

The Vancouver Register

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THE VANCOUVER REGISTER.
VANCOUVER, W. T.
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY,
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Editors and Publishers.

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Six months, do do 1.50
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PROBATING ATTORNEY, 24 Judicial District, W. T. Will 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.

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GRAIN AND FEED OF ALL KINDS

Also—
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.
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

**STOVES, TIN PLATE,
SHEET IRON,
Wire, Pumps,
Lead Pipe, &c.,**
And Manufacturers of
**TIN, COPPER,
Sheet Iron Ware, &c., &c.**
Jobbing Work Done to Order.

D. D. BUNNELL, C. C. BUNNELL,
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WILL MAKE REGULAR TRIPS BETWEEN PORTLAND AND SILENT LAUNDRY, on the Columbia, every Saturday, and between Portland and navigable points on Lewis river every Monday and Wednesday, returning on Tuesdays and Thursdays, landing for passengers or freight wherever desired. Other days open for job work, dispatch, trips, pleasure parties, &c., at rates that will guarantee satisfaction.
12-17

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. 17

J. McHENRY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE!
LAMP, PLATED WARE, Etc.

No. 94 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON. 11

**VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY
FOR SALE.**

THIS UNDERGIVEN OFFERS FOR SALE HIS Valuable Property consisting of Lots Nos. 7 and 8, in Block No. 8, on Main Street in the City of Vancouver. The property is advantageously situated, has 100 feet front with a well building and excellent store. It is one of the best stands in the city. There is on the premises a first class well and a good garden. Title perfect—Terms Cash.
I am also selling a FINE STOCK OF GOODS AT
OUT. 42
THOS. BURT.

LINCOLN HOUSE.
Cor. Front and Washington Streets,
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THE LARGEST AND MOST POPULAR HOTEL IN THE STATE.
AN OMNIBUS EXPRESS WAGONS
will attend all the boats and convey Passengers and their baggage to the House Free of Charge, or to any other House in the City for 50 cents.

R. S. JEWETT, Proprietor.
P. S.—HOT AND COLD BATHS IN THE HOUSE.
All the Rooms for Oregon City, Vancouver, Monticello, and Astoria land at the Lincoln House Wharf. 3217

O. H. MYERS,
Plumber.

GAS AND STEAM FITTER,
DEALER IN
**Gas Fixtures, Cooking Ranges,
HOT WATER BOILERS,
Bath Tubs,**

Marble Top Wash Stands,
Force and Lift Pumps,
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead,
**BLOCK TIN,
Wrought Iron Pipes,**

(For Steam, Water, and Gas.)
**WATER CLOSETS, SEWER TRAPS, STREET WASHERS
Globe or Throttle Valves,**

EVERY VARIETY OF BRASS COCKS,
(For Steam, Water, and Gas.)

Rubber Hose, Hose Pipes, etc.

**Hotels, Public Buildings, and
Private Residences** heated with the latest improvements in Steam or Hot Air Apparatus.

No. 110 First Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

INVITE citizens generally to call and examine my Stock of Steam, Gas, and Water Fixtures, feeling confident that all work entrusted to my care will give entire satisfaction.
C. H. MYERS.
Portland, Sept. 1, 1866.—11-17.

**MRS. C. MONELL'S
LADIES'
EMPORIUM OF FASHION,**
13 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

**FASHIONABLE
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER.**

Keeps constantly on hand a Complete Assortment of
**TRIMMINGS,
AND EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO THE TRADE.**

MRS. MONELL RECEIVED FIVE PREMIUMS
FOR SUPERIOR MILLINERY,
at the late State Fair of Oregon,
October 14, 1865.—5-17.

**CITY
BOOT & SHOE STORE**

Main Street,
VANCOUVER, W. T.

WE WILL HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND a new and select assortment of Ladies', Gents', Misses', Boys', and Children's Wear.
Also, the best quality of
Custom Work Made to Order.
The public are invited to give us a call.
MOORE & SOVEY.
Vancouver, W. T., Sept. 28, 1865.—11-17.

A New Tailor Shop,
VANCOUVER, W. T.,
(Next door to the "Alarm House.")

PETER FOX
INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is prepared to give satisfaction in all branches of Tailoring.

**PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID
TO CLEANING & REPAIRING.
"Neat, Cheap, and Quick."**
No Machine Sewing. 17

Administration Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of John Aird, deceased, late of Clarke county, W. T. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me at my residence between the hours of 12 o'clock m. and 1 p. m., or after half past five p. m., or to Messrs. H. L. & J. E. Caples at their office in Vancouver, within one year from date.

Vancouver, W. T., Feb. 12, 1866.
LOUIS SOHNS, Adm'r.
23rd Of the estate of John Aird, dec'd.

NOTICE.
I HEREBY WARN all persons not to trust my wife by her after this date.
GALLATIN KINDER.
Lewis River, Clarke Co., Nov. 21, 1864.

NEW SHOP!

Gents' Clothing
CLEANED AND REPAIRED,
Promptly and in the Best of Style.

THE UNDERGIVEN HAS OPENED A SHOP FOR the above business one door north of John F. Smith's Store on Main Street.

Don't forget the "New Shop" where your work shall be done promptly and to your satisfaction.
G. W. MILLER.
Vancouver, June 20, 1866.—42

WHEN YOUR'S DOWN.

What regions of "friends" always bless us:
When golden success lights our way!
How they smile as they softly address us,
So cordial, good humored and gay!
But ah! when the sun of prosperity
Has set, then how quickly they frown,
And cry out in tones of severity,
"Kick the man, don't you see he's down!"

What though, when you know not a sorrow,
Your heart was open as day,
And your "friends," when they wanted to borrow,
You obliged, and never asked them to "pay!"
What though not a soul you ever slighted,
As you wandered about through the town,
Your "friends" became very near-sighted,
And don't seem to see when you're down.

When you're "up" you are loudly exalted,
And traders all sing out your praise;
When you're "down" you are greatly deflated,
And they "really don't fancy your ways."
Your style was "up-to-date" when you'd money,
So sings every sucker and clown,
But now 'tis exceedingly funny—
Things have altered "because you are down."

Oh! give me a heart that forever
Is free from this world's selfish trust,
And the soul whose high, noble endeavor
Is to raise fallen man from the dust;
And when, in adversity's ocean,
A victim is likely to drown,
All hail to the friend whose devotion
Will lift up a man when he's "down."

A LITTLE TOO PUNCTUAL.

A STEAMBOAT SKETCH.

The hour was approaching for the departure of the New Haven steamboat from her berth in New York, and the usual crowd of passengers, and friends of passengers, news boys, fruit vendors, cabmen and dock loafers were assembled on and about the boat. We were gazing at the motley group from the foot of the promenade deck stairs, when our attention was attracted by the singular action of a tall, brown yankee, in an immense wool hat, chocolate colored coat and pantaloons, and a fancy vest. He stood near the starboard paddle-box, and scrutinized sharply every female who came on board, every now and then consulting an enormous silver bull's-eye watch, which he raised from the depths of a capacious fob, by means of a powerful steel chain. After mounting guard in this manner, he dashed furiously down the gang plank and up the wharf, reappearing on board almost instantaneously, with flushed face, expressing the most intense anxiety. This series of operations he performed several times after which he rushed about the boat, wildly and hopelessly, ejaculating:

"What's the time er day? Wonder if my repeater's fast? What's the cap'n? What's the steward? What's the mate? What's the loss that owns this ship?"

"What's the matter, sir?" we ventured to ask him, when he stopped still for a moment.

"Ain't seen nothing of a gal in a blue sun-bonnet, with a white Canton crape shawl (cost 15s.) pink gown and brown boots, eh? Come aboard while I was lookin' for the cap'n at the pint end of the ship, have ye hey?"

"No such person has come aboard."

"Tormented lightnin', she's my wife!" he screamed, "married yesterday. All her trunks and mine are aboard, under a pile of baggage as tall as a connecticut steeple. The darned nigger says he can't hand it out, and I won't leave my baggage anyhow. My wife, only think on't, was to come aboard at half past four, and here it's most five. What's become of her? She can't have eloped. You don't think she's been abducted do yer, mister?—Speak! answer! won't ye? Oh, I'm ravin', distracted! What are they ringin' that bell for? Is the ship adre?"

"It is the signal for departure, the first bell. The second bell will be rung in four minutes."

"Gracious! you don't say so? What's the cap'n?"

"The gentleman in the blue coat."
The Yankee darted to the Captain's side.
"Cap'n, stop the ship for ten minutes, won't ye?"

"I can't do it, sir."
"But you must, I tell ye. I'll pay you for it, how much will ye take?"

"I couldn't do it."
"Cap'n, I'll give ye tew dollars," gasped the Yankee.

The Captain shook his head.
"I'll give ye five dollars and a half—and a half—and a half—and a half!" he kept on repeating, dancing about in his agony.

"The boat starts at five precisely," said the captain shortly, and turned away.
"O! you stony-hearted heathen!" murmured the Yankee, almost bursting into tears.

"Partin' man and wife, and we jist one day married!"

At this moment the huge paddle wheels began to paw the water, and the walking beam descended heavily, shaking the huge fabric to her centre. All who were not going to New Haven went ashore. The hands began to haul in the gang plank—the fasts were already cast loose.

"Leggo that plank," roared the Yankee coloring one of the hands. "Drop it like a hot pertator, or I'll heave ye into the dock."

"Ye, yo!" shouted the men in chorus, as they heaved on the gang plank.

"Shet up, ye bragin' donkeys!" yelled the madden'd yankee, "or there'll be an ug ly spot at work."

But the plank was got aboard, and the boat plashed past the pier.

In an instant the Yankee pulled off his coat, flung his hat beside it on the deck, and rushed wildly to the guard.

"Are you drunk or crazy," cried a passenger, seizing him.

"I'm goin' to fling myself into the dock, and swim ashore," cried the Yankee. "I musn't leave Sally Ann alone in New York city. You may divide the baggage among you. Let me go! I can swim."

He struggled so furiously that the consequence of his rashness might have been fatal, had not a sudden apparition changed his purpose. A very pretty young woman in a blue bonnet, white Canton crape shawl, pink dress and brown boots, came towards him.

The big brown Yankee uttered one stentorian shout of "Sairy Ann!" clasped her too his arms in spite of her struggling, and kissed her heartily, right before all the passengers.

"Where did you come from," he inquired.

"From the ladies' cabin," answered the bride. "You told me half past four, but I thought I'd make sure and come at four."

"A little too punctual!" said the Yankee.

"But it's all right now. I don't care about stoppin'. Come nigh loosin' the passage money and baggage—but it's all right now. Go ahead, stambout! Rosin up, fireman! Darn the expense!"

When the sun set, the loving couple were seen seated on the upper deck, the big brown Yankee's arm encircling the slender waist of the young woman in the blue bonnet and pink dress.

We believe they reached their destination safe and sound.

The Record of the Democratic Party.

We never read one of the numerous complaints which appear in the so-called Democratic newspapers about the burthen of our public debt and consequent heavy taxation, without being reminded of the fact that the Democratic party is responsible for the rebellion and whatever evils followed in its track. Every dollar of our national debt was expended in suppressing the rebellion inaugurated by the Southern Democrats, and opposed at and sympathized with by their Northern allies of the same party. This accounts for their desire to repudiate this debt, interest and principle, and at the same time explains the secret of their constant complaint about "heavy taxation." A Western orator tells the truth, in his own way, in the following extract:

"Let Democratic journals and orators howl over the debt and taxes their war has brought. They but magnify their own sins. Every dollar of debt is a Democratic legacy. Every person in the United States drinks Democracy in his tea; his coffee and his whiskey, and in the sugar wherewith he sweetens them. Each ingredient pays its quota for the cost of Democracy to the country. The smoker inhales Democracy. The sick man is physiced with Democracy. The laboring man gives about one hour's labor every day to pay for Democracy. The capitalist pays one-tenth of his income for the cost of the Democratic party. Every transfer of property is saddled with the Democratic burden. Before he is begotten the child is subject to the Democratic tax. From the cradle to the grave he never is free from it. The funeral mourning must first pay the penalty of Democratic rule, and a portion of that which he leaves behind must go into the Democratic vortex. Generation after generation will carry this Democratic burden from birth to death. But for the Democratic party our people would hardly have known the nature of taxation. But for the Democratic party the hundreds of thousands of young men whose bones are strewn over the South would now be productive laborers and the support and comfort of families now desolate. No one can attempt to deny this indictment. No one can pretend that the Democratic party had any cause for rebellion. Yet it has the effrontery to cry over the burdens of taxation. As the father of the Democratic party, when he had stripped Job of family and possessions, charged it to his own sins, and sought to draw him from his integrity, so his Democratic sons come forward now with equal effrontery and charge their doings upon the loyal people and hypocritically howl over their afflictions, and seek to seduce them from their integrity, to elect to power the party who has brought all these woes upon the land."

THE ADVANTAGES OF SINGING.—Singing is a great institution. It oils the wheels of care, supplies the place of sunshine. A man who sings has a good heart under his shirt-front. Such a man not only works more willingly, but he works more constantly. A singing cobbler will earn as much money again as a cobbler who gives way to low spirits and indigestion. Avaricious men never sing. The man who attacks singing, throws a stone at the head of hilarity, and would if he could, rob June of its roses, or August of its meadow larks.

CHOLERA PREVENTATIVE.—The habitual use of onions as an article of food, is said to be almost certain protection from the cholera, even when in immediate contact with it.

A MANLY LETTER.

Correspondence Between William D. Kelley and General G. W. Grant, of Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1866.

General G. W. Grant—Dear Sir: Since April, 1865, I have not heard from you, except occasionally through the public papers. Our views of national policy and personal duty were then in perfect accord, and when we parted we were cheered by the elaborate opinions of the President that his views and purposes were entirely coincident with ours. I am anxious to compare notes with you, now that you have had fifteen months experience in Arkansas and Louisiana, but fear that I cannot adapt my hours to yours. Will you, therefore, permit me to request you to give me your views in writing? It is important that the true men of the two sections should understand each other, and this must be my excuse for proposing such a draft upon your time. Yours, very truly,

WILLIAM D. KELLEY.

WASHINGTON, (D. C.) July 19, 1866.

W. D. Kelley—Dear Sir: I will respond to your kind letter of the 18th, which is before me, as concisely and succinctly as possible; and yet I fear I shall weary you.

The war being ended, but one thing remains to be done, and that is, for the defeated party to "accept the situation."

The war originated from an irreconcilable conflict of opinions upon the questions of secession and slavery. The surrendering of its opinions (on the points at issue) by the losing party; the incorporation of the principles settled by the winning party, in whole or in part, into the life of the Government; and the laying down of precedents in the treatment of those engaged in rebellion which may be used to prevent or punish treason in the future, follow naturally and logically the result of the armed conflict.

Then what is the "situation" so much talked of? The unconditional surrender of the armies, as required by Gen. Grant, came first. And then the taking of the oath of allegiance by the citizens. The repudiating of the Confederate debt by the States. And the adoption of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, were required by President Johnson as conditions precedent to restoration. Thus far had the President defined the situation when Congress met.

After a careful survey of what the Executive had required, Congress thought it advisable to impose other conditions. The first was the Civil Rights bill, and the second the constitutional amendment. These requirements of the President and Congress, as I understand it, constitute the "situation."

Which itself being accordingly defined, means: Accepting the termination of hostilities by an unconditional surrender of the armies; repudiating the Confederate debt; adopting the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery and incorporating its provisions in their organic law; granting to the negro all protection to life, limb and property that any other man has, coupled with all political privileges except that of voting; agreeing to send Representatives to Congress based upon the number of its citizens who are not disfranchised by organic law, as is done in the other States of the Union; and for a precedent to govern in the future, consenting to exclusion from office of certain persons engaged in the rebellion.

The situation, thus defined, has been in part accepted. How reluctantly, in consequence of the action of vindictive and ambitious politicians South, the facts most abundantly attest.

Now, then, should the Convention about to assemble at Philadelphia in August, composed, as it will be, of representative men of all the elements of opposition to the Government in the late war, "accept" fully the "situation" as thus tendered by Congress and the Executive, what untold benefits it might thus confer upon the people. How soon might the last vestige of sectional strife be wiped out, and a reunited people start afresh on the pathway of peace and prosperity. And why should it not be so? The terms are reasonable—more reasonable, a thousand fold, than the Southern people were taught to expect before the surrender. They have been told by rulers, politicians and press that submission to the Federal authorities would entail confiscation, exile, or chains, plunder and division of lands among a lustful soldiery, besides every conceivable degradation.

Instead of this, the Government leaves them unmolested in their homes, their persons and property, and sends its agents, by direction of Congress, to hunt up and provide for their starving women and children. It now says, go freely where you will. Take lands and goods and chattels, and all things material and perishable, but let the principles settled by the war be engrained in the Government and stand through all the ages. And the terms are certainly milder than the leaders in the South thought would be imposed.

Every man who was South at or immediately after the surrender cannot fail to remember the real or assumed subservience of those leaders who had chained to carnage and pain the brave and bleeding masses of the Southern people for two long years after all hope of success had departed. Pardon and permission to earn bread and secure shelter for their families, and to lead obscure and unobtrusive lives, was claimed to be the limit of their ambition. They then felt the true situation.

A member of Davis' Cabinet—Reagan, of Texas—advised his people to concede, by a liberal Constitution, every principle involved in the conflict, even impartial suffrage. And Stephens was at one time on the eve of advising Georgia to do the same thing. If these men so felt, the masses could have been induced at once, and without a murmur, to have accepted the situation in its broadest sense.

But that time has gone by. The pardoned leaders are betraying the Government and misleading the people. They are intolerant, supercilious and dictatorial. They are seized with a love for the Constitution that maddens them. Ben. Hill, of Georgia, late a Confederate Senator, and now a delegate, I believe, to the Philadelphia Convention, went out of the Union to fight for slavery and secession, and who being dragged back, proposes to renew the fight peacefully for what is left of both, said recently that he went out of the Union to save the Constitution, and that he had come back for the same purpose.

And such sophistry is responded to and made to swell upon every breeze by all the "loyalists" from Georgia to the Penobscot.

I tell you these men are as ready to deceive and bring to suffering the masses of the Southern people to-day as they ever were, if by so doing they can but advance themselves. They do nothing to conciliate—nothing to harmonize. They ponder to every weakness and passion of the people and tear open every wound afresh that they may gain an ephemeral popularity. Instead of consoling, they do all to dispirit and discourage. Instead of teaching our people to bury the past, they hold it up before them, clothed with magnified horrors. Of the present they speak despondingly and forebode nothing but evil for the future.

I know that among the number who indorse the Philadelphia Convention there are good and patriotic men. But these Southern politicians, from vanquished being victors, having overcome the loyal element in the South, and being in undisputed control of all the State Governments, except Tennessee and Arkansas, flushed with success and no longer weak or modest, contemplate little else than marching up to Philadelphia on the 14th of August and dictating terms to the nation; or, uniting with the Northern wing of the rebellion, sweep from power the very men to whom they surrendered in 1865. What a change in twelve months! No wonder they should pray for the time and catch a remote hope, wild as it may seem, when Lieutenant General Grant shall report to J. Davis (or some other butcherer and plunderer of the Southern people) as Secretary of War of the United States of America.

I fear that the proposed Convention will do but little good, and it may do infinite harm to the country, and especially to the South, for it was by the action of these extreme men that the load of sorrow and ruin of the last two years of the war was imposed upon a brave and suffering people. Should they pursue the same wild course as they did through the war, and advise our people not to accept the situation as defined by Congress and the President, but in lieu thereof propose to gather up the fragments of their shattered armies in the South and their discomfited allies in the North, and on a different field, struggle to retain in the Government the remaining virus of those issues which drenched our land in blood and robed a continent in mourning; or, should they propose a fusion of the elements lately hostile to the nation, North and South, for the "better government" of that country which the one tried to destroy and the other said was destroyed, who that loves his country could fail to see in it a cause for just alarm and a source of prolonged misfortune to the South?

Should the Philadelphia Convention fail to accept the situation, then the Convention of Southern Union men, which I see has been called, will be indispensable. It would be its duty, among other things, to make every appeal to the interests and patriotism of the Southern masses to put themselves loose from reckless leaders and bring repose to themselves and the nation by accepting the mildest terms ever offered to any conquered people throughout the history of all civil wars.

For the sake of my own people and the welfare of the nation, I desire infinitely above all personal considerations that the country so long disturbed should have repose. The way is clear if the Southern people will only seek it; and I don't care what party it breaks down or builds up, so it brings permanent peace to the people.

But I repeat, they could have but one legitimate object at Philadelphia, and that would be to accept the situation and urge the Southern people to ratify their action. It is in their power to do so, and should they fail, whatever delay or paralysis in business may result from it will be clearly traced to them as having the power and yet not the will to end the strife.

I regard the present movement, however patriotic in its inception, as rapidly emerging into a continuation of the late struggle, only assuming a different shape. If possible it should be averted. Since 1863 I have labored for peace and harmony, but could see no other road to it except that which led to an acceptance of the situation. I see no other way to-day consistent with the safety of the nation and the happiness of the people for the future.

In 1861-62 a "situation" was tendered protecting slavery forever. It was rejected, and the war raged on.

In 1863 peace and gradual emancipation could have been obtained.

In 1864, abolition, with no military privilege abridged or penalty inflicted. But they were all rejected, and the carnival of blood went on.

And who caused their rejection? The very men who are to meet in Philadelphia.

In 1866 the "situation" sharply defined by Congress and the President, and settling everything growing out of the issues involved, except the remote one of suffrage, will come informally before them. Will the same leaders cause it to be rejected, too? Will they take no lessons from their blunders in the terrible past? Should the situation as now defined, not be accepted, it is easy to see that everything involved in the conflict may at last be required, and if required, accepted.

A glance at events would clearly indicate it.

Over all the tempest of war, one distinct characteristic has shown itself to the observant. That after each lull in the storm and attempt at adjustment, the mind of the nation, as if swept by a mighty sea, has moved toward the remotest point of this great struggle—equally before the law. The nation may well pause and see whether the situation as now tendered will be accepted at Philadelphia. If rejected there it may transpire in some shape or other, that the last step will be taken, and the real situation as legitimately resulting from the struggle, and I should then verily believe, instead of Providence, tendered for acceptance. For one I should advocate its acceptance and rejoice in its consummation. For I would feel that a reluctant and bleeding people, having reached the end of their trials and triumphs at last, in perfect peace and concord, with every right secured to themselves and full justice accorded to others, inhale the fresh air and bask in the pure sunlight of a model republic, before whose laws all men would be equally privileged and protected, and over whose broad domain, from ocean to ocean, would linger no latent source of hatred or strife!

G. W. GRANT.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER: L. P. FISHER, San Francisco; J. H. MURPHY, Salem; J. S. PORTER, Olympia; J. C. BELKNAP, Seattle; H. B. SEATON, Walla Walla; HERRICK & CAPLES, St. Helena.

THE CLOSE OF THE VOLUME.

We undertake the publication, and in part, the editorial duties of the REGISTER for one year with the privilege of two. Three months ago, as per agreement, in case of our retirement, we announced to the owners of the press, our intention to do so, at the end of the year.

Of course we did not commence the publication of the REGISTER to make money. We felt with others that we ought to have a paper, and being identified as a citizen, with this place and county, we were willing to make a sacrifice if need be for the common good.

As to the REGISTER's success in our hands, it has fully equalled our most sanguine expectations. To business men and especially to our friends in Portland do we tender our thanks for the generous advertising patronage which we have received.

We are not authorized at this moment to say that the REGISTER will be continued, but believe that arrangements are partially made to that effect, and trust that it will, after a week or two's suspension for preliminary arrangements, necessary for a second year.

GRAPE.—We think it has been generally supposed that our summers are too short, and not sufficiently warm, to raise grapes with even tolerable success. It is undoubtedly true of grapes, as of peaches, that we cannot raise them in such abundance and of such fine quality and flavor here as in more Southern localities.

LOOK TO YOUR STOVE PIPES.—A citizen living and doing business in the central part of town suggests that prevention is better than cure, and that it is about as necessary to adopt more stringent regulations to prevent fires as to procure an engine to extinguish them.

PERSONAL.—Judge Wyche is down for the purpose of meeting his wife, who is enroute from the East, and is expected on the first steamer. He intends to spend a week or two in this place and hereabouts and then return to Walla Walla.

FILLING OF THE GAP.—We notice that Mr. Ezra Durgan, whose blacksmith shop was burned down by the recent fire, is already preparing to rebuild on the same ground.

Sound and Loyal.

The Union State Convention of Michigan, held in Detroit on the 31st of August, declared that it is the duty of the Government to protect Southern Union men against their rebel neighbors. That the spirit of rebellion crushed in the war, is renewed at the ballot box, and necessity now exists that loyal men shall bind themselves to resist it.

General Banks says in his letter to the National Republican in relation to the Louisiana Convention: "Its members were, and had been firm supporters of the Government, and decided opponents of its enemies; they were therefore marked men" and must be murdered to satiate rebel hate, and for their devotion to liberty and the Union.

There is one thing lacking in this part of the country.—And that is a suitable number of men and women, families who have settled permanently and engaged in permanent pursuits just as people have in Ohio, Illinois and other parts of the Union, with the view of developing the country, schooling their children, and accumulating for them, and themselves a competency.

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MR. LEISER'S NEW MILL.—It is the intention of the owner of this mill to have it cutting lumber early in October next. The work is rapidly progressing under the superintendence of Mr. M. L. Barber. Mr. Barber is an old hand at the business. He has been on this coast some twelve years, and has built a large number of mills, and factories in this Territory and Oregon, among which we believe is the celebrated Salem Woolen Mills.

LOOK TO YOUR STOVE PIPES.—A citizen living and doing business in the central part of town suggests that prevention is better than cure, and that it is about as necessary to adopt more stringent regulations to prevent fires as to procure an engine to extinguish them.

PERSONAL.—Judge Wyche is down for the purpose of meeting his wife, who is enroute from the East, and is expected on the first steamer. He intends to spend a week or two in this place and hereabouts and then return to Walla Walla.

FILLING OF THE GAP.—We notice that Mr. Ezra Durgan, whose blacksmith shop was burned down by the recent fire, is already preparing to rebuild on the same ground.

Immigrants.

We have already heard through our exchanges, for this year's immigrants in the Willamette valley. None have yet reached this side of the river, and this part of our Territory that we know of, yet we may reasonably expect they will begin to soon; and in view of the at least, partial notoriety, which our county has gained as a desirable place for settlement, it is not improbable that we may within the next year receive more overland immigrants than in all former years.

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HURRICANS.

It is only a short time since we read an account of a dreadful hurricane or tornado sweeping over a portion of the State of New York, if we are not mistaken, and destroying some lives and otherwise doing much mischief.

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EASTERN NEWS.

Washington, Aug. 31.—A dispatch received to-day at Gen. Grant's headquarters from Lieut. Gen. Sherman, dated Fort Laramie, says: "The reports of Indian troubles on the plains are greatly exaggerated. The telegraph wires have not been injured, and no party that has been organized has sustained loss. No small bands of Indians are roaming about stealing as represented, and no difficulty is apprehended."

Chicago, August 31.—A special correspondent of the Republican who is with the President's party, says the President's speech, delivered at the Delmonico banquet, was in many respects very skillful; reaching now to Gen. Grant upon his left, and then to Admiral Farragut on his right, he succeeded, by implication, in committing them to the support of his policy.

Philadelphia, Sept. 3.—The Convention was inaugurated with great eclat according to the programme of the Union League and other political clubs. A procession was formed on Independence Square, headed by the Union League 500 strong, the National Union Club carrying the Southern delegates, and the organization called the "Blue in Blue" carrying the Northern delegation, with the Republican Invincible Club, freemen and citizens in the rear.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Gen. Oglesby declines to attend the Chicago celebration, saying in a speech at Springfield yesterday, that he could not meet and welcome a man who had prostituted a pilgrimage to the tomb of Douglas into a tour for most selfish and unscrupulous ends. He would never welcome Mr. Johnson to Chicago, Springfield, or any other place in the State.

AN OFFERING TO FUTURE GENERATIONS.—Messrs. Durgan and Co. have commenced the erection of their new brick building. In pursuance of a suggestion of some one's suggestion a large number of our citizens have contributed their names and business with some other little accompaniment such as a dime or a twenty-five cent piece all of which have been safely put into a glass bottle and deposited in the foundation of the northeast corner.

THE BURNED WOODS.—There is a considerable extent of Country between here and Lewis River known as the burnt woods. We are informed by citizens living in that vicinity, that an immense fire has been lately raging through these woods, and all that is now needed to put thousands of acres of this land in a condition to plow, is the removal of the down timber which the fire has left unscathed.

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Philadelphia, Sept. 4.—The Southern Union Convention met at 10 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Watlenick. The Committee on Credentials reported the number of delegates present as follows: Texas, 15; Louisiana, 18; Tennessee, 31; Virginia, 15; Georgia, 8; Alabama, 14; Kentucky, 23; Mississippi, 4; Missouri, 30; Arkansas, 23; North Carolina, 7; Maryland, 60; District of Columbia, 27. Total, 292. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows: Attorney General Speed, of Kentucky, as President, with a Vice President from each State. The names of Presidents Speed and Vice Presidents Brownlow and John Minor Botts were read with much cheering. Speed, on taking the chair, spoke for half an hour in a most eloquent and forcible manner.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Dispatches from Detroit this forenoon say Grant and Farragut are in that city, having left the Presidential party in Cleveland. They took the steamer last night and arrived in Detroit this forenoon.

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Ball.—It will be seen that the Ladies of Vancouver will give a Calico Dress Ball at Metropolitan Hall on the 13th inst., for the purpose of raising in the purchase of a fire engine. Of course it is understood that every body will go or send his five dollars. The ladies who have this commendable enterprise in charge would no doubt prefer to have all their dear friends present, but if any are provisionally hindered they will of course send their five dollars as the next best thing they can do. If any because they are short of green backs or for any other reason, *lawful or unlawful*, think of dodging this question, we advise them upon the authority of a long and painful experience *not to do it*, for the ladies have taken hold of this thing in dead earnest; and if you don't walk up like men and pay your five dollars, they will by way of penalty get at least twice that sum out of you by some other process. "Face the music" like men, and save the penalty, is our most disinterested advice to all.

GOSE ON A TOUR OF INSPECTION.—Col. H. C. Hedges, Chief Quartermaster, and Major S. A. Foster, Chief Commissary, of the Department of the Columbia, left this place several weeks ago for the purpose of visiting Fort Boise and other posts in the Interior. We understand also that Major Glenn, Paymaster, has gone above on business connected with his branch of the service. These gentlemen are expected to return home about this time.

THE MINER.—We have no news from the mines except that Mr. Beal is still engaged in sinking a shaft on the Columbia ledge. We do not know what depth he has reached. A half ton of the rock from this ledge will be sent to San Francisco by the first steamer to be tested.

Lawrence and Co. are rearing their arms today and night, with good results as we are informed. We understand they expect to clean up \$200 or more to day, the result of the weeks work.

The Best Remedy for Purifying the Blood, Strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the Lost Appetite.

FRESE'S HAMBURG TEA.

THE LADIES OF VANCOUVER, W. T., WILL GIVE A BALL AT THE METROPOLIS HALL, ON Thursday Sept 13th, 1866.

Dissolution.

Agents Wanted.

HEADLEY'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

THE CIVIL WAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

Caroline H. Rolfe, defend.

S. BARKER!

STOCK OF GOODS.

WANTS OF THE COMMUNITY.

EVER OFFERED IN THIS PLACE!

CALL AND SEE, ANYHOW!

HILL & MULKEY.

Vancouver Lodge, I. O. of O. F.—holds its regular meetings at the Masonic Hall on Monday evenings at 8 o'clock. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.

New Book, Stationery

GROCERY STORE!!

JONES & TURNBULL

BOOKS, STATIONERY & NOTIONS.

STATIONERY, SCHOOL BOOKS,

FRAMES AND MOLDINGS

Wood & Willow Ware

Calico Dress Ball!

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Paints, Oils,

Wall Paper &c.

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

WOODEN & WILLOW WARE.

HATS & CAPS,

WOODEN & WILLOW WARE.

S. BARKER!

STOCK OF GOODS.

WANTS OF THE COMMUNITY.

EVER OFFERED IN THIS PLACE!

CALL AND SEE, ANYHOW!

NEW STOCK

SUMMER GOODS!

FRENCH PRINTS—Brilliant, Lawn, Jacquets, Gingham, Chambray, Poplin, Marseilles, Marcelline, Nankin, Daines, Victoria Lawn, India Linen, Check, Nainsook, Dotted and Checked Swiss, &c.

HOOPER SKIRT—Wool and Linen Balmoral Skirts, White Marseilles Skirts, French Cornets, Silk Balmorals, Circulars and Sacques, Silk P. rades and Umbrellas, Fans, Shawls, Cotton, Hoopery, Linen Check Hides, Gloves, Trimmed Hats, &c., &c.

OREGON CLOTHS—Cassimeres, Tweeds, Flannels, Bankets, Yarns, &c. Water Proof Cloaking, Scarf and other Brand Cloths, &c., &c.

SILICIAN—Tailors' Canvas, Bindings Buttons, Park Buckles and Trimmings, Machine Silk Twist, Machine Sewing Cotton, Machine Sewing Cotton, Best English Sewing Cotton, &c., &c.

GENTS AND BOYS'—Linen Dusters, Straw Hats, Alpaca Coats, Cotton and Merino Socks, Under Shirts and Drawers, Linen Drawers, Cantin Flannel Drawers, Fine Linen B. Shirts, Collars, Cravats and Fancy Ties, &c., &c.

Denims—Drills, Heavy Stripes, Cotton and Linen Check Shirting, Ticking, Canton Flannel, Bleached and Brown Cottons, &c., &c., at

At Reduced Prices for Cash.

CARDWELL

Photographic Gallery!

NOTICE

DIVORCE NOTICE.

Johnny's Office.

Something New!

Ice Cream Saloon.

Wines, Liquors of all kinds.

Johnny's Office.

Something New!

Ice Cream Saloon.

Wines, Liquors of all kinds.

Johnny's Office.

Something New!

Ice Cream Saloon.

Photograph Rooms

THOMPSON, PHOTOGRAPHER,

JOS. BUCHTEL'S

WM. F. POLDEMAN'S

BUTLER & KAST,

GLORIOUS NEWS

JOSEPH WISE

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING

REMOVED.

EMIL, LOWENSTEIN & CO.

DOCTORS

CHAPMAN & WATKINS,

WM. H. WATKINS, M.D.

WM. KOEHLER,

J. R. CARDWELL,

G. W. COOL,

L. GROSS,

WALTER BROS.

S. KAISER

Merchandise!

READY MADE COLTHING!

PANTS, VESTS, AND SHIRTS

LADIES' DRESS GOODS!

Sheetings, Shirtings,

BOOTS & SHOES!

HATS & CAPS!

GROCERIES

COLUMBIA RIVER

HYGIENIC MEDICATION.

