

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER:

L. P. FISHER, San Francisco; A. G. COOK, Boise City, I. T.; W. H. HARRIS, Seattle; J. H. MURPHY, Olympia; N. S. PORTER, Seattle; H. C. G. BELL, Walla Walla; HERRICK CAPLES, St. Helena.

San Francisco Legal Tender rates.

THE YEAR—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

It is now one year since Abraham Lincoln's blood was poured upon the altar of Freedom. The gloom that for a time settled over the nation was fearful, appalling. So fervent had become the faith reposed in him that it seemed like reading heart-strings when he was taken away, and one could almost hear them cracking and breaking all through the land.

When the helm of State went into the hands of the present President, every man found it impossible to transfer the faith that had been reposed in his predecessor to him. Much and highly as his patriotic and loyal utterances, and his personal sufferings and sacrifices, had elevated him before the people, and strong as was the inclination to trust, there were doubts and reservations in all minds which opened ill for the future.

Four years ago we held our breath when we ventured to look into the future. It is true we cannot lift the veil that hides coming events, but it is no less true that they cast their shadows before us. We all have a conviction that we have a high destiny.

Man, because he is man, is here to be confessed Lord of himself. There is no truth the past year has more clearly established than that the great heart of this nation is fixed on this purpose, and if the agents the people choose to carry out this, their will, prove false, to other hands they will commit the duty, and other names will wear the honor.

But the past becomes only a scaffolding from which to reach ulterior purposes. A great idea often reveals itself by portions. We see one component truth after another until the perfect whole is before us. Faithfulness to the duty taught by the seen, will lead us, well strengthened, to the work the unseen will disclose. This is personal experience. It is no less national experience. Our nation had gone so far in its misapprehension, or wicked perversion, of its great mission, that it was well nigh losing its place in the van of God's

marshalled legions of freedom. Its reel was not a fall. God steadied its step through the fierce beating of the storm, only to lead it out of the clouds, and put it on the high career to which He anointed it. Our great national idea is Justice, Right, Freedom. And novel as may be that idea as the basis of Government, the records of all history show that it is the only one that can give permanency to national institutions.

The Oregon Democratic State Convention, held in Portland last week, put in the field the following ticket: For Congress, J. D. Fay; Governor, J. K. Kelly; Secretary of State, Lafayette Lane; State Treasurer, J. C. Bell; State Printer, James O'Meara.

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Union men unanimously say the ticket is a good one because it fairly represents the real status of the Democracy of this day, and because it is easy to beat.

From the Upper Columbia.

Mr. Abrams, merchant of Colville, was in our town a day or two since. He was direct from Colville. On his way down to Walla Walla he passed more than 100 miners and packers on their way to Colville. These had all taken the old route from Walla Walla, crossing the Snake river at Palouse Ferry.

White Bluffs is the terminus, for the present, for the projected Northern Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. Should that enterprise be consummated—a work so manifestly required by the wants of the whole country, east and west, a large and important city will arise on the Columbia river where now there is little else than a beach of sand and water-worn pebbles.

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THE GREAT winter in Montana is reported to have been very cold. Many persons were frozen to death, and hundreds so badly frost-bitten as to lose their feet. Helena is said to be on the decline, having a very large number of poor, broken-down, hungry-looking men prospecting around it.

THE machinery for the Brownsville woolen mill has arrived and gone up the Willamette to its destination. We hope the enterprising company will succeed both in making good cloths and a good deal of money.

THE Puget Sound Herald says that the Snoqualmie pass has been surveyed and is found to be a good one.

G. A. BARNES, T. M. Reed, I. Lightner, B. Harrel, and A. J. Baldwin have been elected Trustees of Olympia.

STRONG suspicion exists in the vicinity of Eugene City that Mr. Shelly, who resided some seven miles from that place, has been murdered. He left his home to visit Eugene City, but after several days absence nothing could be found or heard of him.

THE Statesman says it has heard of only two Democrats who endorse the Democratic ticket in Oregon. "One of them was arrested last spring for rejecting over the assassination of Lincoln, and the other is O'Meara's old 'sixty-fiver,' who had ten sons in Price's army." Very patriotic endorsement.

We learn that Mr. A. J. Miller, proprietor of the old mills below Olympia, will shortly commence the erection of a steam saw mill on the lower Chehalis, near Gray's Harbor. There is a flourishing settlement in that region and this enterprise will add much to its improvement.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—We would call the attention of farmers and others, and of steam boat owners to the fact that Colonel Hodgson, Chief Quarter Master, advertises for 125 horses for the cavalry service and for proposals for the transportation of Government freight.

Messrs. Durgan & Stewart have entered into a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the blacksmithing business, and let their friends and the public know that they will at all times be on hand to do everything in their line neatly and promptly and at satisfactory prices.

Messrs. Crawford Slocum & Co. want 25,000 pounds of wool.

Mr. Marony offers to do work in his line during the next sixty days for half price.

Mr. A. H. Sheffield informs the public and especially merchants and jobbers that he is manufacturing and can furnish them with as good matches as "any other man." Mr. Sheffield is an old citizen engaged in a new business. His success is not only important to himself but a matter of some interest to the place. We know that he is taking great pains to make a good article of matches. We wish him abundant success and bespeak for him a share of the public patronage and especially the trade of our own merchants and shop keepers.

Election Law.

The following is Section II, of the election law passed by the last Legislature. We call the attention of the assessor of this county to it, as it involves his office particularly:

SECTION I. The county assessors of the respective counties, instead of the time named in an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the assessing and collecting Territorial and county revenue," approved January 21, 1865, shall, on or before the twentieth day of April, of every year, make, or cause to be made, alphabetical lists of the legal voters in each precinct, noting those who shall have paid their poll tax, and also those who may be exempt by reason of being over fifty years of age, which alphabetical lists shall be posted in each precinct at least twenty days before the election, and one copy of which shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Territory, and be by him filed as the census of legal voters which county assessors are annually required by law to make.

Sec. 2. County assessors, or those performing such duties under the law, shall attend at the office of the county auditor the week terminating twenty days before the election, for the purpose of correcting such assessment lists and adding thereto any names of legal voters who, from any cause, shall have been omitted therefrom, and the said extra assessment list alphabetically arranged shall be posted in like manner with the assessment list, and no person shall be allowed to vote in any precinct except such persons as are borne upon one or the other of said assessment lists, or those who may be between twenty-one and twenty-two years of age, who shall be allowed to vote without paying the poll tax if the judges are satisfied that they are in all other respects entitled to the elective franchise; provided, That the foregoing sections shall not be so construed as to exclude from voting certain persons designated and described in section two, chapter one, or persons engaged in the navigation of the waters in this Territory, or of the United States, or of the high seas.

Sec. 3. Any county assessor willfully failing to comply with the provisions of this act by omitting to assess, or by presenting names not entitled to vote, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars nor less than fifty dollars.

UNRECORRECTED.—That there are some unrecorred rebels in the South yet may be readily inferred from the following reply of Mr. S. Yancey, of De Soto county, Mississippi, to General Pick respecting a colored girl that had been sold away from her parents. He said: "As for recognizing the right of freedmen to their children, I can say not one Southern man or woman in the whole South recognizes the negro as a freedman, but as stolen property, forced by the bayonet."

The President says the Peace Proclamation does not suspend the operation of military law in any of the States. He will also enforce the Civil Rights' Bill in good faith.

[From dispatches to the Daily Oregonian.] EASTERN NEWS.

New York, April 6.—The Times' Washington special dispatch says: The President will, in a few days, send a message to Congress asking a modification of the test oath in order to enable the Government to appoint Revenue officers in the South.

Buffalo, April 7.—Dispatches from Boston, Philadelphia and other cities, report the firing of salutes by the Republicans in commemoration of the passage of the civil rights bill by the Senate.

Raphael Semmes, of pirate Alabama notoriety, was released yesterday by order of the President, on his original parole under the Sherman Johnson arrangement.

The Wisconsin Senate, last Saturday, instructed its committee on Federal Relations, to report a resolution requesting Senator Doolittle to resign.

Chicago, April 9.—Governor Oglesby has issued his proclamation for the observance of the 15th day of April, being the anniversary of President Lincoln's death, as a day of fasting and prayer. The anniversary falls on Sunday, but it is a precedent for its annual observance hereafter.

New York, April 9.—The Tribune's special dispatch says it is generally expected that the President will in a few days release Jeff. Davis and C. C. Clay on parole.

New York, April 10.—The township elections in Essex county yesterday, resulted in Union successes. The Democrats carried only three towns. The board of freeholders which last year was a tie, has ten Republican majority.

A salute of 100 guns was fired at Union Square this morning, in honor of the passage of the civil rights bill.

Chief Justice Chase last evening in a speech at the Methodist meeting at St. Paul's church, alluded to the passage of the civil rights bill as a great triumph, and said the next step would be to give universal suffrage.

Portland, Maine, April 10.—The steamship Belgian from Liverpool the 29th, via Londonderry the 3d, arrived at 6 a. m. The London Times says there is no more reason to fear that the peace of Europe is about to be broken by one of the least just and least necessary wars of modern days, and the Times hopes that England may hold aloof.

Congressional Proceedings.

Washington, April 5.—The Senate galleries were again densely crowded to day to witness the debate and proceedings on the civil rights bill.

Schenck, of Ohio, from the Military committee reported the Senate bill granting the right of way to the Cascade Railroad through the military reservation in Washington Territory, with an amendment providing that no more than sixty feet in width shall be occupied at any place where the space between the river and the bluff is narrow. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

Chicago, April 6.—In the House on Monday, Edwells, of California, asked consent to report the bill granting lands to aid the construction of a railroad to connect California and Oregon. The said bill had been before the House for several months, and it was important and should pass, in order that companies might begin work this season. If delayed another month here, the work would be delayed a whole year.

Jullian, of Indiana, objected because the bill revolutionized the whole land policy by making direct grant to the company. The House refused to suspend the rules to allow the bill to be reported.

After Johnson's speech, another attempt was made by Cowan, of Pennsylvania, and Owen saying that Dixon and Wright might be brought in at such a time, but could not wait for contingencies.

Trumbull, of Illinois, said he was willing that the vote should be taken to-night or whenever the debate closed.

Cassens, of California, would not consent to any arrangement whereby Senators unfit to share in the work of deliberations of the Senate might be brought in to vote on a single question.

Wade, of Ohio, spoke against the proposed arrangement, saying he would consent if it were any ordinary question but the President had set his will against the majority of both houses, and he felt justified in using every possible means to thwart that will.

At half past four, a being evident that the debate was nearly through, and that the vote might be taken.

Henderson, of Indiana, stated that they had a note from Senator Wright's attendant, saying he was asleep and could not be brought forward to be asked for a post-nomine of the vote till some stated hour to-morrow.

Trumbull, of Illinois, after consultation paid, in deference to many appeals from the other side, he was willing to agree to a postponement.

Wade, of Ohio, again declared he would not be a party to any agreement.

The debate on the bill was then resumed by Davis, of Kentucky, Henderson, of Indiana, and McDougal, of California speaking in favor of the bill, and Stewart, of Nevada, in favor of it.

The Senate adjourned at 6:30 with the tacit understanding that the vote would be taken at four o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

In the House yesterday one of the speakers called attention to the fact that the President's peace proclamation did not include Texas.

and granting suffrage to such colored men as can read and own \$250 worth of property. He spoke of the necessity of immediate action on the subject of reconstruction, in order to save the Republican party from crumbling to the earth.

At 10 o'clock the Civil Rights Bill was taken up. Lane, of Kansas, about whom doubts have existed, made a speech supporting the veto and defending the President from the charges made by Wade, of despotism and treachery. He concluded his speech as follows:

The President has been, and is, in my judgment, as anxious to harmonize the Union party as any Senator on this floor. If he was not in the same spirit, the party would be reunited and this Union would be restored. His advances are met by insult from the head of the Republican party on this Senate floor, in language without a parallel. So far as I am concerned, Mr. President, I hope to-day and hereafter, to take my position along side of the President, and to stand there unflinchingly defending him against the Senator from Ohio, as I did his predecessor.

Wade said in reply: Who is your President, that every man must bow to his opinion? If you please, sir, we all know him. He is no stranger to this body. We have measured him, sir; we know his height, his length, his breadth and capacity, all about him; and you set him up as a paragon and declare you are going to wear his collar. Is that the idea, that you are going to be his apologist and defender in whatever he may propose? Three millions of people, sir, are exposed to outrage and plunder from those worse than savages, their former masters, murdered, we are told, every day, their lives taken away, their humanity trampled under foot, and when Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, is endeavoring to tender them some protection, how are we met? Sir, every attempt of your Moses has been to trample them down, make their condition worse and throw every obstruction in the way of everything proposed by Congress.

Lane in reply said, I wear a collar—indicted for treason by a pro-slavery grand jury, hunted from State to State by a writ founded on that indictment, a hundred thousand dollars for my head. Jim Lane wear a collar? Great God! Mr. President, where is it known that charge is denied as false by both friend and enemy.

Wade, "I wish it was."

Lane appealed to Wade to withdraw the serious charges he had made against the President. He (Lane) would not defend the President's speech of the 22d of February as it was made under excitement. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, said he had striven to prevent a collision between Congress and the Executive, and was sorry to see such a disposition among some of his friends toward the Executive, as though he was unworthy of their confidence. The bill contains a proposition, upon which the ablest men in whom we had unshaken confidence, differ.

Chicago, April 6.—A special dispatch to the Tribune, just received says: The Civil Rights Bill passed the Senate at 6:30 o'clock, by 33 yeas to 15 nays. Dixon, of Connecticut, was absent. Morgan, of New York, and Willey, of West Virginia, voted aye; Wright, of New Jersey, voted no. Morgan's vote was received with cheers, and the final announcement of the result, with much enthusiasm. The chamber was densely crowded.

Washington, April 5.—The special dispatch to the Chicago morning papers, gives a few additional particulars of the Senate proceedings yesterday. The Tribune says that during Lane's speech, Mr. Trumbull cornered him on a private declaration made the day before that he (Lane) would vote for the bill; asked if it should be understood that his vote was now given in consideration of something. Lane's answer was listened to with much interest. He was very careful not to deny the suggestion and the Senate was left to believe that Lane had found reasons within eighteen hours to change his purpose. There is, of course, considerably inquiry as to the means used to effect this change. During his speech, Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Henderson worried him seriously with questions, and brought out the point very clearly that Mr. Lane never, by word or deed, indicated the belief that the Executive could dictate a plan of reconstruction.

Garret Davis then spoke two hours and a half notwithstanding the impatience for a vote.

Mr. Sausbury followed in a brief and furious speech. He had opposed the war, and could see nothing in the future but blood.

By this time the floor of the Senate was crowded with members of the House and other privileged spectators, filling the whole area around the Senatorial circle. It was now half past five o'clock.

Mr. McDougal made a speech, predicting another revolution.

Mr. Bates urged the Republicans to stand solid, and press on to victory.

At half past six the vote was called, and the clerks proceeded with busy pencils, tallying the result. Mr. Morgan responded "aye" in a clear voice, and all doubt was removed instantly. The spectators rose in the galleries, and made the Senate chamber ring with applause. On the floor it was but little less exciting. Several members rushed forward and congratulated Mr. Morgan, as did the members of the press. On went the roll. Mr. Wright, who had appeared in the chamber for a few minutes in the early part of the day, and had then retired to a committee room, was now supported to his seat by his friends. The result was then announced by the acting Vice President, Mr. Foster of Connecticut, and a perfect storm of applause followed. Huzzas were heard, hats were waved about, with cheers and shouts such as the members of the Senate never heard before. This scene was of long continuance, during which the opposition gathered up their hats and retired, leaving Judge Trumbull to move the usual order of informing the House of the action of the Senate, and the friends of the bill to adjourn until Monday.

Washington, April 9.—In the House during the morning hour Davis' resolution, of April 10, expressing confidence in the President, came up as unfinished business. Raymond, of New York, being entitled to the floor, then moved to postpone the further consideration of the question for two weeks. Agreed to. Boutwell, under the call of States, offered a resolution to the effect that whereas Jeff. Davis, C. C. Clay and others were charged, in the President's proclamation of May 3d, 1865, upon evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice, with complicity in the murder of President Lincoln, therefore instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if there is probable cause for the charge, and further if there is any probability of their being tried, with power to send for persons and papers.

The Civil Rights bill and the veto message were taken up, and it was a quarter past two, p. m., when the reading was completed. Wilson, of Iowa, after a few remarks, demanded the previous question. Edridge, of Wisconsin, moved a call of the House, which was declared not to be in order. LeBlond, of Ohio, moved to lay the bill on the table; (yeas, 103; nays, 32, 121). Edridge and Finch made motions to adjourn, which were voted down. Edridge then announced the secession of indignant members, saying they

had left the House on seeing a determination to pass the bill over the veto by the operation of the gag rule. The previous question having been ordered, the vote was taken and resulted as follows: yeas, 135; nays, 19. The Speaker declared the bill had become a law, when tremendous and long continued applause broke forth, followed by hisses. Amid this excitement the House adjourned.

The Senate passed the House Loan Bill without amendment, by 32 yeas to 7 nays, the latter being Messrs. Chandler, Howe, Howard, Norton, Ramsey, Johnson and Wade. During the brief debate, Mr. Sherman said the bill conferred greater power than was ever before given to any Secretary of the Treasury, and he did not see the necessity.

Mr. Raymond voted against the Civil Rights bill to-day. Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, who voted against its original passage, was paired off. The only other members elected as Republicans, who voted with the Democrats, against the bill, were Latham and Willey, of West Virginia, Phillips, of Maryland, Roscoe and Smith, of Kentucky, and Neill, of Missouri.

There was a murmur of applause when Davis and Hale, of New York, and Wilson, of Ohio, conservatives, heretofore acting with Mr. Raymond, responded "aye."

Flowers contributed by colored women, were to-day placed on the desks of the 23 Senators who supported the civil rights bill, with a card attached. "We exercise the civil right to express our gratitude."

With its most emphatic typography the National Intelligencer solemnly warns the people that at a very early day the country will be started with a sudden advance step in the progress of a revolutionary scheme unless the traitors be in the meantime discouraged by popular demonstrations of constitutional loyalty.

Washington, April 10.—In the House, the Speaker presented a message from the President transmitting a communication of the Secretary of war, relative to grants made to Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida and Louisiana, in aid of the reconstruction of railroads, which grants expire next August. The President recommends an extension of five years. The subject was referred to the committee on Public Lands.

TEMPERANCE STORY.—We are in receipt of twelve pages—minus the first—of what the author calls an "interesting temperance story." It may be so; we have not had time to read it, and most respectfully decline to comment its publication. We are not good judges of that kind of literature, and while we would gladly extend all encouragement to aspiring genius, we cannot publish long stories.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of the Puget Sound Semi Weekly, published at Seattle. It is Union politically. Its getting up is neat, though its dimensions are small. We wish it success, and hope it may prove a great benefit to the spruce little town where it is published.

STATUTES.—We are in receipt of the complete volume of statutes passed at the last session of the Territorial Legislature, from T. F. McElroy, Printer. It is a well printed and arranged volume of 283 pages.

FREE SCHOOL.—We are requested by the School Directors to announce that Mr. G. K. Coffey is now teaching in the Public School in place of Mr. Mowder. Parents will take notice and send in their children.

STEAMER.—The steamer Sierra Nevada arrived at Government Wharf at 4 o'clock on Friday morning with two companies of cavalry for service in this department.

THANKS.—To Hon. J. H. D. Henderson, M. C. from Oregon, for copies of his speech delivered in the House of Representatives on the 7th of February, 1866.

TO THE LADIES!

We are happy to say to the ladies of Vancouver and vicinity that we have just received a fresh supply of SPRING AND SUMMER BONNETS AND HATS of the latest styles. Thank your former favors, we would respectfully ask for a liberal share of patronage on the coming season.

Call and see for yourselves at the new milliner shop on Main street, Vancouver. S. S. KLINE.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, (Episcopal), Rev. Dr. McCarty, Pastor; Services each Sabbath at 11 a. m.

METHODIST CHURCH, Rev. H. K. Hines, Pastor; Services each Sabbath at 10 1/2 a. m. and 7 p. m.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, Rev. Father A. Yanger, Pastor; Services each Sabbath at 6, 7, and 10 o'clock a. m. and 6 1/2 p. m.

I. O. of G. T.—Lincoln Lodge No. 1, Independent Order of Good Templars, holds its regular meetings at its new Lodge room on Main street every Tuesday evening. Visiting members in good standing invited.

Washington Lodge No. 6, A. F. & M. holds its Regular Communications on the first and third Saturdays of each month, at 6 o'clock p. m. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W. M.

Notice.—The Literary Order of the Sons of Temperance will meet, until further notice, under the Masonic Hall, every Monday evening at 7 o'clock. By order of the G. W. P.

NOTICE.

Gents' Clothing CLEANED AND REPAIRED The Next Sixty Days FOR HALF PRICE! Neat, Cheap and Double Quick. J. T. MARONY. Vancouver, April 14, 1866.—31

Match Factory! THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INFORMS the public that he is now successfully manufacturing matches in Vancouver, W. T., where he is prepared to furnish any amount of Matches, and to promptly fill all orders. His chemicals being prepared by himself and with great care, and his work done by himself or under his immediate supervision, he is able to recommend his Matches as being equal to any in the market, and therefore respectfully solicits the patronage of Merchants, Jobbers, and others. Vancouver, April 12, 1866.—31 A. H. SHIFFIELD.

\$50 Reward. WANTED: SUBSCRIBER WILL PAY \$50 for information which will lead to the detection of the thief of the wills or wills who broke down the shaft tree in front of his house or that of John Redding on the night of the 11th inst. LOUISE STONE.

