

The Vancouver Register.

VOL. 1. VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1865. NO. 11.

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

TERMS:
Per annum, in advance, \$3 00
If not paid in six months, \$3 50
If not paid until the end of the year, \$4 00
Terms of Advertising:
Transient advertisements, one square (ten lines or less),
first insertion, \$2 00
for each subsequent insertion, \$1 00
Quarterly advertisements inserted at liberal rates by special contract.
Legal advertisements at the established rates.

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 State, 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.
PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS OF WASHINGTON
Territory. Special and prompt attention given to the collection of debts, and to business in the U. S. Land Office.
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,
VANCOUVER, W. T.

JAY D. POTTER,
Attorney & Counselor at Law,
CONVEYANCER,
Law & Land Agency.
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, (next door to the Postoffice).
Van. City, Aug. 30, 1865.—1-1-11.

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

JOSEPH M. FLETCHER,
(SUCCESSION OF THE LAND OFFICE.)
Notary Public and Conveyancer
DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, AND LEGAL PA-
PERE of all kinds, carefully prepared.
Van. City, Sept. 1, 1865.—1-1-11.

JULIUS SUISTE,
Attorney & Counselor at Law.
(JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.)
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,
VANCOUVER, W. T.
Deeds, Mortgages, and Legal Papers of all kinds care-
fully prepared.
Van. City, Sept. 15, 1865.—1-1-11.

W. D. CARTER,

**BOOK, CARD, & JOB
PRINTER!**
Front Street, Portland Oregon.
OFFICE in Rooms formerly occupied by Ladd & Tilton.

KINGSLEY & REES,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Saddles, Harness,
AND DEALERS IN
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
Saddle Trees, Block and Bent Stirrups, etc.
SHOP—No. 88 Front St., bet. Washington & Alder,
15
PORTLAND, OREGON.

**The Steamer
CELILO,**
JOHN T. KERNS—MASTER.
WILL MAKE REGULAR TRIPS BETWEEN PORT-
land and Stiles Landing, on the Columbia, every
Tuesday, and between Portland and navigable points on
lower river every Tuesday, loading for passengers or freight
whenever desired. Other days open for job work, dispatch
trips, pleasure parties, &c., at rates that will guarantee
satisfaction. 12-11

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

SOLDIERS AT HOME.
They come through the green still ways
To their peaceful homes once more,
To lie in the shade through the summer days
Till their weariness is o'er,
And the silence grows a familiar thing
After the battle's roar.

They are strong in limb and look,
And forget to heed the rain;
And drink at every babbling brook,
And sleep on the open plain;
For the night-mists fall in harmonic dew
On their oaken bark and grain.

The children count the scars
On their faces one by one;
And the madmen that twinkle out like stars
After the set of sun.
Draw shyly near to hear them tell
How the bloody fight was won.

They are heroes one and all
To these gentle ones they meet;
And the voices of love that to them call
Were never more soft and sweet;
And toward what once was a hopeless dream
They now may turn their feet.

They are the nation's pride,
And its living memory
Of the noble hearts that bravely died
Beside them on land and sea;
And at their feet are the highest gifts
Of a thankful people free.

A Pardon for a Pistol.
A very interesting scene took place at the usual crowded reception room of the President. Applicants were approaching President Johnson, each with his case ready; after briefly stating which, and a record being made of it by the private Secretary, way was made for others. In the line was Banks an enterprising young merchant of New York, and his friend Kervan, of Petersburg, a leading miller, who applied for pardon, coming as he did within the twenty thousand dollar or thirteenth clause of the amnesty proclamation. As soon as the President saw Banks he recognized him, asked him his business, and hearing that it was to ask a pardon for Kervan, he took a note of it, and told him, smilingly, that he would hear from him in the morning. The reason why the President recognized the young New Yorker is best explained in the following short narrative: In April of 1861, after the Senate of the United States had adjourned, Banks was going from Washington to the South, on the railroad by Gordonsville and Petersburg. At his side was a very pleasant person, who conversed freely on the different topics of the hour, and finally asked him to change a \$20 gold piece, which he did. When the cars stopped at Gordonsville there was a great and excited crowd assembled. They at once demanded, and sent one of their number into the train to see, "whether Andy Johnson was on board?" "Let's hear from him!" "Bring him out!" At this moment the gentleman at the side of Banks rose and was walking to the platform to show himself, when the engineer started the train and dashed off at his best speed. His companion was Andrew Johnson. As he took his seat, Banks asked him where he was going. He said, "To my home, at Greenville, Tennessee." I am glad we got off from those gentlemen, Governor," said Banks. "I am sorry," said Johnson; "I wanted to tell them what I thought of secession." Banks then asked the Governor if he was armed. The reply was in the negative, when the New Yorker handed one of his fine revolvers to the Tennessee Senator, and they soon afterwards parted to meet a few days ago in the Presidential mansion. Banks has his gold piece to this day. The next morning he was sent for, and as the President met him he said: "I have often thought of you, Mr. Banks. You gave me a pistol that might have saved my life. I now give your friend Kervan a pardon to start him in business."

Special Premium.
At the late Fair of the Plumas County (Cal.) Agricultural Society there were several special premiums, one of which read as follows: Special premium, by N. C. Cunningham, of an elegant jackknife for the ugliest man. The premium was awarded by a Committee of ladies, and the following is an extract from their report: Among the contestants was Senator Stewart, of Nevada. Your Committee were for a long time undecided as to the choice between him and the recipient, and regretted that they had not two knives to dispose of. At last they would, upon the urgent appeal of Major Tozer, a warm and ardent friend of the Senator, have been compelled to have awarded the premium to the Senator but for the fact that Judge Sexton, also a contestant, seeing that the coveted prize was about to escape, conceived the happy idea that by the rules of the society the premiums could not be awarded to a non-resident of the State; and thus cut off by the relentless Sexton, perished the hopes of the house of Stewart. When the result was made known, the Senator, folding his arms grandly across his proud bosom, strode away, and mingling with the winds sighing through our pines was heard from the Senator's lips, in whispering tones, the sad refrain: "This, one by one, I've seen my fondest hopes decay."

The Way to Teach.
The late Horace Mann, in one of his reports on education, gives an interesting account of his observations in the schools of Germany. The following extract sets forth an admirable feature of German teaching, which ought to characterize the teachers of this country: I never saw a teacher in a German school make use of a ruler or any other mechanical aid in drawing the most nice or complicated figure. I recollect no instance in which he was obliged to efface a part of a line because it was too long, or extend it because it was too short. If squares or triangles were to be formed, they came out squares or triangles, without any overlapping or deficiency. Here was not only much time gained, or saved, but the pupils had constantly before their eyes these examples of celerity and perfectness, as models for imitation. No one can doubt how much more correctly, as well as more rapidly, a child's mind will grow in view of such models of ease and accuracy, than if only slow, awkward, and clumsy movements are the patterns held before it. I will describe, as exactly as I am able, a lesson in geography which I heard given to a class a little advanced beyond the elements, remarking that, though I heard many lessons given on the same plan, none of them were signalized by the rapidity and effect of the one I am about to describe. The teacher stood by the blackboard with the chalk in his hand. After casting his eye over the class to see that all were ready, he struck at the middle of the board. With a rapidity of hand which my eye could hardly follow, he made a series of those short, diverging lines or shadings, employed by map engravers to represent a chain of mountains. He had scarcely turned an angle or shot off a spur, when the scholars began to cry out, Carpathian mountains, Hungary; Black Forest mountains, Wertemberg; Giant's mountains, Metallic mountains, Pine mountains, Central mountains, Bohemia, etc.

Temperance Causes Lumps.
A man, long noted for intemperate habits, was induced by Rev. John Abbott to sign the pledge "in his own way," which he did in these words, "I pledge myself to drink no more intoxicating drinks for one year." Few believed he could keep it, but near the end of the year he again appeared at a temperance meeting, without once having touched a drop. "Are you not going to sign again?" asked Mr. Abbott. "Yes," replied he, "if I can do it in my own way," and accordingly, he wrote, "I sign this pledge for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, and if I live to that time, I intend to take out a life-lease!" A few days after he called upon the tavern keeper, who welcomed him back to his old haunt. "Oh! Landlord," said he, as in pain, "I have such a lump on my side!" "That's because you've stopped drinking," said the landlord, "you won't live long if you keep on." "Will drink take the lump away?" "Yes, and if you don't drink you'll soon have a lump on the other side. Come, let's drink together," and he poured out two glasses of whiskey. "I guess I won't drink," said the former inebriate, "especially if keeping the pledge will bring another lump, for it isn't very hard to bear, after all," and with this he drew the lump, a roll of greenbacks, from his side pocket, and walked off, leaving the landlord to his reflections.

Not Bad.—A lawyer who prided himself upon his skill in cross-examining a witness, had once an odd-looking genius upon whom to operate. "You say, sir, that the prisoner is a thief?" "Yes, sir; she confessed it." "And you also swear that she bound shoes for you subsequent to the confession?" "Yes, sir." "Then," giving a sagacious look at the court, "are we to understand that you employ dishonest people to work for you, even after their recalcitancies are known?" "Of course, how else, pray, could I get assistance from a lawyer?" The witness was peremptorily ordered to "stand down."

ENIGMA.—I am composed of sixteen letters: My 1, 4, 8, 14, is a gulf of Asia. My 2, 7, 14, is a city in Asia. My 3, 5, 7, 15, is a city in Central America. My 4, 8, 2, 3, 14, 8, 16, is one of the British Isles. My 5, 10, 15, 12, 10, 8, is a city in North Carolina. My 6, 4, 15, 5, 2, 14, 3, is a river in Africa. My 7, 16, 5, 11, 14, is a river in Continental Europe. My 8, 14, 12, 14, 3, is a colony in Africa. My 9, 7, 14, is a river in Europe. My 10, 12, 11, 14, 8, 13, 10, is a strait in Europe. My 11, 5, 16, is a sea in Asia. My 12, 10, 3, 4, 16, 10, is a city in Ohio. My 13, 14, 16, 14, 2, 7, is a lake in Europe. My 14, 11, 14, 13, is a sea in Asia. My 15, 14, 9, 1, 5, 6, is a city in Europe. My 16, 10, 15, 4, 2, 14, 13, is a gulf of the British Isles.

THE TRUE PEACE.
The Herald has a Washington telegram which says: Another illustration of the change going on in the minds of Southern men concerning negro labor and the best methods of adapting themselves to the conditions by which they are surrounded, was revealed in conversation this morning with a gentleman of considerable wealth before the war began, and the present owner of two large plantations in Georgia. He intends returning home immediately, subdividing his plantations into small lots, containing from ten to fifty acres each, and leasing them out for a number of years to the most trustworthy and industrious of his former negro servants, at such rates as they will agree to give and can well afford to pay. In some instances he will give the right to purchase at the expiration of the lease. When the negroes are settled, he will erect a cotton gin and open a country dry goods and grocery store for supplying them with necessities; and he believes that in ten years his income will quadruple what it was before the war. He is too sensible to be long without followers. The true interest of large Southern land holders lies in this direction. Certainly it does; and the arts of knavish politicians cannot long blind the planters to this truth. With all their faults, the planters will never find another rural peasantry that will suit them so well as their late slaves; while one million new competitors for the purchase of lands will soon make themselves felt in the price of that commodity. The land-owners and the freedmen of the South have every reason for cultivating and cherishing mutual respect and good will; if they remain jealous and hostile, they will do each other great harm and no one any real good. Let the freedmen be encouraged to take land on shares, with the privilege of buying at a fixed price, and they will soon be independent, though poor, while the present land-owners will be richer than ever. And then you will have the land-owner not merely consenting to but insisting on impartial suffrage.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE NEW YORK HERALD of October 7th has the following sketch of the rebel Gen. Humphreys, Governor elect of Mississippi: The latest news from Mississippi indicates that Judge Fisher, the nominee for Governor of the reconstruction Convention of that State, has been defeated. His successful competitor is said to be General Benjamin G. Humphreys. This individual is not merely one of the militia Generals of which Mississippi and all the South-western States are so prolific, but a bona fide rebel General. He tried to be a regular United States Army officer, but while a cadet at West Point 1827, he was Court-martialed and dismissed for some offense. Gen. Humphreys is a resident of Sunflower county, Mississippi, but was some years since a Senator in the State Legislature from Claiborne county. In the days of the Whig party he was an old line Whig. Since it has become fashionable for Southern gentlemen to declare that at the beginning of the war they were devoted Unionists, who fought secession until they were compelled to fight for it, Gen. Humphreys has laid claim to such a character; and his friends now say, we know not how truly, that he was a firm Unionist in 1861. Be this as it may, we know that very soon after the fatal firing on Sumter Humphreys had raised and was commanding a rebel company known as the "Sunflower Guard." His friends seem to think that his sudden abandonment of his own principles and the adoption of those of his friends and State was a great virtue, and one of the papers of Mississippi advocating his election lately said: "Ben. Humphreys was a Union man and opposed secession; but when the State would try to get out, and war was made on her people to keep them in, he took off his coat and went in to help his hasty neighbors." Since General Lee set the example of fighting against his own principles because his friends were going to do so, this sort of cheap virtue has been much in vogue among our Southern brethren.

THE SUNFLOWER GUARD became a part of the 21st Mississippi rebel infantry, and Captain Humphreys became Colonel. His regiment was ordered to Richmond, and took part in the seven days' battles on the Chickahominy, and in the second battle at Manassas; was at Harper's Ferry and Antietam and the retreat which followed. Humphreys served with the regiment during the winter of 1862-63, being engaged at Fredericksburg, and subsequently at Chancellorsville. He also participated in the campaign in Pennsylvania, and during the battle of Gettysburg he succeeded the elder Burke as command of his brigade. He was promoted, August 12th, 1863, to the rank of Brigadier General Confederate States Army. He was engaged in this capacity at Chickamauga, whether he had been sent with Longstreet's corps to the aid of Bragg; took part in the unsuccessful sieges of Chattanooga and Knoxville, ran away from East Tennessee to be in time at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court House. He was sent, after the investment of Petersburg, to operate in the valley with Early. In the engagement of October 12th, 1864, he was wounded in the chest, and in the December following he went home to recover from his wound. He was yet at home when the surrender of Lee to Great took place. General Humphreys is undoubtedly a man of intelligence and ability. His experience has been great, although confined to State affairs, and he is not far from being a good representative of the reconstructed rebels. No announcement has as yet been made of Gen. Humphreys' pardon by the President, but application for it was made through Gov. Sharkey, on the 27th ult., and will doubtless be granted.

Harper's Ferry—Its Story.
Harper's Ferry, the marvel of tourists, has enough beauty lavished upon it by nature to make it celebrated forever, even if varied interests of many other kinds were not congregated around its majestic bluffs. In our old peaceful days it enjoyed a semi-romantic fame, as serving as a kind of Gretchen Green, to which, by long-established custom, all runaway lovers from the neighboring States fled for that matrimonial balm or band that they expected to end all their sorrows. That sturdy pioneer, old John Brown, here ante-dated by but a few years the impending conflict which was to be the death-blow to the national sin-bearer and history has since—as it always does—rewritten the wildest dreams of the true-hearted visionary into fact, and shown again that every grand advance in the march of mankind must be preceded by a line of devoted skirmishers, the forlorn hope of the present, the recognized martyrs of the future! By a strange coincidence, one of the earliest events of the war was another seizure of this grand mountain gateway by another "traitor;" but the cause was changed, and it was held by mad Southern fanatics as a key to the Capital of their endangered country. These first days of terror passed, and again the grand old ferry was held by a loyal leader—a man who had learned well his lesson of fealty on the bloody border lands of Kansas. To round the story into poetic fulness, beside him stood one to whom the very ground beneath his feet was sacred to liberty, for there he had fought a harder battle when he sought a convict's body wrapped in the opprobrium of the gallows, and bore it away confident in the hope that when it was moldering in the ground, the soul that had led that mad, wild scheme would still be marching on, to achieve by wiser means the initiated work. The war raged on, and victory followed the banner of the Union into far distant States, yet the ferry lay still in the midst of the bloody debatable ground, where the two forces strove for the mastery with all the intensity of border warfare. The war is over and its issue is liberty. And now, where her father fought, and failed, and suffered for his visionary hope, old John Brown's daughter teaches the lessons of freedom to a band of enfranchised slaves, and Governor Wise protests fruitlessly against that Nemesis which has created his mansion into the school where she instructs the freedmen. There was indeed a meaning in the chance that placed the sword given by Lafayette to Washington in the rugged hand of Ossawatimie Brown; for the same war was still waging wherein each had taken part according to the needs of his generation. Washington, the rebel against monarchy; Wise, the rebel against right; Brown, the rebel against wrong, each did his work, and alike through the help and through the hindrance the end was accomplished.—Philadelphia Press.

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AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER: L. P. FISHER, San Francisco; FARRIST & HOLMAN, Portland; A. G. COOK, Boise City, I. T.; NETH R. HAMMER, Salem.

THE UNION PARTY.

It is exceedingly difficult for men, even honest men, to look at the same question in the same light. There are so many and varying influences to mould opinion, that, however desirous men are to reach the same conclusion, it is almost impossible to do so.

In the formation of parties there always mingle two elements: those holding radical principles, and accepting the logical conclusions to which those principles lead, and those with whom principles are always secondary to policy.

These thoughts have a special application to the present position and attitude of the Union party. It has conducted the nation through the war, brought our hosts up to the open portals of the temple of Freedom, but now questions as to how we should enter, and how many shall enter that temple, seem to be as hard to meet and answer as were the forces of Davis and Lee.

We have observed this tendency and course developing themselves in the journals of our neighboring State, in such a manner as to indicate a determination, at every opportunity, to hit the opening wedge another blow, and blow after blow, until the organization is rent and broken asunder.

It is now a favorable time to impress upon the Union party of this territory some considerations vital to their future and continued success. We are now in a position to think calmly. No election is immediately pending, and we ought to prepare our minds for a proper and consistent action, while we are not under any special excitement.

Organization is victory, disorganization defeat. It is not possible that every man should be satisfied in all the details of party arrangement, but it is possible that every man should hold patriotism above mere personal satisfaction or revenge.

The record its opponents have made can never be wiped out. That they were the not secret conditors of the rebellion is a fact the history of the four years past, so plain, so positive, that denial of it only serves to deepen their shame.

judgment and patriotism of the people will consign their leaders to a deep and lasting political condemnation. If the members of the Union party are true to it, it will ride the waves of popular commotion, safely weathering every storm for the next generation.

WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Does it occur to those who have settled in the most favored localities of the country indicated by the above heading, or at least in places, which from their eligibility or other reasons, have become our pioneer cities, villages, or neighborhoods, as the case may be, and who have as members of such communities, enjoyed under favorable circumstances, the advantages of social life, that in all the vast region under consideration, there is not an average population of one to the square mile?

The United States as a whole, including of course the region above named, has a population of over ten to the square mile. The whole of North America has a population of six to the square mile; New England, over forty-eight; Europe, over seventy-five; Asia, over thirty-five, and Africa nearly six.

We deem it proper to notice as the first reason for the smallness of our population the fact that the country of which we write, has been open to American settlement and enterprise less than 20 years.

The Pacific coast, if it had not been for the singular attractions of its gold, would, it is true, perhaps, have remained to this hour comparatively unknown. But the gold, the time, the expense, and danger attendant upon its settlement, have so retarded its growth and development that it now, beyond all question, falls incomparably short in population, in wealth, in permanency and efficiency of pursuit, in every indication of progress, of what it would have attained by this time, if the facilities for its settlement had been cheaper and less hazardous.

With numbers and prestige which would insure that party the control of the administration of public affairs for many years, it is possible for it to dash itself to pieces on questions, which, if left to the sure settlement of future progress, would not cause a ripple on the surface of its prosperity.

If with a family, being impelled perhaps by some peculiar circumstance in life, in addition to his natural desire, and with a will which knew no faltering, he and his, bade their friends and neighbors farewell, with feelings akin to those which agitated the hearts of the Pilgrims, when bidding adieu to all they held dear on earth, except each other, they set sail for the new world.

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But a new era is soon to dawn upon us. No one who comprehends American wants and American enterprise, can for a moment doubt that a Pacific railroad will be built. It is only a question of time, and we are not of those who believe it will be long.

speedy communication with the world, will become the great highway of nations; and the inhabitants of other parts of our own country and of other countries, will pour into our mountains and valleys to possess and enjoy, in the former, a rich reward of labor, from their inexhaustible treasure, and in the latter, the advantages and comforts of a soil and climate, whose fertility and mildness are proverbial, with a rapidity which it is difficult or impossible now to conceive.

More about Our Wants.

We alluded in a former number of the Register to the fact that "a feed and provision store, a place where family supplies, such as vegetables, fruit, flour, butter, cheese, together with oats, barley, mill feed, and other things in the same line could be had at all times, would be a great accommodation to the people of the city and a source of profit to the owner."

We still think so, and are of opinion that a hotel economically, but properly built, and furnished with reference to the wants of the place, and then conducted on the same principle, would be a good investment. Mr. Riggs, the owner of the "Alta House," has renovated it in all its departments, and made it look "as good as new."

The boarding houses in town are also full. Our business and population are handsomely on the increase. Undoubtedly the time is at hand that we need a new hotel. Who will undertake the enterprise?

It is anticipated that there will be a large development of the resources of this upper country the coming year. The expectation of Wiaz, - Again the National gallows has been glutted with another victim of Stanton's savage vengeance and Johnson's passive obduracy.

A Case of Suffering.

On Tuesday of this week a company of immigrants landed at this place under circumstances of peculiar hardship. They had attempted to reach the Sound country by the way of Naches pass, but could only reach within fifteen miles of the summit of the mountains on account of the snow.

The truth is a road can never be made safe and practicable over the Cascade mountains for more than five months of the year. We have crossed the summit on the 20th of June, travelling over snow for a distance of ten miles, and that too in a wagon road.

IMPROVING. - For the special benefit of the editor of the Occipian, who was greatly exercised last week because of our lack of zeal for Vancouver, we desire to say that Messrs. Durgan are putting up a fine two story building on Main street, for a new market and other purposes; and a little further up another is nearly completed, the lower rooms for a millinery establishment, and the upper for a Good Templar's Hall.

We are very grateful for the kind and fraternal interest our neighbor shows for our welfare, and beg to assure him that we are prospering considerably. Will that assurance reconcile him? We don't mean to neglect our duty to Vancouver, and our brother's reproach is "an excellent oil" to us.

Notice. - Mr. J. F. Smith, City Recorder, calls the attention of teamsters who have not yet paid for their city license to the fact that it would be advisable for them to "walk up to the Captain's office and settle," in order to save further trouble.

From Colville.

Maj. Francis, Paymaster U. S. A., has just returned from a tour of duty to Forts Colville and Lapwai. He left Fort Colville on the 1st inst. There had been one fall of snow, but it mostly melted away in the next three days.

He had ocular proof of the discovery of new gold diggings on creeks which enter the Upper Columbia some hundred miles above Colville. There were not more than thirty men in these new diggings, and they had no subsistence but flour. They were averaging \$35 a day to the hand. The diggings had been discovered something more than a month.

The merchants of Colville were doing a heavy business, and had made arrangements to supply a largely increased demand for goods in the spring.

Crops, under the bad tillage in the Colville valleys, had turned out well. Oats were selling at \$1 25 per bushel. There were two flouring mills in the county, which made bad flour.

Should the mines realize the expectation of the people of Colville, the valleys would be an inviting field for earnest, practical farmers - who could not fail to be well rewarded for their industry.

Captain White had nearly completed his steamer on the 1st inst. He expected to make her trial trip within three weeks from that time. She is built at the Little Dalles, 16 miles by a good road from Colville. The river is navigable above more than 250 miles. The Captain thinks he will be able to transport passengers the whole distance for \$25, and is confident that his enterprise will be a success.

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It is scarcely necessary to say that the above is cut from the State Rights Democrat, of Oregon. In cold blooded atrocity it is the equal of any sentence ever penned. The depravity that can coolly call Mrs. Suratt an "innocent lady" and Wiaz "a guiltless man" has reached a magnitude equal to Satan's when he charged the Almighty with tyranny. If they are innocent, who are guilty?

MORE QUARTZ. - A. J. Lawrence Esq. of this place called our attention, a few days since, to some very fine specimens of silver quartz, taken from a ledge just discovered somewhere between the Dalles and Mount Hood. With a magnifier the silver was distinctly traceable in the rock. And, though not an adept at judging such matters, we should pronounce the rock exceedingly promising.

The Oregonian of the 21st says that the "stigma of the bar is about to be obliterated." That paper credits the dredger with the heavy rains of September, which were the only things that kept every vessel of any size from being compelled to lighten at the mouth of the Willamette, during that month, all of October and part of November.

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NOTES AND GATHERINGS.

SENDAY night last was one of the stormiest we have ever experienced on this coast. The wind swept like a fury, shrieking and howling through and over the town. We hear that it prostrated large quantities of timber along the line of the highways, which has seriously incommoded the travel. Otherwise we know of no damage.

The State of Alabama settled a little debt of \$400,000 on the 28th day of September. It was accomplished in the following manner. The State Convention passed the following "Ordinance" which completely wiped out both debt and debtor:

Be it ordained, etc. That all debts created by the State of Alabama in aid of the late war, directly or indirectly, are hereby declared void, and the General Assembly of the State shall have no authority, and they are hereby forbidden, to ratify the same, or to assume, or to provide for the payment of the same, or any part thereof.

The Portland correspondent of the Sacramento Union after giving a long dissertation on their "hopes," and their disappointments when "that ugly old smuggler, the Orizaba, made fast to a sand bar at the mouth of the Willamette river" says:

It looks like a big job to keep the channel open from here to the Columbia; but if lighter draft ships will not do, a dredger must make a channel for those that do come, if they must come. In view of the fact that the annual floods in the Columbia create a "dead water" in the mouth of the Willamette, and per consequens settle immense amounts of sand, old logs, etc., at that point, it is proposed by some to close up part of the mouth of the river, and thus, making it all flow through a small opening, wash or "slice out" a channel in the Willamette bar.

Capt. F. O. McCown's Company of Oregon Infantry was mustered out of service last Wednesday, and its members immediately left for their homes. They have spent the summer at Colville. The Company had in it many excellent men, and as they return to civil life we bespeak for them the kind consideration of those among whom they may be cast.

The Walls Wallians have recovered from their somewhat severe attack of annexation fever, and concluded to stay awhile longer with us.

Our English neighbors of Victoria have adopted and will henceforth use the decimal currency, instead of pounds, shillings, &c.

A. H. FRANCIS, formerly an "American citizen of African descent," has been elected a member of the City Council of Victoria.

The Mountaineer says there are now 158 Indians from White Salmon and the vicinity of Vancouver, encamped near the Dalles awaiting transportation to the Simoes Reservation. There are some Indians here yet that ought to be taken to some reservation.

The Grand Jury of Multnomah county has found a true bill for murder against Darwin Bush for the killing of J. P. Denison. The trial has been postponed until next February, owing to the absence of witnesses. Judge Stout and D. Friendrich have been appointed by the Court as counsel for the defendant.

The daily mail south of Portland arrives now very irregularly on account of the swollen streams along the route.

Col. G. B. Currey, for some time in command of this district, was mustered out of the service of the United States a few days since, and Lt. Col. Drake assumed command. Col. Currey has been efficient and active, and retires with the respect and confidence of all. While the military service loses, civil life gains a man.

The war which was threatened some time since between the Democratic Review and the Albany Democrat is now raging quite furiously. The Review thins the Democratic party in Oregon is in great need of a "leader," and sarcastically points to the editor of the Democrat. Mr. O'Meara stands on his dignity, and says he won't say any hard things about a brother Democrat, but thinks the man of the Review a petty, spiteful, ignorant, senseless, envious, jealous, dishonorable, ungentlemanly fellow. It is an amusing quarrel, and we, at a safe distance, can look on and say, with the boy in the story, "Go in skunk; go in skunk - may the best man win."

The keeper of the Andersonville prison has been hung, and the Democracy "waileth much." Truly theirs is a great grief. The Albany Democrat says that Stanton's savage vengeance has been wreaked on a helpless, guiltless man. Poor Stanton! he would feel badly if he knew what names he is being called. "Jeems" greiveth loudly at the death of his brother rebel, Wirtz. Wonder what he will do when Jeff's turn comes?

It is said that an effort will be made in the Tennessee Legislature to impeach Gov. Brownlow, on the ground that he has appointed officers in that State contrary to her laws. It will doubtless lead to a very warm discussion.

The Mountaineer says a party of four white men were attacked by the Snake Indians near Warm Springs and compelled to flee for their lives.

The Albany Journal says a potato has been brought to that office weighing six pounds and five ounces. That is what we call pretty good size.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. - We are again indebted to the kindness of Dr. Ten Brook for Eastern papers.

FAVORS. - We acknowledge the receipt of some very nice rutabagas from Mr. Christ.

They were some that he merely happened to have in his wagon, and were not presented as a specimen of large turnips. Their average weight being only 13 lbs.

There is not sufficient enterprise and competition brought to bear upon our agricultural interests. We shall be glad to notice every sign of improvement in this particular. We would like to know, not only as a matter of curiosity, but of real interest to ourselves and our readers, the weight of the largest turnip raised this year in Clark County. Who will bring it in?

NEW FIRM. - We forgot last week to call attention to the fact that Messrs. H. L. & J. F. Caples have entered into a partnership, as "Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Notaries Public, General Real Estate and Collecting Agents," in this place. They advertise to practice "in the Justices', Probate and District Courts of the 2d Judicial District of W. T.," that "they have in course of preparation an abstract of titles," which "by the way" is indeed a public want, that they are prepared "to collect and adjust claims against the U. S. Government, and procure back pay, Pensions, and bounty lands for soldiers and others entitled thereto," that "they will act as agents for the sale and purchase of real estate, either in the city or country," &c., &c.

Record of Secretary Stanton - By General Bickles.

Here let me pause to pay a tribute to one upon whom more than upon any other public servant has rested the vast and various responsibilities which the conduct of our great war imposed. When the rebellion declared itself, toward the close of the Administration of President Buchanan, an eminent lawyer, who had neither held office nor been conspicuous as a partisan in politics, was called into the Cabinet as Attorney General. His presence was instantly felt in the vigorous measures taken to enforce the authority of the Government. At the critical moment which followed the occupation of Fort Sumpter, when it seemed as though the Government would yield to the audacity and vigor of revolutionary pressure, his fearless counsel, his indomitable will, his sturdy loyal nature, contributed mainly to that modification of the pacific policy of President Buchanan, which was followed by measures to resist the further aggressions of insurgents. Toward evening of one of the gloomy days of the Winter of 1861, the Attorney General sent for one of the Representatives in Congress from New York, and informed him that, unless the public opinion of the North was instantly manifested the President would yield to the demand of South Carolina and order Major Anderson back from Sumpter to Moultrie. It was decided at once that an envoy should go to the principal Northern cities and announce that the President had decided to maintain Anderson in Sumpter at all hazards. "Fire some powder," said Stanton "all we can do yet is to fire blank cartridges; a thousand bullets or a bale of hemp would save us from a bloody rebellion; the President will not strike a blow, but he will resist if he sees the temper of the people demands resistance; go and fire the cannon, and let the echoes come to the White House." The next day salutes were fired in New York, Philadelphia, Albany and other cities, in honor of President Buchanan's determination to sustain the gallant Anderson; congratulatory telegrams were sent from prominent men in all these cities to the President; the corporate authorities of New York passed earnest resolutions of support; several journals, in leading articles of remarkable power, endorsed and commended the decision of the President. The next day the decision was made. The demand of Fort Sumpter was refused; it remained only for the South to resolve to make war. President Lincoln was inaugurated; war followed. The Attorney General of President Buchanan became, after a brief interval, the War Minister of President Lincoln. His electric influence was instantly felt throughout the army, and all over the country. Commanding Generals were ordered to put columns in motion and attack the enemy. Resolutions and lethargy which are inseparable from defensive policy vanished before the universal initiative, inspired by a positive and earnest character, who would neither rest himself nor allow the enemies of his country to rest while the means of attack were in his hands. Alternating successes and defeats - colossal yet indecisive combats - enormous consumption of treasure - the probability of foreign recognition and aid to the Confederation - increasing hostility to the measures of the Administration, finally culminating in secession, riots and revolt - the defiant overtures of aid and comfort to the enemy, from public journals and public men - these were some of the accumulating embarrassments that brought the Union to the crisis of overthrow. The dauntless heart of the iron Secretary, himself the object of measureless obloquy and hate, never failed. To despair he opposed resolution; to a defeated army he sent a more successful General; to the mobs he spoke from the mouths of cannons; insolent traitors and spies within our lines were silenced and secured in the dungeons of the old Capitol, or within the ponderous walls of Lafayette and Warren. The President was, of all men, gentle and conciliatory. The Secretary of State was absorbed in the unparalleled difficulties of our foreign relations. The Secy of the Treasury was laboriously directing the currents of National wealth into his exhaustless exchequer. The Secretary of the Navy was building and manning his fleets. The Attorney General never emerged from the mazes of his briefs. It was necessary, nay, it was vital, that the undefined and illimitable powers of Government, for its own preservation, should be wielded, by a bold, honest, skillful hand; by the spontaneous concession of authority accorded to a self-reliant and commanding character; in all great emergencies, it devolved upon Edwin M. Stanton, in the darkest hours of danger, to see that the Republic suffered no detriment. A times when the idea was tolerated that an citizen, during the war, might assault the Government as he pleased, and with impunity, it became necessary to silence secession at the Government by force. It was fortunate that the Government possessed a man, armed with power to enforce his will, who inspired fear enough to inspire doubtful authority. Not Richelieu himself, when France had a hidden place that could conceal, or power that could save one of his victims, was more dreaded than an order of arrest signed by the Secretary of War, after the writ of habeas corpus was suspended. Whatever may be the final judgment of jurists upon the legal questions involved in these arrests, the effect was salutary. Traitors, fraudulent contractors, spies, dishonest officials in the service, & length felt there was somebody in authority to be afraid of.

