

The Vancouver Register.

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

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Per annum, in advance \$3 00
If not paid until the end of the year 4 00
For each subsequent insertion 1 00
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Legal advertisements at the established rates.

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Vancouver, Aug. 30, 1865.—1-1-1f.

JOHN F. CAPLES,
Attorney & Counselor-at-Law.
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JOSEPH M. FLETCHER,
(REGISTERED OF THE LAND OFFICE.)
Notary Public and Conveyancer
DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, AND LEGAL PAPERS of all kinds, carefully prepared.
Vancouver, Sept. 1, 1865.—1-1-1f.

JULIUS SUISTE,
Attorney & Counselor at Law.
(JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.)
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,
VANCOUVER, W. T.
Deeds, Mortgages, and Legal Papers of all kinds carefully prepared.
Vancouver, Sept. 15, 1865.—1-2-1y.

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Saddles, Harness,
AND DEALERS IN
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
Saddle Trees, Block and Bent Stirrups, etc.
SHOP—No. 55 Front St., bet. Washington & Alder,
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The Steamer CELILO,
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WILL MAKE REGULAR TRIPS BETWEEN PORTLAND and Piles Landing, on the Columbia, every Tuesday and between Portland and navigable points on Lewis river every Tuesday, loading for passengers or freight wherever desired. Other days open for job work, dispatch trips, pleasure parties, &c., at rates that will guarantee satisfaction.
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GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.
In prepared with
Ample Fire-Proof Storage,
And will do a GENERAL
COMMISSION BUSINESS.

No Charges for Storage on Goods sold on Commission.
Proceeds of Sales promptly remitted.
No. 110 Front Street, (1st door south of Postoffice).
Portland, Oregon.
Sept. 4, 1865.—1-1-1f.

WAIT FOR ME.
BY BIRD EXPEDITION.
Wait for me, love;
When you reach the silent and silver strand,
By the banks of the river wide and grand,
That flows this side of the beautiful land,
Wait for me.

Wait for me, love;
I will journey on down the western side,
And meet you there by the mystic tide,
By the silent river, deep and wide,
Wait for me.

Wait for me, love;
When the business, silent, and cold, and pale,
Flows over his back with its snow white sail,
We'll leave together this sorrowful vale,
Wait for me.

An Infamous Record.

[Democratic Convention at Springfield, Ill., Jan., 1861.]
Resolved, That we recognize the power and duty of the Federal Government to protect the property of the United States. And we recognize and declare the power of the Federal Government through the civil authorities within the jurisdiction of the States to enforce all laws passed in pursuance of the Constitution, but we distinctly deny that the Federal Government has any power to call out the militia to execute those laws within the limits and jurisdiction of any State, except in aid of the civil authorities.

[Platform of the Chicago Democratic Convention.]

This convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under pretense of military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material property of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate effort be made for a cessation of hostilities.

[From the Chicago Times, June 30, 1864.]
He (President Lincoln) cannot be fairly and lawfully elected, and the people have determined that he shall not hold his office if elected by fraud. He could not be more worthless dead than he is living, but would be infinitely less mischievous; and his corpse repulsive as it would be in its freshest state, and richest and most graceful habiliments, would yet be the most appropriate sacrifice which the insulted nation could offer in atonement for its submission to his imbecility and despotism.

[Resolution adopted by Dem. State Convention at Springfield, Ill., June 17, 1863.]
Resolved, That we are opposed to the further offensive prosecution of the war, as tending to subvert the Constitution and the Government, and entail on this nation all the disastrous consequences of misrule and anarchy.

[From the Fon du Lac Press, Aug. 11, 1863.]
We are glad that Democrats hold back. No man who is a Democrat will voluntarily enlist in the cause of abolition—and that is the sum total of the war. Let them remain at home, and let the Indians and the niggers and the abolitionists go and fight if they want to. When the draft comes, then decide whether you will allow yourselves to be drawn away—whether you will live a slave or die a freeman! The very last thing you should do is to obey the behests of the Washington tyrant or the menials who do his bidding.

[Resolutions adopted at a Dem. Convention in Shelby County, July 4, 1864.]

Resolved, That we hereby individually pledge ourselves one to another, that we will not render support to the present administration in carrying on the abolition crusade against the South.

Resolved, That we resist to the death, all attempts to draft any of our citizens in the army, and that we will permit no arbitrary arrests to be made among us by the minions of the administration.

[Rock Island Argus, Nov. 5, 1864.]
Those people who believe that the rebellion can be put down by fighting alone are mistaken—it can never be done. It is only by coming back to McClellan's policy and fostering a Union sentiment at the South, that the Union can be restored.

[Crawford County, Ohio Forum.]
It (the administration) has put arms in the hands of outlaws, thieves, murderers, and traitors.

[Ashland, Ohio, Dem. Union.]
This is a d—d abolition war, and we believe Abe Lincoln is as much of a traitor as Jeff Davis.

[Kent County, Mich., Delegate to Dem. State Convention.]
Any man who volunteers to go and fight in this war ought to be shot. They are d—d abolitionists.

A NEW BEATITUDE.—Blessed is the man that makes a short speech; he will be invited to make again.

Magnanimity of the North.

The following article is well expressive of the magnanimity of the northern mind, and of the desire of the Northern people to forget the past, and to cultivate those feelings of friendship toward the South which are calculated to promote the prosperity of both, and especially the latter. May the Southern people show their true nobility of soul, by responding in such a manner as to secure an early and lasting reconciliation:

At a meeting held in New York on Wednesday evening, Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson and Gen. Pisk, who have enjoyed the reputation of being rather radical, General Meade, who has never been charged with radicalism, and the "reconstructed" rebel Provisional Governor Parsons of Alabama, all spoke in favor of sending pecuniary aid to the destitute southerners. Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman sent letters commending the objects of the meeting, and expressing a deep interest in all measures calculated to promote friendly feelings between the south and the north. These men, representing so different classes and opinions, were all in harmony in speaking with the most friendly feelings of the southerners. The rapidly with which the animosity of northern men towards the rebels is vanishing, is something little short of marvelous. It awakens, as well it may, the astonishment of the Englishmen, who have charged us with excessive cruelty. We are surprised ourselves. Who would have thought in May that the President could have pardoned so many of the prominent rebels without calling down a storm of complaints and remonstrances from the men who had been for four years fighting these very rebels? Let almost any loyal man contrast his present feelings towards the southerners with the feelings he cherished four or five months ago, and see how they have been modified. The southerners themselves should understand that there is very little bitterness of feeling towards them in the north. There is just as much hatred of slavery and of secession as ever. But if the men who were the defenders of slavery and advocates of secession will conduct themselves with propriety, they will find no better friends on earth than these very northerners, whom they have been calling oppressors and tyrants. They have only in good faith to obey the laws, to make their allegiance to the government, not merely nominal, but real, to treat the negroes with fairness, to allow in the south the same liberty of speech and thought which we have in the north, in order to re-establish that friendship which once existed between the two sections of the country. There has been much that is creditable and heroic in the demeanor of the northerners during the war. But perhaps there has been nothing which the historian will regard as nobler, and will dwell upon more fondly, than the absence of revengeful feelings in the loyal men when their victory was once fairly achieved. There are men who having hated the rebellion with inexpressible hate, cannot yet look with complacency on those who were rebels. But the general sentiment is such that a peaceful, loyal, honorable course on the part of the south will be responded to by friendship on the part of the north. If our capitalists can be assured that justice and liberty will be defended at the south, they will furnish the means which are so much needed to develop the resources of the region which has been blasted by war. But neither capital nor emigration will flow rapidly to the old slave States, nor can the two sections be linked by those bonds of friendship which ought to unite them, unless the liberal and tolerant ideas which prevail here find a home in the south. It is for the southerners themselves to say what their future relations to us shall be.

A SMALL ITEM.—Three thousand, one hundred and eighty one persons lost their lives, and nine hundred and thirty-five others suffered bodily injuries, by accident upon U. S. railroads, or steamboats, or by explosion of powder magazines, or the fall of buildings, in America, during the period between the close of the war, and the 31st of October—just five months.

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

A CURIOUS STATEMENT.—The Gold Hill, Nev., News says:

We are informed by parties who understand the action of chemicals, that the reason why Morrill's drug store was not entirely burned on Wednesday night, October 25th, was the fact that a barrel of blaulter salts was contiguous to the flames, and being heated, threw out dense volumes of steam that must have quenched the flames. These salts are a crystallization, containing about 80 per cent. of water; hence upon being subjected to intense heat, a dense volume of steam is at once generated. Huge globules of condensed water on the glass of the windows seem to support this theory.

LOVING, VERY.—"Oh, mother," said a very little child "Mr. Smith does love Aunt Lucy—he sits by her, he whispers to her, and he hugs her."

"Why Edward, your aunt does not suffer that, does she?"

"Suffer it! yee mother—she loves it."

As flowers never put on their best clothes for Sunday, but wear their spotless raiment and exhale their odor every day, so let your life, free from stain, ever give forth the fragrance of goodness.

The Intelligence Test.

A proposition has been introduced in the Tennessee Legislature providing that, after a certain date, no privilege of the ballot shall be enjoyed by those persons only who can read and write the English language. The principle involved in this change is very widely approved by the journalism of the Northern States, and there is a strong probability that the justice and expediency of establishing such a test will soon be pressed upon the consideration of the people in all sections of the Republic. One of the natural consequences of the terrible conflict through which the Nation has safely passed is a more general reflection upon the workings of our peculiar system of government, a keener sense of its advantages, a clearer perception of its perils. While faith in the Democratic principle has been happily confirmed, and all civilized peoples regard the result of the war as a verdict in favor of popular institutions; while universal suffrage has more friends today than it could count before our supreme trial, it is perceived that the virtue of the system is impaired by two conspicuous evils—the corruption of the ballot box, and the delusion of the ignorant. By the first, Northern communities have been subjected to the sway of the worst class of politicians; and the second was the fulerum upon which the Archimedes of the rebellion in the South rested his lever. By efficient registry laws and the severest punishment of the guilty corruptionists, it is hoped the purity of the poll may be measurably secured. By multiplying common schools, and making inability to read the Constitution and the laws a disqualification for the enjoyment of the highest privilege of a freeman, it is believed the mass of the people will be stimulated to do their own thinking, and that there will be less chance for the pernicious operations of the demagogue. But for existing political interests, we should expect intelligent men of all parties to favor both the registry law and the reading and writing qualification for voters, for most men having a stake in the welfare of the community see the necessity of purifying and brightening the sources of political power in the Republic. "Democrats" have been fulminating for the past six months against negro suffrage, the burden of their objection being the ignorance of a class of people just liberated from bondage. Ignorance, then, according to the arguments of this party, ought to disqualify men from exercising the privilege of the ballot; for surely it would not be urged that a different shade of cuticle is all that is required to make ignorance respectable and thoroughly trustworthy in political affairs. As for the Union party, which includes the citizens who have devoted most anxious and earnest thought to the dangers and defects of our institutions, we believe a vast majority of its members are in favor of the intelligence test, as well as of the largest provision for the education of all classes of people, so that no man, otherwise qualified, can reasonably complain that he has neither a chance to learn nor a chance to vote.

To comprehend how it became possible for the Southern oligarchy to wield the whole power of the slavholding States against the Union and plunge the nation into the horrors of civil war, it is necessary to know the benighted condition of the poor whites in that section. At a late Teachers' Convention in Tennessee the Superintendent of Schools stated that over eighty thousand white people in that State could neither read nor write. The same darkness spread like a pall over the minds of the mass of poor whites in every State cursed by the incubus of slavery. The prejudices of ignorance are always fierce; they are the physical instincts that must answer as substitutes for the conclusions of reason. It was the policy of the oligarchy to encourage the mental culture of their own class—the master race, born to rule—but to resist popular education, denounce free schools, and keep the poor whites in the safe condition of the political serfs. The average poor white knew nothing of the Government or of the North, except what the lordly planter and political leader of his district condescended to tell him, upon the eve of election day, from the stump, which was just enough to inflame his prejudices and fit him to be a docile follower in the path of an intelligent traitor. The perfect, quiet, machine-like discipline of Lee's rebel infantry was only the military phase of the political serfage in which those brute but ignorant and deluded soldiers had been trained before the war, and the effects of which are still seen in the South during the progress of reconstruction. The immediate enforcement of an intelligence test in the insurgent States would be equivalent to the disfranchisement of a majority of the white population, but provision for the future application of that test would stimulate the demand for the schoolmaster. There are dark places in the North, also, where such a suffrage qualification would work a gratifying change. In the great cities of the Atlantic seaboard the ignorance of a portion of the foreign population which secures a solid vote for the "regular" ticket, though the candidates are known to be the worst characters in the community. Look at the city of New York and the kind of a word which, under the leadership of such men as the Woods, McCunn and Barnard, resists all efforts of the tax-payers to reduce their oppressive burdens! Despair of effecting reform by an election has driven tax-payers to ask for the repeal of the City Charter. In some counties in this State the politicians have brought to the polls bodies of Italians and others who don't know whether California is a part of the American Union or an independent republic, to drown the voice of independent citizens who always vote under a proper sense of responsibility. The intelligence test would not necessarily disfranchise those persons or others in a similar condition, but it would compel them to either learn to read and inform themselves in regard to questions which are to be decided at elections or stay away from the polls and leave voting to those who know what they are voting for. As there is a growing disposition to apply this test in other States, we hope California will not be last in the race of reform, and that an amendment to the Constitution, embodying the principle, will receive the sanction of the Legislature at the approaching session.—Sacramento Union.

It has been decided lately that a boy found on the man's door-step may not necessarily be his step-son.

The following letter in relation to proceedings in cases of abandoned Homesteads, has been received from the General Land Office, by the Register of the Land Office at this place:—
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Oct. 17, 1865.)
Register of Land Office, Vancouver, W. T.:
Sir—

In addition to the instructions heretofore given, the following, more in detail, are communicated for your observance in this and all other cases of alleged Homestead abandonment.

I. Where practicable, let notice of time and place of trial be personally served, but if not, you must be satisfied and so report, that such notice contesting the validity of the Homestead, has been brought home by the contesting party to the Homestead claimant, and when this cannot be done by the contestant's personal service of notice on the claimant, he has the alternative, at his own expense, of publishing the notice once a week for six weeks, in the vicinity of the land (with copy thereof posted up in the nearest post office to the land for 30 days prior to the day of hearing) and then filing copy of notice, with affidavit of personal service when had, or of publication and posting as aforesaid, stating also his inability to give personal notice, always to be at his own expense, and the reason which prevented. Where the residence of the party is known, 30 days notice, left with his family, would be sufficient.

II. When it becomes known that the Homestead party is dead, that fact must be explicitly stated in the evidence, and in such case, the notice must be directed to the legal representatives of the Homestead party, with like formalities relative to service upon them.

III. On the trial, in addition to the evidence of residence and cultivation and of abandonment, the evidence must explicitly show and it must affirmatively appear on the record, whether the Homestead party was in the military or naval service of the United States, during any or all the time of the alleged abandonment. And the residence of the party must also be shown, and if not shown, the reason of the omission must be stated in the evidence. If the evidence upon these two points is upon information and belief, then the particulars of such information and belief must be given in order that this office may judge of their sufficiency. And in your report, the credibility of the witness will be attested by you in all cases.

IV. In case a party desire, voluntarily to relinquish his Homestead entry, the relinquishment must always be to the United States without reservation, must be executed by the party and witnessed by one or both of the land officers; or, if that mode is inconvenient, it must be acknowledged like a deed or mortgage, before an officer authorized to take acknowledgments with certificate of magistracy attached made by the Clerk of the Court, and thus authenticated, and not otherwise, sent through you to this office.

V. In reference to the last paragraph of your letter, I have to state, that where this office reports a Homestead entry cancelled, in a case where preliminary proceedings have been had for that purpose at the expense of a party, the land after such cancellation is liable to entry under the Homestead or Preemption, by the first applicant, whoever he may be. New entries made of land embraced in Homestead entries prior to cancellation of such Homesteads are illegal, and should any such have been improvidently made, they should be promptly reported to this office for annulment.

I am, respectfully, your ob't servant,
J. M. EDMUNDS, Commissioner.

"SHUT YOUR MOUTH."—We heard a lad, in anger, use this expression to another. It was not very bad advice, though given somewhat roughly.

When we hear some of our mincing misses singing, now away up, and now away down, tossing their heads and rolling their eyes, we think, Well, miss, if you know what folks thought of you, you'd shut your mouth.

We have seen many men ruined because they did not know how to shut their mouth when tempted to say "Yes," to a bad business.

When we see a man standing before the bar just ready to drink, we think, Ah! you fine fellow, if you will not keep your mouth shut before that bar, you will, by and by, find yourself before a Bar where it will be shut tight enough.

When we hear a fine lady scolding till every room rings, or tattling from house to house, or scandal mongering, we think, Ah! you lady, with all your schooling, you have never learned to shut your mouth.—H. W. Beecher.

POSTAL REGULATIONS.—The Postoffice Department has issued a circular giving notice that the penalties fixed by law for carrying letters outside of the mails when not enclosed in Government stamped envelopes, will be rigidly enforced in every instance where violations are known. Letters relating to cargo and freight of water crafts, and other vehicles employed upon mail routes, may be lawfully carried not enclosed as above. By the terms of this order, unpaid letters for delivery, and those prepaid by postage stamps, cannot be carried outside of the mail by any of these conveyances, without subjecting the captain, owner, driver and other employees, to a penalty of \$150 for each offence.

Wanted—An Honest, Industrious Boy.

We lately saw an advertisement headed as above. It conveys to every boy an impressive moral lesson.

"An honest, industrious boy" is always wanted. He will be sought for; his services will be in demand; he will be respected and loved; he will be spoken of in terms of high commendation; he will always have a home; he will grow up to be a man of known worth and established character.

He will be wanted. The merchant will want him for a salesman or a clerk; the master mechanic will want him for an apprentice or a journeyman; those with a job to let will want him for a contractor; clients will want him for a lawyer; patients will want him for a physician; religious congregations for a pastor; parents for a teacher of their children; and the people for a friend.

He will be wanted. Townsman will want him as a citizen; acquaintance as a neighbor; neighbors as a friend; families as a visitor; the world as an acquaintance, nay, girls will want him for a beau, and finally for a husband.

An honest, industrious boy! Just think of it, boys, will you answer the description? Can you apply for this situation? Are you sure that you will be wanted? You may be smart and active, but that does not fill the requisition—are you honest? You may be capable—are you industrious? You may be well dressed—are you both honest and industrious? You may apply for a good "situation"—are you sure that your friends, teachers, and acquaintances can recommend you for these qualities? O how would you feel, your character not being thus established, on hearing the words, "I can't employ you!" Nothing else will make up for the lack of these qualities. No readiness or aptness for business will do it. You must be honest and industrious—must work and labor! then will your calling and election for places of profit and trust be made sure.

Woman's Influence.

Would that the Temperance cause had more of woman's holy influence. It is an admitted fact that she suffers more than man from the scourge of intemperance. Then, of course, she should have the greater sympathy for the cause whose sole aim is to dry up this stream of death and hell. How many a dozing mother weeps over a darling son, a slave to the wine cup!

How many women endure the misery of the drunkard's wife! How many a fond sister has cause for shame, because a once noble brother "laries long at the wine!" and yet, I have seen a mother, after quaffing her morning dram, scrape the saturated sugar from the bottom of her glass, offer it to her little bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked, curly-headed boy, and bid him eat it! Tell that mother that her intelligent child will become a drunkard, and she will reply, if she speaks the sentiments of her heart, that she would rather see that which may form the germ of an appetite, which will grow with his growth, and strengthen with his strength, till it prove strong enough to lead him into the dark paths of the drunkard, and, eventually, down to a tippler's grave!

Oh! ye mothers, wives, and sisters, you can teach your children, husbands, and brothers, that to drink intoxicating beverages is harmless; and then, as they go forth into the world, they will every where meet the "serpent of the still," and if they shall become ruined, degraded, pitiful tipplers, where will rest the blame?

O woman! ponder well the words of one who has tasted the bitter draught of drunkenness:—

"Woman, thy deadliest foe's the red wine, glowing
Within the crystal glass; its death it down!
For whose hand the poison stream runs flowing,
Her hottest joys to its dark depths shall down."

Woman, let us have the whole of your blessed influence, till "the monster be driven from our shores."—E. M. Thruate.

EVIL COMPANY.—The following beautiful allegory is translated from the German:

Sophornius, a wise teacher, would not suffer even his grown-up sons and daughters to associate with those whose conduct was not pure and upright.

"Dear father," said the gentle Eulalia to him one day, when he forbade her, in company with her brother, to visit the volatile Lucinda, "dear father, you must think us very childish if you imagine we should be exposed to danger by it."

The father took, in silence, a dead coal from the hearth and reposed it to his daughter.

"It will not burn you, my child; take it!" Eulalia did so and behold! her beautiful white hand was soiled and blackened, and, as it blackened, her white dress also.

"We cannot be too careful in handling coals," said Eulalia in vexation.
"Yes, truly," said the father. "You see, my child, that coals, even if they do not burn, blacken. So it is with the company of the vicious."

ARTIFICIAL WANTS.—Butler says that poverty is only an idea in nine cases out of ten. Some men with ten thousand dollars a year suffer more for want of means than others with three hundred. The reason is, the richer man has artificial wants. His income is ten thousand, and he suffers enough from being dunned for unpaid debts to kill a sensitive man. A man who earns one dollar a day and does not run in debt is the happier of the two. Very few people who have never been rich will believe this, but it is as true as God's word. There are thousands and thousands with princely incomes who never know a moment's peace because they live above their means. There is really more happiness in the world among working people than among those who are called rich.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER:

L. P. FISHER, San Francisco; PARKER & HOLMAN, Portland; A. G. COOK, Boise City, I. T.; SETH R. HARRIS, Salem.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

We wrote an article a short time since on political parties, at the close of which, having said less than we intended at the outset, on the Union party, we promised to continue the subject. We now resume the task with the view of writing more particularly about the Union party.

We have always had Union men, Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and a host of others might be mentioned as illustrious examples; in fact, with trifling exceptions, nobody ever dreamed that we had any other kind, till the slaveholder's rebellion, with all its iniquity and accumulating infamy, burst upon the astonished world, revealing the dreadful fact that we had, and that their name was legion.

The rebellion gave rise to the Union party as such and the terrible necessities of the hour, gave it a distinctness and a power to which it could not have attained under any other circumstances.

History furnishes no instance of a war in which right and wrong were brought more directly face to face, than that from whose gloomy shadow our country has just emerged. The right of all men to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," against the specious and partially disguised, but diabolical assumption of slavery, that "might makes right," and that those, thus invested, may deprive their fellows of liberty, and may regulate and control all their plans for life, and pursuits of happiness. The right of self-government, against the pretence of the few, to the right of governing the many. The right and the blessing of free schools and a general diffusion of knowledge, against the monopoly of learning by the families of the rich to the exclusion of the poor and the common people. The doctrine of a universal progress, against the doctrine of caste and the assumed right of a self-inflated aristocracy to ride rough shod over the rest, and the greater mass of mankind. Freedom, mentally, morally, and physically, against slavery of the soul, the mind, and the body.

These are the momentous issues of the American conflict, which by its successful vindication of the right, has become the culmination of the conflict of ages. The world will grow better from this time forward with an accelerated velocity. We are not of those who believe the world has been all the time growing worse. It has made some progress in spite of slavery, oppression and caste. But the principles, for which this war has been waged on the part of the Nation, underlie morality, religion and all human advancement. The compassers of Europe, into whose minds the light of liberty has penetrated, and throughout the civilized world, we may well believe, have watched the conflict with no common interest, and regard the decision as a ray of hope held out to them and rejoice in the result as a most convincing proof of the capacity of mankind for self government.

The American people, or those who have stood by the Government in its hour of need, are justly entitled to the proud satisfaction of feeling that they have done something toward giving an impulse to human improvement; but their duty is not yet done. Much for ourselves and for our influence on the world, depends upon the manner in which we husband the fruits of victory. The world is looking on, to see if we will rightly hold the vantage ground which we have obtained, and judiciously regulate the march of progress.

We have vindicated the strength and superior excellency of republican government. We have given to the world a fresh example, and a new guarantee, of the estimation in which popular rights should be held. We have done well; but much remains to be done. That part of the road which lies just before us is scarcely less difficult than that over which we have just passed. Much remains to be done. Our sense of public justice must be enlarged, and our love of liberty increased. The divine and inalienable right of man to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," must have a deeper and a firmer rooting in the public heart, and be recognized as the very foundation of popular rights, and the chief corner stone of republican liberty. Woe to this nation, if after having learned its lesson in blood, it after there have been poured upon its expanding vision the rays of a divine light, it refuse to walk therein, and to move forward in the march of progress, and sound the joyful notes to the waiting and expectant nations. They that sow to the wind shall reap the whirlwind, is as true of nations as of individuals. Much, indeed, remains to be done, before our great Temple of Freedom will be fully joined together in all its parts, and ready for consecration to the Most High, before God will smile upon us as a regenerated nation. And shall we do it? Will the Union party, the nation's hope, do what is expected and demanded at its hands? or will it, forgetful of duty and patriotism, divide an unessential issue, and proving false to itself, to humanity, and to God, allow those who would re-establish slavery, and forever clog the wheels of progress, to enter into power, through the breaches thus made in its own ranks? We trust the latter will not be the case. The signs of the times indicate differently. The war has evoked a high order of patriotism among Union men, and though all

cannot see alike as to the best means of attaining a common end, all alike desire and are alike determined to attain it. Differences of opinion are unavoidable among free and intelligent minds; hence there are differences of opinion among Union men as to the best course to be pursued in harvesting the fruits of the nation's triumph; but if there is any one thing palpable, it is the determination of all Union men that the blood which has been spilled, and the treasure which has been spent in the prosecution of the war, shall not be spilled and spent in vain. A little forbearance is all that is needed. Development, we trust, will rapidly reconcile differences. The questions which seemed difficult or impossible of solution yesterday are made comparatively easy by the events and experience of to-day. Faith is a powerful agent in the accomplishment of great ends, and those who do not believe the crooked places shall be made straight, and the rough places smooth, though it may require much time and labor, and will not work in forbearance and brotherly love for that result, though the course taken may not exactly coincide with their views, are infidel and unworthy of admission into the Union household of faith.

Our differences of opinion will in the end prove a power for good, instead of a weakness for evil. The Union party occupying not only that relation to the United States, but standing pre-eminently as the world's representative of popular rights, should combine within it, both the elements of progress and conservatism. Progress to mean society forward toward the goal of a higher civilization, and conservatism to hold back those who would go imprudently fast, and to draw forward those who are behind the public sentiment of the times in which they live. Thus acting at the same time as a regulator of, and a recruiting agency for the cause of human advancement. Nor does it, by any means, always follow that those who appear to stand in the rear of their more radical neighbors are guided by a lesser light than they, but often by a more discriminating judgment, reaching ultimately the same end which they seek by a better and perhaps the only practical method.

In this sense President Lincoln was pre-eminently a conservative man. It was his superior ability to discriminate between the practicable and the impracticable, and to hold his own opinions, however good and cherished, in abeyance, till he could enforce them by the power of an efficient public sentiment, that enabled him from time to time to provide the ways and means necessary for the country's preservation and the final overthrow of the rebellion, when the practice of radicalism would probably have proved an utter failure.

Public attention has of late been prominently directed to the radical and conservative elements of the Union party, and the hope that it will split in pieces by the issues thus created, and become like Samson when shorn of his hair, is the only hope that is left to the Democratic party, and has caused no little uneasiness among Union men. For our part we have no fear on that account. The Administration was frequently forced during the war to change its plans and policy by the irresistible "logic of events," or rather it was forced to hold plans and policy in abeyance till development shed light upon the important questions which it had to meet and decide.

Thus will it be, to a considerable extent, at least, with questions growing out of the restoration or reconstruction of the States which have been in rebellion; and the present Administration, we have no doubt, will find it necessary to be guided by the light of future events in that important work, as it was for its predecessor in the management of the war.

We have read and re-read the President's views on this important question, and though perfection is not claimed for his plan, it would perhaps, all things considered, be difficult to devise one to which there would be fewer or less weighty objections. He says, speaking of the persons who undertook to carry the States out of the Union, "the power of those persons who made the attempt has been crushed, and now we want to restore the State Governments, and have the power to do it. The State institutions are prostrated, and they must be taken up and adapted to the progress of events. This cannot be done in a moment. We are making very rapid progress."

"We must not be in too much of a hurry; it is better to let them reconstruct themselves than to force them to it; for if they go wrong, the power is in our hands and we can check them at any stage, to the end, and oblige them to correct their errors; we must be patient with them."

If the course here indicated be carried out in such manner and with such modifications as circumstances shall require, we know not what better can be done.

But whatever course experience may suggest as best and necessary for the successful restoration of the Southern States to their proper status in the Union, we believe will be adopted and that the great Union party of the Nation will stand by the authorities, undivided till the good work be accomplished, till Governments "Republican in form and spirit," from which the "elements of future weakness and discord," will be removed, and adapted to the progress of the age, shall be secured to the Southern people.

The President's views on the suffrage question are very plainly indicated in the following extracts from his remarks upon that subject:

"It will not do to let the negroes have universal suffrage now; it would breed a war of races. The apportionment is now fixed until 1872; before that time we might change the basis of representation from population to qualified voters. North as well as South, and in due course of time the States, without regard to color, might extend the elective franchise to all who possessed certain mental, moral, or such other qualifications as might be determined by an enlightened public judgment."

The above, without quoting further from the President's remarks, show that upon the important subject of American suffrage his opinions are in harmony with what we believe

to be the general views of the Union party, and the great mass of Northern mind, and that he is friendly to the wholesome doctrine of restriction of privilege on account of ignorance, and in favor of what we believe, at no distant day, will become the policy of the whole country, South as well as North, viz: that intelligence and loyalty shall be the only test of right to the elective franchise.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TRIP TO VICTORIA.

On Friday, the 22d of December, the Legislature adjourned until the 2d of January. Having long entertained a desire to see the different points of interest on the Sound, on Saturday we went on board the steamer Gem, and after a very stormy passage of 12 hours, reached Seattle at midnight. The storm was so violent that the Gem found it impossible to travel and was obliged to lay up for about five hours. We passed Steilacoom on the way, occupying an elevated position on the east side of the Sound, and apparently containing a population of perhaps three hundred. Seattle is somewhat larger, and apparently a much more thriving place. Its distance from the Capital, and its contiguity to the great milling corporations of the Sound give it a very lucrative trade, more so probably than is enjoyed by any other place on these waters. It is also the seat of the University of this Territory. The University buildings occupy a very conspicuous position, and present from the steamer an imposing appearance. We had the pleasure of visiting the grounds and going through the buildings, and though we found the University building a good and commodious one, yet we received the impression that the policy which expended so much on a wooden building so much beyond the present wants of the territory, was, at best, a doubtful one. It would have been better to have funded the greater part of the money thus expended, and then, when the wants of the territory required it, put up a permanent structure of brick or stone. The attendance upon the school is small, but with proper care and attention upon the part of the Legislature it is destined to be a great light of science for the North Pacific coast.

Seattle also rejoices in its expectation of being the terminus of a great northern rail road connecting the waters of Puget Sound with the Atlantic by the way of the upper Missouri and Mississippi. The people of the place are sanguine of that result. It is, however, too soon to prophesy in reference to that matter further than to say that a road will be built somewhere connecting these waters with the great line of eastern travel. What point will be its terminus here will be decided by the investigations of capitalists, and the courses and wants of settlement.

Leaving Seattle at 4 o'clock p. m., of December 26th, on the steamer Eliza Anderson, a few hours took us to Port Madison. This is a large mill establishment, but as the steamer stopped only a few moments we could only take a hasty run through the mill. Takaket or Port Gamble we reached at about ten o'clock. Below Takaket are Ports Ludlow and Townsend. From the latter place we crossed the Sound to the famed San Juan Island, a distance of some twenty miles. The wind blew terribly during the passage over, and though the Anderson is a good sea boat, she rolled and pitched most fearfully. We bore it bravely most of the way, but at length when the ship went down into the troughs of the sea our stomachs obstinately refused to accompany it, and actually attempted to turn inside out. We were very sympathetically reminded of those "who go down to the sea in ships and do business in great waters," in the two or three hours experience crossing the Sound. The members of both houses of the Legislature present sympathized strongly in their actions for a little time, and there was a great strife between them which should pass the bill first, but I am inclined to think the Councilmen got the start.

We coasted along the shore of the island of San Juan for several miles looking on the ground where Captain, since the rebel General, Pickett came near getting us into a brush with England. The island lays directly in front of the straits of Fuca, though it seemed to us that the main channel leads plainly to the northward of the island. It is a fine, fertile spot, and we felt like taking off our hats to the Stars and Stripes which flouted proudly in the breeze on the western shore.

Leaving the Island a course northeast, across the straits here some eight or ten miles wide, brought us to the mouth of Victoria harbor. We steamed up the tortuous channel a mile or two and then entered a little bay on the eastern shore of which is the city itself. Its harbor is small, and cannot be reached by very large vessels. Three miles from it down the straits is the Esquimault naval station, and the place where the large class vessels all anchor. In this harbor are found Her Majesty's brig Sparrowhawk and the steam corvette Clio of 22 guns.

Victoria is a place of nearly the size of Portland, though evidently not at present enjoying the prosperity of that city. The Victorians are making strenuous efforts to lead the trade from California to the upper Columbia through that place, and with the immense capital of the H. B. Company will do it if it can be done. But they will not succeed. Yankee feet are too quick for the ponderous movements of our big beef-eating neighbors, and will be sure to come out ahead.

Our stay at Victoria was made very pleasant by the courtesy of Dr. Evans, who furnished a carriage and driver and took us out on an extended tour through the environs of the city. We found many ardent republicans, even among native Englishmen, who were not afraid nor ashamed to express their admiration of our country and its institutions, and the hope that the time would soon come when British Columbia would be under the flag of the United States.

At five o'clock of Thursday we again took ship to cross the straits of Fuca to Port Angeles, the place where the United States Custom House is at present located. The straits at this point are seventeen miles wide, and as the wind was blowing sorely upon the straits we had a rough passage over. The steamer wallowed over in the trough of the sea, making several of the passengers sick, though we escaped. At half-past eight we reached as near Port Angeles as the steamer could go. We wondered what could have induced the Government to place the Custom House in such an out-of-the-way, dreary, exposed, and unsuitable place. But "thereby hangs a tale," which we will not attempt now to tell. A few more hours brought us back to Port Townsend, on the line of our outward passage. Here we will close, desiring to make Puget Sound the subject of a separate article. H. K. HINES.

The following article taken from the Providence (R. I.) Journal of Nov. 17th, so fully expresses our views of the position of the Democratic party during the war, that we insert it with pleasure and recommend a thoughtful perusal of it to all and especially to our Democratic readers:

The Democratic papers are copying with complacency a paragraph from the National Intelligencer, expressing the opinion that no one can have believed that any dangerously large and organized body of Northern men ever were traitors to the Union. We certainly do not suppose that any considerable number of Northern men deliberately desired to cause or to witness the destruction of the Union. But the fact remains that a portion of the Democratic party, including its leaders in several States, were so eager to secure a partisan triumph over the Republicans that they were willing to peril the Union in order to obtain their victory. They encouraged the Southerners to make extraordinary demands and still more extraordinary threats. They gave them to understand that the Northern Democrats would stand by them, and would resist, even to violence, any attempt on the part of Northern men to suppress an insurrection. Hartford Democrats said that Massachusetts troops should not pass through Connecticut to defend the National Capital. They made the Southerners believe that we should have civil war in the North, if we undertook to oppose by force the plans of the South. The rebellious factionists were thus emboldened to make more and more unreasonable demands. These mischievous Northern Democrats probably did not wish by these acts to sever the Union. But they did hope to embarrass Mr. Lincoln's administration, so that it would break down. They wanted their Southern allies to get all they demanded. They thought that if the slaveholders fumed and blustered and threatened to secede, the courage of the North would fail, the Republican party, which had undertaken to administer the Government, would be hurled from power, and they would once more divide the loaves and fishes among themselves. It was party ambition, greed of power, love of place rather than positively traitorous desires which led those factious Northern Democrats to favor the schemes of the Southerners up to the very verge of rebellion, and to apologize for them after the war had really begun. Their offense is heavy enough. Let it not be painted as worse than it is. But at the same time let them bear the odium which is justly attached to so base and unworthy a policy as they pursued. Let it be constantly remembered that they risked the very existence of the Union and encouraged the men who have deluged the land in blood, and they did this for the mere purpose of securing the ascendancy of their party. And when they saw the Nation involved in war, they did not then confess their mistake and come up manfully to the support of the Government, but they did what they could safely to embarrass it. They had complimentary words always ready for the rebels. They were constantly carping at the Government. They were ever predicting the success of the South. They were incessantly trying to discourage the North. If the Government called on men to volunteer they dissuaded men from volunteering and declared that we ought to have a draft, so that the rich Republicans as well as the poor Democrats might either be compelled to go or procure substitutes. When the Government ordered a draft, then they made the heavens resound with their howls about the cruelty of the draft. Whatever the Government did, or did not do, they with one accord lifted their voices up against the Government, and in places induced men to resist its officers by violence. Their whole course from the beginning of our National troubles to the end was unpatriotic, mischievous and base. Such will be the verdict of impartial history upon them.

RETURNED.—Our friend Crawford, of the firm of C. S. & Co., has just returned from San Francisco after an absence of some weeks. He says things are all right below, and that they didn't have an earthquake in the great Metropolis during the whole time he was there. We pronounced him "in luck" and were gratified to learn that he had brought with him any amount of new goods to be sold at reasonable prices.

We learn from the Seattle Gazette that the Rev. H. K. Hines was to deliver, on Wednesday evening, the 27th ult., the first of a series of lectures before the Young Men's Literary Society of that place.

We learn from the same paper that the steamer Actice is to be withdrawn from the route from Victoria to Portland on account of insufficiency of business.

Also from the same that the Territorial University, located at that place, will be opened for its second quarter on the 7th inst.

We learn from an exchange that the stage upset a few days ago between Yreka and Jacksonville seriously injuring the driver and several passengers.

If we are not mistaken we have heard of such things over there before. We should like to see those roads but would hate to travel over them.

CHRISTMAS IN OLYMPIA.—We learn from the Olympia papers that Christmas was very dull there, and that the Siwash were the only persons who appeared to enjoy the occasion. The denizens of the Capital of Washington Territory ought to do better than that.

NAD ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Pacific Tribune that a child of Mr. Harrison Roe of Steilacoom, about two years old, was burned to death on the 28th ultimo.

EASTERN NEWS.

Washington, Dec. 25.—One hundred and fifty applications for pardons were received to-day from citizens of Alabama. Among them are Iverson, ex-United States Senator. Few pardons are now being granted. Nearly all are Texans. There are several thousand applications on file.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24.—In the case of Walter Murry, a colored man sentenced by the county court of this place to be sold into servitude for stealing, Major General Cook overruled the sentence on the ground that no laws could be enforced which make a distinction between blacks and whites. The statutes which provide for the selling of free negroes into servitude are not to be enforced. The alarm about the rising of the negroes in the neighborhood is subsiding.

New York, Dec. 20.—The Evening Post's Washington dispatch says that the President is so thoroughly satisfied with the condition of the South and the peaceable state of our foreign relations, that he has determined to make still further reductions in the army.

New York, Jan. 2.—Gen. Sweeney has issued an appeal to the Fenians not to waste their energies in intestine strife. Let deeds not words be your motto. Strike before it is too late and the golden opportunity lost forever. Our situation is that of two armies whose chiefs cannot agree upon a line of operations. The vast extent of the British dominion offers many vital points, and as we cannot reconquer our views, let each army follow his chosen leader and attack where his judgment tells him are the best chances of success. Let this disgraceful squabble cease at once. On the field of battle we will forget all our personal rancor and sectional prejudices to remember only our dear country and her wrongs. The General says: I can see but one way of escape. It is to call in each State convention delegates from different circles to decide in whom they will repose confidence. Then leave O'Mahony and myself each to work out his respective plan for the liberation of Ireland.

New York, Dec. 29.—The London Times says in reference to President Johnson's Message: The passage in it which refers to England ought to be received as evidence of a friendly spirit on the part of the United States Government. It evinces a desire to keep on good terms with those whom the Americans acknowledge to be their friends.

The London Star says: Johnson's message may not be all that could be wished, but its sentiments and expressions are as moderate and satisfactory as could be reasonably expected. It was taken for granted that Mr. Johnson would treat England with anger and injustice.

The News refrains from saying much about the President's Message. It only gives a telegraphic synopsis and in reference to that portion relative to foreign nations says: It is friendly in tone and intention.

New York, Dec. 29.—The Post's Washington special correspondent says that a rumor is in circulation that the governments of France and the United States have arrived at a definite understanding in relation to the affairs of Mexico. The Emperor Napoleon has agreed to withdraw the French troops from Mexico, and the United States Government engages to prevent any interference with the Arch-Duke while he remains in that country, by the citizens of the United States, or other persons on the American soil. According to this arrangement, Maximilian is to be left to the protection of his Austrian body-guard, and the Mexican people are to be left to make such headway as they can. The correspondent adds that these rumors are not authenticated, but there is a general belief in their truth.

New York, Jan. 1.—Letters from Mexico state that both Maximilian and the Republicans are waiting with great anxiety upon the Congress of the United States relative to their affairs. The Republicans are sanguine that they will soon be reinforced by an army from this country, while Maximilian expresses great desire for more intimate friendship with the United States, and hopes though not at all confident, for recognition, and thinks if he could have a conference with the President and Secretary Seward, he would soon bring them over to his side.

Ex rebel Maury has issued another appeal for emigrants, in which he presents in glowing colors the wonderful resources of Mexico.

A Washington dispatch says: An examination of the records of the Attorney General's office, proves that no application for pardon has yet been filed by Gen. Lee. All the manifestations of contrition exhibited by Lee has been the signing of the amnesty oath prior to entering upon the duties of President of Washington College.

The Washington Circle of Fenian Brothers which has been in existence eight years, at a meeting to-night unanimously endorsed the Fenian's Senate and passed a resolution inviting their countrymen to lay aside all minor considerations and support the constitution heretofore adopted at Philadelphia for the government of the brotherhood, and like true men prove that they can liberate their beloved country and maintain their Republican form of government.

The Oregon (Jacksonville) Sentinel of the 25th December says that the streets in that place presented quite a lively appearance yesterday, judging from the geese, ducks, turkeys and chickens that appeared. We don't admire the editors taste. Why didn't he put the turkeys first? We don't go much on chickens, geese and ducks, but if the people over there have any turkeys to spare, we'll take 'em.

The Oregon Statesman of Jan. 1st says, a son of Mr. W. Forne, of Linn county, was kicked by a colt one day last week, and his skull broken and adds that the boy is doing well and strong hopes are entertained that he will recover.

The Christmas Festival of St. Luke's (Episcopal) Sunday School was held on Saturday evening last, at 6 o'clock p. m., at which hour the Church was filled with the children, their parents, and others desirous of witnessing the exercises. A tree was erected near the altar, and fairly loaded down with the usual stock in trade of "Santa Claus."

The exercises were begun by the children and congregation singing the hymn, "While shepherds watch'd their flocks by night—after which the children engaged in the usual "office of devotion," led by Capt. T. J. Eckerson, U. S. A. In the absence of the Pastor—Rev. Dr. McCarty—the children were addressed by J. M. Fletcher Esq., who, under the guise of fiction, related the story of the Saviour's birth, life and death.

At the close of Mr. Fletcher's remarks, the children sang the hymn, "We'll stand the storm," after which, Miss Addie Eckerson, recited, in a very feeling manner, the following beautiful

FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Another year has passed away, and we again assemble 'round our Christmas Tree; The same glad faces seem to greet us here, That we have seen in many a by-gone year; The same kind teachers take us by the hand, And point the pathway to the promised land. But, ah! while all appears so gay and glad, Some hearts are here that beat with feelings sad,— Through with the thought that we shall meet no more, 'Till landed safely on the heavenly shore. No more our voices shall be heard in tune With yours, such pleasant Sabbath afternoon,— For the closing scenes of life, daily from our loved Sunday School we go!

Dear teachers! You who never weary yet,— Whose efforts give us never-ending light, Whose kindly words our faint and weary feet, Through paths of wise instruction, oh, how sweet Accept our thanks,—'tis all we can bestow, But we will love you still, where'er we go!

Farewell! And as we drop the parting tear, To leave the friends who've cheered us many a year, We ask you, when in future you are met, In Sabbath school, think of us with regret. Think of those boys—my brothers—who, before My little feet were planted on this room, Came to this Sunday School, and now in tears Must say farewell, perhaps for many years!

And when the Sabbath anthems you shall sing, May each sweet note some pleasant memory bring. Of Sabbath when your voice joined our own, And sang together to the Saviour's throne. Oh, ah! when seated at the evening fire, With parents fond to wait on each desire,— When we see you, with your kind and true, And happy faces shine in youthful bloom,— When Christmas comes have I dropped the country through, Then think of us,—for we shall think of you!

The address was succeeded by the children and congregation singing

"My Country 'tis of thee."

Mr. Fletcher, then, as the agent of "Santa Claus," proceeded to strip the tree of its fruit. All the children, and some of the adults present, were remembered, and the distribution of the gifts to this latter class caused much merriment. After the toys, books, &c.; cakes and candies were distributed among the children, then the "Doxology" was sung to the tune "Old Hundred," and the Festival was ended. CASUAL.

PARNERS.—Mr. John Tooley, sen., presented us yesterday with a pair of very respectable parners, the largest of which measured just three feet and three inches in length and seventeen inches plus in circumference—we mean at the largest end. These will last us all winter, and we shall probably have "some" parners to spare in the spring. Much obliged, Mr. Tooley.

We learn from the Washington Standard that the Hon. P. D. Moore was to deliver one of the regular course of lectures, now in progress at Olympia, on Tuesday evening last. Subject, "Men wanted." We hope it is not the intention of the Hon. gentleman to "run opposition" to Mr. Mercer.

OCEAN STEAMER.—The Sierra Nevada missed the channel on her upward trip, on Tuesday evening last about four o'clock and ran on a rock near St. Helens. We are informed that her freight has been removed and every possible effort made to get her off, without effect, and that her condition is one of extreme danger.

We learn from the Pacific Tribune that the vessel seen bottom up off Cape Clatsall was the bark Decatur of Port Ludlow and that no particulars of the disaster are known. Also the bark Deacon, 28 days out from San Francisco, is supposed to be lost.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Mr. Edward E. Moore, of San Francisco, lets the merchants and others know that he has all kinds of seeds, fresh and of the best quality, for sale; and Dr. G. W. Cool, of Portland, informs the public that he is prepared to perform all kinds of dentistry, at New York prices. Certainly this is a temptation in this land of high prices.

THE RIVER.—The river is entirely clear of ice at this point and we understand it is now open to the Dalles, though we have yet received no communications from that quarter.

THANKS.—The thanks of the printers are due to Mr. S. D. Maxon for a box of choice eating apples; also to Mr. Wm. Kern for a similar favor.

Washington Lodge No. 8, A. F. & A. M.—holds its Regular Communication on the first and third Saturdays of each month, at 7 o'clock p. m. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W. M.

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

MARRIED:

In Vancouver, Dec. 27, by Rev. J. Duggan, Mr. D. R. Powers and Miss M. C. Henderson. All of Clarke Co. Dec. 24, by Elder Wm. Hendrickson, Mr. Eddy Hamilton and Miss Mary E. Powell. All of Clarke Co. W. T. In Vancouver, Nov. 25, by C. H. Hunter, J. P. L. Smith, of Clarke Co. W. T., and Barbara Miller, of Portland, Oregon.

By the same, Dec. 24, Robert Glover, of Clarke Co., and Helena Smith, of Portland.

G. W. COOL, DENTIST.

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ALL KINDS OF VEGETABLE SEEDS,
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(Native of California and adjacent States.)
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All kinds of Bulbs in their Season,
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Guardian's Sale of Real Estate, at Public Auction.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Clarke County, W. T., made on the 13th day of November, 1865, I shall sell at public auction, in the city of Vancouver, in front of the Sheriff's office, on Monday 29th day of January, 1866, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and the setting of the sun on that day, the following described property, to wit: About eighty acres of unplotted town land, the same being a portion of the land claim of Esther Short, deceased, bounded on the East by the lands of Lowell M. Hadden, by Main Street in Vancouver city, and the lands of Andrew Johnson; on the North, by the lands of the Bolon claim, on the West by lands of Charles Slocum, John L. Johnson, deceased, and Wm. Dillon, and on the South, by the land of Wm. Dillon; Gay Hayden, S. C. Arches, and Lowell M. Hadden, set apart by order of said Probate Court, Feb. 23, 1864, and of said Probate Court, Feb. 23, 1864, and appointed to divide the land claim of Amos M. Short, deceased, to Hannah E. Short, and containing about 35 acres of land.

Terms of sale—For United States Legal Tender Notes, on a credit of two years, purchasers notes to be taken therefor, with interest at twelve per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and secured by mortgage on property sold. Said lands will be sold in such tracts, and parcels as the Guardian shall deem proper for the estate of his ward.

AND, J. LAWRENCE,
Guardian of the Minor Hannah E. Short.
Dated Vancouver, Jan. 31, 1866. 17 3w.

Executor's Sale of Real Estate

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Probate Court, of Clarke County, Washington Territory, made on the 13th day of November, 1865, I shall offer for sale at public auction, in the city of Vancouver, in front of the Sheriff's Office, on Monday, the 29th day of January, 1866, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and the setting of the sun on that day, the following described valuable property, to wit: The lots and parcels of land, hereinafter named, situate in that portion of said city of Vancouver, laid off by Esther Short, deceased, and known and designated as lots 3, and 4, in block No. 33; lots 3, and 4, in block No. 39; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8, in block No. 50; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8, in block No. 22; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, in block No. 10; lots 7, and 8, in block No. 11; lots 3, 4, and 5, in block No. 40; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 8, in block No. 48; and blocks Nos. 31, 30, 28, and 32.

Terms of sale—Cash, or credit of six months secured by note of purchaser, with surety and mortgage on the land purchased, at interest of twelve per cent. per annum. The said lots and blocks of land will be offered in such parcels as the Executor shall deem best for the interest of the estate.

AND, J. LAWRENCE,
Executor of the Estate of Esther Short, dec'd.
Dated—Vancouver, Jan. 31, 1866. 17 3w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Probate Court, of Clarke County, W. T., made on the 7th day of November, 1865, I shall offer for sale at public auction in the city of Vancouver, on the premises, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1866, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and the setting of the sun on the same day, that certain real property, known as lots Nos. 3, and 4, in block No. 1, and the wharf thereon, in that portion of said city, laid off by Esther Short, deceased.

Terms of sale—Legal Tender notes, at par, or credit of three months, with security by note and a mortgage on the premises.

Dated—Vancouver, Jan. 31, 1866.

GEORGE W. HART, Adm'r.
Of the Estate of H. F. Striker, dec'd.
By J. D. Putter, Att'y for Administrator.
17-3w.

NOTICE.

THOSE whose notes remain unpaid, for property purchased by them at Doctor Cole's sale, are reminded that the same are past due and must be paid immediately, to enable me to settle with the creditors of the Estate.

S. W. BROWN, Adm'r.

Saddles & Harness!
THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING NOW PREPARED TO do all kinds of work in the
SADDLE & HARNESS BUSINESS,
(SHOP—Up-Stairs, over Rank's Wagon Shop, Main Street, Vancouver.)

Take this notice of securing the public, and particularly the citizens of Vancouver and Clark County, that he can and will supply them with anything in his line of business as CHEAP AS CAN BE HAD IN PORTLAND.

Please call before purchasing elsewhere.

E. R. ESKRIDGE.
Vancouver, Dec. 22, 1865.—15-1f.

DOCTORS
TEN BROCK & WAGNER,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
OFFICE—At D. Wall's Drug Store.
RESIDENCE—At the Garrison. 15

DEBTORS, TAKE WARNING!
ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNDERSIGNED are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts as after the 1st of January, 1866, they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

DAVID WALL.

CARPETS & PAPER HANGINGS.
WALTER BROS.
No. 113 Front Street,
(Opposite Vaughan's Wharf),
PORTLAND, OREGON.

ARE RECEIVING BY EVERY STEAMER FROM the East, the Newest Patterns of
Carpets, Oil Cloths,
PAPER HANGINGS,
WINDOW SHADES, DAMASKS,
Lace Curtains,
RUGS AND MATS,
And Everything
In the Housefurnishing Line.

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

NOTICE.

Territory of Washington, } ss.
County of Clarke, }
In the District Court of the 2d Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Vancouver.

Henry L. Caples, plaintiff, } Civil action on
George Merrill, and } promissory note
John E. Gilbreath, def't. } and attachment
To George Merrill and John E. Gilbreath, } issued.
Defendants. }

YOU are hereby notified, that Henry L. Caples, has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard, at the first term of the Court, which shall commence more than two months after the 30th day of December, 1865, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover a judgement against you, upon a certain promissory note executed and delivered by you to plaintiff at Hug'em, I. T., on or about the 24th day of March 1864, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars payable in gold or silver.

You are also notified that an attachment against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of the said defendants or either of them (not exempt from execution) in said county, has been issued from said Court, to secure the payment of the judgment, so to be rendered.

H. L. & J. F. CAPLES,
Attorneys.

Dated Dec. 29th, 1865.
{ U. S. Revenue Stamp, }
{ 50 cts. Cancelled. } 16-2m.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Territory of Washington, } ss.
County of Clarke, }
In the District Court of the 2d Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Vancouver:

A. L. Coffey, plaintiff, }
N. S. Bouton, defendant. }

YOU are hereby notified that A. L. Coffey has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court which shall commence more than two months after the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1865, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to obtain a judgment against you for the amount of three hundred and seventy six dollars and thirty-three cents, balance of principal and interest due and owing on a certain promissory note by you executed and delivered to the said plaintiff on the 5th day of September, 1864, for the sum of five hundred dollars, payable ninety days after date, and upon which note is endorsed, as paid thereon, December 15th, 1864, the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars. And that the following described lands situated in the county of Clarke, W. T., as belonging to you have been attached to secure the payment of the above named amount of money, to-wit: A part of the land claim of David C. Parker, on the north bank of the Columbia river about one mile above the mouth of the Washougal, beginning at a point on the Columbia river between the claim of the said Parker and the claim of Richard Ough; thence north without variation of the compass 60 chains, thence west 16 42-100 chains, thence south without variation of the compass 60 chains, to the Columbia river, thence following the meanders of the river about east 16 42-100 chains to the place of beginning, containing about 28 1/2 acres.

Dated this 20th day of December, A. D. 1865.
H. L. & J. F. CAPLES,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

{ U. S. Revenue Stamp, }
{ 50 cts. Cancelled. } 15f

NOTICE.

Territory of Washington, } ss.
County of Clarke, }
In the District Court of the 2d Judicial District, holding terms at Vancouver. W. T.

William Kern, plaintiff, } Action for divorce.
Eliza Kern, defendant. }

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that William Kern, has filed a complaint against you in said court, which will come on to be heard in Chambers before the Hon. C. C. Hewitt, Chief Justice and Judge of said Court, at his office in Olympia, W. T., on Thursday the 1st day of February, 1866, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., of that day. And unless you appear at that time and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony now existing between you and plaintiff, on the grounds of abandonment, and desertion, for more than one year.

Dated, Vancouver, Dec. 14th, 1865.
LAWRENCE & POTTER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

{ U. S. Revenue Stamp, }
{ 50 cts. Cancelled. } 14td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION issued to me from the Clerk of the District Court of the 2d Judicial District, W. T., in favor of Levi Freudenrich, against Edward McCarty, for the sum of one hundred dollars, (\$100.00) judgment, damages and costs of suit, taxed \$15.75. I have levied on the following described property to wit: Four lots in block No. 53 east in Vancouver city, Clarke County W. T., lying between the Military Reserve and Mrs. Short's land claim.

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell the above described property at public auction on the premises at one o'clock to the highest and best bidder on Wednesday, January 17th, A. D. 1866, to satisfy the sum of one hundred dollar judgment with interest at two per cent. per month from the 26th day of August 1865 until paid with costs and accruing costs.

H. C. MORSE,
Sheriff of Clarke Co. W. T.

Dated, Vancouver, Dec. 14th, 1865.
LAWRENCE & POTTER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

{ U. S. Revenue Stamp, }
{ 50 cts. Cancelled. } 14td.

Union Meat Market
G. W. & J. E. C. BURGAN & CO.,
Proprietors.
(Three Doors North of Crawford, Stocum & Co.'s.)
Main Street, Vancouver, W. T.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fresh
BEEF, MUTTON,
Pork, and Salt Meats.

Also, in
ALL KINDS OF VEGETABLES
IN THEIR SEASON.

INTENDING TO FURNISH OUR MARKET with the best meats and vegetables that the country affords and to sell them at reasonable prices, we expect to deserve and hope to receive a reasonable share of the public favor.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, &c.
Vancouver, Dec. 5, 1865.—13-1f

H. L. & J. F. Caples,
ATTYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Notaries Public,
GENERAL REAL ESTATE
And Collecting Agents,

HAVE OPENED A LAW OFFICE AT VANCOUVER, and will attend promptly to all business pertaining to the profession in the

JUDICIAL, PROBATE, AND DISTRICT COURTS
of the 2d Judicial District of Washington Territory.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION will be paid to Conveyancing and the Transfer of Real Estate, Deeds, Mortgages, Contracts, and all legal instruments of writing, neatly and accurately drawn and acknowledged.

THEY HAVE IN COURSE OF PREPARATION AN Abstract of the Titles to, and accretions upon, all Lands in Clarke County, and are prepared to Settle, Quiet, and Adjust the Titles thereto, either by litigation or otherwise, promptly and satisfactorily.

They have perfected arrangements by which they are enabled promptly to collect claims against the U. S. Government and procure Back Pay, Pensions, and Bounty Land for Soldiers and others entitled thereto.

They will act as Agents for the Sale and Purchase of Real Estate either in the city or country; also, for the location of Land Warrants and entry of Government Lands. Will promptly furnish information to those desiring it concerning the location and character of Lands in the part of the Territory, and will promptly attend to all business pertaining to the Public Land Offices located at this place, and for the payment of taxes for non-residents.

One of the firm being a Practical Surveyor, and having the advantage of a residence and an extensive acquaintance in this part of Washington Territory for more than fourteen years last past, they are prepared to give perfect satisfaction in the above named branches of business.

They are at all times prepared promptly to

SECURE AND COLLECT DEBTS
in Washington Territory, to NEGOTIATE LOANS upon Good Security, to Buy and Sell Land Warrants and Government Scrip, and to Discount, Buy and Sell Good Commercial Paper.

Vancouver, W. T., Nov. 16, 1865.—10f.

NOTICE.

Action on Note and Mortgage in the District Court of the Second Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Vancouver:

C. A. Ross, plaintiff, }
Bernard Hanley, Defendant. }

TO BERNARD HANLEY, defendant above named: YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that G. A. Ross has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court which shall commence more than two months after the 10th day of December, A. D. 1865, and unless you appear at said term and answer thereto, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover against you a judgment for the amount due upon a certain promissory note executed and delivered by you on the 10th of October, 1861, for the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars and payable at twelve months from date, to one William Ingens, and since assigned and transferred to said plaintiff, and also to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by you for the purpose of securing said note on the 10th day of October, 1861, upon the following described real estate, to-wit: Block No. sixty-six (66) in the city of Vancouver, (as laid off and surveyed by Levi Farnsworth, Esq.) in the County of Clarke and Territory of Washington aforesaid.

Dated December 8, 1865.
H. L. & J. F. CAPLES,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

{ U. S. Revenue Stamp, }
{ 50 cts. Cancelled. } 14w8

NOTICE.

In the District Court of the 2d Judicial District of W. T., holding terms at Vancouver.

George A. Rohrer, plaintiff, }
Mary Ann Rohrer, defendant. }

MARY ANN ROHRER, defendant above named, you are hereby notified that Geo. A. Rohrer, has filed a complaint against you in said County, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court which shall commence more than two months after the 30th day of December, 1865, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is to procure a decree of Court, dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between yourself and said George A. Rohrer, and giving to him the care and custody of two minor children, mentioned and described in said complaint.

Dec. 27th, 1865.
H. L. & J. F. CAPLES,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

{ U. S. Revenue Stamp, }
{ 50 cts. Cancelled. } 16-2m.

Blacksmithing.
THE UNDERSIGNED, TAKES THIS METHOD of informing the Public generally and the rest of mankind in particular, that he may be found at all reasonable working hours, day or night, at his OLD AND WELL KNOWN SHOP,
COR. FIFTH AND MAIN STREETS, VANCOUVER,
Where he is well prepared to do HORSESHOING, and all kinds of BLACKSMITHING, with neatness and dispatch.

Particular Attention paid to Shoing.
All kinds of Wagon and Carriage Ironing done in the best style. Plows, Mill Irons, Edge Tools, &c., made to order.

Vancouver, Dec. 2, 1865.—12-ly. S. MARSH.

JOHNSTON'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!
No. 107 Front Street, (opp. Postoffice),
PORTLAND, OREGON.

PICTURES MADE IN EVERY STYLE OF THE ART, From the smallest Miniature to Life Size.
Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed, or no Charge.

"Secure the shadow ere the substance fade,
Let nature copy that which nature made."
Surpassed by none, and Equaled by but few.
This is our Motto and work will prove it true.

J. W. JOHNSTON,
Pioneer Artist of California.
124f

DOCTORS
CHAPMAN & WATKINS,
PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, AND ACCOUCHEUSE,
Office—Cor. Front & Washington Sts.,
Portland, Oregon.

J. A. CHAPMAN, M. D. WM. H. WATKINS, M. D.
LATE OF NEW YORK, AND SURGEON FIRST ORDNANCE Cavalry.
RESIDENCE—S. W. corner of Second and Salmon Streets.
Particular attention given to Surgery.
Oct. 14, 1865.—4-1f.

O. H. MAOK,
DENTIST!
Assisted by J. H. HATCH, D. D. S., of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, late of San Francisco, California. It is a sufficient commendation that he is so honored as a Dentist of Superior Skill and a Gentleman by Messrs. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Dr. O. L. DENTIST, and many others of San Francisco.
The Patronage of those desiring FIRST-CLASS and FINISHED OPERATIONS is particularly requested.
OFFICE and LABORATORY—At the old place of H. H. Black, No. 10, Alder Street, Portland, Oregon. 1-4f

WM. KOEHLER,
DENTIST,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—3 doors from the corner Front, on Morrison Street, Western Hotel Building.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH—from one to full Sets, on the Best Materials and with the Latest Improvements; Eight different styles, from \$25 to \$150 a Full Set.
TOOTHACHE CURED, when from exposure of Nerves.
FILLING TEETH with PURE GOLD always warranted.
TEETH EXTRACTED with Dr. Smith's (of New York) Galvanic Battery, as it is the most safe and painless method now known.
REFERENCES with Guarantees to First Class and Finished Work will be given at the Office.
Portland, Sept. 1, 1865.—1-1-1f.

J. R. CARDWELL,
DENTIST.
DENTAL ROOMS,
No. 80 FIRST STREET,
1/2 PORTLAND, OREGON. 1f

Mrs. S. S. KLINE,
PRACTICAL
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
VANCOUVER, W. T.

BONNETS, CLOAKS, DRESSES
Ladies' and Children's Clothing,
MADE TO ORDER, OR REPAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Bleaching Bonnets, Hats, etc.
STAMPING AND PINKING NEATLY EXECUTED.
Vancouver, Sept. 7, 1865.—1-1-1f.

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

FASHIONABLE
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
Keeps constantly on hand a Complete Assortment of
TRIMMINGS,
AND EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO THE TRADE.
MRS. MONELL RECEIVED FIVE PREMIUMS FOR SUPERIOR MILINERY, at the Late State Fair of Oregon.
October 14, 1865.—3-1f.

DALTON'S
GALLERY AND MUSEUM!
(Bachelier & Cardwell's Old Stand.)
No. 89, First Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Having purchased E. DALTON'S interest in the above Establishment, it will hereafter be known as
Cardwell's Gallery and Museum.
MR. DESMOND—several years Brady's Operator at New York City—will continue to take FIRST CLASS CARD PICTURES, and conduct the business as heretofore.
1-2-1f J. R. CARDWELL.

JOS. BUCHEL'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!
Cor. Front & Morrison Sts.,
Entrance on Morrison Street.
Portland, Sept. 10, 1865.—1-1-1f.

WM. F. POLDEMAN'S
GALLERY,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
Portland, Oregon.
PICTURES OF ALL KINDS TAKEN IN THE BEST STYLE.
LIFE SIZE PICTURES
1/2 Taken by the use of the Solar Camera. 1/2

L. V. STARR,
STOVES, TIN,
SHEET IRON & COPPER WARE.
Roofing and Steamboat Work Done.
No. 178 Front Street,
1/5 Portland, Oregon. 1f

NOTICE.
DO HEREBY WARN a person not to trust my wife Nancy Kinder, as I will not pay any debts contracted by her after this date.
GALLATIN KINDER.
Lewis River Clarke Co., W. T., Nov. 24, 1865.

S. KAISER
Is not Dead, as was supposed,
But has just returned from San Francisco
with a carefully and well selected
and immense Stock of
MERCHANDISE!
Which he is now opening and which he will sell at the
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,
At his Old Stand on Main Street,
Adjoining Aird & Stegert's Mead Market.

He has a well selected Stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING!
ALL KINDS OF COATS!
Varying in price from \$7 to \$40, and
PANTS, VESTS, AND SHIRTS
To suit all classes of Customers.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS!
OF ALL KINDS AND DESCRIPTIONS,
Embracing the finest and most desirable styles of
German, English, French, Scotch, &
AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.
Sheetings, Shirtings,
LADIES' SHAWLS,
AND AMERICAN, FRENCH, AND GERMAN PRINTS.

A well selected Stock of
BOOTS & SHOES!
Kip and Calf Boots
OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY
And Balmorals and Gaiters
For the Ladies,
From the best Manufacturing Houses in Philadelphia and New York.

He has also a FINE ASSORTMENT of
HATS AND CAPS!
For Men and Boys,
And a well selected Stock of
GROCERIES
Adapted to the wants of this Market.

All of which will be sold at the
LOWEST LIVING PRICES.
Vancouver, Oct. 14, 1865.—4-1f

S. BARKER!
ONCE MORE!
I HAVE SOLD GOODS IN THIS PLACE BEFORE and it is unnecessary to say anything more to the Public, than to just let them know that I have opened a nice little
STOCK OF GOODS
Opposite the Union Hotel, MAIN STREET, where I sell myself my old friends will come to buy their goods, if they can purchase them as cheap as they can elsewhere.
I will just say to them and the public generally that knowing the
WANTS OF THE COMMUNITY,
I have bought a Stock of Goods in SAN FRANCISCO, for CASH, as well suited to this Market, as was
EVER OFFERED IN THIS PLACE!
And if you will give me a call I think I can convince you of the fact.
CALL AND SEE, ANYHOW!
S. BARKER.
Vancouver, Oct. 27, 1865.—7-1f

CITY
BOOT & SHOE STORE
Main Street,
(Next door South of Aird & Stegert's Mead Market.)
VANCOUVER, W. T.
WE WILL HAVE CONSTANTLY ON hand a new and select assortment of Ladies', Gents', Misses', Boys', and Children's Wear, Also, the best quality of
Custom Work Made to Order.
The public are invited to give us a call.
MOORE & SOVEY.
Vancouver, W. T., Sept. 28, 1865.—13-1f.

BUTLER & KAST,
Philadelphia
BOOT & SHOE STORE
No. 112 Front Street,
Portland, Oregon,
(TWO DOORS SOUTH OF THE POST OFFICE.)
We are receiving by every steamer a New Supply of
LADIES', GENTS',
Misses', Boys', and Children's Wear,
1/2 OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, 1/2

VANCOUVER
BATH HOUSE!
THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING FITTED UP THE above mentioned establishment, are prepared to give
WARM AND COLD BATHS!
SHAVING,
Hair Cutting and Shampooing
Done in the latest style. No pains spared to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.
Particular attention given to
CUTTING CHILDREN'S HAIR
1/2f
WM. H. POPE.

DAVID WALL, APOTHECARY
Constantly on hand a Choice Assortment of
Drugs, Chemicals
PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL KINDS,
Alcohol, Tincture Articles, and
FANCY GOODS.
Vancouver, Sept. 16, 1865.—1-1f

Furniture Store.
THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING JUST OPENED A Furniture Store in Vancouver, two doors west of Rank's Wagon Shop, takes this method of notifying the Public and particularly the citizens of Vancouver and Clark County, that he can and will supply them with any thing in the Furniture Line as CHEAP as a LITTLE CHEAPER than the same can be had in Portland.

All Kinds of Furniture Made.
REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER, NEATLY & PROMPTLY.
Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine the Stock and Prices for themselves.
JOSEPH WESTALL.

W. D. CARTER,
BOOK, CARD, & JOB
PRINTER!
Front Street, Portland Oregon.
OFFICE in Rooms formerly occupied by Led & Tins

CRAWFORD, SLOCUM & CO.,
INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT THROUGH ALL THINGS cheap, they are still the same, generally, today, and "Providence permitting"—we intend to be for some time in the future, selling

Any Amount of Goods,
Importing Direct
FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND THE EAST
EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET
Consisting of
DRY GOODS
Of all Kinds and Descriptions.

Embracing particularly
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
Ready-Made Clothing
For the Million,
BLANKETS, CASSIMERES,
Tweeds, Linseys,
AND ANY AMOUNT OF HOSIERY
HATS AND CAPS,
Boots and Shoes,
And all Kinds of Groceries,

Embracing particularly
SUGARS, SYRUPS,
COFFEE, TEA, RICE, SALT,
Tobacco, Cigars,
Salmon, Mackerel,
Codfish, Corn-meal, &c., &c., &c.
Flour always on hand.

In addition to the above, we have a FEW other things, all of which we are bound to sell cheap, such as
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
Crockery and Glassware
HARDWARE AND NAILS,
WOODEN & WILLOW WARE,
Patent Medicines,
OILS, PERFUMERIES, &c., &c.

PITCH, TAR, ROSIN, TURPENTINE,
Oakum, Salt, Lime,
CEMENT, AND
CHOICE LIQUORS
For Medical Uses,
ALWAYS ON HAND.

We have all of the above, and about a thousand other things, which must be sold immediately to make room for more.

CRAWFORD, SLOCUM & CO.,
Cor. Main and Third Streets,
VANCOUVER, W. T.
Sept. 11, 1865.—1-1f

J. T. MARONY,
Military & Citizen
TAILOR.
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS FRIENDS AND the Public, that he is prepared to guarantee satisfaction in all branches of Tailoring.
I keep constantly on hand
American and French Cloths,
CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.
Gents' Clothing Cleaned & Repaired.
Main Street, Vancouver.
Sept. 11, 1865.—1-1f

GEO. WEEDEN
HAVING ESTABLISHED HIMSELF IN THE
HARNESS, SADDLERY,
Carriage Trimming, &
Repairing Business,
SOLICITS THE PUBLIC F

