

The Vancouver Register.

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

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If not paid until the end of the year, 4 00

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Transient advertisements, one square (ten lines or less) for one insertion, 25 cents
For each subsequent insertion, 15 cents
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Legal advertisements at the established rates.

PARRISH & HOLMAN,
REAL ESTATE & STOCK BROKERS
and General Intelligence
and Collection Agents
OFFICE—No. 50, Lincoln House Block, Corner of Front
and Washington Streets.
PORTLAND, OREGON.

SETH R. HAMMER,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
AND GENERAL AGENT FOR BUYING AND SELLING
Real Estate, Renting Farms, Collecting Rents
and Debts, Procuring Employment, &c.
Office—Up Stairs, in Moore's Brick Block,
SALEM, OREGON.

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

H. G. STRUVE,
Attorney-at-Law
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, 24 Judicial District, W. T.
Territory. Special and prompt attention given to the col-
lection of debts, and to business in the U. S. Land Office.
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,
VANCOUVER, W. T.

JAY D. POTTER,
Attorney & Counselor at Law,
CONVEYANCER,
Law & Land Agency.
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, (next door to the Postoffice).
Vanouver, Aug. 29, 1865.—1-1-1/2.

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

JOSEPH M. FLETCHER,
REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE,
Notary Public and Conveyancer
DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, AND LEGAL PA-
PERS of all kinds, carefully prepared.
Vanouver, Sept. 1, 1865.—1-1-1/2.

JULIUS SUSTE,
Attorney & Counselor at Law.
(JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.)
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,
VANCOUVER, W. T.
Deeds, Mortgages, and Legal Papers of all kinds care-
fully prepared.
Vanouver, Sept. 1, 1865.—1-1-1/2.

KINGSLEY & REES,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Saddles, Harness,
AND DEALERS IN
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
Saddle Trees, Block and Bent Stirrups, etc.
SHOP—No. 25 Front St., bet. Washington & Alder.
PORTLAND, OREGON.

**The Steamer
CELENO,**
JOHN T. KERNS, MASTER.
WILL MAKE REGULAR TRIPS BETWEEN PORT-
land and Stiles Landing, on the Columbia, every
Thursday, and between Portland and navigable points on
Lewis and Clark river every Tuesday, landing for passengers or freight
wherever desired. Other days open for job work, etc., which
trips, pleasure parties, &c., at rates that will guarantee
satisfaction. 12-1/2.

Storage, Forwarding & Commission.

D. W. WILLIAMS,
DEALER IN
GRAIN AND FEED OF ALL KINDS
—ALSO—
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.
Is prepared with
Ample Fire-Proof Storage,
And will do a GENERAL
COMMISSION BUSINESS.
No Charge for Storage on Goods sold on Commission.
Proceeds of Sales promptly remitted.
No. 110 Front Street, (1st door south of Postoffice).
Portland, Oregon.
Sept. 6, 1865.—1-1-1/2.

GIVE AS THOU RECEIVEST.
BY HENRY LOUSON.
O, the thrill of joy in giving!
O, the secret, silent giving!
Tis the richest charm of living
To be giving, ever giving.
Heaven's first and choicest lesson
Is that we must learn to give:
Give of labor, sweat, and heart-throbs,
Give of life, if we would live.
Always holding, never giving,
Losing greatest, clutching least,
Is but gorging husks and stings,
When there waits a royal feast.
Giving most, thou most content;
Giving least, thou shalt have naught;
The wide world through be that great lesson,
"Tis more blessed," oftener taught.
When others cease do thou begin;
Give sooner, more, and last of all;
Give of this earthly hopes the brightest,
Let them like the rain-drops fall.
Nichest springs must waste their waters;
Cheapest flowers must cast their seed;
Here blood becomes most precious
When 'tis spilled, and here love bleed.
Giving, give as thou receivest
What thou hast of earthly worth;
If thou knowest the wealth of heaven,
Wouldst thou hold the wealth of earth?
Seek thou for thy wealth in giving,
Joys of secret, silent giving;
For the richest charm of living
Is in giving, ever giving.

President Johnson.
I observe that in the telegraphic report of President Johnson's speech relating to his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, he appeals from their representatives in the legislative halls directly to the American people. As one of them I propose, through the medium of your columns, to publish my individual response in advance of the overwhelming one which is sure to resound from the great mass by the slow but unyielding demonstration of the ballot-box.
In the beginning I confess myself mistaken concerning the Republican party. I am now convinced that that party, now acting in accordance with all the best elements of the old Democratic party, is determined to obliterate forever, from the otherwise fair escutcheon of the great American Republic, the stigma of slavery—not in formality, merely—but in practical effect. As frankly also do I acknowledge my error in my former estimate of Andrew Johnson. Instead of regarding him as a wise and patriotic statesman, I now believe him to be only a dangerous demagogue. His pretended patriotism through the life-and-death struggle of the Nation was nothing better than far-seeing policy. Regardless of his national duties, his chief aim just now seems to be to secure himself for another term in the Presidential chair.
The first important development of Johnson's policy in the Presidential office was the promulgation of his amnesty proclamation, and under it the wholesale and indiscriminate exercise of the pardoning power. Viewed as a national measure in its most favorable phase, it cannot be regarded otherwise than as a grievous error. It may be aptly likened to the policy of a Jewish trader who first offers his goods at an exorbitant price, but makes sales at reduced rates, expecting to delude purchasers into the belief that they are gaining great bargains. Such a dealer may entrap small gains from innocents and knaves; but the solid, full handed men universally regard him with contempt and disgust, and always avoid him in their dealings. Viewed as a matter of personal aggrandizement for Johnson, the same measure will appear a cunningly devised scheme.

President Johnson would persuade the people that he is now eagerly grasping after the mantle of martyrdom; that nothing less than the interposition of his sacred wisdom and stern virtue will save them from the unwarrantable encroachments of their own chosen representatives. Yet at the same time in endeavoring to force upon the Nation his plan of reconstruction, he assumes power and prerogatives in flagrant violation of the polity and principles of our republican system. He is urging his own pet measures with such pertinacity and vehemence as few rulers of the present day; under any enlightened form of government, would dare to impose on their subjects. Of what significance is Andrew Johnson's plan of reconstruction—President though he be—more than another man's? Every member of Congress has, or should have one. And there are men by the dozen in that body, whose individual opinions on this, or any national topic, are entitled to as much consideration as Johnson's. He is placed in the Presidential chair to execute, not to direct and control the public will.
And ere the brewing storm is weathered,
He'll find that himself is closely tethered;
Like to the old arithmetician,
Which might eat from a green meadow the grass,
Going in an exact circle around,
On only one single acre of ground.

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Statement of W. L. Adams Charged with Robbing His Own Trunk containing Government Funds.
OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, San Francisco, }
February 22, 1866. }
MR. EDITOR:—It is now twelve days since I reached this city, having been robbed on board the steamer Oregon of \$20,500 in U. S. gold coin, which I had collected on imports in the District of Oregon, and which, in accordance with instructions from the Department at Washington, I was bringing to deposit with the Assistant Treasurer in San Francisco. The money was taken from my trunk in my state room, the thief entering my room during my absence for a short time by unlocking the door, and entering my trunk by prying off a portion of the bottom and unlocking the trunk, as I suppose, by pushing the bolt of the lock back with his finger, as afterwards learned from the Detectives could be done. My room I found locked as usual, and the cord around my trunk properly tied. I had no suspicions that my trunk had been disturbed till I arrived at the Russ House very soon after the landing of the Oregon, and opened the same to deposit the money in a safe, when I discovered that out of \$47,500 in gold, \$4,717 in greenbacks, \$35 in demand notes, Government money in my trunk, besides some currency belonging to me, of which I had no memorandum of the precise amount, \$20,000 in gold had been taken. I immediately notified the Police Detectives, and have since been engaged in rendering every assistance in my power to enable them to ferret out the guilty parties. Shocked and mortified as I was on discovering the loss of the money, I very soon learned that I was to suffer a still sorer punishment, as I and some of my friends were long in discovering that a powerful influence was set on foot in a short time after the robbery became public, to create the impression that I was a villain, and had not been robbed of a dollar. The magnitude of that influence, the untiring zeal with which it hunted me down, and its success in doing me mischief, has been abundantly shown in the remarks which have been made by certain parties on the streets, by the uncanid, uncalled for, and unjust articles which have appeared in one of the prints of this city, and a villainously libelous editorial in another. If these men had desired to know the truth, they could have obtained it from the detectives, who were the only parties except myself and those who committed the robbery, who have the means of knowing to a certainty that a robbery was so really committed. The detectives—Capt. Lees, Ellis, and Watkins—could have told them as they have often told me and several prominent and worthy men of this city and of Oregon, that they had arrived at evidence during a most thorough investigation that "proved beyond the possibility of a doubt that the robbery had been committed," as I alleged. Some of these men were assured me and others that they were just as well assured from what their investigation had developed, that I had been foully robbed, as though they had seen the robbery committed. These men have been forced into the belief by examining the case in the face of an evidence that has failed to extort a condemnation of me from that quarter. Yet I find the *Alta* after having published an exceedingly uncanid article in relation to the robbery on the 11th instant, speaks of it yesterday as "the robbery—if any was committed." The *News Letter* of the 17th has a characteristic article which it seems to me is rather injudicious for an editor who has an earnest desire to serve those under whose table he is allowed to gather crumbs. He discourses as follows: "The detectives find that Adams is more prudent with his private funds, a certificate of deposit or some other evidence for \$20,000 by draft through Richards & McCracken in his favor evidently showing that Adams was providing for a rainy day, etc."

I have no idea it will be any new information to this poor devil, but it may be to the public, to state that these drafts on the Bank of California through Richards & McCracken belonged to the Government, and that the money was drawn and deposited with Mr. Cheeseman at the earliest possible moment after my arrival—Detective Watkins at my earnest request going with me, both to the bank and to the Assistant's Treasurer's office. In publishing the following I fear Beriah's successor did so without having duly weighed its effect upon the cause he seems so zealous to advance the interests of.
"From all that we have heard Adams is quite able to reimburse the Government. His residence in Astoria is palatial for the webfoot section, being commodious; the architecture unique, the painting in keeping with the quiet style of the occupant, the doors red with green borders the grounds ornamented with the fountain that lately decorated the piazza, showing that Brother Adams is not without refined taste. The various occupations of Collector Adams, gospel dissector, school teacher, politician, and at present Collector, speak volumes for the versatility of his genius. He is the *Autocrat* of Astoria: the Republican conventions, members of the Legislature are all under his control; not even the daring and weather beaten pilots of Columbia river bar are beyond his reach. His genius has extended to an influence with the Washington Territory Legislature, where he had an act passed taking away from the pilots the right to pursue their professions, to the detriment of the commerce of Astoria.
"As an intensely loyal man, Brother Adams is without an equal. As a Collector of the Customs, none so zealous, vigilant, and efficient. During his incumbency of four years he has seized three steamships (in addition to the lines of the officers) for minor offenses, that in any other port would have been passed without notice. Not being satisfied with the seizure of the steamers his loyal blood warms with the discovery that the company owning the steamers are secessionists, and to this effect he writes to the Secretary of the Treasury. For all this zeal of Brother Adams, should the slightest confidence be placed in his report, he will receive the insignificant sum of half of \$150,000. This claim of itself is amply sufficient to save the Government from any loss. We have not the slightest doubt but that the Department at Washington, in the language of the saintly Adams, "will make, in time, all things right."

"Up to the present moment no clue has been discovered as to the guilty party, but public suspicion is unanimous as to the real delinquent. The citizens of Oregon—more particularly those of Astoria and Portland—will hear with feelings of unfeigned regret(?) that Collector Adams has met with his late misfortune. Truly we may exclaim "that honesty meeteth not its own reward." "One having seen my humble dwelling in Astoria, would smile at the idea that a building which could probably be erected in San Francisco for \$1500 should be called "palatial." I am entirely too modest and unambitious to admit that I was before aware that I was an "Autocrat" having the Union Conventions and Legislature of Oregon under my control, besides holding in my hands the reins that guide the law-making power of Washington Territory. In saying that I have seized three steamships (in addition to the lines of the officers) the *News Letter* makes two mistakes: It lacks one of giving the whole number of steamers "seized," and mistakes in saying that I have also "seized the lines of the officers." I have, it is true, obtained judgments in the United States Court of Oregon against the "officers," amounting in the aggregate to \$22,545 and costs. These judgments were obtained at the hands of intelligent, honest, honorable, and high-minded jurors, under charges as to points of law made by a clear headed and incorruptible judge. These judgments are now due to the United States, but I have not as yet "seized" the money, as the *News Letter* charges, and I am not at all certain that it ever will be "seized." Out of the four steamers seized, the *Marina*, claimed by Wm. M. Lubbock, John T. Wright, and by Wm. M. Lebeck, John T. Wright, and Fleming, the *Pacific*, *Orizaba*, and *Delicia* all three registered as belonging to the California Steam Navigation Company, three have been forfeited to the United States Government. The *Marina* was forfeited by a decree of the United States District Court. The *Pacific* was surrendered, a forfeiture acknowledged and application was made to the Secretary of the Treasury for release. She is now running under bond of \$225,000. The *Orizaba* was forfeited both by an acknowledgment on the part of her owners and by a decree of the United States District Court. Notice has been filed that application will also be made at Washington for a release of the *Orizaba*. She is now running under bond of \$120,000. The *Delicia*, which I was informed last week by Mr. Holliday in part owned by him, is now running under bond for \$66,000. The law under which these fines and forfeitures occurred was passed in 1799. It has been held to be good law by Congress and by every Administration since, and if I am not mistaken was adopted by the *News Letter* man's Congress, which was proposed by General Grant at Richmond. Every Collector has to take a solemn oath to enforce it. The owners of several of these vessels have acknowledged that the forfeitures have occurred under the law, and yet the *News Letter* calls them "minor offenses, that in any other port would have been passed without notice."

The *News Letter* says understand the character of Federal officials and the appliances used in reconciling them to flagrant violations of the law in "other ports" better than I, but I know there is one "port" where the majesty of the law will be vindicated while I am entrusted with its execution. I may have been, as charged by the *Bulletin*, too careless with the money, (though I think not,) but I am not a criminal. The efforts that have been made to crush me by fixing a stain upon my character are impotent, and I defy all their power. I have an unflinching faith in God and the ultimate triumph of right. My life has been a stormy one; I have been battling with corruption in almost every form for many years, yet I did not suppose before that I had an enemy in the world who would say that he believed I would knowingly wrong a single human being out of a dollar, much less that I would be guilty of a crime more dark and damning in my eyes than highway robbery, the crime of robbing the Government of funds which I had taken a solemn oath to account for. During my brief stay in this city I have passed through the most fiery trial of my life. A stranger in a strange land, with few to extend the hand of friendship and sympathy, failure to meet the warm, gushing sympathy that swells up from hearts imbued with a heavenly charity that thinketh no evil, on the part of some from whom I thought I had a right to expect at least a friendly greeting. I have nevertheless found friends, men who have honored themselves by their noble conduct, and who by their disinterested and honorable course in relation to my misfortunes, have fastened themselves upon my affections as with hooks of steel. I shall ever honor them, appreciate their magnanimity and kindness, and their names shall be known to the world in due time. Permit me, Mr. Editor, in conclusion to offer as an apology for the length of this article, and the earnest and perhaps harsh expressions contained in it, the to me, mighty meaning of the circumstances that have induced me to say a word in vindication of myself here. I have a large family towards which I stand in the relation of husband, father, and protector. I owe it to my family, I also owe it to myself, owe it my friends everywhere, owe it to the Government, owe it to the cause of humanity and right which I have so long espoused that I see to it that if I am to go down, I go down fighting like a man, and that if I am to be engulfed in the breakers of a foul and black conspiracy, I struggle with the waves in a manner worthy of one who dares to do his duty, one who has hitherto been actuated by an honest desire to do his whole duty as a Government officer, and who still cherishes an unwavering faith in the ultimate triumph of omnipotent rights.

W. L. ADAMS,
Collector of Customs District of Oregon.
—S. F. Flag.

An editor and his wife were walking out in the bright moonlight one evening. Like all editors' wives, she was of an exceedingly poetic nature, and said to her mate, "Notice that moon; how bright, and calm, and beautiful!" "Couldn't think of noticing it," returned the editor, "for anything less than the usual rates—a dollar and fifty cents for twelve lines."

A woman, who was under examination as witness before a Western Police Court, was interrogated by the magistrate as to whether she was the wife of the respondent. She replied, "I suppose I am his wife by brevet."

The crime, and not the punishment, causes the disgrace.

Patents have been received at this office for the following *Donation* claimants, and will be delivered upon the surrender of the duplicate donation certificates:
D. W. Gardner, Narcisse Raymond,
B. E. Marble, Andrew McFarlane,
James Johnson, Wm. M. Simmons,
Sam'l Mathews, S. M. Hamilton,
J. B. Loxley, John Murray,
W. P. Mabry, Richard Ough,
Jacob Ables, W. W. Wandel,
B. W. Pickett, E. C. Hardy,
C. H. Dray,
John Giesendorf, Samuel Lishan,
F. B. Smith, James A. Scarborough,
W. M. Phelan, John Briscoe,
Elizabeth Snooks, Joseph Dray,
J. A. Burke, James Huntington,
J. W. Gher, D. H. Huntington,
John Douglas, M. L. Barber,
Wm. D. King, Charles Fress,
W. W. Hava, C. R. Huntington,
James A. Bennett, Benjamin Huntington,
George Dawson, Charles J. Sperry,
Wm. H. Tappan, Wm. McGunnigill,
C. La Du, Joseph Brown,
James Carty, Joseph Stanley,
Allen Gibson, Wm. O. Huntington,
Wm. P. Smith, H. D. Huntington,
Thos. Rocky, Daniel Baumgardner,
Wm. R. Anderson, Hutson Martin,
Richard McCary, Joseph Eaton,
Alexander Crawford, Louis Danney,
D. R. Fale, A. C. Clark,
Victor M. Wallace, C. Powley,
John Meldrum, Wm. Ginder,
Wm. J. Davidson, Hans C. Kraft,
A. Lee Lewis, Ira Patterson,
Jacob John, John E. Pickernell.
J. M. FLETCHER, Register.

Last Public Speech of Senator Collamer.
The late Senator Collamer, of Vermont, sustained a character for Christian fidelity such as can be claimed by very few public men of these times. A correspondent of the *New York Observer* relates this interesting reminiscence of him:
At the close of the final prayer meeting of a session of Congress, when the term of Congressional service with several of the members was about to expire, and the election made it certain we should never all meet again in the capacity of a Congressional prayer meeting, the Chaplain of the Senate was about to pronounce the farewell benediction, when Judge Collamer, in a subdued and impressive manner, substantially remarked that the hour of our separation had come; that we were about to disperse and return to our respective homes; that we would probably never meet again on this side of the grave; that the occasion was one of solemnity and interest and he proposed that we should, in silence, shake hands and separate. Upon which suggestion each one extended his hand, right and left, to his friend, who stood by his side, thus forming a complete cordon of friendly hands around the chamber in which we had so often met to commune with each other and God, the gracious patron of us all. A strong convulsive motion like a muffled current of electricity, if the comparison is allowable, passed from hand to hand, and, we believe from heart to heart, and the circle of praying statesmen—would that it had been more extensive—stood in profound silence, every eye apparently moistened with tears, and every bosom seeming to heave with emotion, when Judge Collamer, standing near the door, broke away from the grasp of his comrades, and without uttering a syllable retired. He was soon followed by others, until the entire company, with one exception, disappeared, and the writer of this reminiscence was left to such reflections as the departed vision was calculated to awaken and inspire.

The Why of the World.
There goes a virtuous and honest man. Who cares? Nobody looks at him or cares a fig how he looks or dresses.
Here passes a man of wealth. The old ladies run to the window. Who? Where? How does he dress? He is a great object of attraction. How in the world did he make so much? He doesn't look as if he was worth a penny.
This is the way of the world. Everybody gazes with admiration upon the rich, while they turn away from virtuous poverty. Let a man make ten thousand dollars, and he is a gentleman, every inch of him. Everybody has a kind word and smile for him.
Be poor and honest, and no one knows you. Men and women have heard of such a name as yours, and you may live at their elbow but they are never certain about it.
Possess a fortune and live at the mile post, and your neighbors and friends will line the heart of the city. All would know where you lived, and point a stranger to the very door.
We repeat—such is the world. Golden vice is crested, while humble virtue is unobscured.
Will the time never, never come when men shall be honored for their virtues and despised for their vices, rather than be crested for their riches and condemned for their poverty? Everybody, in words, censures the idea of honoring the rich, and yet such are the regulations of society that everybody does humble in his manners and feelings in the presence of the "upper ten thousand." As long as the ladies will associate with the voluptuous rich and shun the virtuous poor so long will vice be considered no disgrace and wealth will pay for the sacrifice of virtue.

Richmond, March 4.—The Legislature adjourned last night. Lieut. Governor Cowper, in his parting speech, declared that the people of the South were now more thoroughly loyal to the United States than citizens of the northern parts of the Republic. Baldwin, Speaker of the House, made an impressive speech. He proclaimed strong loyal sentiments.
Nashville, March 4.—Through the absence of conservative members of the Legislature, and the resignation of a large number, the House is without a quorum. This is a consequence of the radical programme which the conservatives hope to defeat.
Washington, March 6.—Governor Brownlow yesterday issued a proclamation for the election of twenty-one representatives to fill vacancies. He says the resigning members are candidates for re-election. The design is to make the dead lock perpetual.
New York, March 5.—Notwithstanding the demonstration of Arch-Bishop McClosky, proclaimed from all the Catholic pulpits this morning, the Fenian mass meeting at Jones' Woods this afternoon attracted over 15,000 people. Speeches at the stands were delivered by O'Mahoney, Judge Connolly, George Francis Train, and others, all to the same effect—money wanted.
Washington, March 5.—The disbursements of the Treasury last month were \$47,927,000. The Controller having settled all military and naval claims last month, revised accounts involving \$5,111,000,000.
Col. E. S. Spaller, the well-known Indian aid-de-camp, has returned from the South. He says, when traveling in Federal uniform, he heard only expressions of loyalty, but having assumed the garb of a member of the Choctaw nation, he heard expressions of the most malignant disloyalty and the most vindictive hatred. There was fierce though suppressed determination to bide their time and yet wreak vengeance.
Chicago, March 7.—Moore, editor of the *Rural New Yorker*—radical Republican—was elected Mayor of Rochester yesterday by 1081 majority.
Col. McQuade—Republican—was elected Mayor of Utica.
Richardson—Republican—was elected Mayor of Oswego.
The wife of John A. Kasson, member of Congress, has obtained a divorce in the Warren County Court, Iowa, the defendant pleading guilty to the allegation of adultery. Mrs. Kasson is a daughter of Thos. Elliot, member of Congress from Missouri.
The Tennessee Legislature is practically dissolved. On the 5th of March the Senate met and only six members were present. In the House, twenty representatives present. This state of affairs is expected to last five or six weeks. Brownlow's proclamation declaring vacant the seats of members who did not resign, is a grand movement that troubles the disorganizers.
Harrisburg, March 7.—The Union State Convention met to-day and organized; Lewis temporary president; adjourned to 5 p. m.
Washington, March 7.—The President takes the liveliest interest in the coming elections in Connecticut and New Hampshire, and there are good reasons for believing that his sentiments are expressed in the following from one of his confidential advisers, the Post Master General, addressed to Patterson, member of Congress: "I have never intimated to any postmaster in your State or elsewhere how I would like him to vote, and never expect to do so, as long as I remain in my present official position; nor have I intimated to any Republican postmaster that to vote the Republican ticket would be followed by removal from office, or act to his prejudice in any way. To do so would imply a purpose on my part to dissolve my connection with the Union Republican party which I have never entertained. It is a possibility which I cannot imagine. I believe the interest and glory of the country essentially depends upon the rigorous maintenance of the success of the Union Republican party and its continued control of the Government, and hence I never expect to act with any other political organization as long as it exists."
Chicago, March 8.—The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention on March 5th nominated Keister Clymer, of Berks county, for Governor, on the fourth ballot, over George W. Cass, President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. The resolutions declare that the States whereof the people were lately in rebellion, are integral parts of the Union and entitled to representation in Congress by men duly elected, who bear true faith to the Constitution and laws, and such representatives should be forthwith admitted; that the bold enunciation of a policy of restoration contained in the recent annual message of President Johnson, and his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, entitle him to the confidence and support of all who respect the Constitution and love their country; that each State has an exclusive right to regulate the qualifications of its own electors; that the white race alone are entitled to grant negroes the right to vote. Clymer accepted the nomination in a speech saying the nation was in peril, and the Democracy must rally to the support of the President, who has appealed in terms of patriotic devotion to his whole country.

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