

# The Vancouver Register.

VOL. 1.

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1865.

NO. 16.

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

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And General Intelligence  
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Particular attention paid to raising and  
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Will practice in all the courts of Washington  
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pers of all kinds, carefully prepared.  
VANCOUVER, W. T.

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OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,  
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**KINGSLEY & REES,**  
Saddles, Harness,  
AND BRIDLES IN  
SADDLERY HARDWARE,  
Saddle Trees, Bl-ck and Bent Saddles, etc.  
SHOP—No. 98 Front St., bet. Washington & Alder,  
PORTLAND, OREGON.

**The Steamer  
CEILO,**  
JOHN T. KERNS, MASTER.  
WILL MAKE REGULAR TRIPS BETWEEN PORT-  
land and Sitka Landing, on the Columbia, every  
Tuesday, and between Portland and Sitka, on the  
Lewis river every Tuesday, loading for passengers or freight  
whenever convenient. After days open for job work, dispa-  
ching, pleasure parties, etc., at rates that will guarantee  
satisfaction. 12-17

**MILK AND WATER!**  
TOGETHER OR SEPARATE.  
Butt. r, Vegetables, Cord Wood,  
And Charcoal.  
To be had of the subscriber on liberal terms.  
J. S. HATHAWAY.

**Blacksmithing.**  
THIS UNDERSIGNED, TAKES THIS METHOD OF  
informing the Public generally and the rest of man-  
kind in particular, that he may be found at all reason-  
able working hours, day or night, at HIS OLD AND WELL  
KNOWN SHOP,  
COR. FIFTH AND MAIN STREETS, VANCOUVER,  
Where he is well prepared to do all kinds of  
BLACKSMITHING, with neatness and dispatch.  
Particular Attention paid to Shoeing.  
All kinds of Wagon and Carriage  
Ironing done in the best style. Plows, Mill  
Iron, Edge Tools, &c., made to order.  
S. HARRIS.  
VANCOUVER, Dec. 3, 1865.—13-17.

**WASHINGTON  
HOTEL!**  
Cor. 6th & Main Sts.,  
VANCOUVER, W. T.  
Joseph Brant, - Proprietor.

**THIS WELL KNOWN HOUSE HAS JUST BEEN  
enlarged and thoroughly renovated in every depart-  
ment.  
The Proprietor announces to the traveling public with  
confidence and pleasure, that he is now prepared to enter-  
tain all who may give him a call, to their entire satisfaction.**

**METROPOLIS HALL**  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE HOUSE, IS  
well running order, and fitted up in superior style  
for Public Assemblies, Theatricals, Amusements, &c. with  
Stage, Scenery, Seats, and all necessary appliances.  
A First Class Piano and such other Musical Instru-  
ments as may be desired in connection with the Grand  
Theatrical Entertainments will at all times be in readiness for  
the use of the Hall.  
VANCOUVER, Sept. 7, 1865.—1-17.

**UNION HOTEL,**  
(FORMERLY KEPT BY M. SHEA.)  
J. L. RANKIN, - PROPRIETOR.  
THIS WELL KNOWN HOTEL IS STILL OPEN FOR  
the reception of Guests. The Proprietor, by strict  
attention to the comfort of his Guests, hopes to give satis-  
faction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

**TERMS:**  
BOARD AND LODGING per week, \$7.00  
BOARD WITHOUT LODGING, per week, 6.00  
BOARD PER DAY, 1.50  
SINGLE MEALS, 50  
LODGING, 50  
ALL BAGGAGE CAREFULLY TAKEN CARE OF.  
VANCOUVER, Oct. 27, 1865.—8-17

**OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE**  
MEALS AT ALL HOURS  
FROM 6 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING TO 12 AT NIGHT!  
Board by the day or week. The table is  
supplied, at all times, with the  
best the market affords.

**Families Supplied with Oysters,  
IN THE SHELL OR OUT.**  
W. Baker.  
VANCOUVER, Aug. 30, 1865.—11-17.

**ALTA HOUSE!**  
VANCOUVER, W. T.  
THIS UNDERGROUND, HAVING JUST PURCHASED  
the above Hotel and repaired and renovated it in  
all its departments, is now prepared to entertain the  
traveling public, just as that thing, ought to be done. It is the  
Proprietor's intention to satisfy every reasonable person,  
both as to accommodations and charges.  
THE ALTA HOUSE is situated on the river bank, conven-  
ient to the Steamboat landing.  
A. RIGGS, Prop.  
VANCOUVER, Sept. 11, 1865.—1-17.

**LINCOLN HOUSE**  
Cor. Front and Washington Streets,  
Portland, Oregon.  
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. LARGEST IN THE STATE.  
AN OMNIBUS  
will attend all the boats and convey Passengers and their  
baggage to the House Free of Charge, or to any other  
House in the City for 50 cents.

**WHAT CHEER HOUSE,**  
Nos 126, 128 & 130, Front Street,  
PORTLAND, OREGON.  
M. O'CONNOR, Proprietor.  
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST HOUSE  
in Oregon. Can accommodate 1000 persons.  
Superior accommodations for Families.  
Board and Lodging, per week, \$7.00  
Baggage taken to the House Free of Charge.  
Portland, Sept. 4, 1865.—11-17.

**Mansion House,**  
(Formerly What Cheer House.)  
THIS WELL KNOWN HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR  
the reception of Guests, after being thoroughly re-  
novated and fully furnished.  
TERMS:  
Board and Lodging, per week, \$6.00  
Board without Lodging, per week, 5.00  
Board per day, 1.50  
Single Meals, 50  
Lodging, 50  
E. CARNEY, Proprietor.  
This House is conducted strictly upon TEMPERANCE  
PRINCIPLES.  
FIRE-PROOF SAFE in the Office for valuables.  
Baggage taken to the House free of charge.  
Portland, Sept. 4, 1865.—11-17.

**HARKER BROTHERS,  
Commission  
MERCHANTS!**  
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,  
Groceries, Flour,  
Bacon, Butter, Salt, AND ALL KINDS OF  
OREGON PRODUCE  
No. 123 Front, and 124 First Street,  
PORTLAND, - - OREGON.  
Goods received on Storage and sold on Commission.  
Sept. 1, 1865.—12-17.

**THE BRIDE.**  
The dirge of the year will soon be sung,  
The knell of his death is already rung;  
He lies stretched on his icy bed,  
Around his brow is a chaplet ead,  
And Time, the action, with hurried tread,  
Prepares the turf for his narrow bed.

But now, ere the funeral rites are done,  
The mourners are greeting his youthful son,  
Forgetting the dirge so lately dead,  
With gratitude they doth the infant's hand;  
As if in a bridal hall they trod,  
Their footsteps trip for the new laid sod.

Yet what hath the old man done, that he  
Should suffer such a grief as this?  
What if he nursed him with his own hands,  
For which in his grave, he should thus atone?  
Alas! I fear that the revell 'g through  
Have done to his babes grievous wrong.

His life was a mingled trade, like ours,  
Of sorrow and gladness, sun and showers,  
Of the lullaby and the blustering gale;  
Like mine that sped at the dawn of day,  
Or the breaking waves—it passed away.

He said that he kept a secret scroll,  
A record true of his human soul.  
What if he nursed him with his own hands,  
The lullaby, the lullaby, and thoughts of men;  
And few there are but would like to see  
Some line his hand had been known to trace.

And therefore in idle mirth they tread  
The turf that covers his lowly bed,  
And grief, with shouts of blossoming joy,  
Rich goblets filled to the brimming boy;  
Just so, when his aged sire was young,  
Around his cradle they danced and sung.

But long ere the youth's bright looks are gray,  
Or the bloom on his cheek shall pass away,  
And hearts joyous now shall be dim with fears,  
His eyes now bright shall be dim with tears,  
Hopes brightened forever—fate's cruel doom,  
Companions severed, and friendship lost.

So let us live that time's onward flow  
May leave us as it passes no pang of woe;  
That whether our lot be dark or bright,  
The heart within may be true and right,  
And its future records exhibit not  
A single line we could wish to blot.

**The Bridal Wine Cup,**  
A TRUE SCENE.  
"Pledged with wine—pledged with wine,"  
cried the young and thoughtless Harvey  
Wood; "pledged with wine," ran through  
the brilliant crowd.

The beautiful bride grew pale—the deci-  
sive hour had come. She pressed her white  
hands together, and the leaves of her bridal  
wreath trembled on her pure white brow;  
her breath came quicker, and her heart beat  
wildly.

"Yes, Marion, lay aside your scruples for  
this once," said the Judge, in a low tone, go-  
ing towards his daughter; "the company ex-  
pect it. Do not so seriously infringe upon  
the rules of etiquette: in your own house act  
as you please; but in mine, for this once,  
please me."

Every eye was turned towards the bridal  
pair. Marion's principles were well known.  
Henry had been a convivialist, but of late his  
friends noticed the change in his manners,  
the difference in his habits—and to-night they  
watched him to see, as they sneeringly said,  
if he was tied down to a woman's opinion so  
soon.

Pouring a brimming beaker, he held it  
with tempting smiles toward Marion. She  
was very pale, though more composed, and  
her hand shook not, as smiling back, she  
graciously accepted the crystal tempter and  
raised it to her lips. But scarcely had she  
done so, when every hand was arrested by  
her piercing exclamation of "Oh! how ter-  
rible!"

"What is it?" cried one and all, throng-  
ing together, for she had slowly carried the  
glass to arm's length, and was fixedly re-  
garding it as though it were some hideous  
object.

"Wait," she answered, with an inspired  
light shone from her dark eyes; "wait and I  
will tell you. I see," she added slowly,  
pointing one jeweled finger at the sparkling  
ruby liquid, "a night that beggars all de-  
scription; and yet listen; I will paint it for  
you if I can: It is a lonely spot; tall moun-  
tains, crowded with verdure, rise in awful  
sublimity around; a river runs through, and  
bright flocks grow to water's edge.  
There is a thick warm mist that the sun seeks  
vainly to pierce; trees, lofty and beautiful,  
wave to the airy motion of the birds; but  
there is a group of Indians gather; they fit to  
and fro; with something like sorrow upon their  
dark brow; and in their midst lies a manly  
form, but his cheek, how deathly; his eye  
wild with the fatal fire of fever. One friend  
stands beside him, say, I should say, kneels;  
for he is pining that poor head upon his  
breast.

"Genius in ruins! Oh! the high, holy  
looking brow! Why should death mark it, and  
be so young? Look how he throws the damp  
cloak! see him clasp his hands! hear his  
thrilling shrieks for life! mark how he clutches  
at the form of his companion, imploring to  
be saved. Oh! hear him call piteously his  
father's name; see him twine his fingers to-  
gether as he shrieks for his sister—his only  
sister—the twin of his soul—weeping for him  
in his distant native land.

"See!" she exclaimed, while the bridal  
party shrank back, the untasted wine trem-  
bling in their faltering grasp, and the Judge  
fell, overpowered, upon his seat, "see! his  
arms are lifted to heaven; he prays, how  
wildly, for mercy! hot fever rushes through  
his veins. The friend beside him is weeping,  
awe-stricken, the dark men move silently  
away, and leave the living and dying to-  
gether."

There was a hush in that princely parlor,  
broken only by what seemed a smothered sob  
from some manly bosom. The bride stood  
yet upright, with quivering lip, and tears  
stealing to the outward edge of the lashes.  
Her beautiful arm had lost its tension, and  
the glass, with its little troubled red waves,  
came slowly toward the range of her vision.  
She spoke again; every lip was mute. Her  
voice was low, faint, yet awfully distinct;  
she still fixed her sorrowful glance upon the  
wine cup.

"It is evening now; the great white moon  
is coming up, and her beams lay gently on  
his forehead. He moves not; his eyes are  
set in their sockets; dim are their piercing  
glances; in vain his friend whispers the name  
of father and sister—death is there. Death  
and no soft hand; no gentle voice to bless  
and soothe him. His head sinks back in one  
convulsive shudder he is dead!"

"Dead!" she repeated again, her lips  
quivering faster and faster, and her voice  
more and more broken, "and there they  
scop him a grave, and there without a shroud,  
they lay him down in that damp reeking  
earth. The only son of a proud father, the  
only idolized brother of a fond sister, and  
he sleeps to day in that distant country, with  
no stone to mark the spot. There he lies—  
my father's son—my own twin brother—a  
victim to this deadly poison. "Father," she  
exclaimed, turning suddenly, while the tears  
rained down her beautiful cheeks, "father,  
shall I drink now?"

The form of the old Judge was convulsed  
with agony. He raised his head, but in a  
moment his voice he faltered—"No, no, my  
child, in God's name, no."

She lifted the glittering beaker, and letting  
it suddenly fall to the floor, it was dashed  
to a thousand pieces. Many a tearful eye  
watched her movement, and instantly every  
wine glass was transferred to the marble ta-  
ble on which it had been prepared. Then as  
she looked at the fragments of crystals, she  
turned to the company saying: "Let no  
friend hereafter, who loves me, tempt me to  
peril my soul for wine. Not firmer the over-  
lasting hills than my resolve, God helping  
me, never to touch that terrible poi-  
son. And he, to whom I have given my  
hand; who watched over my brother's dying  
form in that solemn hour, and buried the  
dear wanderer there by the river, in that land  
of gold, will I trust, sustain me in that re-  
solve. Will you not, my husband?"

His glittering eyes, his sad, sweet smile,  
was her answer.

The Judge left the room, and when an hour  
after he returned, and with a more subdued  
manner took part in the entertainment of the  
bridal guests, no one could fail to read that  
he, too, had determined to dash the enemy at  
once and forever from his princely home.

Those who were present at that wedding  
can never forget the impression so solemnly  
made. Many from that hour foreswore the  
social glass.

The great romances, and the great matters  
of fact are all marvellously alike in quality,  
and in the most poetical deed there is the keepest  
sense of use. In other times, when the  
world was in its youth, it did epic things con-  
sciously, and valued them for their poetry;  
now, that it has grown old and full of wis-  
dom, its romances, and hidden and forgotten  
in an obvious utility. But there never  
was anything so epic sang in the olden times,  
as an event of our own, which till now, has  
been set to no higher music than the strains  
of the local reporters—to which Jenkins, not  
Homer, is poet.

During the present week, a national ship  
will bear from our port nearly a thousand  
good women, who leave homes in our Atlan-  
tic civilization, and carry its piety and hope  
to the western shores of the continent, there  
to help build a fairer and nobler state and so-  
ciety, far from the Old World influences that  
weaken and corrupt us here. Most of these  
women are young girls, from the shelter of  
the farm-house roofs of New England, where  
the war that took away a brother or father,  
has given back want and hardship in his  
place; and others are the widows of those  
who sought to keep our homes, and fall to  
lose their own. But whoever they are, and  
whenever they come, it is certain that these  
good people go out to the West with a  
high sense of the purpose to which they are  
devoted, and with hopes educated and purified  
by the adversity attendant upon the ef-  
forts of woman at self-help in the East. All  
will part from some beloved thing—and all  
will taste the bitterness of exile in leaving  
places endeared by sorrow and trial. From  
one, an aged mother shall part in doubt of  
earthly reunion; on the neck of one, a poor  
old father shall weep; to one, the hands and  
hopes of a brother shall cling, his reason ap-  
plauding her resolution to be gone, his heart  
foreboding and imploring her to stay; to one,  
an orphan, but not friendless, tender friends  
will say farewell; on the other, a widow, the  
husband, who have known her need and  
succored it, shall fondly wait; after every  
one, there shall somehow, somewhere linger  
a will and regret.

There is infinite pathos always in the  
outrage of woman; for her courage is not in  
defiance of danger, but in ignorance of it, often  
in trust of it. Their faith is so strong that  
they think evil cannot harm them; they love  
so blindly that they cannot believe bad news;  
they hope so nobly that it seems impossible  
that destiny should disappoint them. Upon  
this splendid and touching courage, most  
of these women will set sail upon their long  
journey West, full of trust that they have left  
evil days behind them here, and in spite of  
their experience of life's vicissitudes, will look  
to find in Washington Territory a promised  
land, where, if they work faithfully in the  
places allotted to them, neither trouble nor  
wrong shall visit them. The know that there  
peril everywhere, and yet they trust it  
will not come near them there. Every one,  
while seeking to better her own state, has  
some unselfish purpose in view, and no cru-  
ade of Christian cavaliers,—outnumbering  
these women by tens of thousands,—ever de-  
parted with more generous faith and hope up-  
on a noble work. Conscious of this nobility  
of aim, they trust that fate may spare them  
to their work.

Mr. Mercer, under whose guidance and  
care they go, has assumed a responsibility  
which few men would care to take upon  
themselves; yet we have no reason to doubt  
that he is worthy to bear it. He has, thus far,  
conducted a mission, full of heroic poetry,  
in the most practicable and common-sense  
way. He has held out great hopes and made  
great promises, and he has proven his good  
faith, by setting his whole fortune upon the  
chances of success. The Government fur-  
nishes him merely the vessel for the trans-  
portation of his colony, and he pays, from his  
own purse, the cost of provision, and of man-  
aging and running the steamer, trusting the  
honor of his colonists for repayment from  
their earnings in vocations he has promised  
them. He sails with his charge, and it must

be his to promote good feeling throughout the  
voyage. The venture has some aspects which  
will suggest themselves, and the immigration  
cannot help figuring the awful task of reduc-  
ing to harmony the multitudinous prejudices,  
caprices, and assumptions of seven hundred  
young ladies. For y married men go with  
Mr. Mercer, and twenty young men will be  
his allies; but this body is a handful, in con-  
trast with the overwhelming numbers of la-  
dies, and might be swept into the sea in a  
single tempest of passion. His trust, there-  
fore, during the voyage, must be in them, as  
theirs, at its end, is in him; and we believe  
neither will have cause of disappointment.

From our shores, many expeditions, involv-  
ing great hopes and high purposes, have de-  
parted before now; but the world has had no  
worthier object of anxiety than this; and  
many curious doubts, as well as sympathiz-  
ing expectations, must follow this exodus of  
girl women on their voyage around the An-  
tartic cape, and up the long western shore of  
the continent to the distant land of promise.  
May the seas be held aloof from harming them  
on their way, but fail not to engulf the evil  
that would pursue. May they find cordial  
welcome in their new home; and may there  
grow from their happiness and love on that  
uncontaminated shore, a populous civilization,  
full of religion, industry and peace.—N. Y.  
Tribune, Oct. 7th.

**How it Works.**  
The New York Registry Law, as amended  
by the last Legislature, was fully tested on  
the 7th of November, and seems to be very  
effective in securing a fair vote, though the  
"Democratic" managers in the metropolis en-  
deavored to repeat the frauds by which their  
power has been maintained there for years.  
Under the law, as amended, no vote could be  
received unless the name of the elector ap-  
peared on the registry list of the district in  
which the ballot was offered, and even if  
registered, the would-be voter was liable to  
be challenged by any other registered citizen  
and compelled to answer, under oath and  
subject to the penalties prescribed for perju-  
ry, a series of questions relative to his qualifi-  
cations. In order to prevent the exclusion  
of legal voters by wholesale challenging and  
consequent delay in polling, the number of  
election districts was increased. The registry  
lists were kept open until the very eve of  
the election. The aggregate vote of the city,  
as officially returned, at the last Presidential  
election, was 110,395. At the close of the  
Registry offices on the Saturday evening be-  
fore the last election only 85,031 names had  
been registered. On Monday the last day of  
the registration, the "Democracy," getting  
alarmed at the diminished vote of some of  
their old strongholds, made a grand  
rush, and no less than 12,907 names were ad-  
ded to the lists, making in all 97,938. This  
was over 12,000 votes less than the aggregate  
of last year, and still persons were arrested  
had registered their names in two or  
three wards, and there was abundant reason  
for challenging next day. Upon investigation  
it was found that thirteen names had been re-  
corded for one house where only six voters  
resided. On the day of the elect on the Times,  
in urging the importance of challenging sus-  
picious voters, remarked:

As we suspected, there was a bold push  
made yesterday to increase the registry roll  
for the purpose of getting in a large Demo-  
cratic vote. Nearly 13,000 names were re-  
corded, most of them doubtless legal voters,  
but a large number notoriously not so. For  
instance, from one house in the Eighth Ward  
thirteen persons were registered, but upon  
close inquiry after the books closed only six  
of them proved to be residents there. Let  
every suspicious person be challenged and  
made to answer under oath whether he is re-  
gistered in more than one place and whether  
he has voted. The immense falling off in  
their rotten boroughs has made the Democ-  
racy desperate, and we must guard the ballot-  
box with renewed vigilance. In the Sixth  
Ward, where they rolled out 3,437 votes for  
McClellan to 329 for Lincoln, there are now  
only 2,835 of both parties registered. So in  
the First, Fourth and Fourteenth—the aggre-  
gate enrollment in these four wards being  
only 10,591, while McClellan's vote was 12,266  
and Lincoln's 2,835—in all 14,101, or 3,510  
more voters than can be found this year.  
Look out for double registries and double  
voting. A fair poll will reduce the McClellan  
majority in this city fully one third, possibly  
near one half.

Legal votes still found their way into the  
ballot box, but the returns of the election  
showed a "Democratic" loss in the city of  
over 13,000! Had such a Registry Law been  
in force three years ago, Horatio Seymour  
could not have been placed in the gubernatorial  
chair, the State would have been saved two  
years of Copperhead rule and the metropoli-  
s would have escaped the horrors of the anti-  
conscriptor riot. This Act, which the re-  
spectable journals agree in commending for  
its efficiency, provides for the punishment of  
corrupt officers and the class of circulating  
voters known as "repeaters." Section 14th  
declares that any person who shall cause his  
name to be registered in more than one elec-  
tion district, or who shall cause his name to  
be registered knowing that he is not a qual-  
ified voter in the ward or district where said  
registry is made, or who shall falsely persua-  
de any registered voter, and any person  
causing any such act, or aiding or abetting  
any person in any manner, in either of said  
acts, shall be punished for each and every of-  
fense by imprisonment in the State Prison for  
not less than one year. All false swearing  
before a Board of Registration is deemed  
willful and corrupt perjury, and, on con-  
viction, punished as such. Any member of the  
Board willfully violating the provisions of the  
Act or committing fraud in the discharge of

the duties imposed is liable to be punished for  
each and every offense by imprisonment in the  
State Prison for not less than one year.  
These penalties are not as severe as the char-  
acter of the offense would seem to demand,  
but the framers of the law probably remem-  
bered that penalties which appear to the av-  
erage mind to be too severe are often used as  
arguments against the conviction of the offen-  
der. We are inclined to believe that this New  
York Act is the best model of a Registry Law  
that our legislators can find. A similar law  
has been adopted in Illinois, and was tested,  
with satisfactory results, at the county elec-  
tions held on the 7th of November.

The only opposition to the system of regis-  
tration that has shown itself is "Democratic."  
In the opinion of that immaculate party regis-  
try laws are unconstitutional, oppressive,  
aristocratic, Abolition contrivances for stil-  
ling the voice of the people. It has come to  
be considered one of the cardinal principles  
of that organization that a good "Democrat"  
has a right to vote, when, where and as often  
as he pleases, or, if he can get a chance, to  
cook majorities to suit the demand. The real  
reason for the opposition is developed by such  
investigations as have been instituted in the  
city of New York, and the decrease of "Demo-  
cratic" votes wherever the registry system is  
properly enforced. What sensible objection  
can a qualified voter offer to the enrollment of  
his name before an election? He knows that  
this precaution is taken for the purpose of  
guarding the ballot-box against fraud. He  
knows that without an efficient registration it  
is impossible to prevent fraud. The time oc-  
cupied in getting registered is a trifle to the  
most industrious man. Is there any tangible  
objection to the law, except the hope of pre-  
venting by an unfair vote, and among that class  
of persons who make a trade of polluting the  
fountain of political power? Every intelli-  
gent citizen understands why a Registry Law  
is particularly objectionable to men of the Ben-  
Wood stamp, who have been manufacturing  
bogus majorities in the lower wards of New  
York for the past ten years; and therefore  
every good citizen who desires a fair expres-  
sion of popular opinion through the ballot-  
box is in favor of this reform.

**Lo! THE POOR COPPERHEAD.**—An unparal-  
leled "abolition outrage" was committed in  
this county a few days ago. A "sturdy  
Democrat" made his appearance before the  
County Court, and stated that on the Assessor's  
books he was charged with two acres of  
land, and one yearling heifer, more than  
should have been put down to his account.  
He said he had the heifer now but didn't have  
her when assessed, and the land—that was a  
clear mistake of four cents and a quar-  
ter—amounted to four cents and a quar-  
ter from this grievous burden, and although it  
would cost the county only a dollar or so to  
have passed a special order to that effect, yet  
the Judge absolutely refused to do it. This  
is a clear case of "usurpation and tyranny,"  
and of all the outrages committed on Demo-  
crats by "Lincoln's minions," since Jeff  
Davis commenced this "abolition war," this  
is the most arbitrary. They have made a  
good deal of fuss about minor grievances, but  
this last great crowning piece of tyranny  
wherein a Democrat was "arbitrarily" de-  
prived of four cents and a quarter, by an  
abolition Judge, without the benefit of a  
jury, should make Democrats bug their  
eyes out. If things should go on this way,  
how long will it be before we shall have  
lost all our Constitutional rights? The  
party organs should sound the alarm, and  
their members should take the matter in  
hand immediately. It would furnish a good  
subject for the "leader of the Democracy in  
the House" to make a speech about—it cor-  
responds so exactly with his well known abil-  
ity.—Oregon State Journal.

**Copperhead Outrages in Union County  
Illinois.**  
A few days ago we referred to the case of  
a gentleman in the Mississippi Bottom in  
Union county, who, having a large crop of  
cotton to gather and being unable to procure  
white help on account of sickness in the sur-  
rounding country, had written to a State offi-  
cer to learn whether he could secure protec-  
tion if he should employ negroes from Mis-  
souri in assisting to save his crop from loss.  
A special to the Missouri Democrat of a day  
or two ago makes the following statement,  
which undoubtedly refers to the same gentle-  
man or another similar case:

"Mr. Fenton, who has a large cotton firm  
in what is called the Mississippi Bottom, sit-  
uated about eighteen miles from Jonesboro,  
was compelled in order to secure his cotton,  
to employ eighteen negroes, who commenced  
work on Monday of last week. On Sunday  
night a mob, composed of the lowest and  
meanest class of citizens of Union county,  
armed with guns and in disguise, approached  
the ground where the negroes were sleeping  
and fired into the gin-house and quarters  
contiguous, none of the negroes were wounded,  
but all of them were badly frightened, and all  
but ten of them ransomed the ranches. No-  
tice was then served upon the foreman that  
no negroes would be allowed to work upon  
the plantation. As Mr. F. cannot procure  
white labor necessary to save his crops, he is  
fully determined not to be brow-beaten nor  
controlled by a mob, and will meet square-  
ly with force if necessary, and will be made  
to feel the full force of outraged justice unless  
they suspend their villainous operations."

Thus, the inhuman and senseless prejudice  
of a few copperheads is made to work serious  
injury to the private interests of an individ-  
ual and the public interests of the State.  
There is now no legal inhibition against ne-  
groes coming into Illinois; and, if there  
were, there is no evidence that these were to  
remain in the State; being simply employed  
for services which whites could not be found  
to perform. If these negroes had been  
brought by Mr. Fenton within the State as  
slaves, there is no doubt that the very men  
who are now lawlessly seeking to injure him  
would, in the most servile and slavish man-  
ner have stood ready to defend him. He should  
be protected by the authorities with whatever  
force is necessary.—Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER:

L. P. FISHER, San Francisco; PARKER & HOLMAN, Portland; A. G. COOK, Boise City; J. T. BETH R. HAMMER, Salem.

THE OLD YEAR.

Before this number of our paper shall reach many of our readers the year 1865 will be reckoned only as one of the things that were. Its issues made up, its deeds done, the impartial pen of history shall record whether well or ill.

The year that is just going out is one of them memorable in history. Deeds, mighty, grand, and heroic, have given to it an immortality that shall never die. They have stamped upon it a fame that cannot perish while history shall endure.

Upon its issues depended the existence of the mightiest, freest, grandest nation of the world. Not only this, but it was a conflict in which were met in bloody combat, freedom and slavery. The struggle was long, but at length the eagle of victory perched upon the flag of the free, and the armies of rebellion were vanquished.

The Christmas trees a success.—Mrs. Kline's Christmas Tree, according to announcement, was ready for inspection on the afternoon of Friday the 22nd inst. It was a new and pleasant feature in our holiday trade, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and the intemperateness of the going, was remunerative to the enterprising proprietress and a source of pleasure to others.

But the office he filled did not die with him. Instead of that scene of confusion which the rebels imagined would ensue at his death, in majestic silence and grandeur, without a sob or a jar, it descends to the second choice of the people, and the President still lives.

This close of the struggle for freedom, and the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment which strikes the fetters from the last slave in our domain, give the year 1865 an ineffaceable record in the history of the nation and of the world. Its events should stimulate American freemen to a nobler patriotism and a higher sense of duty to the institutions of our common country and of freedom.

The changes the past year has brought to each one of us will not be easily forgotten. The broken towers, the blasted prospects, the blighted expectations, and the ruined hopes, all come to us now warning us of the uncertainty of human calculations. The fair faces of those who last year stood by our sides, erect and full of life and vigor, but now sleeping the long sleep, stand before us in imagination, and speak of the frailty of earthly things.

Reveries, we wish you, one and all, a Happy New Year! Happy, because of good and noble deeds performed. Happy, because of wrong ones avoided. May you so live that at the close of the year 1865 you may have less cause for regrets and more for rejoicing than you have at the close of 1865.

We have received from the Hon. H. G. Struve, a copy of a joint memorial presented by him in the House, praying Congress to extend to Washington Territory the benefits of "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories," &c., and also to legalize the action of our legislature by which the College supposed to be provided for by said act of Congress, was located at this place.

Mr. Mercer wants money.—Our attention has been especially called to this matter at too late a moment, as we are about going to press, to discuss the question, at this time with the care it demands and we may have occasion to allude to it again.

We are informed that Mr. Mercer has five hundred young women in the city of New York. Most of them are the orphan daughters and widows of soldiers who have died in defense of their country and ours. They wish to seek their fortunes in Washington Territory and are now in New York preparatory to embarkation. Mr. Mercer has asked the people of Washington Territory, through Gov. Pickering, by telegraph, to help him to the trifling sum of \$3,000 in coin to enable him to carry out his designs.

We do not enter the ring as the champion or defender of Mr. Mercer, but the enterprise having been carried thus far we believe it ought to be carried through, and that the character of our territory will suffer by its failure. That 500 females thus circumstanced can be provided for if not in W. T., certainly in W. T. and other places contiguous thereto, in a manner that will be beneficial to them and the country of their adoption, we have no doubt. Now we believe that twice the sum unasked for by Mr. Mercer might be raised on subscription in our territory in a single week and enough of it paid down to make the residue an ample security for the balance required.

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Among the noticeable presents of the occasion, and for which we desire to express our thanks, we would mention a 24 pound cheese to the wife of the absent Editor, and a turkey, not a real live—but a real dead—turkey, with "sage and other fixings," to the editor present, which proves at least in the latter case, that the "poor were not forgotten."

By referring to the REGISTER of the 9th inst., I find that the Lower House got lost on its way to this place. I am very happy to inform you of the safe arrival of all, and that we are all at our posts.

While under the leadership of the Upper House I think even the "Advocate man" would have smiled, and I am not sure but he might even have cracked a "gale" to see us follow the "Upper House" up one side of that large tree to practice "jumping" and return up the other to the point from whence we started.

An act has been passed creating the Vancouver Quartz Mining District.

An act has been passed authorizing the Court, and not the Jury to determine the punishment in criminal cases.

An act has been passed "authorizing the corporate authorities of Vancouver to appropriate certain licenses in Clarke county for certain purposes."

Persons wishing to employ the city prisoners to labor can do so by calling on Mr. Goldbeck, the city Marshal.

Vancouver, Dec. 27th, 1865.

Editor Register: I notice in the "Pacific Tribune," of the 16th inst., an article headed "The Public Lands," the writer whereof discommends eloquently upon the height, length, depth and breadth of the fir trees on Puget Sound, and invites others to do likewise. The "Tribune" complains that the lumbermen on the Sound are hardly dealt with by the Government, and one would infer from the article, that the "Tribune" thought the fir trees on the Sound of so much importance that Congress ought to set aside such little matters as may be brought before it, until said fir trees are disposed of.

Now, looking at the matter from the outside, I object to this plan. I think it a roundabout way. There would of necessity be a batch of officials to pay, and this with the cost of publication, incidental expenses, &c., would cost more than it would come in. Besides, making returns &c., would open a door for fraud of the worst kind. The Government once went into a town site speculation on the Sound, and if my memory serves me aright, the revenue derived from that source was not sufficient to justify a reduction of the income tax.

But to be serious. There is no doubt that the lumbering interest of Puget Sound is of vast importance to the people of that region, and the editor of the "Tribune" does right to call attention to the matter. But I think the plan he proposes is not possible. The mill owners would find it very annoying and vexatious, and I do not believe the Government would gain a cent in the end.

Having placed the land within the reach of all, at a reasonable rate, I would decline to sell the timber at any price, but would punish trespassers on the public lands so severely that they would not try it the second time. It certainly is only fair that the timber should be offered to our own people at such rates as to enable them to compete with their foreign neighbors. I think the plan I have suggested would do so, and at the same time yield a fair return to the Government.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn by Wednesday's Oregonian that Mr. N. Henrikson of Forest Grove, Oregon, was killed on Saturday last. Mr. Henrikson was feeding a threshing machine run by water power, when, from some disarrangement or defect in the machinery, the cylinder burst, a portion of it striking him on the head inflicting a terrible wound, from which he died in a few hours.

Mr. Henrikson was a native of Denmark. He emigrated from the old country to this, and settled in Vancouver in 1858 where he has since lived till some two years ago, when he moved to Forest Grove. Mr. Henrikson like most of those who emigrate from the old country, was reared in poverty. After leaving there he succeeded in making some money which he generously employed in bringing one of his brothers to the country and place of the adoption. The two brothers thus brought together worked for money with which, much to their credit, they brought a third. Mr. Henrikson was well known here and highly esteemed as an enterprising and very worthy citizen. Our community, perhaps, without a single exception, will feel truly sorry to hear of his death. He was an married and about thirty years of age.

Kit Carson—His Personal Appearance.—Kit Carson and Col. Bunt called on Gen. Pope this morning at 10 o'clock, and had a somewhat lengthy interview. From a hurried glance at the old mountaineer, while waiting a few moments in the ante room at headquarters, we judged him to be a man below the medium size, rather squat in stature, of compact, iron frame, and a countenance bespoken with slight wrinkles, betokening an expression of great determination and resolute power. His countenance was bronzed from exposure, and a gentleman who met him said, "there goes an Indian."

Under the leadership of the Upper House I think even the "Advocate man" would have smiled, and I am not sure but he might even have cracked a "gale" to see us follow the "Upper House" up one side of that large tree to practice "jumping" and return up the other to the point from whence we started.

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Legislative News.

Olympia, Dec. 26.—House Bill No. 44—An act concerning the bonds of public officers. Passed.

It was joint resolution No. 6—Relative to election of Territorial Officers. Passed.

Council Bill No. 2—An act to incorporate the Kickat Postage Company. Passed.

House Bill No. 42—An act to amend an act entitled an act relative to crimes, punishment, and proceedings in criminal cases. Passed.

House Bill No. 2—Relative to the removal of the Custom House from Port Angeles to Port Townsend. Passed.

House Bill No. 42—An act to amend an act entitled an act relative to crimes, punishment, and proceedings in criminal cases. Passed.

House Bill No. 2—Relative to the establishment of an Agricultural College. Passed.

Union Resolutions.

We have received by mail, from Olympia, the following series of patriotic and loyal resolutions which has been adopted by our Legislature:

Resolved, That the most gigantic and destructive war ever witnessed on earth, upon the issue of which was staked the destiny of the human race, has been brought to a successful and glorious close mainly through the inflexible patriotism, perseverance and firmness of our lamented President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN; and

Resolved, That we welcome and approve the act by which slavery was abolished, thereby removing the only blot which stained our National escutcheon.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the untimely death of President LINCOLN, both from the loss to the country of a just and magnanimous ruler, but also from the stain which the act has cast upon the name of American.

Resolved, That the sympathy and condolence of the people of Washington Territory is due to the relatives of those who fell while so nobly defending the honor and integrity of their country, in the hour of their sorrow and distress.

Resolved, That we consider it to be the duty of every American citizen to maintain a jealous guard over the preservation and perpetuation of our National Union, as the source of our happiness and prosperity and as the great example for nations, proving that the legitimate purposes and uses of Government are to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the people.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Legislative Assembly, the action of President JOHNSON in endeavoring to secure an early reorganization of Civil Government in the lately revolted States, was dictated by duty and patriotic motives, and we regret that these efforts have not met an equally patriotic and worthy response from the people of the South.

Resolved, That we renew our confidence in the present National Administration, and pledge it our hearty and unqualified support.

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Congressional.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Ward, of New York, introduced resolutions declaring that notwithstanding the law against polygamy, the insubordinate legislature of Utah, and its increase in Utah. That it is the remaining barbarism in our age and country, and like its twin sister, slavery, should be swept from the territories of this Republic, if it takes the whole power of the Government into consideration, and inquire into the conduct of the United States officials in that Territory, and report by a bill, or otherwise, such a law of remedy as the exigency of the case may demand. No formal action was taken on the subject.

The Judiciary committee of the House of Representatives agreed to report at an early day on the amendment to the Constitution, providing that the number of voters in each State shall be the basis of the Republican Congress.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Senator Wilson offered a resolution, calling upon the Secretary of War for the numerical strength of the regular army; number of officers and men; where stationed, and how employed. Adopted.

Lane, from committee on pensions, reported a bill to amend the bill of the last session, to include those who had served in the navy among those entitled to \$20 per month pension for loss of both feet. Bill passed.

Wilson introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to state how many Major and Brigadier Generals of Volunteers are now in the service, where stationed and how employed. Passed.

Trumbull gave notice of a bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau so as to secure the freedom of all persons within the limits of the United States, and protect every individual in the full enjoyment of his rights of person and property.

Wilson introduced a bill to more effectually provide for national defense by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States. It amends his bill of February last, organizing the general militia system and providing for a militia bureau of the Government. The bill was referred to the Committee on military affairs.

Doolittle introduced a bill in relation to the freedmen's bureau, which authorizes the President to extend and maintain a branch of that bureau in any State in which slaves have been emancipated by the operation of war or amendment of the Constitution. Also to authorize him to suspend its operation in or withdraw the military forces from States in which he is satisfied hostility has ceased, the insurrection suppressed, peace and order restored, civil authority established, and the laws so modified as to procure equal protection to all persons in all their rights, without distinction of race or color, including the right to make contracts, sue and be sued, and appear as witnesses, buy and sell real and personal estate, and all rights of property and liberty. Referred to the Committee on military affairs.

Signs of a Prosperous Farmer.

We dip from an exchange the following appropriate observations on the signs of a successful farmer, and we earnestly commend them to the consideration of every thoughtful reader.

When lights are seen burning in his house before the break of day, in winter especially, it shows that the day will never break on the breaking in of the winter of adversity.

When you see his barn larger than his house, it shows that he will have large profits and small afflictions.

When you see him drive his work instead of his wife driving him, it shows that he will never be driven from good resolutions, and that he will certainly work his way to prosperity.

When he has a house separate from the main building purposely for ashes, and an iron or tin vessel to transport them, it shows that he never built his dwelling for a funeral for his family, and perhaps himself.

When his dog pen is located outside and in, it shows that he is keeping the whole hog or none in keeping plenty inside his house and poverty out.

When his sled is safely housed in summer, and his farming implements covered both winter and summer, it plainly shows that he will have a good house over his head in the summer of early life, and the winter of old age.

When his cattle are properly shielded and fed in winter, it evinces that he is acting according to Scripture, which says that "a merciful man is merciful to his beast."

When he is seen subscribing for a newspaper and paying for it in advance, it shows that he is speaking like a book respecting the latest movements in agriculture, and that he will never get his walking papers to the land of poverty.—Mass. Plowman.

STUCK IN THE ICE.—The steamer Cascares on her down trip last Tuesday ran into a cake of ice just below this place which, as nearly as we could tell, was about a mile and a half long; a mile wide, and six feet thick. The Cascares being a very powerful boat succeeded, without much difficulty, in getting in so far that she couldn't get out. She was detained twenty-four hours, when, by the dint of much sawing and cutting and the aid of the Couch she was pulled out and went on her way rejoicing. No damage done that we know of.

REMOVAL OF MR. WILSON.—The Pacific Tribune says "the reported removal of F. A. Wilson, Collector of customs, has proved true, without any instruction as to what the cause of his removal consisted in," and expresses its gratification that our legislature has passed the following resolutions in relation to the subject:

Resolved, That we consider it to be the duty of every American citizen to maintain a jealous guard over the preservation and perpetuation of our National Union, as the source of our happiness and prosperity and as the great example for nations, proving that the legitimate purposes and uses of Government are to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the people.

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Don't Buy Slaves' Clothing.—Those who buy clothing from persons in the service of the United States, ought themselves under the law to exercise the same care of the law and honor of the country. It is not necessary that the law shall be enforced upon this subject. But it is the duty of every citizen to buy clothing from persons in the service of the United States, who are not in the service of the United States. We shall adhere to the question again.

An Incessant Judge.—Three brothers were heirs to their father's estate, seventeen in number. By the Mohammedan law of inheritance, the eldest brother was entitled to one-half, the second one to one-third, and the youngest one to one-ninth of the whole number. As the eldest could not be divided, the second and third were divided, and the youngest one to one-ninth of the whole number. The eldest brother was entitled to one-half, the second one to one-third, and the youngest one to one-ninth of the whole number. The eldest brother was entitled to one-half, the second one to one-third, and the youngest one to one-ninth of the whole number. The eldest brother was entitled to one-half, the second one to one-third, and the youngest one to one-ninth of the whole number.

Sick.—Our Foreman is sick and has been for several days. We have done the best we could. We are several hours behind time, and if defects are noticeable in the paper we wish our readers to know the reason and judge us accordingly.

Judge Wyche.—We learn from the Pacific Tribune that Judge Wyche is expected to Olympia about the first of January. His presence is necessary, to the formation of a quorum, and consequently to the transaction of business, by the Supreme Court.

The Adjournment.—Both branches of our Legislature adjourned on the 22d inst., to meet again on the 22d of January. In the interim the members or so many of them as choose, are making a visit to the dominions of the good Queen Victoria. Hope they'll have a good time.

DEFEATED.—A Bill asking for an appropriation of \$4,000 in aid of Mr. Mercer's immigration enterprise has been defeated by both branches of our Legislature.

POOR JEFF.—It is stated that a large number of females have petitioned the President to pardon Jeff Davis. Probably on the ground that he is an object of pity, and incapable of doing further harm.

IMMIGRATION.—It is stated that 13,500 emigrant teams passed Nebraska City during the past season, up to the first of August, en route for the Pacific coast. It will be seen by this, that our immigration for the year 1865 will be very large.

We are informed that there will be a Christmas tree exhibition and distribution of presents, to the Sabbath School scholars at Dr. McCarty's Church this (Saturday) evening. All are invited to attend.

The Memphis Bulletin relates the case of a southern female refugee, who had a small family dependent on her, and who had only a calico dress that she wore upon her back. A benevolent gentleman had a collection taken up for her, and realized fifteen dollars for her benefit. She was profuse in her professions of gratitude, and at once repaired to a dry goods store, where she paid thirteen dollars for a lace collar.

If your lips would keep from slipping five things observe with care—of whom you speak, to whom you speak, and how, and when, and where.

NOTICE.

Territory of Washington, County of Clarke, In the District Court of the 24 Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Vancouver.

Henry L. Caples, plaintiff, vs. Geo. Merrill, and attachment John E. Gilbreath, del't. T. George Merrill and John E. Gilbreath, Defendants.

YOU are hereby notified that Henry L. Caples, has filed a complaint against Geo. Merrill, at the first term of the Court, which shall commence more than two months after the 30th day of December, 1865, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover a judgment against you, upon a certain promissory note executed and delivered by you to plaintiff at Hog'em. I. T., on or about the 24th day of March 1864, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars payable in gold or silver.

You are also notified that an attachment against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of the said defendant or either of them (not exempt from execution) in said county, has been issued from said Court, to secure the payment of the judgment, so to be rendered.

H. L. & J. F. CAPLES, Attorneys.

Dated Dec. 29th, 1865. { U. S. Revenue stamp, } 50 cts. Cancelled. } 16-2m.

NOTICE.

In the District Court of the 24 Judicial District of W. T., holding terms at Vancouver.

George A. Rohrer, plaintiff, vs. Mary Ann Rohrer, defendant.

TOMARY ANN ROHRER, defendant above named, you are hereby notified that Geo. A. Rohrer, has filed a complaint against you in said County, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court which shall commence more than two months after the 30th day of December, 1865, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is to procure a decree of Court, dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between yourself and said George A. Rohrer, and giving to him the care and custody of two minor children, mentioned and described in said complaint.

Dec. 27th, 1865. H. L. & J. F. CAPLES, Attorneys for Plaintiff. { U. S. Revenue stamp, } 50 cts. Cancelled. } 16-2m.



