

The Vancouver Register.

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THE VANCOUVER REGISTER.
VANCOUVER, W. T.
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY,
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JOSEPH M. FLETCHER,
(SUCCESSION OF THE LATE OFFICE.)
Notary Public and Conveyancer
DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, AND LEGAL PA-
PERS of all kinds, carefully prepared.
Vancouver, Sept. 1, 1865.—11-11.

JULIUS SUISTE,
Attorney & Counselor at Law.
(SUCCESSION OF THE LATE OFFICE.)
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,
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Deeds, Mortgages, and Legal Papers of all kinds care-
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Vancouver, Sept. 1, 1865.—11-11.

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MAKES REGULAR TRIPS
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For job work, dispatch
will guarantee
12-11

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Is prepared with
Ample Fire-Proof Storage,
Add will do a GENERAL
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No Charge for Storage on Goods sold on Commission.
Proceeds of Sales promptly remitted.
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Portland, Oregon.
Sept. 6, 1865.—11-11.

WORK WHILE IT IS DAY.

What have I yet to do?
Day weareth on;
Flowers, that opening now,
Smiled through the morning dew,
Droop in the sun.

'Neath the moon's searching glare
Fading I stand;
Still is the sultry air,
Silentness everywhere
Through the hot land.

Yet must I labor still
All the day through,
Striving with sunset will,
Patient my lot to fill,
My work to do.

Long though my task may be,
Cometh the end,
God 'tis that helpeth me,
He is in the work, and He
New strength will lend.

He will direct my feet,
Strengthen my hand,
Give me my portion meet,
Firm in His promise sweet,
Trusting I stand.

Up, then, to work again
God's work is given,
That none shall see in vain,
But God his ripened grain
Gathered in heaven.

Longer the shadows fall—
Night cometh on;
Low voices softly call,
'Come, here is rest for all;
Labor is done.'

Boise Correspondence.

Having been asked many questions lately about Vancouver and the country in its vicinity by persons who are looking out places to settle, and others who desire to locate their families while they are absent in the mines, where they can send their children to school, and have a healthy and pleasant place to live, and where they could get the necessities and luxuries of life at a low figure; I desire to ask you to reply through the REGISTER to the following: What is the price of lots in the town, also improved land in a mile or two of town? What kind of a country is back of Vancouver? Is it all timbered? How far back is it settled? Is there a new valley settling? If so how far back? and is it entirely covered with timber? The above questions answered with such other information as you can give, might induce some emigration to your place. We have had another hard winter here, but the weather is now mild and we think the winter is broke. The Black Foot excitement rages here, and hundreds are leaving, but there is no doubt but what many of them will be glad to get back.

Business is rather dull here now, but the prospect of Boise City being a large town is beyond all doubt. It is situated in the center of a rich mining district and in a fine agricultural valley, and it is the great center of all the mails and stages, five or six stages leaving every other day for different points. Boise City has now sixteen stores, six hotels and restaurants, three or four boarding houses, one printing office, and a power press on the way for another office, six or seven law offices, five or six doctor shops, two saddle shops, two shoe shops, eight blacksmith shops, two wagon shops, eight or eight light stables and feed yards, nine saloons, two lager beer breweries, two bakeries, two paint shops, five or six furniture and carpenter shops, one chair shop, one silversmith, one book store, one express office, one brick yard, one foundry, one large steam saw mill with planers, and many other kinds of business in a small way at present. There is a fine Union Sunday School here which has grown lately, under the management of the Rev. Mr. Hamilton and lady, until it numbers upwards of one hundred scholars, which is certainly pretty good for a town only a little better than two years old. There is no church building here yet, but the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Baptist missionary, is now collecting material to build one, and the Episcopalians under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Fackler, are collecting means to build a church also, and we have the promise that the Rev. Mr. Roberts, Methodist, who is now at Idaho City and will be here this spring, and of course he will have a church built, so the prospects are good that within a year we will have three church buildings here.

Boise City is certainly in a rich mining country. Estimates lately made from information through Wells, Fargo & Co's agents show that about seventeen millions of dollars worth of gold and silver pass through their express and private hands down the Columbia river in a year, and this country is just making a start to take out gold and silver. Its productions will certainly double in the next year.

How long Eve, the woman, lived, we do not know. It is a curious fact, in sacred history, the age, death, and burial of only one woman, Sarah, the wife of Abraham, is distinctly noted. Women's ages, ever since, appear not to have been a subject for history or discussion.

An old lady inquiring at one of the railway stations what time the 6:45 train would start, was told at a quarter to seven. "Bless me!" she exclaimed, "you are always changing the time on this line."

Alabama—Inaugural Address of Governor Patton.

In his inaugural address Robert M. Patton, Governor of Alabama, says that "at the beginning of the year 1861 Alabama contained nearly 1,000,000 of inhabitants, and all branches of industry and trade were prosperous. Villages, towns and cities were flourishing; and internal improvements were rapidly and satisfactorily going forward; 997,000 bales of cotton were produced in 1860 and Alabama had become the largest cotton growing State in the Union, producing about one-fifth of the entire American crop." The results of the war proved most disastrous, for the Governor adds:

"Of the wide waste and ruin which the war has wrought upon our once happy country, Alabama has suffered a full share. Of her brave sons who entered the army it may be safely stated that from 35,000 to 40,000 perished in the service. In natural wealth her loss in one species of property alone—that of slaves—is not less than \$250,000,000; and the aggregate amount of losses of the various other descriptions of property must be equally as much. Hence we find that in this State alone we have sustained a loss in actual and substantial wealth of at least 500,000,000. * * * I think we may all profit much by contrasting the prosperity and happiness which our country enjoyed at the beginning of the recent war with its present crippled and almost ruined condition. In doing this we shall forget the contentions, bickerings, passions, excitements and discussions through which we have passed; or, if we cannot forget, at least let us rise above them. Let us be as one man, and if we are unable to recover that which has been lost, it becomes us to bend our united energies in saving and improving that which remains to us.

"The war closed with Andrew Johnson as President of the United States. The South lay prostrate and helpless at the feet of Federal power. During the war the legislation of Congress was necessarily tinged with the passions of the times, and upon the return of peace there were found upon the national statute books some of the most stringent and prescriptive laws for the punishment of persons and confiscation of property. There was but one way by which we could escape the penalties of these rigorous enactments, and that was through the pardoning power of the President."

The Governor discusses other points as follows:

RECONSTRUCTION.
"The reconstruction or restoration policy of the President was duly submitted to the people of Alabama, and has been unhesitatingly accepted by them. It may be safely asserted that, as far as the work of reconstruction has progressed in this State, it has been in strict conformity with what was understood to be the policy of the General Government. Without undue murmuring, and in perfect good faith, our people have patriotically conformed to all the exigencies of the situation. They fully and fairly accept the results of the war with all their legitimate consequences."

Attempt to Assassinate Senator Wade.

Washington, January 12th.—On Wednesday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a man of unusually large proportions called at the residence of Benjamin F. Wade, United States Senator, of Ohio, on Four-and-one-half street, and asked to see the Senator. He was shown up stairs by a servant to Wade's room. After being seated, he stated that he was trying to obtain employment in the United States Navy, and asked Wade to sign papers of recommendation for him in order to further his object. Senator Wade refused to do so, saying he didn't know him, and advised him to procure the signature of some person to whom he was known. After listening to the reply, the stranger visitor, whose physiognomy Wade describes as singularly malicious and brutal, looked at the Senator with a significant scowl which the latter plainly interpreted as meaning mischief. At this juncture of the interview Wade rose, and stepping into an adjoining room, a med himself with a loaded pistol, and quietly returned again into the room where the man was sitting. After looking at each other in silence, the man began the conversation by saying, "Ain't you going to sign my paper?" Wade returned an emphatic negative, alleging that he had no knowledge of him. The stranger arose, drawing out a bowie knife about twelve inches long, and remarking, "I suppose you know we are now alone, sir, in this room." He was proceeding to unsheath his weapon, when Senator Wade sprang to his feet, and drawing his pistol, placed it within a short distance of his head, telling him to clear out immediately or he would shoot him. The man began to move to the door followed closely by Wade. The Senator saw his visitor down stairs, and the stranger departed. During the visit he failed to produce any papers for signature, and evidently made this a mere pretext for an interview. At the time of this visit there was no person in the house besides Senator Wade, except Matthews and his wife and servant.

There were 174,000 rebel soldiers surrendered after the fall of Richmond.

Anecdote of Mr. Lincoln.

A writer in the New York Independent is furnishing recollections of Mr. Lincoln. They are exceedingly interesting papers. We clip from a late issue of that paper the following:

It is generally conceded that democratic institutions never had a truer representative than Abraham Lincoln. He was as far removed from any feeling of superiority, or caste, as a man could be. At one of our last conversations, I recollect of saying that "with my study of him, under varied circumstances, I had yet to detect the first indication of a consciousness of the power he exercised." This was said with no disposition to flatter, but in a sort of wondering or inquiring spirit. He replied by giving me an account of the trials of that very day, in regard to some Ohio appointments, pleasantly turning the subject into another channel, which was his wont when reference was made to himself. He was a perfect illustration of his favorite poet's lines—

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
A man's a man for a' that."

No other country than our own could have produced such a man. An old neighbor of his told me, in Washington, that there lived within a block or two of Mr. Lincoln's residence in Springfield an Englishman, who of course still cherished to some extent the ideas and prejudices of his native land. Upon hearing of the result of the Chicago Convention in 1860, he could not contain his astonishment.

"What!" said he, "Abraham Lincoln nominated for President of the United States? Can it be possible! A man that buys a ten cent beefsteak for his breakfast and then carries it home himself!"

Upon another occasion a lady informed me that she could never forget the impression upon her by meeting, toward noon one day, in a street in Springfield, Mr. Lincoln sauntering leisurely along, leading little "Tad" with one hand, and carrying a large bundle of cuttings in the other, which evidently had attracted his attention in passing a market on his way home to dinner.

One afternoon, during the summer of 1864, the President accompanied several gentlemen to the navy yard, to witness some experiments with a newly-invented gun. Subsequently the party went aboard of one of the steamers lying at the wharf. A discussion was going on as to the merits of the invention, in the midst of which Mr. Lincoln caught sight of some axes hanging up outside of the cabin. Leaving the group he quietly went forward and taking one down returned with it, and said: "Gentlemen, you may talk about your 'Raphael' repeaters and 'eleven-inch Dahlgrens' but there is an institution which I understand better than either of you." With that he held the ax out at arm's length by the end of the handle—a feat not another petron of the party could perform, though all made the attempt.

When Mr. Lincoln was in Congress, acquaintance observed him one evening after adjournment carefully trying up a parcel of law books in a silk handkerchief. He inquired the object of this. Mr. Lincoln replied that an important bill was coming up the next day; and in order to be prepared for it, he wished to carefully examine the law, or the precedents of the case, during the evening. "But it is so large a package; why don't you let one of the pages carry it to your boarding-house for you?" said his friend. "Well," rejoined the future President, "if I take it myself, I shall be certain of the books when I want them;" and so, slinging the bundle on a stick over his shoulder, he strode off down the avenue, entirely unconscious of any impropriety or want of dignity in the circumstance.

Woman's Influence.

There was a marriage near the city not many days ago, where the bridegroom was a young man of promise and merit. A year ago he was a drunkard, and a woman saved him. She was his firm friend, and encouraged him to temperance and virtue, but told him she would never receive a visit or any attention from him when he had been drinking. He longed for her society, and knowing the conditions upon which his longing could be gratified, he adhered to them till his evil habits were dead, and in their place had sprung up right instincts and true habits.

This true story reminds one of what they tell of the celebrated William Wirt. His drunkenness became proverbial and shameful. One day he lay in the gutter dead drunk, and the passers by saw his face. A lady, with that instinctive feminine delicacy which is so wonderful, dropped her handkerchief upon his features and hid them from the gaze of the crowd. Wirt found the handkerchief, and recognized in the corner the owner's name. He resolved never to disgrace himself for whom one so noble cared, and he ever kept his resolution.

Is there any need, ye women who read this, of an "application?"

FATE OF ANTI-WAR PARTIES.—It is a singular fact that no party in this country has ever survived that opposed any war the country has been forced to declare in defense of its honor. In the war of 1812, with Great Britain, the Federalists opposed the Government in its war policy, and they sank from public view, and have never come to the surface since.

In the Mexican war, the Whig party opposed it as a general thing, though when it broke out in its fury some of the brightest lights of the party rushed to their country's standard and fell by it on the plains of Mexico. But the party was sufficiently identified in its opposition to cause it to suffer, and it had but a sickly existence from that time to its final dissolution.

In all the instances named the Democracy was the war party. But by some short-sightedness the Democracy took the opposite stand, and opposed the suppression of the rebellion. The consequence is that with all their efforts to keep their heads above water they have not been able to do so. They have carried no election since the war except possibly New Jersey, where the soldiers were not permitted to vote. The fate of the party will be that of all other anti-war parties—politically dead.

There were 70,000 kegs of powder manufactured at Santa Cruz, Cal., last year.

[From dispatches to the Daily Oregonian.]

EASTERN NEWS.

Congressional Proceedings.

New Orleans, Feb. 27.—The Texas Convention has passed the Constitutional provision prohibiting slavery, protecting freedmen in rights and property, and allowing them to testify in courts, by 56 yeas to 23 nays.

New York, March 2.—The Tribune's Washington special dispatch says: A Senator elect from one of the second States in an interview with Secretary Stanton to-day, entreated that the Freedmen's Bureau might be continued in his State, and said that if the Government desired to protect and foster the loyal sentiment of the South, it must send a strong military force there.

A dispatch from Worcester, Mass., says: The Fenians of Massachusetts are on the alert. The news by the steamer last night causes great excitement in this State. The Head Center of Massachusetts, Major M. S. McConville, has issued a call to the brotherhood in the State to be ready for immediate action.

Washington, March 2.—In the Senate, Mr. Nesmith introduced a petition from the officers of the Pacific Squadron, asking an increase of pay. Referred to naval committee.

Mr. Lane offered a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into and report on the policy of passing a law calling a National Convention to consider the amendments to the Constitution, which was ordered printed.

The bill granting lands in aid of the construction of a road from Springfield, Missouri, to the Pacific, passed. It endows the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company with the functions of a body corporate and politic, and authorizes it to construct a railroad and telegraph line from Springfield, Missouri, via Canadian river, at a point between 95° and 98° west, crossing the Rio Pecos near Antonchico, to the town of Albuquerque, on the Del Norte, thence via Agua Fria or other suitable places, to the head waters of the Colorado and Chiquito, thence along the 35th parallel of latitude to the Colorado river, and thence by the most practicable and eligible route to the Pacific Branch, from its junction with the Canadian river and boundary line of Arkansas, near Van Buren. The authorized capital stock of the company consists of one million of shares of one hundred dollars each. The bill grants the right of way through the public lands, with the right to take timber, stone, and earth from adjacent lands for its construction. Two hundred feet on each side of the road is granted throughout the public domain, including the grounds necessary for stations and other buildings.

An extinction of Indian titles as rapidly as possible shall be effected as to all such bands as fall under such grant, but not without the consent of the President. Coal and iron lands will be regarded as mineral. No money shall be taken from the Government Pacific Railroad. It requires its commencement within two years and the completion of not less than fifty miles each year thereafter, and the construction and equipment of the whole line by the 5th of July, 1878. It authorizes the Southern Pacific Railroad of California to connect with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad near the boundary of California, and authorizes the Northern Central Railroad of Nevada to construct a branch road to connect with the Atlantic and Pacific branch road.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of John E. Andrews and others, asking that a change be made in the manner of electing the President of the United States, so as to abolish the electoral delegates and elect by the popular vote. The House concurred.

The bill providing for the non-admission to their seats of the Senators and Representatives from the Southern States until Congress shall declare such States entitled to such representation, was taken up. Mr. Irwin spoke against the proposition. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Higby presented a memorial from the Legislature of California, concerning an act to aid the construction of an overland railroad and telegraph line to California.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads considered the question of further aid to the Northern route yesterday, but without reporting a favorable disposition.

New York, March 1.—Senator Doolittle addressed a meeting of Republicans at New Haven last night, called for the purpose of sustaining the President and endorsing his policy. Mr. Doolittle called on Republicans to stand by the President, and contended that Johnson had carried out every requirement of the Baltimore platform. He insisted on the immediate admission of loyal members from Tennessee. He opposed forcing negro suffrage on the South, and said that Gen. Grant recently assured him that it would result in a war of extermination. He opposed amending the Constitution in any way, maintaining that changing the basis of representation is unnecessary.

Baltimore, March 1.—At a meeting to sustain the policy of Congress, great enthusiasm was manifested. Senators Ormswell and Trumbull of Illinois, Nye of Nevada, and

Representatives McKee of Kentucky, F. and J. L. Thomas of Maryland, and others spoke. Senator Trumbull reviewed the recent speech of Secretary Seward in New York.

St. Louis, March 2.—By an act of the Legislature the name of the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad has been changed to the South Pacific Railroad, and three commissioners have been appointed to conduct sale under foreclosure of State mortgages. Commissioners organized with Gen. Osterhaus as President. There are two parties, one headed by Daniel S. Dickinson and the other by General Fremont, who are straining every nerve to get hold of the road.

Cascade Correspondence.

Knowing that your readers are interested in the condition of the road between them and the mines, I would inform them through your columns that I passed over the road between this place and Cape Horn mountain on the first of last week. I found the Portage road in very bad condition, being passably safe for loose stock.

It seems a shame to our rich and populous county to have this public road thus closed up. It will be remembered by many of your readers that several years ago the Legislature passed an act declaring the Military road across the Cascade Portage a Territorial road, thus placing the Portage road at present under the control of the County Road Supervisor or of Clarke county.

I found the Hardy road in very bad condition also, being filled up with brush bent in and broken down from the sleet and snow, which has been unusually heavy this winter. Upon my return I found Mr. Hardy on his road, having men at work at different points, and have lately been informed that on Saturday last he had the road more than half cleared out; and I suppose that ere this will get to your readers, the road from lower Cascade to Vancouver will be in good traveling order, except that there are some snow drifts laying on the road which would make it inconvenient for wagons to pass. More anon.

Yours, OREGONIAN.

STRANGE COINCIDENCE.—A correspondent of the Ohio State Journal gives the following anecdote of Tom Corwin, on the night he receded his death-stroke:

When at last the press about him loosened, I sat down by his side. What he happened first to say to me furnishes one of those strange coincidences which help to invest our lives with the mysterious and awful, which makes us superstitious. One of his first utterances to me was a startling description of what Tom Corwin was to be in twenty-five minutes after its utterance. It was this: "He said, 'You are more bald than you were when I saw you last—the day before I sailed for Mexico.' I said, 'Yes.' He then said, with the semi-solenn, semi-comical face which has become historical, 'But Julius Cesar was bald.' I said, 'But Cesar had his.' Then he assumed a more serious manner, and said: 'Twenty years ago I saw a man fall in apparently unconscious paralysis, when in the midst of excited discourse. He was carried out by his friends in this condition, and his first act of consciousness was to utter the words you have just repeated: 'Cesar had his.' In twenty-five minutes after I assisted in carrying Corwin out in the precise condition he had so strangely described.

THIS BEAUTIFUL WORLD.—Ah! this beautiful world! Indeed, we know not what to think of it. Sometimes it is all gladness and sunshine, and heaven itself lies not far off. And then it changes suddenly, and is dark and sorrowful, and the clouds shut out the sky. In the lives of the saddest of us there are bright days like this, when we feel as if we could take the world in our arms. Then come the gloomy hours when the fire will neither burn in our hearts nor on our hearths; and all without and within is dismal, cold, and dark. Every heart has its secret sorrows, and oftentimes we call a man cold when he is only sad.

HOW TO OBTAIN FRIENDS.—Get not your friends by mere compliments, but by giving them sensible tokens of your love. It is well worth while to learn how to win the heart of a man the right way. Force is of no use to make or preserve friends, who are animals that are never caught or tamed but by kindness and pleasure. Excite them by your civilities, and show them that you desire nothing more than their satisfaction; oblige with all your soul that friend who has made you a present of his own.—Socrates.

A Western farmer, who wished to invest the accumulations of his industry in United States securities, went to Jay Cooke's office to procure the Treasury note. The clerk inquired what denomination he would have them in. Having never heard the word used except to distinguish religious sects, after a little deliberation he replied, "Well, you may give me the old lady in the Old School Presbyterian, to please the old lady; but give me the half on't in Free Will Baptist."

That life is long indeed which answers life's great end.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER:

L. P. FISHER, San Francisco.
PARKER & HOLMAN, Portland.
A. G. COOK, Boise City, I. T.
ARTHUR HAMMER, Salem.
J. H. MURPHY, Olympia.
W. G. O. BELKNAP, Seattle.
HOW. B. N. BERTON, Walla Walla.

San Francisco Legal Tender rates.....73

NO NEW PARTY.

The events of the past few weeks, together with the comments of that portion of the public press known as Democrats, clearly evince the fact that it is the cherished design of a considerable element to divide and distract the great Union party, which, for the past four years, has stood as a wall of iron against the waves of treason, and out of its distracted elements, together with a portion of that party which has sustained and supported the rebellion and its leaders, build up a new party, strong enough to gain possession of the Government, and administer it in the interests of treason. The hour to effect that division seemed to them to have arrived when President Johnson disagreed with the majority of Congress on a great question of National policy, in reference to the late slaves. That hour was seized with precipitate and indecent haste, and by a loud and general outcry for Johnson and the new party, it was expected that a rallying point would be secured, and the hungry elf that had been waiting and watching, with chattering teeth, at the closed gates of public faith for years, would find opportunity to satisfy their inordinate hunger. There was a strange discord in the chorus, to be sure, but the burden of the cry was the same. We were told that the old issues were dead. That we should forget Davis and R. E. Lee, but must punish such Northern traitors as Wade, Wilson, Colfax, Williams, and a host of others, by condemning all their action, taking the Government out of their charge, and turning it over to their opponents. Great as was the effrontery of such a demand, it was more than equalled by the credulity from which it sprang. That the President could be brought by any possible influence into such an infamous coalition, or if he was, a majority of the people of the United States would sustain it, is a proposition beyond possible belief. That he disagreed with Congress is a fact. That he disagreed honestly we are willing to believe. That we should have preferred his agreement with that body we know. That he was all wrong and Congress all right, or Congress all wrong and he all right, we do not know. Nor does it matter now. Until we see it done, we shall not believe that Mr. Johnson designs to betray or abandon that party and those men to whose influence and votes he owes the fact, that so far as position can do it, he is made the foremost man of all this world. It certainly would occur to him that every man in our history who, in his position, has endeavored to do that, has made his friends his enemies, but has never made an enemy a friend. History would repeat itself in his case. We are certain that he longs for no such fame as would attach to such an act.

Yet we are now thrown, as all thinking minds knew we would be, on to a new standpoint. We are dealing with problems. There are few lights in our past history to guide us now. If we should disagree somewhat in our theories it would not be wonderful. It would be more wonderful if any theory hit the exact line of truth and right all through the great questions with which we have to do. The very magnitude of the triumph of the Government bewilders us, as when we are suddenly brought from darkness into light, the very glare blinds us, and everything appears confused and indistinct. We have to wait a little until the eye adjusts itself to the conditions around us. The whole nation has been somewhat in this situation since the rebellion went out in darkness, and the glory of a triumphant patriotism filled the sky. But gradually our vision is becoming clearer, the future begins to assume form and shape, and it now needs only a patient waiting; keeping meanwhile the fires of the great Union party brightly burning; to reveal and illuminate our future way.

But every Union man; by which we mean every true patriot; will set his face against all effort to divide and destroy the Union party. It is not patriotism, it is not love of country, that counsels, or would aid any such efforts. Men whose only trade is politics, in the worst and most objectionable sense of that word, who clamor for office as hungry wolves clamor around a sheep fold, may try to do it. We expect nothing different from them, but those who love and cherish the country with the deep ardor of patriotism, will not, cannot do it. We are very confident that all these efforts will prove abortive. That the President, that Congress, that Seward, Stanton, and the great body of the rank and file of that host which has fought the battles of the Union on the field of blood, or at the ballot box, since 1860, will continue to march on, keeping step to the music of the Union.

We appeal directly to the people. It was one of the cardinal principles of the political creed of the lamented Lincoln, that the political instincts of the people are always right. They, as a mass, can have no possible interest in exalting the wrong and defeating the right. Their hopes are all in the other direction. If their reason and judgment can be allowed their free exercise, under the sanction and prompting of that in-

table desire that is in them to see the good of the country secured, their action will not be far wrong. And the common decision of the millions of that great body of the nation which has covered itself with honor, in the great work of national salvation, that shall become traditions and patents of the purest nobility, will decide, indeed has decided against those, who, for personal aims, seek the destruction of the great party of the Union, is already established, and in this respect vox populi, vox Dei.

Northern Pacific Railroad--Where Shall It be Begun?

There are three leading ideas or plans in reference to the building of the Northern railroad. One contemplates a direct line from some point on Lake Superior to Puget Sound. Another, a line through the South Pass in the Rocky mountains to Salt Lake, with a lateral trunk coming down the south fork of the Columbia, and striking the main river at or near Wallula. The third plan is to connect the already established steam communication of the Columbia with the great lakes, relying on that established communication to reach the ocean until the connecting links are constructed. Now while we would be glad to see the adoption of any one of these plans, or any other plan that would accomplish the great design, we are in favor of the adoption of the third plan named, and for the following among other reasons:

If the northern line is adopted, the road will strike the Columbia at or near White Bluffs. From that point westward to the waters of Puget Sound is a distance of miles, over the most difficult and expensive portion of the entire route. We are not of those who think a road cannot be built over the Cascade mountains, but we know it will be an expensive and tedious work. It would take as long to build the road from the Sound to White Bluffs as it would from White Bluffs to the heart of Montana, so that if the work was commenced on the Sound, when it reached that point not one rod would be gained toward opening steam communication with the Eastern States. Again, if the work was begun at this, or any other feasible point on the lower Columbia, the very same difficulty would be met. After years of work nothing in distance would be gained. And suppose, while on this end of the line the company was working slowly up the Columbia, where there is already steam boat communication, or still more slowly over the Cascade mountains from the Sound, the people of the East, of St. Louis, of Minnesota, of Illinois should open a good way to the Montana mines, they would snatch the rich trade that we might have out our hands. We have no thought that any practical and judicious company will concentrate all their force on one end of the road. It will be begun in more than one place at the same time. It does not look to us as at all necessary to begin work at the place that is expected to be the ultimate terminus of the road. We believe it would delay the completion of the road five or ten years to do that at the western terminus.

Another reason for these views is seen in this fact: Congress has probably incorporated a Puget Sound and Columbia River Railroad Company, with the usual rights and privileges of such franchises. That company, we predict, will not be a mere paper corporation, but will put itself immediately at work to survey, locate, and build a road as contemplated in its charter. Probably by the time the plan we advocate is carried out, and the road from the upper Columbia reaches the great central mining markets of Montana, the other will be either completed or far advanced, and the Sound will be connected by rail and steamboat with these markets. The last line, too, will serve a double purpose. A road will be built from California down the Willamette valley and connect with the Puget Sound and Columbia river road to reach the Sound, and in this way sooner than in any other case every part of the country be brought into direct connection with the great line crossing the continent.

Now we are aware that many make objections to the line of policy indicated above, but those objections arise from some more local and sectional preferences. Every place that has the remotest hope of being either the terminus or a point on the proposed road desires to see the first rail laid there. Every squatter thinks it must be laid before his cabin. But with a tolerable knowledge, from personal observation, of much of the interior, and a careful study of the great natural lines of passage through the country, we have become settled in the conviction that for all parts of the country in general it is important that the work be begun, on the western part of the road, where it connects with the upper Columbia. Still, if there are any who would begin it there or not at all, we do not agree with them. Or if there are any who think it must be begun at any other point or not at all, we do not agree with them. When the company decides where their work shall commence, it shall have all our aid to push on the work until the eastern and western seas are linked with iron.

Good Templars' Festival.

The Good Templars of this city have determined to hold a grand festival at Metropolitan Hall on Wednesday evening, the 14th inst. Ample preparation, arrangements, and provision will be made for all who may attend. A good supper will be furnished; the splendid 14th Infantry Band will be in attendance, and such other entertainments will be had as may be appropriate for the occasion. The proceeds will be devoted to procuring a carpet for the hall. We understand it is the intention of the Good Templars here to procure a lot and build a hall as soon as circumstances will permit. They are doing a good work here, and we bespeak for their entertainment a liberal patronage on the part of our citizens and all who may be able to attend. Admission, supper included, \$1.

Questions Answered.

The letter from our Boise correspondent, published on our outside, propounds several questions relative to this place and county, which deserve an answer. We desire to call attention to the article on Chalatchee Prairie, which was in type before the letter of our correspondent arrived, as a partial answer.

As to the price of town property in the city it is impossible to give a stranger any adequate idea. Of course everything depends on location and improvements, and prices also vary so that an answer given now, may be untrue before the paper reaches Boise City. Yet it may not be far from right to say that single lots may be had, in good and pleasant locations for residences, for from fifty dollars upward. Of course business locations are higher. Land in the vicinity of the town, say a mile or two away, can be had at a very reasonable price, though the price has advanced probably fifty per cent. in the last year.

The country back of the city for ten miles is timbered more or less densely, with the exception of Mill Plain, Fourth Plain, and two or three smaller plains, and the river bottoms above and below the city. These plains have perhaps an aggregate of thirty or forty square miles. About ten miles from town what is known as the swale land commences. These swales are very rich land, and are of all sizes from a few to hundreds of acres, and are separated from each other by belts of fir timber generally heavy. There is some timber on most of the swales such as ash, alder, black willow, and sometimes oak. There is a great extent of such land unopened, and a few years of vigorous enterprise will make good and valuable homes upon it.

Our correspondent desires to know if there is a valley being settled somewhere back of Vancouver. The question arises from a misapprehension of the country. It is all comparatively a level country, raising only moderately from the river, and retaining its characteristics until it reaches the foot of the mountain range. The whole body of land is arable, though in many places the heavy growth of fir will be an objection to immediate settlement. The settlement made one year ago on what is known as "Strong's Battle Ground" is receiving accessions, and in a short time will grow into a flourishing and populous neighborhood. This settlement is some eighteen or twenty miles from the city.

As to advantages for school and other privileges, we have only to say, there is a large public school, a school and college under the direction of the Sisters of Charity, and a private Female School under the management of a competent teacher. As to health, there is no more favorable location on the Pacific coast. The easy slope of the city plat towards the river constitutes a natural drainage, and renders the streets and walks always pleasant and dry. All things considered there are few places anywhere more desirable for a residence than Vancouver.

The Cascade Road Subscription.

We have called attention before to the law passed by the Legislature, appropriating one thousand dollars for the improvement of the road from the upper Cascades to Vancouver, and the condition of its payment. It is necessary to raise an additional thousand. The question how that amount can best be raised, is one of general public interest. It might be raised, probably, by private subscription, but this would bear somewhat unequally upon the citizens interested in the road. There is at least one other way in which the thing can be done.

There is, beside the work which is paid, sufficient road money collected in the Vancouver district to meet the case. The law provides that the road money shall be expended in the district where it is collected, unless the Commissioners shall otherwise direct. The Commissioners could appropriate one thousand dollars of the money raised in this district to be expended as provided for in the law. There are several things to be urged in favor of this course. The roads for a distance about the city are now good, and could be kept so another summer by the use of the labor which would be done, without using the money collected. And besides, if the money is raised by subscription, it must nearly all be raised in and about this city. An appropriation out of the road fund would not be burdensome to any, but would bear equally upon all. The road districts outside of the city need all they can raise by tax and voluntary work, and nothing could be drawn from them, indeed ought not to be. For these and other reasons we throw these suggestions before the public for consideration, so as to help to a proper action in the premises.

THE OREGON PRESS.—The Oregon press is somewhat divided on the action of the President in vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. The Oregonian sustains Congress, and with some acrimony denounces the President. The Statesman is for Johnson with a vim. The Review says but little on the question, it being clearly an agreed part of the Democratic party to build up a Johnson party if possible. The Democrat is reported sold out to the said party, under the potent argument of sundry twenties. The State Journal advises moderation, and the Albany Journal is for Congress as against the President. To close the list the Advocate takes the stand, and, assuming its privilege, delivers a very impressive exhortation to the belligerents to keep quiet, and adds the hopeful promise that all shall come out right. We are privately of the opinion that said papers will know a little better where to stand after the conventions are held. They are now merely maneuvering for vantage ground, and some of them will change their base in a few weeks.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are under obligations to Hon. A. A. Denny for valuable public documents.

ITEMS.

We clip the following from the Oregonian's correspondence from Washington. It will be seen that Congress is likely to take favorable action in regard to some of the most important questions relating to this coast. The statement in the extract that when lands are occupied by settlers the company has liberty to make other selections from territory "not occupied by Government," should be "not occupied by settlers."

Mr. Bidwell, of California, has introduced an important bill into the House granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad in California, to Portland in Oregon. These lands are granted to the "California and Oregon Railroad Company," and the usual principle adopted in similar grants; that is, the alternate sections are reserved for the use of the Government. Where lands are occupied by settlers the company is at liberty to make a selection of a similar amount from other territory not occupied by the Government. A closing section gives to the "Puget Sound and Columbia River Railroad Company" a similar grant.

By the census returns of Oregon, for the year 1865, we see that the entire population of that state is 65,000. That she had 140,000 acres of land in cultivation, raised 341,251 bushels of wheat, had 313,189 sheep and 125,656 head of cattle. The most populous county is Marion, the second Linn, and the third Multnomah. The least populous is Tillamook which has only 211 persons in it.

We see by a list published in the Statesman that in Salem, Oregon, there have been fifty-eight dwellings erected during the past year, costing from 250 up to 5,000 dollars each.

Two parties who were present at the killing of Ferd. Patterson were colored men. Under the late law of this Territory they will be permitted to testify in the court.

The Walla Walla Statesman has the following in regard to the Sunday law passed by the last Legislature:

It turns out that the Sunday law passed by the Territorial Legislature is not half so big a long-sword as was feared. It does not interfere with any legitimate business, and is such as every good citizen will approve. The first section which embodies the gist of the law, provides "that no person shall keep open any play house or theater, raco ground, or cockpit, or play at any game of chance for gain, or engage in any noisy amusements on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday." The punishment for violating the law is a fine of not less than \$30 nor more than \$250 for each offense. Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction in all cases of violation of the Sunday law, and the fines imposed are to be paid into the county treasury for the benefit of the common schools. Altogether, the law appears to be unexceptionable, and its workings cannot be attended with inconvenience to any class of citizens.

There is an important part of the first section of the bill not given in the above extract. After the word "amusements" occur the following: "Or keep open any drinking or billiard saloon or sell or dispose of any intoxicating liquors as a beverage."

The Walla Wallas are yet talking about annexation, some are for and some against. For our own part we have not seen the necessity of continued reference to that subject, as it is already passed beyond the reach of anything, probably, that might be said here. The Legislature passed a remonstrance against it. Our delegate opposes, a majority of the people are against it, and we are not very apprehensive that the thing will be done anyhow. We see it said that "aspirations" are at the bottom of the movement. That is not unlikely, but may we say that the gentlemen who are said to aspire, can do so just as well in the Territory as in the State; it won't make a bit of odds.

A bill is now pending in Congress, introduced by Senator Williams, of Oregon, to prevent the absence of Territorial officers from their duty. This is a move in the right direction, but a better one would be giving the Territories the right to elect their own officers. No action that Congress could take on that subject would meet with such universal favor as that. Our Legislature, at its late session, passed a memorial to Congress asking that privilege. We hope it will be granted.

BEADLE'S MONTHLY.—We are in receipt, from the publisher, of the February number of this new monthly. The table of contents is inviting, and the articles possess a high degree of literary merit. The design of the publisher seems to be to produce a magazine differing somewhat from any now in the field. The articles are of more sterling and substantial value than is usual in even the better class of monthlies. The one in the present number on William, Prince of Orange, is a fine condensation of the history of that great and good ruler, and will serve to fix the events attending his life and assassination more permanently in the mind than many larger histories.

The magazine is well worthy of patronage, and is afforded at \$3 per year. Address Beadle's Monthly, 118 William street, New York.

YOUR LADIES' SCHOOL.—We had the pleasure, on Friday of last week, of attending the term examination at the school of Miss E. J. York. The readiness and promptitude of the scholars evinced a thorough and efficient training. The compositions of the Misses were very creditable indeed. At the close of the examination Miss Mary Sturgis stepped forward and, in a neat address, presented the teacher with a beautiful photograph album as a token of the regard of her pupils. Miss York is doing a good work as a teacher among us, and deserves a generous support. The school is now at vacation, but will be resumed again in a few weeks.

DR. MACK.—This gentleman is now stopping at the Alta House, where he will be glad to see any who desire his services until Wednesday next.

Military.

By general orders of the Commander of the Department of the Columbia, the post of Fort Boise and its dependencies, including Camps Lander, Alvord, Lyon, and Reed, is made the "District of Boise," and is under the command of Major L. H. Marshall, of the 14th Infantry.

By general orders No. 4, Gen. Steele assumes command of this department, and announces Capt. W. I. Sanborn, A. A. Gen.; Lieut. R. P. Strong, of the Signal Corps, U. S. A., Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. Colonel H. C. Hodges, Chief Quartermaster; Capt. G. H. Weeks, acting Purchasing and Depot Commissary; and Lieut. Col. P. G. S. Ten Broeck, Medical Director.

A general Court Martial, which convened at Fort Vancouver, Jan. 30th, and of which

Brevet Lieut. Col. R. F. O'Beirne of the 14th Infantry, was President, tried thirteen privates of that regiment, on various charges. The number includes James Mullan who assaulted Ordnance Sergeant Davidson, of which an account was given in the REGISTER a few weeks since. He was found guilty, and sentenced "to be confined at hard labor in charge of the guard, wearing a 24 pound ball attached to his leg by a chain, for 12 calendar months, and forfeit \$10 per month of his monthly pay to the United States for the same period." All but two that were tried were found guilty, and sentenced according to their crime.

CHALATCHEE PRAIRIE.—This prairie is situated a little over twenty miles from Vancouver in a north-easterly direction, and is said to be unsurpassed in fertility. Several claims have already been taken, and families enough are likely to be there in a very short time, we are informed, to support a school. We trust that the people there and at other points in that direction less remote, but which, with such roads as we now have, seem to be a great distance from market, will not feel discouraged. There is a better day coming. All that is needed is reasonable industry and a little patience. To all thus situated we would say, build your School House as soon as possible, and hire a teacher at least a part of the time. You may suffer socially for a few months, and sometimes feel that it is hard to live without schools and religious meetings; but if you will be true to yourselves, you will soon have both, and with them the pleasant consciousness that you have done something to extend the area of settlement and civilization, and to entitle you to that sympathy and regard from your fellow-men, which we always feel for our country's pioneers. We are tempted to say something of the pecuniary inducement, and of the ultimate success, which lies before those who have the moral courage to locate in our frontier settlements and the patience and faithfulness to run well the race set before them, but will defer it till another occasion.

OPPOSITION STEAMERS.—It is not unpleasant news to those whose business or pleasure leads them to travel between the Columbia River and San Francisco that at last the old and grinding monopoly which has controlled the trade and travel of that route for the last ten years, is broken. The steamship Montana, soon to be followed by the Idaho and others, is now on the route. Fare and freight is reduced to something like a reasonable figure, the Montana advertising for \$20 cabin, and \$10 steerage, from Portland.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN.—We are glad to be able to note the fact that Mr. A. H. Sheffield has started a match factory in town. We have tried his matches, and pronounce them *stratrate*. They are well and honestly made and go every time. There is no reason why matches of all kinds, and especially the kind made by Mr. Sheffield, should not be made in Vancouver as well as anywhere else. Success to the Sheffield matches.

CITY SIDE WALKS.—We are requested by the City Recorder to state that the width of the side walks, as fixed by Ordinance of the Council is ten feet for all the streets eighty feet wide, and six feet for all the streets below eighty feet. Those planting trees along the walks will do well to remember this, so as to secure uniformity in their work.

DISTRICT COURT.—The District Court for the 2d Judicial District will commence at this place on Monday next, Judge C. C. Hewitt presiding. We are informed that the docket is small, though some half dozen criminal cases are waiting the action of the Grand Jury.

LAWS.—We are in receipt of 136 pages of the laws, passed by the late session of the W. T. Legislature, from Printer, T. McKelroy. We understand they will be out entire in March, together with the journals of the sessions. We are under obligations for these advance sheets.

NEW "ABS."—Mr. L. Vertun will sell at public auction, on the 17th inst., all his stock of merchandise, and household effects.

A grand ball will be given on the 16th inst., at the Alta House in Vancouver, to which all who wish to "trip the light fantastic toe," are invited.

COLORS OF THE W. T. INFANTRY.—The colors of the 1st Regiment of W. T. Volunteers have been turned over by Capt. Knox to the proper Territorial authorities, on the order of the Secretary of the Territory.

NOTICE.—There will be no service at the M. E. Church Sabbath morning next. Sunday School at the usual hour, and service in the evening at 7 o'clock.

MR. COLFAX, in his journey to California, gathered some interesting coal facts.—Crenshaw.

EASTERN NEWS.

The dispatches from the East continue to be of such length that it seems necessary to condense them. We shall give in this condensed form every fact of importance and public interest, and believe it will be more acceptable to our readers than to occupy our scanty columns with the details of those dispatches.

A National salute was fired at Fortress Monroe on the 22d of February. Jeff. Davis was greatly surprised that it should include one gun for each of the States lately in rebellion. He probably has not yet learned that the rebellion has collapsed. A dispatch from Washington, March 2d, says that the Cabinet sustains the President, and there will be no disruption. In Congress the chief interest was the discussion of Bingham's Constitutional amendment. In closing the debate Mr. Bingham demanded that the issues of the hour should be met in a manly spirit. One brave deed that would count itself to the right instincts of the people, would be worth fifty make-shifts. At the end of the debate Conklin, of New York, moved to put it over until April 2d, which was carried by 112 to 37. The Legislatures of Minnesota and Wisconsin pronounce against the President and sustain the action of Congress, and request them not to admit Southern members until peace is really restored and the people of each State have positively guaranteed equal and exact justice to all within their borders. Congress has appropriated \$20,000 each to Oregon and Washington for the survey of the public lands, and \$30,000 to California. W. T. Cogwell, of Ohio, has been appointed Minister to Ecuador. Since the report of the Secretary of the Treasury was made, the public debt has been reduced \$29,000,000. The British Minister has protested against the immunity enjoyed by the Fenians, but the Government does not regard the evidence sufficient to warrant interference. The committee on reconstruction has agreed to the admission of members from Tennessee, who will probably soon obtain their seats. The Senate has passed the House resolution not to admit the Senators and Representatives from the lately rebellious States until Congress declares each State restored to the Union. The same Senators voted for the resolution as voted for the Freedmen's bill. Gen. Pope has issued orders to detail guards to protect emigration on the plains. No train with less than thirty armed men will be permitted to cross the plains either way. Gold is declining, and as a consequence Government money going up.

The Future of the United States

At the opening of the rebellion *De Bow's Review* became a firm supporter of the war for treason. It taught the principles, as they were styled, upon which the rebellion was founded, and gave the whole weight of its influence to the South. It has just been revived, and the opening article in the January number bears the title which heads this article.

Whatever have been the theories of the party the results of the great conflict which has shaken the land to its center, establish beyond controversy the fact that the United States is fixed and permanent Government, and is capable of resisting every internal effort for its disruption; and that from the experiences of the past there is likely to be no movement in the future looking to disruption emanating from any quarter.

A nation which has proved itself capable of passing through such a crisis—involving the movement of armies and navies scarcely inferior to those who followed the wake of the great Napoleon, and the expenditure of money to which the powerful States of Europe have been a stranger, and of which they can scarcely realize the facts, maintaining through it all its currency and credit unimpaired, is not likely to go down in any future contingency.

This much must be admitted, and the Powers of Europe may now recognize in the United States a colossal rival, vast in territory, in population and in ambition; inured to arms and to industry; a nation of soldiers, sailors and workmen; ready for the sword or the scythe, fearing nothing which the world can offer in competition or in conflict. The monarchies of Europe combined would present but feeble barrier to the future advance of this now giant Power.

It is well North and South—there is but one feeling in America, and it is that her destinies are in her own keeping; and that nothing of interest or of favor is to be desired or looked for from any of the monarchies of the old world. They have been tested in the hour of trial, and have been found to be true, serving, bigoted and in the last degree selfish. Incapable of great statesmanship, they have taken their position, and must abide the result.

A wise and liberal national policy will speedily restore to the United States all that it has lost by the war; and a magnanimous and forbearing spirit will bring into harmony again its recently jarring elements, and constitute one people out of its teeming millions.

Accepting the results of the war, our people everywhere have but to put their shoulder to the wheel, intellectually and physically, to redeem—such is the vastness of our resources and the flexibility of our institutions—what has been lost, and remove all traces of the recent calamitous times.—*De Bow's Review*.

EDITORIAL SORROW.—Be an editor; let the devil be waiting for copy; sit down to write an article, and get a few sentences done. Then let an acquaintance drop in and begin to tell you stories and gossips of the town; and let him sit, and sit and sit. "This is the quickest way we can think of to going raving mad."

NOTHING LEFT.—Two sons of Erin were standing by a hydraulic press superintended by a friend of mine, when one called out to the other: "Jim, I'd like to put ye under and squeeze the devil out o' ye." "Would you, indeed, my boy?" was the answer. "Squeeze the devil out o' ye, an' there'd be nothing left."

A BARRISTER, who was remarkable for his coming into Court with dirty hands, observed, "that he had been turning over Coke." "I should have thought you have been turning over coals," remarked a wag.

A young girl generally loses her freshness by mingling with fashionable society, as a bright stream does by mingling with the sea.

