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VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1866.

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THE VANCOUVER REGISTER,
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Editor and Publisher.

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Attorney-at-Law
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
PRACTICING AT THE DISTRICT OF
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
SPECIAL PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE COLLECTION OF DEBTS, AND TO BUSINESS IN THE U. S. LAND OFFICE.
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,
111 VANCOUVER, W. T.

Excelsior.
Wm. H. Giddard, Myogenic Phytologist, and authorized agent and lecturer for the National Health Reform Association.
Lectures:—Miasmata, S. W. Brown, S. E. Whipple, J. L. Rankin, M. K. Hathaway and L. Holmes Esq.

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Attorney & Counselor at Law,
CONVEYANCER,
Law & Land Agency.
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, (next door to the Postoffice)
VANCOUVER, Aug. 20, 1866—111-1f.

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Attorney & Counselor at Law,
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,
111 VANCOUVER, W. T. 1f

JOSEPH M. FLETCHER,
(SOLICITOR OF THE LAND OFFICE.)
Notary Public and Conveyancer
DRAFTS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, AND LEGAL PAPERS of all kinds, carefully prepared.
VANCOUVER, Sept. 1, 1866—111-1f.

D. W. WILLIAMS,
GRAIN AND FEED OF ALL KINDS
—ALSO—
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
a prepared with
ample Fire-Proof Storage,
And will do a GENERAL
COMMISSION BUSINESS.
No Charges for Storage on Goods sold on Commission.
107 Front Street, (next door to Postoffice)
Portland, Oregon.
Sept. 4, 1866—111-1f.

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,
15 PORTLAND, OREGON. 1f

BUNNELL BROS.,
Portland, Og'n, & Lewiston, I. T.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STOVES, TIN PLATE,
SHEET IRON,
Wire, Pumps,
Lead Pipe, &c.,
And Manufactures of
TIN, COPPER,
Sheet Iron Ware, &c., &c.
Jobbing Work Done to Order.
D. B. BUNNELL, C. C. BUNNELL,
Front St., cor. Yamhill, 22 Lewiston, I. T.

UNION SALOON,
5th Street, Vancouver, W. T. near the
Military Reserve.
THE UNDERSIGNED announces to the public, that this well known place of resort still lives and is under his management. He keeps a splendid stock of
LIQUORS, WINES AND CIGARS,
and all other things necessary to constitute a
Top-top Saloon.
M. DAMPHOFFER,
1-f.

MRS. D. B. SHEFFIELD,
Begs leave to inform the public, that she can be found at the old stand, three doors South of Wheeler's Store on Main Street, VANCOUVER, and that she keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of
GROCERIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Fruit and Candies,
Confectionery and Ice Cream,
SODA WATER, TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
and other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.
She respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.
Lard.
LARD OF THE BEST QUALITY IN TEN POUND CANS AT

AMERICA.
There is no other land like thee,
No denser shore;
Thou art the shelter of the free,
The home, the port of liberty.
Thou hast been, and ever shalt be,
Till time is o'er.
Ere I forget to thank upon
My land, shall mother curse the son
She bore.—[PASCYAL.]

"STAND LIKE AN ANVIL."
"Stand like an anvil," when the stroke
Of at least men falls thick and fast;
Stomach but more deeply roll the oak,
Whose brassy arms embrace the blast.
"Stand like an anvil," when the sparks
Fly far and wide, a fiery shower;
Virtue and truth must still be marked
Where malice proves its want of power.

"Stand like an anvil," when the bar
Lies red and glowing on its breast;
Duty shall be life's leading star,
And conscious innocence its rest.
"Stand like an anvil," when the sound
Of postroom hammers pains the ear;
Thine be the still and stern rebound
Of the great heart that cannot fear.

"Stand like an anvil," noise and heat,
Are born of earth and die with time;
The soul, like God, its source and seat,
Is solemn, still, serene, sublime.

THE GERMAN RACE.
A good many eloquent periods have been turned on the spread of the Anglo-Saxon race and their steady progress in acquiring dominion. They are found in every part of the world, scarce a nook or corner but contains its solitary specimen—and always they are active, energetic, skillful, pushing their way in spite of all obstacles, and carrying themselves with the air of conquerors. We hear this so often, that Anglo-Saxons are insular, hilly growing into the belief that their race is eventually to obtain universal dominion—But there is another race which, though claiming no triumphs of advancing power, is quite as ubiquitous; and is exercising a wide and profound influence on the destinies of the world. That race is the German race. No other race except the Anglo-Saxon has spread itself so widely and abundantly over the earth, and prof. Wells, of Union College, in discussing the question, "What is the German's Fatherland?" in *Horns at Home*, brings out some interesting facts bearing on this point. Driven by tyranny and persecution, the Germans have for many years been quitting their native land for new and freer homes. Their settlements are found everywhere. They so throng New York that some authorities quote it as the third German city in the world. The cities of our seaboard swarm with them, and there is scarce a town or city on the inland lines of travel where the language of the "Fatherland" is not heard. They dominate in towns, cities, and almost in States in the West, and are covering many sections with vineyards till they are duplicate of the Rhineland. They abound in the South, and in the territories. In Texas they long since founded large communities and solved the problem of the cultivation of cotton by free white labor. In San Francisco, we may lodge in German hotels, eat at German restaurants, read German newspapers; and listen to German songs sung by German clubs. Teuton is said to have sent the first ship from the Golden Gate to the mouth of the Amoor. In Chinese ports may also be found German business houses, coffee houses and beer gardens. From the mouth of the Amoor to St. Petersburg one may so travel as seldom to fail of hearing German speech and song.

Thus there is around the earth a girle of German influence and German culture. In St. Petersburg there is a large Teutonic population, exerting considerable influence. In Russia the industrial pursuits are largely in their hands. They direct the mines, control the mills, run the steamers, and superintend the railroad. They are in government offices, are employed by the government to teach Russians the arts and sciences, furnish officers for the army, singers for the opera, and priests for the church. In Paris there are crowds of Germans, some of them political exiles. Most of the skillful artisans in Paris are Teutons. London has a large German population, who is the refuge of the most radical, who there carry on their warfare against the despots of Fatherland.

Large numbers of Germans followed King Otto of Bavaria to Greece, and the working men in the Government are still German.—In South America they have a strong foothold. In Montevideo and Buenos Ayres they hold musical and gymnastic festivals, so numerous are they, and Southern Brazil they have turned into a blooming garden. Their flourishing colonies extend for hundreds of miles along many of the rivers of Brazil, and they are rapidly developing the resources of that magnificent empire. They are found too at the outposts, and recently celebrated at Adelaide, in South Australia, their first festival of archery, gymnastics and song, to the great delight of the English population.

Into whatever country the Germans go, they carry with them the habits, pastimes and traditions of Fatherland, to which they cling with unyielding tenacity. Everywhere they are welcomed, and everywhere they impress much of their national character upon the people with whom they take up their abode. In this country they largely influence our political as well as our social life. Generally industrious, law abiding and intelligent, they are valuable accessions to any land.—*Boston Journal.*

PULHIT LEVITY.—There is a story of a famous French preacher, who, delivering a sermon on the duty of wives, said: "I see a woman present who is guilty of disobedience to her husband, and, in order to point out to universal condemnation, I will sing this lullaby at her head." He lifted the book, and every female head present ducked and dived to avoid the blow. "Alas!" said the preacher, "the multitude of the offenders necessitates a general amnesty."

The brave man tries his sword, the coward his tongue; the coquette his gold, her face the young.

LAST NIGHT OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.

"The common house of parliament, on the last evening, afforded the most melancholy example of a fine, independent people, betrayed, divided, sold, and as a state, annihilated. British clerks and officers were smuggled into her parliament to vote away the constitution of a country to which they were strangers, and in which they were neither interest nor connection. They were employed to cancel the royal charter of the Irish nation, guaranteed by the British government, sanctioned by the British legislature, and unequivocally confirmed by the words, the signature, and the great seal of their monarch. "The situation of the speaker, on that night was of the most distressing nature. A sincere and ardent enemy of the measure, he headed its opponents; he resisted it with all the resources of his experience, his influence and his eloquence.

"It was, however, through his voice that it was to be proclaimed and commemorated.—His only alternative (resignation) would have been unavailing, and could have added to his character. His expressive countenance bespoke the iniquity of the act; his solicitude was perceptible in every glance, and his embarrassment was obvious in every word he uttered.

"The galleries were full, but the change was lamentable. They were no longer crowded with those who had been accustomed to witness the eloquence and to animate the debates of that devoted assembly. A monotonous and melancholy murmur ran through the benches; scarcely a word was exchanged amongst the members; nobody seemed at ease; no cheerfulness was apparent; and the ordinary business, for a short time, proceeded in the usual manner.

"At length, the expected moment arrived; the order of the day for the third reading of the bill for a legislative act between Great Britain and Ireland, was moved by Lord Castlereagh. Unvaried, tame, cold blooded, the words seemed frozen as they issued from his lips; and, as if a simple citizen of the world he seems to have no sensation on the subject.

"At that moment, he had no country, no God, but his ambition. He made his motion, and resumed his seat with the utmost composure and indifference.

"Confused murmurs again ran through the house. It was visibly affected. Every character, in a moment, seemed involuntarily rushing to its index—some pale, some flushed some agitated—there were few countenances to which the heart did not dispatch some messenger. Several members withdrew before the question could be repeated, and an awful, momentary silence succeeded their departure. The speaker rose slowly from that chair which had been the proud source of his honors and of his high character. For a moment he resumed his seat, but the strength of his mind sustained him in his duty, though his struggle was apparent. With that dignity which never failed him to signalize his official actions, he held up the bill for a moment in silence. He looked steadily around him on the last agony of the expiring parliament. He at length repeated, in an emphatic tone,

"As many as are of opinion that this bill do pass, say, ay." The affirmative was languid but indubitable. Another momentary pause ensued. Again his lips seemed to decline their office. At length, with an eye averted from the object which he hated, he proclaimed with a sudden voice: "The eyes have it." The fatal sentence was now pronounced. For an instant, he stood statue like; then indignantly and with disgust, flung the bill upon the table and sank into his chair with an exhausted spirit. An independent country was thus degraded into a province, Ireland, as a nation, was extinguished."

How to Succeed.—If you want to do business, advertise.
If you want to sell out your business, advertise.
If you want to borrow money, advertise.
In short, if you want to do anything, or to be anything, or to get anything, or to get rid of anything, advertise liberally and extensively.

How to Fail.—Let the public know nothing about your business, but draw in your head and go to sleep like a snail in his shell, and the people are certain to care as little for you as you do for them, and you might sleep till doomsday before they would attempt to rouse you with any attempt to trade.

These are infallible rules, and suffice to explain nine tenths of the great failures and his great success in the business world.

THE POPE AT SAINT PETER'S.—The great Church of St. Peter's is one of the attractions of Rome, and no stranger visits the imperial city without obtaining admission to the church and examining its wonders. To see the cathedral and people to advantage, travelers should attend church some morning, when high mass is said, and the Pope takes part in the service, surrounded by all his cardinals and brilliant Court. A writer who was thus favored describes the scene that he witnessed. He says: "The church was in grand gala, the walls and pillars draped red and gold, assimilating harmoniously with brilliant colored marbles and mosaics. The cupola, rising like a firmament in height and magnitude, shone in the slanting rays of the morning sun—the angels, saints, and prophets, emblazoned in bright colors on the golden frescoes. Beneath the altar was spread with the costliest vessels of gold, chalices, cups, silver, and crosses carved by the hands of Cellini or Bramanti, the tribune behind the altar was hung with crimson, and to the left stood a throne on which sat Pope Pius, glittering with gold purple, and crimson, wearing his triple crown, and habited in robes of white. Beside him were carried two great fans of peacock's feathers, as typical of immortality there is a look of Eastern magnificence about these fans extremely striking.—The Pope, calm and majestic in his bearing, dispensed blessing with the air of one rapt in deep devotion. He was attended by the entire sacred college, all aglow with crimson gipure lace, a sight calculated to break any lady's heart upon the score of misplaced finery."

A ball of iron weighing 1,000 lbs. at the level of the sea, would be perceived to have lost 2 lbs. of its weight if taken to the top of a mountain four miles high.

But fifteen papers are published in the State of Florida.

SCANDAL IN WASHINGTON HIGH LIFE.—A year or two ago there was a wedding here in high life. A young but prominent citizen of a northern State—supposed to be Governor Sprague of Rhode Island—who counted his fortunes by millions, was the happy bridegroom, and the daughter of a then cabinet minister—Mr. Chase—was the bride. Rare jewels, worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, were lavished on the fair lady, and such a wedding was never in the land, since Commodore Bartlett's daughter married the Comte negro Orsido. Well, there have been many rumors about the couple just named, and the air has been thick with scandalous rumors. It was known the husband was a festive case, and that his thousand were spent in riotous living—wine, cards and other excesses. But only lately did the wife seem to know or at least notice the delinquency of her lord, when it was presented to her in such a shape that there could be no doubt of his infidelity. And so she has brought an action for divorce and will of course get swinging damages; both of which she is entitled to, albeit the lady herself is very gay. The case will create a sensation when the names are given to the public.—[Wash. Cor. Louisville Journal.]

John Cash, of Pittsburg, was lately sentenced to pay \$500 and to undergo an imprisonment of five years, for having attempted to violate the person of Amelia Kennebrew. Although that lady, at the time of the sentence was his legal wife, the prisoner having married her since the time of the attempted outrage.

A country girl, describing her home says, we our own fruit and vegetables, make our own pork, and lay our own eggs.

From a return just presented to Parliament it appears that there are fifty towns in Ireland with a population of upwards of 3,000 each which are unrepresented in Parliament. The total rateable valuation of Ireland is £13,000,000.

POISON OAK AND IVY.—An experiment made with the juice of the common poison oak, one of the most dreadful and powerful poisons of America, showed that the fluid leaves an indelible black stain on linen, as clear black and permanent as that of the common ordinary indelible ink. A name written upon clothing with the juice will remain until the fabric is worn out. The juice of the poison ivy, a plant having similar effects upon human beings as the poison oak, leaves precisely a similar stain. It is a curious fact, that both plants are harmless to animals, and can be handled by many persons with impunity, while others are poisoned in the most terrible manner by the wind which has just passed over them, even when they have not come in actual contact with the leaves of the plant.

A little girl five years old, named Kate Sibley, was lately whipped to death at Sarpie, C. W., on the alleged provocation of refusing to say her prayers. She was an illegitimate child, and both father and mother beat her terribly. The appearance of the body, from the effects of the blows, was most shocking. The perpetrators of the fenish cruelty are both under arrest.

A boy of eighteen was recently executed at Manchester, England, for murder. He acknowledged his guilt to warn all young people of both sexes to be obedient to their parents; not to neglect the Sabbath school, and the Bible, and against all profaneness and debauchery, and especially against evil company, which, he said, was his ruin.

MARK TWAIN.—Mark advertises to lecture at Nevada, and concludes his card as follows: After the lecture is over, the lecturer will perform the following wonderful feats of sleight of hand, if desired to do so: At a given signal, he will go out with any gentleman and take a drink. If desired, he will repeat this unique and interesting feat—repeat it until the audience are satisfied that there is no deception about it. At a moment's warning he will depart out of the town and leave his hotel bill unsettled. He has performed this ludicrous trick many hundreds of times in San Francisco and elsewhere, and it has always elicited the most enthusiastic comments. At any hour of the night, after ten, the lecturer will go through any house in the city—no matter how dark it may be—and take an inventory of its contents, and not misas many articles as the owner will in the morning. The lecturer declines to specify any more of his miraculous feats at present, for fear of getting the police too much interested in his circus.

A little negro boy in Milwaukee, the other day, stepped into an insurance office and wanted his life insured for his mother. In answer to the question why he wanted to get insured, he replied, "Because I 'spect I'll get killed by the Irish boys in the Third Ward. They'er always licking me." When told it would cost him about \$20 to insure his life, he replied, "Oh, I want you to take your pay out of what's coming to mother after I'm killed."

DROPPED SOMETHING.—A lady was out walking in Poughkeepsie, New York, the other day, accompanied by her servant, who was drawing an infant in one of the little carriages made for the purpose, when, unnoticed by mother or servant, the child fell out upon the walk. The couple passed along and had gone some distance from the baby, when they were accosted by a gentleman who had witnessed the entire transaction: "Madam, you have dropped something." At the same time pointing to the infant on the walk in the distance. The sequel can be imagined.

THE ENGLISH CROPS.—The crops in England and generally throughout Europe promise this season to fall far below the necessary supply of breadstuffs for the people, and will bring a state of things leading to a lively exchange of the gold of the old world for the grain of the new. It is a good thing we have enough and to spare. Short crops in Europe will operate as a curb for short purses in America.

[From dispatches to the Daily Organist.]

EASTERN NEWS.
New York, Nov. 28.—At a late hour last night the *World's* extra appeared on the streets with exciting news from Ireland. The effect upon the city is unequalled since the news of great victories of the Rebellion.—Places of amusement were closed out by people anxious to hear the news. Fenians rushed to meeting places of circles, hoping to get additional information. Telegrams were sent to circles in distant cities, and intensely enthusiastic responses were received. Stephens, the chief organizer, was invisible, and it is confidentially believed that he reached Ireland. It is said that the Treasury of the Fenians was never in a better condition than now. The Irish of the city were excited to fire heat, and kept up a constant call for fresh dispatches over the cable.

New York, Nov. 28.—The *World's* New Orleans special says: Dispatches are just received from *Flicks Bulletin* announcing that Union General Sedgwick crossed the Rio Grande Thursday November 22d, with a Brigade of U. S. troops, and occupied Matamoros, assuming as he did so to protect the interests of American residents in town. The movement created great excitement, as it is not known whether the Government sanctioned it. The *World's* Washington special says that the President has received a dispatch from General Sheridan, announcing that Sedgwick had crossed the Rio Grande and now occupied Mexican territory with U. S. troops. It is understood that this movement has been made without knowledge of the President.

New York, Nov. 29.—The *Tribune's* correspondent says that political excitement has run to an alarming height in Ireland. Every town and village has its full quota of military and gun-boats. These measures plainly speak an apprehension of the fulfillment of Stephens' promises. His last speech in America has been published in several Irish journals, and has caused quite a political fever. The Irish people seem to have implicit confidence in his sincerity. Among all classes the conviction grows and spreads that we are on the eve of startling and terrible events. The Fenian organizations throughout the country is in a high state of activity. Its committees are terribly in earnest and their plans are shaped for a fierce and bloody struggle.

The *Times* London correspondent writes: The mission of John Bright to Ireland seems to have been a mistake and failure. Of what future consequence it may be it is not easy to predict, but the signs are that the reformer leader lost more in England than he can possibly gain on the other side of the Channel. The entire weekly press—and as far as I have seen, the daily press, with the exception of his own personal organ—is opposed to the sale, the original measure he proposed for the relief of Ireland. Bright proposes a scheme of land distribution, which is opposed to all English ideas of Government and political economy.

The recent news from Ireland has caused great excitement at the headquarters of Jas. Stephens, in this city, and the offices are now thronged from morning till midnight. Stephens disappeared several days since and is not expected to show himself here again.—It is claimed that money, arms and ammunition are flowing in, and that the California Fenians have pledged \$100,000.

New York, Nov. 28.—The *World's* Queens-town correspondent, writing Nov 17th, says: I send you an inkling of the most important news which has come from Ireland for many a long day. The blow is about to be struck at the power of Great Britain. Within a month you will hear of the rising of the Irish people from one end of this unfortunate island to the other. The train has long been laid, arms are here, men are ready, officers appointed and organizations perfected. The movement on Canada was really a feint, for all the while the object was steadily kept in mind to create an outbreak upon the old soil of Ireland. Will not this unreasonable outbreak again attract the attention of the world to the chronic misgovernment of Ireland by the English people? We now suffer and starve and are compelled to leave our native soil. A few of us may be killed, but we can be no worse off after the battle is over and Fenianism is once more crushed. England will not do anything for us by peaceable agitation. That has been tried, and every effort we have made to induce the Government of Great Britain to be just has utterly failed. We are powerless. Our arguments are unheeded, our prayers are unanswered. For our sufferings there is no pity. Is it not better for us to try to show the English Government that it does not pay? that if they will do us justice we will make Ireland a clinging curse to her.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—The conduct of the Administration in its efforts to hurry Napoleon out of Mexico, when he really seems to be carrying out his pledge as quickly as possible is looked upon in diplomatic circles as unequal for and as most certain to force the French into war if persisted in. The Johnson men are losing faith in their ability to create a diversion out of the Mexican question.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—A Washington telegram says the statement which is being generally published purporting to be an abstract of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury is put up mainly from official statements heretofore published, and so far it is correct. Other portions of the statement, however, are mere speculations, and generally incorrect. The estimated receipts of the Revenue for the next fiscal year, instead of being \$800,000,000 as stated, are really less than \$450,000,000.—The Secretary will not recommend the issue of five per cent bonds, as stated, and will indicate the time at which, in his judgment, the resumption of specie payments can be safely effected. It is his opinion that this may be done in 18 months, but he hopes the circumstances of the country will be such as to warrant the resumption at an earlier date.

Pesh, Nov. 26.—The Huppurian Diet has adopted an address to the Emperor of Austria asking the restoration of the laws of 1848, and promising that the Diet will consider the wishes of the Emperor as expressed in his recent proclamation.

London, Nov. 26.—Further arrests of suspected Fenians have been made in Ireland. The national troops are ready to move at a moments warning. Twelve thousand breech-loading rifles are to be sent by the British Government to Ireland, for the use of the coastables.

MISCELLANY.

SAN DOMINGO TO BE ANNEXED TO THE UNITED STATES.—Benson's correspondent are never at a loss for sensation news. A late number of the *Herald* publishes a letter from Havana, dated August 3d which makes the startling announcement that the writer is enabled to communicate a fact which is of much importance to the United States and to that unfortunate country—"which," "fact" is, according to letters received by a commercial house in Havana, that annexation is already looked upon as consummated, for it appears that "the project has been accepted by the Government of the United States." And the writer declares that ever since Mr. Seward's West India tour the white people of San Domingo have been endeavoring to secure the popular voice in favor of this scheme.

The House of Commons consists of 656 members, elected by 1,269,173 voters, out of a population of 29,321,288. In the British Empire there are 200,000,000 of people and 4,000,357 square miles.

JENNIE HANLON, a fast girl of Milwaukee was lately married to her burglar lover, John Craig, by the Chief of Police, and together they started on a bridal tour to the State Prison, whence, after a honeymoon of two years they will be discharged to commence the labor of life and love.

A legal gentleman of New York city intends to offer a negro, not possessing the qualifications prescribed by the law of that State, to be registered as a voter on the next registering day. If the negro is rejected, the Register is to be held amenable to the Civil Rights bill, with reference to negro suffrage, thus obtained.

Freedom of the Press being completely abolished in Madrid, there is a plan on foot for a Spanish journal to be published at Brussels, to be written by the editors of some of the suppressed Madrid journals.

Bancroft tells us in his last history of the United States that, during the struggle for independence, Gen. Varnum, of Rhode Island proposed the emancipation of the slaves in that State on condition that they enlisted in the army for the war. Gen. Washington approved of the scheme, and referred it to Gen. Cooke, of Rhode Island, who likewise indorsed it and it was carried out.

During the last year 180 actions for divorce were commenced in the San Francisco District Court, and 88 Judgments were granted. In 1864—65 there were only 154 actions for divorce commenced, and 85 judgments entered.

Elisha C. Sprague of Chicago, has had an action commenced against him for breach of promise, by a Cincinnati lad. Sprague is worth \$500,000, and \$50,000 damages are claimed. The lady has been for six years a teacher in a Newport Seminary.

THERE are said to be thirty thousand lawyers in the United States.

The following advertisement appears in the Boston papers of Oct. 18: "Married, in this city, 17th inst., by the Sumner Rev. Bishop Eastburn, Hon. Charles Sumner to Mrs. Alice Cooper, daughter of Jonathan Mason Esq., of Boston."

A paper is about to be started in Florence which will bear the extraordinary title of *The Valley of Jehoshaphat; the Organ of the Day of Judgment*. We are unable to state what earthly objects the paper is to be devoted to.

Three millions of dollars is the cost to New York, this year, of maintaining the Public School system. This is entirely too much.

Dr. FRANKLIN, speaking of education, says: "If a man empties his purse into his head, no man can take it from him. An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest."

Australia has had a financial panic which causes great agitation, and has resulted in the overthrow of three successive Ministers and the censure of the Government of the colony by a large public meeting.

An attempt is being made in London to raise a fund to rescue from neglect the ruin of the tomb of Lord Byron.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER:

V. P. FISHER, San Francisco; J. H. HANCOCK, Seattle; J. H. HANCOCK, Olympia; N. S. PORTER, Walla Walla; JAMES JONES, Walla Walla; HENRIETTA CAPLES, St. Helens.

DIVISION OF THE TERRITORY.

We observe that another political scheme to remodel the boundaries of Oregon and Washington Territory is being seriously agitated by certain journals and politicians in Oregon. The project is to annex all that portion of this Territory west of the Cascade Mountains to the State of Oregon and to carve a new State out of Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington.

One of the principal arguments we have heard used in favor of this project is, that there exists too great a distinction between the country East and West of the mountains for similar local regulations and municipal laws and that each section requires separate and distinct legislation in many cases antagonistic to each other.

As far as the interests of this particular section are concerned, we think the whole subject matter may be treated with indifference. We derive no particular advantage from being connected with the Sound section under one Government. Our people have little reason to feel any particular territorial pride in continuing the one horse Government at Olympia or in keeping up the shams house of broken down Eastern politicians maintained there at the expense of the Government.

There is no unity of interest exists between us; no traditional feeling of attachment for each other binds us together. Were it not for the fact that the Government officials reside there, which at times requires more or less intercourse, we would be as strangers to each other. We do not urge this as the fault of the people there or here, but as the circumstance of geographical location. This is one side of the question.

On the other hand, the question naturally arises, how will be benefited by annexation to Oregon? It is undoubtedly true, that as a portion of a sovereign State, with Senators and Representatives in Congress, unshackled by the supervisory control of a Congress unacquainted with our wants and less restricted by Congressional limitations upon our legislative powers, we would have a better opportunity for exertions tending to a rapid growth of population and a more complete development of our resources.

It is also true, that on the score of convenience, the people living in this Territory on the banks of the Columbia would be benefited by annexation to Oregon. But there are reasons, that could be urged properly against the proposed division. Our people now are very moderately taxed for the support of the Government, Uncle Sam having kindly consented to relieve us from the burden of maintaining the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Department of the Territory.

If incorporated into Oregon we might at least expect to have our taxes doubled. And again, what assurance would we have to have our wants attended to after being merged into a large and populous State and constituting a very small portion thereof, when now as the second largest county in the Territory, we can command a respectful attention to our local wants.

We have thrown out these crude and decoloratory suggestions, having no fixed views on the subject, but simply to bring the matter before the people for them to think and talk about. We are inclined to think, that in either event we'll not gain or lose much of anything. Therefore, until better advised—'Let the thing go, as it will.'—We'll be free and easy still.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Col. Geo. A. H. Blake, 1st Cavalry, commanding Fort Vancouver, has been granted six months leave of absence, and Maj. W. W. Lowe, of that regiment is soon expected to succeed Col. Blake in command of the regiment, the post of Vancouver and perhaps as Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the 8th Cavalry.

Col. and Brevet Major General Jeff. C. Davis, 23d Infantry, is expected soon on service in this Department with the two companies organized under the law of the last Congress, which with the eight companies, 2d Battalion, 14th Infantry, now serving under Gen. Steele's orders, will complete the 23d Regiment, U. S. Infantry.

Lieut. A. G. Force, 1st Cavalry, has gone to Salem, Oregon, to open a recruiting station for the 8th Cavalry, but will return to serve temporarily as member of a General Court Martial, which reassembles at Fort Vancouver on the 17th inst.

Headquarters, Military Division of the Pacific, have been removed from California Street to the corner of South and Kearney Streets, San Francisco.

Major General Steele has issued the following, being General Orders, No. 12: Second Lieutenant George Macomber, 14th U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty with the 8th Cavalry, and will till further orders perform the duties of Assistant Inspector General of the Department of the Columbia.

Brevet Captain George Williams, U. S. Army, is hereby appointed Aide de Camp to the Major General Commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

OREGON NEWS. The Democratic Review, of Salem, has ceased publication. In taking his leave, the proprietor, Mr. Nolmer, says: "We now bid you farewell, probably never to address you again as an editor or publisher."

The business of freighting up the Yamhill river has increased so much of late that the P. T. Co. have found it necessary to substitute the Echo in that trade for the Union, a smaller steamer heretofore running.

Diphtheria is prevailing at Salem. Several children have died there during the last few days.

Mr. Foley, who has recently returned from several weeks' explorations in Tillamook County, reports the discovery in the mountains, of tin, copper and silver ore.

The steamer Oregian in coming down the Columbia in coming down the Columbia on Monday, broke her shaft. The accident occurred just below the Unstille Rapids. This information is furnished by Mr. Greenhouse of the stage line.

READY.—The paper mill at "Lowell" is ready to start to-day. We reckon the lint will fly now. If Brother Ireland should grow very extensively in the next number of the Enterprise, we don't know but that he would be entirely excusable.—Oregonian.

MILITARY.—Col. Babitt, who is ordered here as Chief Quartermaster of this Department is expected to arrive on the Oriflamme. He will establish his office, at once, at Portland. The warehouse rooms for the Quartermaster are ready for use, and the offices will soon be fitted up.

Washington Territory Items. MURDERED.—An Indian was killed on Tuesday night last in this place by other Indians. The deed was done back of the harness shop, where the corpse was found Wednesday morning, with the throat cut and the body otherwise badly mangled.—P. S. Weekly.

The work on the Snoqualmie road has been postponed until next spring. With a few miles more—some eight or nine—connecting the different sections where the road has been made, we will have it completed well up to the summit of the Cascade mountains, so that a team can draw a wagon with an ordinary load over it with ease.—Lb.

We learn from Hon. A. B. Young of Kitsap that a special election was held in that county on Tuesday of this week, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. H. C. Rowe. Mr. Temple, Union, was elected. The contest was not very spirited, as none of the parties who are grabbing after the spoils reside there.—Pacific Tribune.

A SUCCESS.—We are informed that the steamer built by Messrs. Miller & Eldridge, for the navigation of the Chehalis river, is now in perfect running order, and her trial trip down the river was a perfect success. The steamer was constructed entirely by them from keel to throttle valve, and we are pleased to know that they have been successful. A men of transportation such as this steamer will afford us undoubtedly give an impetus to settlement on the rich bottoms of that river.—Lb.

Mr. Brown, surveyor of the party that explored the Wenatchee pass through the Cascade Mountains, the report of which we published a short time since, says that on numerous branches of the Wenatchee river, he prospecting for gold, and found it in paying quantities. His prospecting was confined to a few bars in streams. He is confident that rich gold fields exist a little higher up in the mountains near the head of the Wenatchee and its tributaries.—Lb.

Treasurers Reports.

Report of the Treasurer of Clarke County, W. T., for moneys received and disbursed from May 17th, 1866, to Nov. 28th, 1866.

IRREDUCIBLE SCHOOL FUND. Received of P. A. Horn, County Auditor, for School Land sold to Jacob Probstler, \$90 00. Loaned to Lewis Lischer, " " \$99 00. On hand " " " " \$90 00.

SCHOOL FUND. On hand from last settlement with County Commissioners \$13 53. Received of G. T. McConnell, Clerk of U. S. Dist. Court as fines, \$139 16. Received of John F. Smith ex-officio Justice of the peace, " 6 00. Received of H. C. Morse, Sheriff, Chinese poll tax for the year 1865, 34 20. Received of Silas B. Curtis, interest on irreducible school fund, 6 00.

Received of P. A. Horn, County Auditor for recording mining claims, 16 00. Received on taxes for the year '66, 1215 30. Received of H. C. Morse, delinquent taxes for the year 1865, 57 00. Transferred from county fund to make up delinquencies, 1199 74. 2687 33.

Disbursed 932 45. Treasurers percentage for receiving, 29 75. " " disbursing 19 05. 1001 25. On hand, 1686 08.

TERRITORIAL FUND. Received of H. C. Morse, Sheriff, delinquent taxes for the year 1865, in County orders, \$47 80. " " " " in legal tenders, 67 40. Received on taxes for the year '66, 1215 30. 1630 50.

Treasurers percentage for receiving, 26 61. Transferred to Co. fund 1303 89. 1330 50. On hand, (8 00).

COUNTY FUND. Received of J. W. Tate, late county Assessor, poll tax for the year 1865, in County Orders, \$857 50. Received of J. W. Brazeo, Treasurer of Skamania Co. in legal tenders, 403 83. Received of H. C. Morse, Sheriff, poll tax for the year 1865, in County Orders, 272 00. " " delinquent taxes for the year 1865, 172 82. Received on taxes for the year '66, 3296 87. Transferred from territorial fund 1303 89. 5836 91.

County Orders redeemed 4183 04. Transferred to school fund 1303 89. Treasurers fees for posting tax notices 5 00. " " for making out unpaid tax list, 25 00. " " percentage for receiving 59 65. Paid H. G. Struve for advertising, 6 00. 83 40.

On hand, 8564 99. 1871 00. C. H. HUNDER, Treas'r. Clarke Co. W. T.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor Register: The following article clipped from the Weekly Mountaineer is in reply to a paragraph which appeared in the Register, while I had temporary control of its columns:

To Be Assured.—You that have been so long kept in the dark, we are talking to the Vancouver Register now, who last week went down from the removal of Department Headquarters from here to Portland. The silly insinuations against Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and the U. S. S. Company are among the best contemptible. We believe that the Register man was too loyal to insinuate that the Secretary of War could be influenced by outsiders in the discharge of his official duties, but we are compelled to class him with those who abuse the Government. The last issue of the Register contains a notice, signed by the Editor, that there was a ballot for Portland. The editor was not in Portland at the time, and he is not to be blamed for the insinuation, but we are glad to see that the Register man is about to be turned over to the public. He is a man who is not to be trusted, and we are glad to see that he is about to be turned over to the public. He is a man who is not to be trusted, and we are glad to see that he is about to be turned over to the public.

I am very sorry, leg pardon, and all that you know, but just between you and I, the dapper little chap, who runs the Dalles machine has mistaken my motive in writing the item he refers to.

Wanted to get to the ball—pshaw, what do I care for the ball. I was after bigger game than that. I thought if I wore a little warty, the O. S. Co. might pity me. They have not however given me a cent, not even a free ticket, from all of which I conclude, that they have employed all the editors they want; but goodness gracious me, I do think I could do better for them than James does.

Now I claim to be thoroughly loyal, but I do think the War Department has committed two grievous blunders. 1st, in removing headquarters from Vancouver to the O. S. N. Co's brick buildings, and 2d, in not granting the application of James Jimmy to be assigned to the command of the squad of swindlers raised about the Dalles. Never mind Jimmy, don't cry now, and when the post at Vancouver is turned over to the nation, I will come up to the Dalles, and we'll wop together—we will. J. M. F.

Ball at St. Helens.—The Grand Hotel at St. Helens intend to give a grand ball on the 20th inst., for the benefit of the Lodge. The order has been erected recently a new large hall for meeting purposes, which has added greatly to the appearance of the town. It is likely that the Pacific Troop will be engaged to convey all persons, who desire to attend the ball. We hope there will be a good attendance.

Divine Service.—There will be religious services at the Episcopal Church on next Sunday at the usual hour in the morning.

[From dispatches to the Daily Oregonian.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The Herald's Washington special says that Boutwell of Massachusetts, at the Republican caucus last night, said a special committee should be appointed whose duty it would be to inquire into the subject of impeachment of the President, and that the suggestion met with the hearty cooperation of all. He will introduce a resolution at the earliest opportunity after the assembly of Congress for the appointment of joint committee to investigate the conduct and course of the President, and report what action will be necessary for Congress to take.

It is also stated in Washington that Schenck of Ohio will introduce a bill soon to assemble the Fortieth Congress on the 5th of March. The Herald's Milledgeville correspondent states the reasons for rejecting the Constitutional amendment by the Georgia Legislature were that no guarantee was given that even the restoration of the State to the Union would follow the ratification. They regard the height of ingratitude to disfranchise those who were lately their soldiers. They have begun to look calmly at the possibility of negro suffrage as a means of re-admission, but it is still revolting to them. A bill is under consideration in the Georgia Legislature looking to the establishment of common schools for whites and blacks throughout the State, and it is probable it will be passed. Emigration from the North is encouraged, and much capital has already flowed from that section.

New York, Dec. 3.—The Times' Washington special says of the arrest of John Surratt: It appears, as we learn from official sources, that Surratt was arrested in Italy, as heretofore reported, whilst in the Papal States, and at once the Pope promptly gave the necessary orders for his arrest upon the request of Minister Kink, notwithstanding there is no treaty between the United States and the Papal Government.

London, Nov. 27, noon.—The Fenian troubles in Ireland have assumed considerable proportions, and there is no doubt that a serious outbreak has occurred. Two regiments of national troops were urgently ordered to Ireland yesterday, and transports were being prepared all last night. A large detachment of marines were also sent over Queenstown on the war steamer Plymouth. A gunboat at Chatham has been ordered to sail for Queenstown immediately. Much alarm is felt at Cork and throughout Ireland generally. The London Times of this morning believes that Chief Organizer Stephens will soon arrive on the scene if he has not already. The Globe editorially hints that a more serious trouble with the United States is really at the bottom of the Fenian outbreak.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The House met at noon, 145 members being present. Three new members from Tennessee and two from Kentucky were sworn in. Mr. Elliot of Massachusetts introduced a bill to repeal the law authorizing the President to grant pardons and amnesty to persons who took part in the rebellion. Gen. Garfield has introduced in the House a bill to convene Congress on the 4th of March, 1867.

Mr. Schenck has introduced a similar bill. Washington, Dec. 3.—In the Senate, Cattell and Frelinghuysen of New Jersey and Fogg of New Hampshire, were sworn in. Mr. Sumner of Mass. moved to proceed with a bill to regulate the franchise in the District of Columbia. Mr. Douglas, of California, objected.

The Senate then heard the President's message and voted to print 30,000 extra copies. In the House, Mr. Elliot of Massachusetts introduced a bill to repeal the tenth section of the amnesty act and the rules being suspended the bill passed, yeas 111, nays 29.

Mr. Boutwell, of Mass. introduced a bill providing for the sale of the surplus gold. Mr. Schenck of Ohio introduced a bill to fix the time for the regular assembling of Congress.

Mr. Kelly of Penn. introduced a bill to create the department of Internal Revenue. Washington, Dec. 4.—In the House, Stevens of Penn. introduced his bill to regulate the sale of office, which was made the special order for Friday, the 7th.

Mr. Lawrence of Ohio, yesterday offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing a mode of proceeding in cases of impeachment. Mr. Wootworth, of Ill., offered the following resolution in response to that portion of the President's message that relates to those communities which claimed to be the Confederate States of America.

Resolved, That this House finds the many acts of disloyalty which have transpired in these communities since its last adjournment as well as in the recent elections in the loyal States, additional reasons for insisting on the adoption of the Constitutional amendment, before it will consider the propriety of giving them Congressional representation.

Mr. Anson, of Penn., moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost; yeas, 32, nays 110. The resolution was then adopted without a division. On motion of Orth, of Ind., the President was requested to communicate any correspondence or information relating to the attempt of Santa Anna and Ortega to organize an armed expedition within the United States for the purpose of overthrowing the National Government of the Republic of Mexico.

Washington, Dec. 5.—In the Senate, Wade introduced a bill for the admission of Nebraska. Read a second time and bill on the table.

In the House, Washington, Dec. 5, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to communicate a report of the tour of inspection of Brevet Brig. General Babcock, made during the past season, of such portions thereof as he may deem proper to communicate.

Mr. Williams, of Penn., moved to reconsider the bill regulating appointments to office which was reported by him last session, and proceeded to occupy the morning hour with an elaborate speech on the Presidential power to remove officeholders.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Senator Chandler, of Michigan, debated the House bill repealing the act giving the President the pardoning power. He charged, on the authority of a Judge of one of our District Courts, that pardons were sold around town by women of ill repute.

Mr. Dixon, of Conn. replied to the charge. The bill was referred. A joint resolution for amending the Constitution, so as to make the President ineligible for a second term, was offered.

Senator Wade thought the present the most favorable opportunity for this change since the foundation of the Government. The resolution was referred. The House debated the bill of last session regulating appointments to office. The bill was amended and reported printed, and made the special order for to-morrow.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

A new mining district has been discovered in Nevada about eighty miles southeast of Virginia City. It gives promising prospects both as to richness and extent.

The number of foreign immigrants who arrived at New York from the first of January to the first of November was 201,170. The Christian Advocate and Journal states that from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000 worth of tobacco is annually consumed by the members of the Methodist Church in the United States.

It is reported that Hon. John A. Bingham who is preparing articles of impeachment against President Johnson, will charge him with aiding and abetting the assassination of Lincoln.

A letter from Switzerland that a movement has been set on foot among the Jews in Europe which has for its object either to buy or wrest Palestine from the Turks.

The largest government depot in this country is at Jeffersonville, Indiana, where over fifty million dollars' worth of goods is said to be stored.

It is reported that the Emperor of Brazil, Don Pedro II, is soon to pay a visit to the United States, to study our American Constitution.

Prussia, when aggrandized by the annexations, will comprise a territory of 6,333 square miles, and a population of 23,600,000 inhabitants.

In a recent address, Gen. Howard stated that Freedmen's Bureau is now educating 150,000 freedmen and their children.

Schuyler Colfax has just received his seventh reelection to Congress from Indiana and the largest majority he has had.

The Circulation of the New York Daily Tribune is 51,260; of the Weekly, 132,750.

On the meeting of Congress resolutions will be introduced calling for full information on the subject of the action of Prussia, against American citizens, and the whole matter will be thoroughly investigated.

During the late German war a pontoon bridge was thrown across the Rhine in twelve minutes.

Havana advices say that the new Captain General has issued a proclamation expressing a positive determination to suppress the slave trade altogether, by carrying out the law to the letter.

Victor Emmanuel owns an emerald six inches long four broad, and three thick—the largest in the world.

They furnish the poor in Paris with horse-soup. Horse flesh here, at its present prices would be an expensive luxury.

A bar of iron worth \$5, worked into horse shoes, is worth \$10.50; made into needles, it is worth \$20; made into knife blades, it is worth \$3.25; made into balance springs for watches, it is worth \$250,000.

It will astonish rent payers in America, says a London correspondent, to be informed that in the nicest and healthiest part of London, handsome three story and a basement, or eight roomed houses, in perfect order, can be rented at from \$250 to \$300 per annum.

The day express train going west on the Buffalo and Erie Railroad was thrown from the track, near Westville, October 13th. Fifty persons were injured and five killed. The accident was caused by the negligence of the workmen engaged in repairing the track.

OPPOSITION TO PORTLAND!

We need of paying tribute to the Village on Willamette Creek.

ST. HELENS is the place for Columbia and Clark county Farmers to trade.

Farmers take Notice! —THAT AT— S. M. Lyons' Store

Formerly occupied by Woodward & Cough, You can buy all kinds of Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing & Co., At San Francisco Prices.

Call and judge for yourself and you will satisfy yourself that this is no humbug. All kinds of Produce taken at San Francisco market prices.

Remember S. M. LYON At Woodward & Coughs old stand. St. Helens Nov. 10, 1866.

VANCOUVER DRUG STORE, DAVID WALL, APOTHECARY

Keeps constantly on hand a Choice Selection of Drugs, Medicines, Acids, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Alcohol, Turpentine, Perfumery, Toilet Articles

FANCY GOODS, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medical Use, HOPBITTERS BITTERS, BOKER'S BITTERS, DRAKE'S BITTERS, HOOPLAND'S BITTERS, BABBITT'S POTASH, CANARY SEED, CARRIAGE SPONGE, CASTLE SOAP, SHAMER BEERS, INDIGO, DOMESTIC DYER, CREAM TARTAR, BLUE STONE, NITRE, ROBIN, GLUE, GUM MON & WHITE, SULPHUR, GLAUBER SALTS, BATH BRICKS, CONCENTRATED LYE, Congress Water and Fragrant Soudant.

And all articles usually to be found in a Drug Store. Physicians prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours. Vancouver, Sept. 22, 1866. 104.

MICHAEL WINTLER GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Cor. Main and Fifth Streets, Keeps constantly on hand and for sale a full assortment of GROCERIES, CROCKERIES, GLASSWARE, HARDWARE AND NAILS, DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BLANKETS, And all kind of Salem Woolen Goods, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES of all descriptions. Will buy all kinds of Farmers Produce at the highest rates. Cash Paid for Wool and Hides. M. WINTLER. Vancouver, Sept. 22, 1866. 104.

BILLIARD SALOON! THE UNDERGROUND BEER LEAVE TO IMPROVE the public that he has lately renovated and rebuilt his large hall, located on Belmont Street; that he keeps on hand the very best qualities of WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS. That he has three splendid BILLIARD TABLES of the most approved and Celebrated Manufacture. His customers and the public generally will find his Billiard room a most pleasant place of resort, where all wants will be attended to by an obliging and attentive bar-keeper. DAVID BROWN. Vancouver, W. T., Sept. 22, 1866. 104.

MARBLE'S MILL. ANSIL S. MARBLE WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the public that he is now prepared at his Mill, six miles north of Vancouver, on Salmon Creek to grind all grain brought to his mill, in a superior manner at the usual rates. He is also prepared to saw at his mill and deliver any amount of superior BOUGH LUMBER for as low prices as any can be bought for in this market. His machinery is in splendid working order and he is always accessible what he undertakes or promises to do. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. ANSIL S. MARBLE. Sept. 22, 1866. 104.

ATTENTION, Discharged Volunteers!! THE UNDERSIGNED will be at Vancouver on Monday the 11th, Tuesday the 12th and 13th inst., at the office of John F. Smith, City Recorder. Persons entitled to extra bounty under the Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1865, will call on him at the above place, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m. A. BUSHWELTER.

Farm and Household.

Pass Worth Remembering. It is worth while, for all farmers every where, to remember that though culture is such letter than three mortgages on the farm.

REMEDY FOR POISON.—If any poison is swallowed, drink instantly half a glass of cool water, with a heaping teaspoonful each of common salt and ground mustard stirred into the stomach.

GOOD HOME MADE LARD.—W. H. Bull, West Springfield, Mass., writes us with a beautiful jet black ink, which, he says, was made thus: Two ounces of logwood and half an ounce of bicarbonate of potash were dissolved in one gallon of rain water and strained, and one-half ounce of ammonia then added.

TOMATO PIE.—For this, the small, round variety is preferable. Bake in a deep plate with paste, as for apple pie; lay the sliced tomato pretty closely and thick, squeeze the juice of a lemon in it and an egg well beaten, with two tablespoonfuls of sugar, pour this over the tomato, cover with bars of paste, and bake in a moderate oven half or three quarters of an hour.

TO KEEP EGGS DURING WINTER.—Forever three gallons of water put in one pint of fresh slacked lime; common coarse salt, one gill; mix well, and let the barrel be about half full of this liquid; then, with a dish, let down your fresh eggs into it, tipping the dish after it fills so as not to crack the eggs. If you put fresh eggs in, you will take fresh eggs out.

THE VIRTUES OF BORAX.—The washerwomen of Holland and Belgium, so proverbially clean, and who get up their linen so beautifully white, use refined borax as washing powder, instead of soda, in the proportion of one large handful of borax powder to about ten gallons of boiling water; they save in soap nearly one-half. All the large washing establishments adopt the same mode.

HOW TO MAKE A CISTERN.—I have just made a cistern, and will give my method: I had a hole excavated the required size and depth; hauled stones from the field, boulders, the proper size, with plenty of small ones to back up the wall. A stone mason, in about two days, made a permanent stone wall in lime mortar. I had it made jug-shaped, drawn in at the top to about three feet across. The inside of the wall was all plastered with hydraulic cement—water, lime and sand.

POISONING RATS.—I keep my premises comparatively free from rats and mice by giving them poison at all seasons of the year.—I never poison for rats in my house in summer, but give them plenty of it at the barn whenever they appear. Keep their haunts well supplied there, and there is no necessity for using any at the house, for as is well known, rats take free range during the night, passing backward and forth from house to barn, and from one premises to the adjoining or neighboring. If the poison administered is effective at all, the rat will not get far from the spot where it is taken of.—Thus you can exterminate rats, and yet be free from the offensive results of having them dead in or about your house. The recipe from the Patent Office report is as follows:—Mix one ounce of finely powdered arsenic and one ounce of lead with meal into a stiff dough; put it about the haunts of the rats. They will eat it greedily, and it makes them so thirsty that they die near the water.

A French paper says that by an accident charcoal has been discovered to be a sure cure for burns. By laying a piece of cold charcoal upon a burn, the pain subsides immediately.

WILCOX & GIBBS Letter "G"



SEWING MACHINE

It is entirely noiseless. A patented device prevents its being turned backward. The needle cannot be set wrong.

It also received the first premium for "The Best Sewing Machine," at the great "New England Fair," the "Vermont State Fair," the "Pennsylvania State Fair," and the "Indiana State Fair," 1864.

CARPETS & PAPER HANGINGS. WALTER BROS.

No. 113 Front Street, (Opposite Vaughn's Wharf.) PORTLAND, OREGON.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, DAMASKS, Lace Curtains, RUGS AND MATS, And Everything

Parties will find it to their interest to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION issued to me from the Clerk of the District Court of the 21 Judicial District, W. T., in favor of Herman Haas and Joseph Wise, against Alexander Burston and Janette Burston for the sum of three hundred and ninety-eight dollars, (\$398 00) judgment, damages and costs of suit, taxed nine dollars and ninety-five cents (\$9 95).

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE. NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the order of the Probate Court of Clark County, Oregon Territory, made on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1865, in the matter of the estate of Joseph Wright deceased, the undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on Saturday, the fifth day of January, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., of and out of the land of the said deceased, situate in said County, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said deceased in and to the following described property, to-wit: and being in said County and Territory, to-wit: A portion of fractional lot or block No. nine, in the City of Vancouver as laid off and surveyed by Levi Farnsworth in the Auditor's office of Clark County, Washington Territory, together with improvements thereon, Lots Nos. one, two, three, four, five, six and eight in Block No. eight in the city of Vancouver in that portion thereof laid off and recorded by Esther Stout in the Auditor's office of Clark County, W. T., the Section Land claim consisting of three hundred and twenty acres more or less, together with improvements thereon, situate in said County and Territory, being part of section one, Township two, North of Range one East of and part of section six, Township two North of Range two East of the Williams Meridian.

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 Clark County, W. T. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me at my residence in Vancouver, within one year from date.

NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been authorized according to law, to settle all matters of business pertaining to the late firm of Aird & Stegert. All persons having claims against, or who are owing the said firm, are notified to call upon and settle the same with me, immediately.

WOOL! WOOL!!! 25,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED. The highest market price will be paid.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Florence, - Massachusetts,

CELEBRATED REVERSIBLE FEED SEWING MACHINES! Making Four Distinct Stitches.

While a large number of Machines have been offered to the Public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit, we have long felt that others have not been on any scale; for we had not only to surpass others as they appeared years ago, but also to improve from time to time, by more recent experience.

THE FLORENCE makes four different stitches with as much ease as ordinary Machines make one, and with a little more power, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL! KEPT BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, VANCOUVER, W. T.

J. T. MARONY, Military & Citizen TAILOR.

J. L. FARRIS & Co., Agents, Portland, Oregon.

FLORENCE Sewing Machines!

REASONS: 1st—Its simplicity & great range of work. 2d—The Reversible Feed Motion. 3d—The perfect finish and substantial manner in which the Machine is made.

The FLORENCE was awarded the First and Highest Premium at the State Fair of California, the only Fair on the Pacific Coast at which any two double thread Sewing Machines were exhibited in competition in 1865.

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.

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WOOL! WOOL!!! 25,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED. The highest market price will be paid.

PROVIDENCE SCHOOL! For Young Ladies, CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, VANCOUVER, W. T.

THIS INSTITUTION, which was commenced in the year 1863, is delightfully situated at Vancouver, on the north bank of the Columbia river. The beauty of the surrounding scenery, and the salubrity of the place cannot be over-estimated.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS: For Board and Tuition, per quarter of 11 weeks... \$40 For Washing... 10 For music and use of instrument... 10 For board during vacation... 20 For Washing... 5

MALE AND FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, KEPT BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, VANCOUVER, W. T.

THE MAIN OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION IS the proper raising and education of destitute orphans. Other children, however, are admitted by paying \$125 per calendar year for Board, Tuition, Washing and Clothing, payable half-yearly in advance.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL! KEPT BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, VANCOUVER, W. T.

J. T. MARONY, Military & Citizen TAILOR.

American and French Cloths, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, Gents' Clothing Cleaned & Repaired. Main Street, Vancouver. Sept. 11, 1865.—111f.

LIVERY STABLES Cor. 6th & A Streets, VANCOUVER, W. T.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND WAGONS Let by the hour, day, or week, at moderate rates.

GEO. WEEDEN HAVING ESTABLISHED HIMSELF IN THE HARNESS, SADDLERY, Carriage Trimming, & Repairing Business, SOLICITS THE PUBLIC FAVOR, and pledges himself to execute all orders promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

W. H. McGrath, Boot & Shoe Maker, (Two doors south of M. Wintler's Store.) MAIN STREET, VANCOUVER.

BUTLER & KAST, PHILADELPHIA BOOT & SHOE STORE No. 112 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

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

Johnny's Office. FRONT STREET, Opposite Estes & Simons Saw-mill.

WINE, LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS, Cigars of the Best Brands. J. W. DOHERTY.

FISH. MACKEREL AND POND OF the best quality always on hand at JONES & TURNBULL'S.

Union Meat Market. G. W. & J. E. C. DUGAN & CO., Proprietors.

BEEF, MUTTON, Pork, and Salt Meats.

ALL KINDS OF VEGETABLES IN THEIR SEASON.

EMPIRE MARKET Main Street, Vancouver, W. T.

J. LORRYEA'S Furniture Store No. 138 and 140 Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON.

STEWART & GOURLEY CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, IVORY AND RUBBER SETTS, (New Style Jewelry)

SILVER-PLATED WARE; And everything usually kept in our line of business.

NEW DRUG STORE, L. GROSS, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INFORMS the Public that his Store is now open, and offers for sale, in quantities to suit, at the LOWEST RATES, a general assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Leeches, Patent Medicines, Poisons, Oils, Vaccines, Glass, Brasses, Paints, Materials, Fine Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Toilet Ware, Hair and comb Brushes, Fine Wootenholm's Cutlery, Fish-bone Pickle, etc., etc.

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WASHINGTON HOTEL! Cor. 6th & Main Sts., VANCOUVER, W. T.

Joseph Brant, - Proprietor.

THIS WELL KNOWN HOUSE HAS JUST BEEN enlarged and thoroughly renovated in every department.

METROPOLIS HALL IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE HOUSE, IS still in running order, and fitted up in accordance with the Public Assembly, Theatre, Amusement, etc., with Stage, scenery, seats, and all necessary appointments.

UNION HOTEL, (FORMERLY KEPT BY M. SHIMA) J. L. RANKIN, - PROPRIETOR.

OYSTERS. CAPT. W. BAKER. OYSTERS. Oysters in Every Style

ALTA HOUSE! VANCOUVER, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING JUST PURCHASED the above Hotel, and repaired and renovated it in all its departments, is now prepared to entertain the traveling public, just as that thing ought to be done.

WHAT CHEER HOUSE No. 126, 128 & 130, Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON. M. O'CONNOR, Proprietor.

United States Mail. THE NEW STEAMER Josie McNear, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed and qualified by the Probate Court of Clark County, W. T., administrator of the estate of Joseph Durgan, late of said county, deceased.

Homestead Notice. To Warren Wood, YOU are hereby notified, that on Monday the 31st day of December, A. D. 1865, I shall be and appear at the Land Office at Vancouver, W. T., and then at the office of the Register of the said Land Office. I shall undertake to prove, by the testimony of two witnesses, that the tract of land heretofore entered by you under the Homestead Act, to-wit: The S. W. q. of the S. W. q. of section No. 24, and the east half and N. W. q. of the S. E. q. of section No. 23, in Township No. 4 north, of range No. 2 east, has reverted to the Government, by reason of the abandonment thereof by you more than six months.

To Soldiers Claiming Bounty UNDER THE Equalization Bounty Bill! THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING RECENTLY returned from Washington City, where he has been the proper arrangements for the collection of the Bounty allowed to all soldiers entitled for three years to the service of the United States, and is prepared with the proper blanks, etc., required by the Department at Washington, to have said Bounties promptly paid.

MY LARGE SAW MILL, Immediately adjoining my Grist Mill is almost complete. It is a short time I shall be prepared to manufacture ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.

J. MCHENRY, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE! LAMPS, PLATED WARE, Etc. No. 94 Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON.

WINDOW SHADES AND WALL PAPER OF JONES & TURNBULL'S

VANCOUVER REGISTER.

SUPPLEMENT.

VANCOUVER, W. T., DECEMBER 8, 1866.

[From the Daily Oregonian of December 6th, 1866.]

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

After a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An auspicious and favorable providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its casualties upon some portions of our country. Peace, order, tranquillity and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. Civil authority has superseded the coercion of arms, and the people by voluntary action are maintaining their government in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the laws is no longer obstructed in any place by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings. The animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influences of our free institutions, and to the kindly efforts of unsectered social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal feeling must be the earnest wish of every patriotic heart, and we will have accomplished our greatest national achievement when, forgetting the sad events of the past and remembering only their instructive lessons, we resume our onward career as free, prosperous and united people.

In my message of the 4th of December, 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the executive with a view to the gradual restoration of the States in which the insurrection occurred, to their former relations with the Federal Government. Provisional Governors had been appointed, Conventions called, voters elected, legislatures assembled and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States, and Courts had been opened for the enforcement of laws long in abeyance. The blockade had been removed, custom houses re-established, and the internal revenue laws put in force in order that the people might contribute to the national treasury. Postal operations had been renewed and efforts were being made to restore them to their former condition and efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high function of amending the Constitution and thus sanctioning the extinction of African slavery as one of the legitimate results of our struggle. Having progressed thus far, the Executive Head found that it had accomplished nearly all that was within the scope of its Constitutional authority. One thing, however, yet remained to be done before the work of restoration could be accomplished, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives for the States where the people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the Federal Government. This question devolved upon the respective houses which, by the Constitution, are made the judges of the election returns and qualifications of their own members, and its consideration at once engaged the attention of Congress. In the mean time the Executive plan having been proposed by Congress (I continued its efforts to perfect as far as was practicable the restoration of the relations between the citizens of the respective States and the Federal Government, extending from time to time what the public interests seemed to require to the judicial, revenue and postal systems of the country. With the advice and consent of the Senate the necessary officers were appointed, and appropriations were made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposition to amend the Federal Constitution so as to provide for the abolition of slavery within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction was ratified by the sufficient number of States, and on the 18th day of November, 1865, it was officially declared to have become valid and a part of the Constitution of the United States. All of the States in which the insurrection had existed, provisionally assumed their constitutions so as to make them conform to the great change this effected in the organic law of the land. They declared null and void all ordinances and laws of secession, repudiated all pretended debts and obligations created for the revolutionary purposes of the insurrection, and proceeded in good faith to the enactment of measures for the protection and amelioration of the condition of the colored race. However, they yet refused to admit any of these States to representation, and it was not until towards the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee by the admission of her Senators and Representatives.

I deem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats loyal Senators and Representatives from the States whose inhabitants with those of Tennessee had engaged in rebellion. Ten States, more than one-fourth of the whole number, remained without representation. The seats of fifty members in the House of Representatives, and of twenty members in the Senate, are yet vacant, not by their own consent, not by a fractiousness of members, but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, if it is believed, would have accomplished much toward the renewal and strengthening of our relations as one people and removed a serious cause for discontent on the part of the inhabitants of these States. It would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation and yet be denied the right of representation. It would have been in consonance with the express provision of the Constitution that each State shall have at least one representative, and that no State without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. Those provisions were intended to secure to every State, and to the people of every State, the right of representation in each House of Congress, and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States should be preserved, that not even by an amendment of the Constitution can any State without its consent be denied a voice in that branch of the national Legislature. It is true that it has been assumed that the existence of States was terminated by rebellion and the acts of their inhabitants, and that the insurrection having been suppressed, they were therefore to be considered merely as conquered territory. The legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government have, however, with great distinctness refused to sanction an assumption so incompatible with the nature of our republican system and the professed objects of the war.

Throughout the recent session of Congress the undeniable fact makes itself apparent that the ten political communities are not less than States of this Union. At the very commencement of the rebellion, each house declared with a unanimity as remarkable as it was significant, that the war was not waged upon either a partisan spirit or a desire to oppress, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects were accomplished the war ought to cease. In some instances Senators were permitted to continue their legislative functions, while in other instances Representatives were

elect and admitted to seats after their States had formally declared their rights to withdraw from the Union, and were endeavoring to maintain that right by force of arms.

All of the States whose people were in insurrection as States, were included in the apportionment of direct tax of twenty millions of dollars annually laid upon the United States by an act approved on the 5th of August, 1861. Congress by the act of March 4th, 1862, and by the apportionment of representation thereunder, also recognized their presence as States in the Union, and they have for judicial purposes been divided into districts as States alone can be divided. The same recognition appears in the recent legislation in reference to Tennessee which evidently rests upon the fact that the functions of the State were not destroyed by the rebellion, but merely suspended, and that principle is of course as applicable to these States which, like Tennessee, attempted to renounce their place in the Union. The action of the Executive Department of the Government upon this subject has been equally definite and uniform and the purpose of the war was stated in the proclamation issued by my predecessor on the 22d day of September, 1862. It was then solemnly proclaimed and declared that hereafter, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relations between the United States and such of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed. The recognition of the States by the judicial department of the Government has also been clear and conclusive in all its proceedings affecting them as States and in the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts.

In the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all the States there can be no just grounds of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation, for this could not happen when the Constitution and the laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. Each House is made the judge of the election returns, and qualifications of its own members, and may, with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member. When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election he may at once be admitted or rejected; or should there be any question as to his eligibility his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee, and if admitted to a seat it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the house of which he thus becomes a member, that he possesses the right Constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission as a member for want of due allegiance to the Government and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the legislative councils of the nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union. Upon this question so vitally affecting the restoration of the Union and the permanency of our present form of government, my convictions heretofore expressed have undergone no change, but on the contrary their correctness has been confirmed by reflection and by the admission of loyal members to seats in the respective Houses of Congress was wise and expedient a year ago, it is no less wise and expedient now. If this anomalous condition is right now, and if in the exact condition of these States at the present time it is lawful to exclude them from representation, I do not see that the question will be changed by the elapse of time. Ten years hence, if these States remain as they are, the right of representation will be no stronger, the right of exclusion will be no weaker.

The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the President to recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient. I know of no measure more imperatively demanded by every consideration of national interests, sound policy and equal justice, than the admission of loyal members from those States now represented by traitors. This would consummate the work of restoration and exert a most salutary influence in the re-establishment of peace, harmony and fraternal feeling. It would tend greatly to renew the confidence of the American people in the vigor of their institutions. It would bind us more closely together as a nation and enable us to show to the world the inherent and recuperative power of a Government founded upon the rights of the people, and established upon the principles of liberty, justice and intelligence. It would increase our strength and enhance our prosperity. It would irrefragably demonstrate the fallacy of the arguments against free institutions drawn from our recent national disorders by the enemies of Republican government. The admission of loyal members from these States cannot excite in Congress any feeling of doubt and apprehension, would turn capital now awaiting an opportunity for investment into the channels of trade and industry. It would alleviate the present troubled condition of these States, and by inducing emigration aid in the settlement of fertile regions now uncultivated and lead to an increased productiveness of those staples which have added so greatly to the wealth of the nation and the commerce of the world. New fields of enterprise would be opened to our progressive people, and soon the devastations of war would be repaired and all traces of our domestic differences effaced from the minds of our countrymen.

In our efforts to preserve the unity of the government which constitutes us one people, by restoring the States to the condition which they held prior to the rebellion, we should be cautious lest having rescued our nation from the perils of threatened disintegration, we turn to consolidating and in the end finally absolute despotism, a reward for the recurrence of similar troubles. The war having terminated and with it all occasion for the exercise of power of doubtful constitutionality, we should hasten to bring legislation within the boundaries prescribed by the constitution and return to the ancient land marks established by our fathers for the guidance of succeeding generations. The Constitution which at any time exists ought changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. If in the opinion of the people the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any peculiar, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way in which the constitution designates; but let there be change by usurpation, and forums are destroyed. Washington spoke these words to his countrymen when, followed by their love and gratitude, he voluntarily retired from the care of public life: "Keep all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the general union as the only rock of safety." This was prescribed by Jefferson as a rule of action to his countrymen. He enjoined them to study the true principles of their constitution, and promote a union of sentiment and action equally auspicious to their happiness and safety. Jackson held that the action of the General Government should always be strictly confined to the sphere of its appropriate duties, and justly and forcibly urged that our government is not to be maintained, nor our union preserved, by the invasion of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our general government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves; in making itself felt, not in its protection; not in leaving the States more closely to the center, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper constitutional orbit.

We are the feelings of men whose deeds and services have made them illustrious and longings withdrawn from the scene of life have left to their country the rich legacy of their example, their wisdom and their patriotism. Receiving inspirations from their lessons let us emulate them in

love of country and respect for the Constitution and the laws.

THE TREASURY.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury affords much information respecting the revenue and commerce of the country. His views upon the currency and with reference to a proper adjustment of our revenue system, internal as well as external, are commended to the careful consideration of Congress. In my last annual message I expressed my general views upon these subjects. I need now only call attention to the necessity of carrying into every department of the government a system of a rigid accountability, retrenchment and wise economy with no exceptional or unusual expenditures. The oppressive burdens of taxation can be lessened by such a modification of our revenue tax as will be consistent with the public faith and the legitimate and necessary wants of the government. The report presents a much more satisfactory condition of our finances than one year ago that most sanguine could have anticipated. During the fiscal year ending the 30th of June 1865, the last year of the war, the public debts were increased \$91,902,537, and on the 31st of October, 1865, it amounted to \$2,740,854,759. On the 31st day of October, 1866, it had been reduced to \$2,551,310,000. The diminution during a period of fourteen months, commencing September 1st, 1865, and ending October 31st, 1866, having been \$206,379,465. In the last annual report on the state of the finances, it was estimated that on the 30th of June last, the debt would be increased \$112,194,947. During that period, however, it was reduced \$1,190,386, the receipts of the year having been \$89,995,905 more, and the expenditures \$209,529,235 less than the estimate. Nothing could more clearly indicate than these statements the extent and availability of the national resources and the rapidity and safety with which under our form of government great military and naval establishments can be disbursed and expenses reduced from a war to a peace footing. During the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, the receipts were \$58,462,620 and the expenditures \$29,750,940 leaving an available surplus of \$28,711,680. It is estimated that receipts for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, will reach the sum of \$61,428,078, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of \$18,633,308. For the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1868, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to \$46,000,000 and the expenditures will be \$25,000,000, showing an excess of \$21,000,000 in favor of the government. These estimated receipts may be diminished by a reduction of excess on import duties, but after all necessary reductions have been made the revenue of the present and of following years will doubtless be sufficient to cover legitimate charges on the treasury and leave a large annual surplus to be applied to the payment of the principal of the debt. There seems now to be no reason to believe that the country is advanced in population and wealth, and its debts are extinguished within the next quarter of a century.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of War furnishes valuable and important information in reference to the operations of his department during the past year. Few volunteers now remain in the service, and they are being discharged as rapidly as they can be replaced by regular troops. The army has been promptly paid, carefully provided with medical treatment, well sheltered and subsisted, and is to be furnished with breech-loading small arms. The military strength of the nation has been unimpaired by the discharge of volunteers, the disposition of unserviceable or perishable stores, and retrenchment of expenditures. Sufficient material to meet any emergency has been retained. The disbanded volunteers stand ready to respond to the Presidential call. Large numbers of men are rapidly being recruited and concentrated. The fortifications on the coast and frontiers have received, or are being prepared, for more powerful armaments. Lake surveys and harbor and river improvements are in course of energetic prosecution. Preparations have been made for the payment of the additional business authorized during the war, and the government has secured regulations as well as protection for the government from fraud and secure to the honorably discharged soldiers the well earned reward of his faithfulness and gallantry. More than six hundred maimed soldiers have received artificial limbs or their surgical operations, and forty-one national cemeteries containing the remains of 103,526 union soldiers have already been established. The total estimate of military appropriation is \$25,205,500.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

It is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy that the naval force at this time consists of 275 vessels armed with 1,223 guns. Of these, 115 vessels are divided among seven squadrons. The number of men in the service is 15,600. Great activity and energy have been displayed by all squadrons, and their movements have been judicious and efficiently arranged, in such manner as would best promote American commerce abroad. The vessels unemployed are undergoing repairs, or are laid up until their service may be required. Most of the ironclad fleet is at League Island, in the vicinity of Philadelphia—a place which, until decisive action shall be taken by Congress, was selected by the Secretary of the Navy as the most eligible location for that class of vessels. It is important that a suitable public station be provided for the ironclad fleet. It is intended that the vessels shall be in a better condition for any emergency, and it is desirable that the bill accepting League Island for naval purposes, which passed the House at its last session, should receive its final action at an early period, in order that there may be a suitable public station for this class of vessels, as well as a navy yard of an area of 7,183,724 miles, and the service in the Delaware river. The naval position fund amounts to \$11,750,000, having been increased \$2,500,000 during the present year. The expenditures of the Department for the fiscal year ending 30th of June last, were \$13,221,526, and the estimates for the coming year amount to \$21,568,456. Attention is directed to the condition of our seamen and the importance of legislative measures for their relief and improvement. The suggestions in behalf of this deserving class of our fellow citizens are earnestly recommended to the favorable action of Congress.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Postmaster General presents a most satisfactory condition of the postal service, and submits recommendations which deserve the consideration of Congress. The receipts of the year ending June 30th, 1866, were \$14,386,986, being an increase of \$1,223,079, showing an excess of the latter of \$665,093. In anticipation of this deficiency, however, a special appropriation was made by Congress in the Act approved July 25th, 1866, including the standing appropriation of \$700,000 for free mail matters, which, as a legitimate portion of revenue, yet remains unexpended. The actual deficiency for the past year is \$255,000, a sum which \$3.11 of the amount estimated in the annual report of 1866, the decrease of revenue compared with the previous year, was one and one-half per cent, and the increase of expenditures, owing principally to the enlargement of the mail service in the South, was twelve per cent. On the 30th of June last there was in operation 6,930 mail routes, with an aggregate length of 180,221 miles, with an aggregate annual transportation cost, including all expenditures of \$4,401,184. The length of railroad routes is 32,002 miles, and the annual transportation 3,000,907 miles. The length of steamboat routes is 147,460 miles and the annual transportation 3,411,952 miles. The mail service is rapidly increasing

throughout the whole country, and its steady extension in the Southern States indicates their constantly improving condition. The great importance of the foreign service also merits attention. The Post Office Department of Great Britain and our own have agreed upon a preliminary basis for a Postal Convention which, it is believed, will prove eminently beneficial to the commercial interests of the United States, inasmuch as it contemplates a reduction of the international letter postage one-half the existing rates, a reduction of the postage on newspapers, and a reduction of the correspondence is transmitted in the British mails, or in mails through the United Kingdom, the establishment of a uniform and reasonable charge for these, a territorial transit of correspondence, included mails and an allowance to each post-office department of the right to use all mail communication established under authority of the other for the dispatch of correspondence either in open or closed mail, on the same terms as those applicable to the inhabitants of the country providing means of transportation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits the condition of those branches of the public service which are committed to his supervision. During the last fiscal year 4,629,312 acres of public land were disposed of, 1,892,516 acres of which were entered under the homestead act. The policy originally adopted relative to the public lands, has undergone essential modifications. Immediate revenue, and not the rapid settlement was the cardinal feature of our land system. Long experience and earnest discussions have resulted in the conviction that the development of our agricultural resources and the diffusion of an energetic population over our vast territory, are objects of far greater importance to the national growth and prosperity than the proceeds of the sale of the land to the highest bidder in open market. The preemption laws confer upon the pioneer who complies with the terms they impose, the privilege of purchasing a limited portion of offered lands at the minimum price. The homestead enactment releases the settler from payment of purchase money and secures him a permanent home upon condition of residence for a term of years. This liberal policy invites from the older, and from the more crowded portions of the new world, its propitious results are undoubted and will be more signally manifested when time shall have given to it a wider development. Congress has granted liberal grants of public lands to corporations in aid of the construction of railroads and other internal improvements. Should this policy hereafter prevail, more stringent provisions will be required to secure a faithful application of the bonds. The title to the lands should not pass by patent or otherwise, but be retained until the full value of the land is paid, and the full value of the land should be conveyed to the corporation, but never in a greater ratio to the whole quantity embraced by the grants than the completed parts bear to the entire length of the projected improvement. The same policy would not operate to the prejudice of any undertaking conceived in good faith and executed with reasonable energy. It is the settled practice to withdraw from the market the lands falling within the operations of such grants and thus to exclude the inception of subsequent speculative rights, or breach of the conditions for which Congress may deem it proper to impose upon such corporations, and to permit the land to be withdrawn but unencumbered, and of title to the lands conveyed which remain unsold. [This part is unintelligible.—Ed.] Operations on the several lines of the Pacific Railroad have been prosecuted with unexampled vigor and success. Should an unforeseen cause of delay occur, it is confidently anticipated that this great thoroughfare will be completed before the expiration of the period designated by Congress.

PENSIONERS.

During the last fiscal year the amount paid to pensioners, including the expenses of disbursement, was \$13,000,000, and 177 names were added to the pension rolls. The entire number of pensioners in June 30, 1866, was 128,722. These acts furnish a melancholy and striking proof of the sacrifices made to vindicate the constitutional authority of the Federal Government, and maintain its integrity. They impose upon us corresponding obligations. It is estimated that thirty-three million dollars will be required to meet the expenses of this branch of the service during the next fiscal year.

INDIANS.

Treaties have been concluded with the Indians who entered into armed opposition to our Government at the outbreak of the rebellion, and have unconditionally submitted to our authority, and manifested a desire for a renewal of friendly relations.

PATENTS.

During the year ending Sept. 30th, 1866, 8,706 patents for useful inventions and designs were issued. At that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the patent fund was \$225,207.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

As a subject upon which depends an immense amount of the productive commerce of the country, it is deemed to Congress such legislation as may be necessary for the preservation of the levee of the Mississippi river. It is a matter of national importance that every step should be taken, not only to add to the efficiency of these barriers against destructive inundations, but for the removal of all obstructions to the free and safe navigation of that great channel of trade and commerce.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Under existing laws, it is entitled to that representation in the National Councils which from our earliest history has been uniformly accorded to every other territory, established from time to time within our limits. It maintains peculiar relations to Congress, to whom the Constitution has granted the power of exercising exclusive legislation over the Seat of Government. Our fellow citizens residing in the District, whose interests are thus confided to the guardianship of Congress exceed in number the population of several of our Territories, and no just reason is conceived why a Delegate of their choice should not be admitted to a seat in the House. No mode seems so appropriate and effectual of enabling them to make known their peculiar condition and wants and of securing the local legislation adapted to them. It therefore recommends the passage of a law authorizing the electors of the District of Columbia to choose a Delegate to be allowed the same rights and privileges as a Delegate representing a Territory. The increasing enterprise and rapid progress of improvements in the District are highly gratifying and I trust that the efforts of the municipal authorities to promote the prosperity of the national metropolis will secure the encouragement and generous co-operation of Congress.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

The report of the Commissioner of the Agricultural Bureau shows the operations of this department during the past year, and asks the aid of Congress in its efforts to encourage those States which were scourged by war and are now earnestly engaged in the reorganization of domestic industry.

It is a subject of congratulation that no further combinations against our domestic peace and safety or our legitimate influences among the nations have been formed or attempted, while sentiments of reconciliation, loyalty and patriotism have increased at home. A more just consideration of our national character and rights has been manifested by foreign nations. The entire success of the Atlantic telegraphic cable between

the coast of Ireland and the Province of Newfoundland, is an achievement which has been justly greeted in both hemispheres as the opening of an era in the progress of civilization. There is reason to expect that the commercial success will attend, and even greater results follow, the enterprise for connecting the continents through the Pacific Ocean, by the projected line of telegraph between Kamschatka and the Russian Possessions, in America. The resolution of Congress, protesting against pardon by foreign Governments of persons convicted of infamous offenses on condition of emigration to the republic, has been communicated to the States with which we maintain intercourse, and the practice, so justly the subject of complaint on our part, has not been renewed.

The congratulations of Congress to the Emperor of Russia upon his escape from an attempted assassination, have been presented to that humane and enlightened ruler and received by him with expressions of grateful appreciation.

The Executive is warned of an attempt by Spanish American adventurers to induce the emigration of the freedmen of the United States to a foreign country. He protested against this project as one which, if consummated, would reduce them to bondage more oppressive than that from which they had just been released. Assurances have been received from the government of the State in which the plan was matured, that the proceedings will not meet with its encouragement or approval. It is a question worthy of your consideration whether our laws upon this subject are adequate to the prevention or punishment of the crime thus meditated.

FRANCE AND THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

In the month of April, as Congress is aware, a friendly arrangement was made between the Emperor of France and the President of the United States, for the withdrawal from Mexico of the French expeditionary military force. The withdrawal was to be effected in three detachments, the first of which it was understood would leave Mexico in November, the second in March, and the third and last in November, 1867. Immediately upon the completion of the evacuation, the French government was to assume the same attitude of non-interference in regard to Mexico as held by the Government of the United States. Repeated assurances have been given by the Emperor since that agreement that he would complete the promised evacuation within the period mentioned or sooner. It was reasonably expected that the proceedings thus contemplated would produce a crisis of great political interest in the republic of Mexico. The newly appointed Minister of the United States, Mr. Campbell, was therefore sent forward on the 9th day of March last to assume his proper functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to that Republic. It was also thought expedient that he should be attended in the vicinity of Mexico by the Lieutenant General of the army of the United States, with a view of obtaining such information as might be important to determining the course to be pursued by the United States in re-establishing and maintaining the necessary and proper intercourse with the Republic of Mexico. Deeply interested in the cause of liberty and humanity, it seemed an obvious duty on our part to exercise whatever influence we possessed for the restoration and permanent establishment in that country of a democratic and republican form of government. Such was the condition of affairs in regard to Mexico, when, on the 22d of November, official information was received from Paris that the Emperor of France had sometimes before decided not to withdraw his forces in the month of November last, according to his agreement, but that this decision was made with the purpose of withdrawing the whole of the force in the ensuing spring. Of this determination, however, the United States had not received any notice or intimation, and as soon as the information was received by the Government, care was taken to make known its dissent to the Emperor of France. I cannot forget the hope that France will reconsider the subject and make a resolution in regard to the evacuation of Mexico, which will conform as nearly as possible with the existing engagement and thus meet the general expectation of the United States. The papers relating to the subject will be laid before you. It is believed that with the evacuation of Mexico by the expeditionary force, no subject for serious differences between France and the United States would remain. The expressions of the Emperor and people of France warrant a hope that the traditional friendship between the two countries might in that case be renewed and permanently restored. A claim of a citizen of the United States for indemnity for spoliation committed on the high seas by the French authorities in the exercise of a belligerent power against Mexico, was met by the government of France, with a proposition to defer settlement until a mutual convention for the adjustment of all claims arising out of the recent wars on this continent, shall be agreed upon by the two countries. The suggestion is not deemed unreasonable, but it belongs to Congress to decide the manner in which claims for indemnity for foreigners as well as by citizens of the United States, arising out of the late civil war, shall be adjusted and determined. There is no doubt but the subject of all such claims will engage your attention.

OUR DIFFERENCES WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

It is a matter of regret that no considerable advances have been made towards an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain arising out of the deprivations upon our national commerce and other trespasses committed during our civil war by British subjects in violation of international law and treaty obligations. The delay, however, may be believed to have resulted in no small degree from the domestic situation of Great Britain. A new change of ministry occurred in that country during the last session of Parliament. The attention of the new Ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to expect that it will now be considered in a becoming and friendly spirit. The importance of an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be the wishes of the two governments, it is manifest that good will and friendship between the two countries cannot be established until a reciprocity in the practice of good faith and neutrality shall be restored between the respective nations. On the 6th of June last, in violation of our neutrality laws, a military expedition and enterprise against the British North American Colonies, was projected and attempted to be carried out within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. In obedience to the obligations imposed on the Executive by the Constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens were warned by proclamation against taking part in or aiding such unlawful proceedings, and the proper military and naval officers were directed to take all necessary means for the enforcement of the laws. The expedition failed but is not without its painful consequences. Some of our citizens who it was alleged were engaged in the expedition were captured and have been brought to trial for a capital offense in the province of Canada. Judgment and sentence of death have been pronounced against some, while others have been acquitted. Fully believing in the maxim of government, that severity of civil punishment for misguided persons who have engaged in revolutionary attempts which have disastrously failed, is unsound and unwise, such representations have been made to the British Government in behalf of the convicted persons as being obtained by an enlightened and humane judgment, it is hoped, will induce in their cases an exercise of leniency and a judicious amnesty to all who were engaged in the movement. Counsel has been employed by the Government to defend citizens of the United States on trial for capital offenses in Canada and a discontinuance of the

