

# 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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Attorney & Counselor at Law,  
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OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, (next door to the Postoffice)  
Vancouver, Aug. 30, 1865.—1-1-1f.

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Attorney & Counselor-at-Law.  
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,  
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**JOSEPH M. FLETCHER,**  
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DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, AND LEGAL PAPERS OF ALL KINDS, CAREFULLY PREPARED.  
Vancouver, Sept. 1, 1865.—1-1-1f.

**JULIUS SUISTE,**  
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OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,  
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Deeds, Mortgages, and Legal Papers of all kinds carefully prepared.  
Vancouver, Sept. 15, 1865.—1-1-1f.

**KINGSLEY & REES,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
Saddles, Harness,  
AND DEALERS IN  
SADDLERY HARDWARE,  
Saddle Trees, Block and Bent Stirrups, etc.  
SHOP—No. 55 Front St., bet. Washington & Alder,  
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**The Steamer CELILO,**  
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WILL MAKE REGULAR TRIPS BETWEEN PORTLAND and Stiles Landing, on the Columbia, every Thursday, and between Portland and navigable points on the river every Tuesday, landing for passengers or freight wherever desired. Other days open for job work, dispatch trips, pleasure parties, &c., at rates that will guarantee satisfaction.  
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**D. W. WILLIAMS,**  
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**GRAIN AND FEED OF ALL KINDS**

**GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.**  
Is prepared with

**Ample Fire-Proof Storage,**  
And will do a GENERAL

**COMMISSION BUSINESS.**  
No Charges for Storage on Goods sold on Commission.  
Proceeds of Sales promptly remitted.  
No. 110 Front Street, (1st door south of Postoffice),  
Portland, Oregon.  
Sept. 4, 1864.—1-1-1f.

**BE EVER CHEERFUL.**  
The world is bright before thee,  
Its summer flowers thine;  
Its calm blue sky is o'er thee,  
They bloom pleasure's shrine;  
And thine the sunbeam given  
To nature's morning hour,  
Pure, warm, as when from heaven  
It burst on Eden's tower.  
There is a song of sorrow,  
The death dirge of the gay,  
That says are dawn of morrow  
These charms may melt away,  
That sun's bright beams be shaded,  
The sky be blue no more,  
The summer flowers be faded,  
And youth's warm promise o'er.  
Believe it not: though lonely  
Thy evening hours may be,  
Though beauty's barque can only  
Float on a summer sea,  
Though Time thy bloom is stealing,  
There's still beyond his art  
The wild-sower wealth of feeling,  
The sunbeam of the heart.

**WANT OF DECISION.**—A great deal of talent is lost to the world for the want of a little courage. Every day sends to their graves a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who if they had been induced to begin, would, in all probability, have gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact is, that in doing anything in the world worth doing, we must not stand shivering on the bank thinking of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks adjusting nice chances; it did all very well before the flood, when a man could consult his friends upon an intended publication for a hundred and fifty years, and live to see its success for six or seven centuries afterward; but at present a man must wait and doubts, and consult his brothers, and his uncles, and his particular friends, till one day he finds that he is sixty-five years of age, that he has lost so much time in consulting first cousins and particular friends that he has no more time to follow their advice. There is so little time for over-squeamishness at present, that the opportunity slips away. The very period of life at which man chooses to venture, if ever, is so confined, that it is no bad rule to preach up the necessity, in such instances, of a little violence done to the feelings, and efforts made in defiance of strict and sober calculation.—*Sidney Smith.*

**LIFE LIKE A RIVER.**—Bishop Heber, upon departing for India, said in his farewell sermon: "I feel borne up on like a mighty river. Our boat at first goes down the mighty channel through the playful murmuring of the little brook, and the willows upon its grassy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads, the flowers on the banks seem to offer themselves to our young hands; we are happy in hope, and grasp eagerly at the beauties around us; the stream hurries on, and still our hands are empty. Our course in youth and in manhood is along a wider, deeper flood, and amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated by the moving picture of enjoyment and industry passing us; we are excited by our short-lived enjoyments. The stream bears us on, and joys and griefs are left behind us. We may be shipwrecked, but we cannot be delayed; for, rough or smooth, the river hastens to its home, till the roar of the ocean is in our ears, and the waves beneath our feet, and the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants, until our further voyage there is no witness save the Infinite and Eternal.

The London Times has the following delicate morsel concerning America:  
"No protestations are needed to convince the world of the peaceful design of the American people. The republic had armies in the field numbering their hundreds of thousands, which, after encountering a protracted and stubborn resistance, found themselves suddenly in possession of a complete victory. In the moment of their success, flushed with the triumph they had achieved and intoxicated with glory, they have not demanded to be led against any new enemies; they have not murmured at a sudden dismissal. Armies have been quietly disbanded, and hundreds of thousands of volunteers have gone homeward as men turn to their accustomed work. These are facts more eloquent than any speeches which can be delivered. This last triumph of the American nation is its greatest, for it is a triumph in which rulers can claim no share, and for which Generals can ask no credit. It is a triumph of the citizens themselves, who went to the rescue of their country when its unity appeared in danger, and now betake themselves to their fields and homesteads when the danger is past."

**THE TRUE GENTLEMAN.**—The following sketch was found in an old manor house in Gloucestershire, written and framed, and hung over the mantelpiece of a tapestried sitting room:  
The true gentleman is God's servant, the world's master, and his own man; virtue his business, study his recreation, contentment his rest, and happiness his reward; God is his father, the Church is his mother, the saints his brethren, and all that need him his friends; devotion is his chaplain, chastity his chamberlain, sobriety his butler, and temperance his cook; hospitality his housekeeper, Providence his steward, charity his treasurer, pity his mistress of the house, and discretion his porter, to let in or out, as most fit. This is his whole family, made up of virtues, and he is the true master of the house. He is necessitated to take the world on his way to heaven; but he walks through it as fast as he can, and all his business by the way is to make himself and others happy. Take him in two word—a man and a Christian.

**Letter from Judge Wynne.**

As the press and citizens of the Territory have censured me for my absence from the Territory, I desire to submit a word to the public in justice to myself:

1st. During the four years of my official duty in the Territory I held all my courts, and two years held courts for the Chief Justice who was east on business.

2d. If I am a sinner, I am not the only one, or indeed the chief among them. The Governor has been absent and for a longer time than I was—Judge Hewitt has been East twice, and each time was longer absent than I have been; Judge Oliphant has been longer absent than I—the late Surveyor General was twice absent, and each time longer than I have been. The same is true of the late Collector of the Customs, and the late U. S. Attorney was also East and for a longer time than I have been; so after all the out-cry I have made the trip in less time than any other official has. I mention these instances not as reflections on these officers but to show there is nothing extraordinarily novel in my case; and yet I believe none of these gentlemen were denounced by the press or people during their absence. From the ado about my absence, one might suppose the whole civil government of the Territory was on my shoulders and that my presence alone could prevent the Territory from going to the dogs and smashing up generally, while in fact a very inconsiderable portion of the public duties devolved upon me.

3d. I made such arrangement as I supposed would give the people of Walla Walla their regular fall term of court, and I left the East in time to hold the Supreme Court, and would have reached Olympia in time, but for the fact that it was detained in San Francisco owing to no ship having been dispatched from that port on their usual time.

4th. I was absent on leave from the President and returned within the terms of my leave and had business East that required my personal attention, and I attended to my business and returned at the earliest day, and while it is true that every officer should consult the public interest and do the work he is paid to do; it is true too, that officers like anybody else must give attention to their own personal business.

But I must shut my mouth and take leave of the subject in the words of another poor fellow who had been kicked and cuffed about: "Sir," said one of two antagonists with great dignity to the other during a dispute which had not been confined to words, "you have called me a liar and a scoundrel, you have spit in my face, you have struck me twice—I hope you will not rouse the sleeping lion in my breast, for if you should I cannot tell what may be the consequences."  
J. E. WYNN.

**Make Farm Life Attractive.**

1. By less hard work. Farmers often undertake more than they can do, and consequently work too early and too late.  
2. By more system. The farmer should have a time to begin and stop labor. They should put more mind and machinery into their work. They should theorize as well as practice, and let both go together. Farming is healthy, moral, and respectable; and in the long run may be made profitable. The farmer should keep good stock, and stay out of debt. The farm is the best place to begin and end life, and hence so many in the cities and in professional life, so much desire a rural home.  
3. By taking care of health. Farmers have healthy variety of exercise, but too often neglect cleanliness, omit bathing, eat irregularly and hurriedly, sleep in ill-ventilated apartments, and expose themselves to cold. Ninety-ninths of the human diseases arise from cold or intemperance. Frequent bathing is profitable, so is fresh air, deliberation at the dinner table, and rest after a meal.  
4. By adorning the home. Nothing is lost by a pleasant home. Books, papers, pictures, music, and reading should all be brought to bear upon the in-door family entertainments; and neatness and comfort, order, shrubbery, flowers and fruits should harmonize all without. Home should be a sanctuary so happy and holy that children will love it, woman delight in it, manhood crave it, and old age enjoy it. There would be less desertions of old homesteads if pains were taken to make them agreeable. Ease, order, health, and beauty are compatible with farm life, and were ordained to go with it.—*Auburn Journal.*

**CONTINUING THE BUSINESS.**—Soon after the death of the poet Wordsworth a man met a farmer of the neighborhood and said to him, "You have had a great loss."  
"What loss?"  
"Why, you have lost the great poet."  
"O, ay," said the farmer, "he is dead; but then no doubt his wife 'll carry on the business and make it as profitable as ever it was."

A curious phenomenon occurred in the valley of Mexico on the 6th of November. Five large streams of water burst forth suddenly from a mountain, which, if they do not diminish in volume, will form a considerable river.

[From dispatches to the Daily Oregonian.]

**EASTERN NEWS.**

**Congressional Proceedings.**

Washington, Feb. 23.—Maj. Gen. Howard has prepared the following circular letter to be transmitted to each of the Assistant Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau:

Washington, Feb. 26, 1866.—To the Assistant Commissioners—Dear Sirs: Anticipating the excitement that will necessarily follow the action of the Government with reference to the new Freedmen's bill, you may feel somewhat embarrassed in the duties devolving on you under the law and regulations already existing, and that you may act steadily and firmly in any emergency, you must be prepared for any increased hostility on the part of those who have so persistently hindered and troubled you and your agents; and there may be increased restlessness amongst the Freedmen. The President has assured the Commissioners that he regards the present law as continuing the existence of the Bureau at least a year from now. Please ascertain and report what steps have been taken in your district by the State and municipal authorities to provide for the absolutely indigent and suffering refugees and freedmen who are being thrown upon the Government for support. Continue to use every possible effort to find good homes for the orphan minors who are dependent. Reduce by means of employment accumulations of people in the different cities and villages, and find homes and labor for them. You have succeeded in allaying strife by arranging labor and promoting education, in the midst of great difficulties. Continue with your stout efforts to pursue the same course, so as to demonstrate to the people of your district the good intention of the system of free labor. Give a thorough inspection to every agent for whom you are responsible. Immoralities, corruption, neglected duty, and incapacity are sometimes complained of against officers and agents of the Bureau. If either of these charges be sustained on investigation, the guilty party will be at once removed whether he can be replaced or not. Thanking you heartily for the energy and fidelity you have thus far displayed, the Commissioner is pleased to exercise an unwavering confidence in your ability to cope with any new difficulties that may arise.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) O. O. HOWARD.

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 22.—The Legislature this morning adopted resolutions reposing confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the Union members of Congress, and expressing their belief in the equality of civil and political rights, and approving of the efforts made in Congress to restore the Union.

A resolution declaring that this Legislature expressing the opinion that the loyal citizens of Maine will give their support to President Johnson, in all proper efforts for a complete and perfect restoration of the Union on the basis of human rights, and civil and political equality of the American people, irrespective of color, passed the House, but was rejected in the Senate.

Washington, Feb. 23.—In the Senate Mr. Dixon, on the committee on post offices and postal affairs, reported a resolution calling on the Post Master General to lay before the Senate all the information in his possession in regard to the feasibility and usefulness of establishing telegraph lines in connection with the mail routes for the transmission of the Government and public business. Mr. Gratz Brown spoke at some length on this subject, favoring the establishment of Government telegraph lines. The resolution was adopted.

The resolution, which passed the House, forbidding the admission of Southern members, was taken up. Mr. Sherman opposed the consideration of the question, saying that it could not be fairly discussed at the present time. Mr. Fessenden said he called up the motion because he considered it of the greatest importance. He denied that there was any desire to get up a quarrel between the President and Congress. If Congress is placing itself in the way of reconstruction by keeping out the members from the South, it ought to know it. Mr. Sherman, in reply, thought that the events of yesterday were too fresh in the memory of Senators not to have some influence upon them, and he thought it well to allow that influence to pass away. Mr. Fessenden took up the resolution, arguing that it was the determination of Congress not to act upon the credentials of the Southern members until they had passed a law for the admission of the Southern States. Mr. Fessenden read from the President's speech a paragraph stating that the States had no right to go out of the Union, and that he maintained the theory that when the States gave evidence of loyalty and obedience, they should be restored according to the tenor of former relations. Mr. Fessenden argued the right of Congress to inquire whether any of the conditions named by the President had been complied with, and said the special committee was nothing more than a servant of Congress and could not set up any authority against that body which had made it. On the subject of the bill vetoed by the President, he said he had never been a very warm friend of the bill, but he yielded his objections because he thought the powers conferred by it were con-

stitutional and their exercise necessary. He voted to sustain the bill when it was returned, because he objected to the closing portions of the veto message, expressing the opinion that Congress could not make a law to tax any State unrepresented.

The House declared the election of Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, illegal, and gave the contested seat to Henry D. Washburne by 87 yeas to 36 noes.

Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to secure the speedy construction of the southern branch of the Pacific Railroad and telegraph line, which was referred to the select committee on that subject. The House committee on the Pacific Railroad have reported a bill authorizing the second [?] Pacific Railroad Company. The Southern branch is organized under the laws of Kansas and the holders of a grant of lands heretofore made to Kansas, to aid in the construction of a railroad from a point near Fort Riley down the Neosho river to where the said road is intersected by the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Fort Gibson Railroad.

Mr. Ramsay's bill was introduced in the Senate to-day to secure the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad and telegraph line, and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury whenever the Commissioners of the Railroad shall report the completion of two hundred and fifty or more consecutive miles, to pledge the credit of the Government to the payment of the interest on the stock at the rate of six per cent. per annum semi-annually at the rate of \$20,000 per mile.

Senator Sherman has the floor for Monday, and will speak in favor of the House concurrent resolution affirming the views of Congress concerning the admission of the Southern members.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The reports to the radical press state that no such meeting as yesterday transpired at Grover's Theater and in front of the White House has ever before been held in public in the North. Robert Johnson, the President's private secretary and his son-in-law, Mr. Patterson, Senator elect from Tennessee, were present and occupied prominent positions at the theater. Lincoln was denounced by one speaker, and the sentiment was cheered. Taken in connection with the subsequent speech of President, the proceedings of the day have been beyond all precedent the most disgraceful ever witnessed in the country, and cannot, with the least regard for truth, be stated in any milder way.

President Johnson has directed the heads of the Departments to withdraw their advertising patronage from Forney's Chronicle which has taken a decided stand against the policy of the administration.

The caucus of the Republican members to-night at the Capitol, after a full interchange of opinions on the state of public affairs, indicated a disposition to treat the President with all propriety and kindness. The caucus betrayed no symptoms of any surrender of principles nor any of the rights of the legislative branch of the Government.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Yesterday the Legislatures of Iowa and Missouri adopted resolutions sustaining Congress and denouncing the President. Democratic meetings to ratify the veto of the President are being very generally held.

The Republican editors in Illinois in their annual convention at Peoria, yesterday voted unanimously to sustain Congress.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—The following is the substance of Forney's article in the Philadelphia Press which explains a passage in the President's speech: While staunch friends of the Republic were taking counsel among themselves after reading the veto message of the President, the Copperhead politicians in and out of Congress, assisted by the disloyal elements in that city, were celebrating the event with joy as tumultuous as that with which the secession sympathizers here would have hailed the entrance of Jeff. Davis into the Capital of the United States after the battle of Bull Run. Even before Congress had adjourned the Star announced a serenade to the President, and early in the evening a band of music, followed by about two hundred people, called at the President's mansion. His Excellency declined to make a speech, but somebody announced that he would address the public on Thursday evening. Not a Union member of either house, not even an office holder, as far as I could hear, took part in the demonstration, up to this writing. I have not conversed with a single individual, Senator, Representative, or citizen, who shows a willingness to support the policy of the President.

In one respect, it is far better that the relations between the loyal people and President Johnson be clearly defined and understood. The suspense which has prevailed in regard to his exact policy, was insupportable. You will recollect that prior to the New York and Pennsylvania elections last year, although the President was repeatedly called upon by Union men of both States and solicited to declare in favor of the regular ticket, or at least against the Copperheads, he refused to take sides with the friends of the country. Please take notice of this historical fact, inasmuch as it will serve to dissipate the cry that the veto was provoked by what is called the radical policy in Congress. The same temper characterized him directly after the meeting of Congress. Not an intimation was given from the time of his annual message of his intention to carry out the positive and voluntary pledges he made while a candidate before the people. Accordingly, treason everywhere took new heart.

It was as common to execrate and ridicule the radicals as it was to outrage and jeer negro delegations. Leading and most proscriptive Democrats paid regular court and were received almost in state at the President's mansion. Mortified as they were to see him entertaining and listening to Copperheads and traitors; humiliated by his ill-digested, incoherent and illogical harangues as he received and answered all sorts of delegations, true men in Congress sought to suppress their apprehensions. They did everything to avoid, postpone and remedy the condition of things which it now appears has been for motives crafty, seditiously and treacherously preparing. Not a measure was contemplated by these faithful representatives that did not find a source of encouragement in the pledges and assurances of Andrew Johnson himself. This is true even of the most radical measures. We can best understand this solemn emergency by fearfully stating the dangers of the Republic— dangers, however, that may be anticipated and prevented if we are only bold and fearless in the discharge of our imperative duties.

New York, Feb. 24.—The morning papers contain further correspondence between the United States and the British Foreign Office relating to the Shenandoah. Mr. Seward refuses to recognize the vessel as the Shenandoah, asserting that she was never other than the British registered ship *Son King*. He sharply declares he did not ask for proceedings to be taken for the condemnation of the ship, because the course which the British Government has heretofore pursued in regard to our registration, for justice, was such as to discourage on our part any expectation of such disposition of the vessel, adding that the United States accept her simply and exclusively upon prudential considerations, that the vessel being given into our possession will not again depart from British waters in a hostile character.

The British Foreign Secretary said that there were matters contained in the affidavit on which the Government might possibly found prosecutions if the evidence was furnished against them: Mr. Adams rejoined that with their long and prodigious experience of English prosecutions, he could not presume to say that the United States Government would be willing to take this course. The entire correspondence is summed up by the London press as of an irritating character, placing the question in a less satisfactory manner than ever.

New York, Feb. 19.—The Herald's Montreal correspondent states that the publication of the negotiations showing the failure of the Canadian Commission to effect in Washington the renewal of the Reciprocity treaty, creates much excitement, provision merchants are very much depressed by their trade prospects for the coming year. The Government organs pretend to find consolation in the assumption that this reciprocity failure will hasten the realization of provisional confederation schemes. The ministry are determined to make another vigorous effort to carry this latter measure to completion, but there is a strong opposition to it among the people. A bitter contest on the matter is anticipated.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The eulogy on Henry Winter Davis was delivered before the Senate and House in joint convention by Senator Crosswell, of Maryland. Secretary Stanton and McCulloch, Justices of the Supreme Court, and many officers of the army and navy were present.

Boston, Feb. 22.—In the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday afternoon several resolutions were introduced regretting the action of the President in vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau bill and asserting that it is the duty of the President to give the negroes that protection for which the nation's honor stands pledged. The resolutions were referred. The House refused to receive a resolution thanking the President for his veto message by a vote of 90 to 18.

Indianapolis, Feb. 22.—The Indiana Union State Convention met this morning. The resolutions declare full faith and confidence in the President and his Cabinet, and in the Union majority in Congress, and pledge support to each of them in all wise and needful legislation to restore authority in the South. These resolutions, blowing hot and cold, without the slightest reference to the veto message, were the result of fears lest the Convention might commit the party before the general plan of action could be initiated elsewhere. The Convention was largely attended and the radical men were disgusted.

Washington, Feb. 23.—While the crowd were surging to and from the front of the White House yesterday, guards were placed around the entrance, and none but Democrats were allowed to pass. The meeting was also addressed by Post Master General Dennison, Henry J. Raymond, Francis B. Cutting, Geo. Oplyke, and Daniel S. Dickinson, and dispersed at a late hour. Mr. John Westworth who was in front and near the guard was pressed back by the soldiers. He remonstrated, when the policeman said he would arrest him if he did not keep still. Westworth dared him to do it with a loud voice, and said "You have murdered Lincoln, and now you want to destroy Johnson."





