately discovered on the farm of Mr. William H. Martin, in the lower end of the county. The ground has not yet been prospected to any extent, but the surface appearances are such as to warrant the belief that coal will be found in great abundance. The bank is within a few rods of the river and convenient to a good landing. That coal will yet be found in various parts of the county, we have little doubt. We trust that this will turn out as well as appearances indicate.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, (Episcopal), Rev. Dr. McCarty, Pastor; Services each Sabbath at 11 a. m.

METHODIST CHURCH, Rev. H. K. Hise, Pastor; Services each Sabbath at 10 1/2 a. m. and 7 p. m.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, Rev. Father A. Yung, Pastor; Services each Sabbath at 6 a. m. and 10 o'clock a. m. and 6 1/2 p. m.

I. O. of G. T.—Linn's Lodge No. 1, Independent Order of Good Templars, holds its regular meetings at its new Lodge room on Main street every Tuesday evening. Visiting members in good standing invited.

Washington Lodge No. 4, A. F. & M. A. M.—Holds its Regular Communications on the first and third Saturdays of each month, at 7 o'clock p. m. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W. M.

Vancouver Lodge, I. O. of O. F.—Holds its regular meetings at the Masonic Hall on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

Notice.—The Literary Order of the Sons of Temperance will meet, until further notice, under the Masonic Hall, every Monday evening at 7 o'clock. By order of G. W. P.

Notice.—The V. H. B. Society hold their regular monthly meetings on the first Thursday evening of each month.







