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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Vancouver, Aug. 30, 1865.—1:1-tf.

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Vancouver, Sept. 1, 1865.—1:1-tf.

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Portland, Oregon.

Sept. 9, 1865.—1:1-m3.

MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

I'm standing by thy grave, mother,
The green turf binds it now.
A shadow deep and still, mother,
Is on thy quiesly brow.
As far-off wanderer to his home,
As pilgrim to his shrine,
I've turned with willing steps, mother,
To this dear grave of thine.

I'm listening to the song, mother,
You used to sing for me,
When in the quiet eve, mother,
I sat upon thy knee,
At that same hour, 'midst distant scenes,
Where happy voices ring,
I've heard that same sweet song, mother;
But not as then didst sing.

I'm listening to the prayer, mother,
The prayer you used to say;
When, ere you laid me down, mother,
You knelt with me to pray.
In other lands—from other lips,
As pure as thine, they say—
I've heard that same sweet prayer, mother;
But not as then didst pray.

I'm kneeling on thy grave, mother:
My pilgrim task is done.
Now let thy spirit rest, mother,
In blessings on thy sons.
O, memory! spare. They were the deeds
Of wayward boyhood's years:
Oh! take—'tis all I can, mother—
This offering of tears.

Where's Smith?

If there's a man in the United States by the name of John Smith, he is hereby informed that there is a letter for him in the post office.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The last we heard of Mr. Smith he was living in Michigan.—*Toledo Blade.*

That's a mistake. Smith was sent to the penitentiary from here not long since for stealing a keg of scrap iron whiskey.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

By no means. John Smith is now in Erie jail, on a charge of outrages on Linwood Avenue.—*Buffalo Courier.*

What? No. We saw Smith at the fair yesterday, describing a back-action churn of his own invention.—*Utica Herald.*

All wrong. John Smith has been arrested and sent to Sing Sing for participating in a copperhead convention at Albany.—*Broome Republican.*

Oh pshaw! John Smith's over here editing the *Alta Californian* and superintending the construction of a whirligig to grind smoke.—*S. F. Flag.*

Mistake somewhere! Smith was in Markesville all summer with a wheelbarrow wheeling sunshine down into a cellar to dry buckwheat.—*Alpine Chronicle.*

John Smith. Why, John used to live in this county. He left here two years ago and went to Mariposa. We heard of him last fall about election time, he was then engaged in mule raising. John's all right.—*Merced Herald.*

We know all about John Smith. He was tried before Justice Jones, in this place, last Friday evening, on a charge of drawing a double-barreled shotgun on his wife, and throwing stones at her, and was placed under bonds of $500 for his future good behavior.—*Amador Dispatch.*

We have known a man firstrate in Latin who didn't understand common English; the difficulty results from inattention to the practical things of life. Pity that gentlemen whose business it is to disseminate information shouldn't know what is familiar to the commonest booby in the land, that John Smith is everywhere.

A SISTER'S TRIBUTE.—A little boy had died. His body was laid out in a darkened, retired room, waiting to be laid away in the lone cold grave.

His afflicted mother and bereaved little sister went in to look at the sweet face of the precious sleeper; for his face was beautiful, even in death. As they stood gazing upon the form of one so cherished and beloved, the girl asked to take his hand. The mother at first did not think it best: but her child repeated the request, and seemed very anxious about it; so she took the cold, bloodless hand of her sleeping boy, and placed it in that of his weeping sister.

The dear child looked at it a moment, caressed it fondly, and then looked up to her mother, through the tears of affection and love, and said—

"Mother, this little hand never struck me!"

What could be more touching and lovely?

Young readers, have you always been so gentle to your brothers and sisters, that, were you to die, such a tribute could be paid to your memory? Could a brother or a sister take your hand and say, "This hand never struck me"?

AN EXPERIMENT.—A few days ago a distinguished New England Senator, noted for his plainness of speech, told President Johnson that it was published and extensively believed that he, the President, intended in his future policy to ignore the Radical element, and asked if such was the case. Mr Johnson, in reply, declared that he never at any time had even intimated that he intended to cut the Radicals; that he allowed the largest latitude of opinion on the right of the colored people to vote; that all he had done or was doing toward the reorganization of the South was an experiment that might be successful and might not, and if unsuccessful that no one would be more ready to alter his course than he; that of one thing the Radicals and all others might be satisfied, and that was that the freedmen of the South should be fully protected in their freedom and rights.

Don't Provoke the Emperor.

If the French Minister at Washington correctly represents the resolution and the hopes of Napoleon in regard to Mexico—if the invading army is not to be withdrawn, and the Emperor is determined to keep looking for universal submission to the rule of the Austrian Archduke as the result of a merciless and exasperating system of warfare, it will be safe to predict the passage of the Wade and Schenck resolutions at this session of Congress. The decided preference of the Government and the people of the United States is for peace, because there are ruins to repair at home, financial systems to adjust, and resources to be developed, which claim all the labor we can command. War means debt and slaughter, and this nation has had enough of both to teach it to avoid seeking strife out of mere wantonness of military spirit, or for the purpose of opening with the sword new furrows for republican seed; but the policy of the Republic is not, and we trust never will be, grounded upon the craven doctrine of "peace at any price." We cannot be indifferent to a tragedy in progress in an adjoining republic, however strongly we may be urged to cultivate such coldness of feeling. We cannot recognize and open friendly intercourse with the leaders of a criminal enterprise without becoming morally and by implication, if not expressly, the indorsers of that undertaking. We cannot countenance the erection of a powerful military empire in Mexico, in close alliance with the European Powers, without committing ourselves to the policy of maintaining a large standing army upon our Southwestern frontier, and a vast fleet in the Gulf of Mexico, and thus incurring the cost of war but reaping no compensating advantage. For these among other reasons, the decision of our national authorities against the recognition of Maxamilian, the appointment of a Minister accredited to the Mexican Republic at a time when the Imperialists are hastily holding an inquest over the political body they have assumed to be dead, and the demonstrations by Congress and leading public men in favor of the Mexican cause are sustained by a vast majority of the people. There is a minority, we know, who seem to think that our attitude on this question ought to change because the Emperor of France persists in his unhallowed enterprise and will not withdraw his army. "Don't exasperate the South," the old plea for the surrender of principle, and the sacrifice of liberty, turns up again in the shape of a plaintive appeal to refrain from exasperating the ruler of France. Napoleon may be offended at our audacity in forming and asserting a policy which we believe to be just and essential to national safety. He may take our refusal to become his accomplice as an unfriendly act, withdraw his embassy from Washington, and, if further provoked, declare war against the United States. He has a right to co-operate with the church party in overthrowing the republic in Mexico and erecting an empire, but if our Government ventures to express its sympathy with a majority of the Mexican nation, and to insist that this majority shall express its will unawed by foreign bayonets, it is aggressive, disposed to pick a quarrel with the innocent lamb of France, and must be lectured out of its purpose. Let us keep a big army on the banks of the Rio Grande, and a big fleet in the Gulf of Mexico, watching over our commerce, and possibly within the next five or ten years, Maxamilian may hang or shoot all the Liberals and we may be allowed a few crumbs from the imperial table as a reward for our forbearance and heavy outlay for keeping up an observing force. A meaner line of argument than this could not be adopted to convince a powerful, high-spirited nation, indurated by its heroic vindication of justice, of the expediency of letting a wicked work proceed without rebuke or interference. And the truth is the plea makes little or no impression upon the people or their representatives. The only concession that can be made on this question by our Government is that Napoleon shall be allowed to prove the truth of the imperial assertion, that Maxamilian is the free choice of the Mexican people, by withdrawing the French army and allowing the nation to express its will. The Americans are willing to abide by the result of that experiment, whatever it may be. But if, as is now declared, the invading army is not to be withdrawn, and the war of extermination is to be continued, with the hope of eventually establishing an Imperial dynasty in Mexico to check the territorial progress of the United States—a hope frankly avowed in Napoleon's instructions to Forey—this Government would be blind to the National dignity, recreant to the National interests, and unfaithful to its traditional policy in refraining from the declaration of its sympathies or changing its attitude, out of consideration for the infirmities of the Imperial temper. There is no evidence to justify the imputation that the statesmen at Washington contemplate such a course of Buchananic imbecility. Secretary Seward could go no further than he has gone to assure the Emperor of France of the true sentiment of the American people upon this question, and President Johnson could give no more positive indication of his policy than the appointment of a minister accredited to the Mexican Republic will furnish. The possible exasperation of Napoleon will, we are confident, be ignored by Congress. That body will demand and expect the withdrawal of the French army from Mexico, and do so in the interest of peace. If Napoleon chooses to find cause of quarrel in that action, and persists in the assumption that he alone has a right to control the affairs of the Mexican nation, with him must rest the responsibility for any collision or calamity resulting from his obstinate disregard of national rights and indirect hostility to the United States.—*Sacramento Union.*

Negro Suffrage.

The following very good article is from the Aledo (Ill.) *Record.* We believe "the heaven-born principle of equal rights will eventually triumph," and more speedily than is generally supposed. The triumph of freedom in the suppression of the late slave-holder's rebellion, may, and will in the future, we fully believe, be regarded as an era from which light and knowledge will spread more rapidly than in the past and human progress go forward with accelerated speed. We concur heart and soul in the glorious and "heaven-born principle," which recognizes the equal natural right of each and every human being born into the world to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." But with regard to suffrage we agree with President Johnson that it is a political, and not a natural right, and while we believe, the view which excludes a man from the polls on account of his color is narrow and full of bigotry and will ever meet the disapproval of the Great Ruler of Nations, we still believe that the experience through which we have passed, and the difficulties which lie before us are calculated to impressively suggest the propriety and necessity of placing a higher estimate upon the use of the ballot box; and we think the time is not far distant when the public sentiment of this nation will triumphantly demand that loyalty and a certain degree of intelligence, and not color, shall be the test of admission to this high privilege:

During the past three months the States of Connecticut, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Colorado, have voted on propositions to extend the right of suffrage to negroes in those States and in every instance the proposition has been voted down by a decided majority. It cannot be claimed that these votes are the work of the opposition, for all of them except Colorado, cast their electoral vote for Lincoln and Johnson, and all of them ratified that vote the present year, two of them on the same day that they voted down negro suffrage. The vote, therefore, must be regarded as the judgment of the people of those States on that momentous question, and however unwelcome that judgment may be, wisdom and policy alike demand that it be heeded. What was done in Connecticut, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Colorado, will probably transpire in almost every other Northern State, if the disturbing element of negro suffrage is precipitately thrust upon the people.

We are well aware that it has been claimed, as an offset to these decisions, that Iowa, by twenty thousand majority, voted in favor of negro suffrage. With due deference to the judgments of those who make this assertion, we beg leave to say that such is not the fact. Iowa has not yet reached the question of negro suffrage. The late Union State Convention passed a resolution in favor of so amending the State Constitution as to give negroes the right to vote. The next Legislature, which will meet on the first Monday in January, being elected on that platform, will undoubtedly submit such an amendment to the people, and then comes the test question upon ratification. We will not anticipate. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

In a former article we took the ground that there was no good reason against negroes excercising the franchise; that it was prejudice—and a very contracted prejudice, too—that deprived them of it. At the same time we argued against any precipitate action in the matter, asserting that as sure as that question was prematurely thrust upon the people, defeat would ensue. Some of the States that lately voted down negro suffrage, are regarded as among the most radical in the Union, and if they will thus decide, what may we expect from such conservative States as Pensylvania, New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois? We hope our friends will take warning. Rash precipitation seldom accomplishes any good result. Better "make haste slowly," keep "pegging away," but bide your time. The heaven-born principle of equal rights will eventually triumph.

There is another aspect of the matter worthy of serious consideration. If Connecticut, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Colorado, deliberately refuse to allow negroes, with what grace can their representatives in Congress insist that South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama shall, as a condition to their Representatives taking a seat in Congress, allow negroes to vote. Most of the members elect from these and other revolted States, are men who took a conspicuous part in the rebellion, and who have never repented of their treason. On that ground, and some others that we might mention, it would be both wise and politic to refuse them admission; but let it not be thrown into our teeth that we imposed conditions upon revolted States, as a preliminary to their reconstruction, which loyal States themselves deliberately repudiated.

"You do wrong to fish on Sunday," said a clergyman to a lad he saw so doing. "Well, Sir," replied the boy, "it can't be much harm, for I ain't cotched nothin'."

WITH a little house well filled, a little land well tilled, a little wife well willed, a husband well skilled, and servants well drilled—a little time may be well killed.

THE fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.

POETRY is everybody's coin which one man jingles.

Necessity of Economy.

We, as a nation, have just passed through a storm unparalleled in vigor and terror since the warfare of mediæval times. A protecting Heaven smiles to-day, where yesterday it frowned. Yet our duties are none the less trying, nor our path less straight and thorny. We must be careful, lest, in passing from a political storm, we encounter a financial one—which, though less severe, is nevertheless unpleasant and Novembery enough.

It is the duty of Government, now that the Nation breathes again in safety, and a comparative quiet will be ours if we choose to have it, it is the duty of Government, under these circumstances, to set an example of rigid economy to a people who seem to have entirely forgotten the noble self-sacrifices that their fathers and mothers of less than a century ago inculcated—often with bloody feet, and hands tender to the quick. A stranger coming among us to-day would hardly give us credit for such a noble ancestry. Everything seems to run to folly and extravagance. As fast as the purse is filled, it is drained to pamper to a soulless platitude, or deck a gaudy nothing. Sometimes the salary of the week or month never reaches the purse; and oftener still, it is pledged long before it was due. And yet the people complain of hard times, and sigh for those that are past and gone. Recklessness and folly reign triumphant in high and low places, and wield the scepter of Mammon with an unrelenting hand.

Like Paris at the approach of the cholera, like London when the plague knocked at its gates, and like New Orleans when the yellow fever stretched its bony hand across the dead level which it would spon claim for its own—like all these do our people seem to rush ahead in their heedlessness and disregard of anything deeper than the frivolity that decks the surface of society as the yellow hearted lily does the wayside pool. The siren music breathes out with more resonance; the insane waltzers see less and less of the earth they will fall upon heavily by and by; the wine of zest and enjoyment is poured out with a more liberal hand, and has more of a champagne sparkle about it; and the mutterings of the dreadful four-years' storm, now settling as a thunder cloud in the distant horizon, are not and even have not been heeded.

Where this will all lead to and what will be the upshot of so much extravagance, unless checked by the strong hand of reason, it is not difficult to determine. We have had a terrible political discipline, which has uprooted institutions and theories and prejudices as tornadoes do the trees of the forest, and it would be hard, but nevertheless just, if we should be compelled to pass through a social discipline that would teach us as important lessons as the other one has done.

Hand in hand with the people it is the duty of the Government to retrench. We grant that it has to a great extent; but still there is room for much more gigantic strides than have been taken in that direction. If we are to have no foreign war, we can spare a great many more soldiers whose homes yearn for them again, and who deserve to be sent to them as speedily as possible as a reward for the glorious work they have performed if not as a motive of economy.

And there is another foolish expenditure—those sailors whom the Government refuses to discharge unless they repay the bounty which was paid over to them, and which the most of them have spent months ago. It will not take long for their pay and rations, regularly drawn, to eat up that forlorn hope of disgorged money. It seems to us a poor exhibition of economy.

Then, too, if we are to have no war with any of the European powers, why keep on the pay-roll so many unemployed generals? If we wish to help Mexico—and there is no doubt but what most of us do—there is a better way of doing it than by provoking a contest with France, and thereby increasing our public debt burden, that we shall, even as it is, feel for years. A secret sympathy, and an under-ground offer of what men and means we can spare, would much better accord just now with the state of the public purse, beside giving the French Emperor a practical illustration of that snake like policy he pursued toward us in our recent life-and death struggle. We can help our sister republic much more beneficially in this way than in the other; and should war be declared against us by any European despot, we doubt not but what we should get volunteer generals, colonels, captains, and soldiers enough, even though they had been mustered out of service.

Yes: we must have a reduction of expenses—not only socially but governmentally. Government can just as well compence now, as at any future time to cut its red tape, and scatter to the four winds the thousands of useless commissions and contracts that lumber up the army and its bureaus, and clog the counting houses and workshops whose wheels are kept going by the motive power of the public purse. When this policy is fairly inaugurated, and our national expenditures do not treble its income, then we may hope to see a peace supported by reason and prudence spreading her white wings over us; and may be then the heartless goddess of fashion and frivolity will be banished to its proper sphere, the French capital—to be caressed and fondled wonderfully and exclusively by its men of little brains, and women of even less virtue. —*American Union.*

Northern Democracy.

The Democratic party of the North has evidently finished its mission. Its last battles have been quite sufficient to show that it is a dead cock in the pit. Those battles were about as much like one of its ancient fights as the convulsive struggle of a bird with its head cut off is like that of the game animal in the full vigor of its prime. There is now not one spark of life in its valiant carcass, or meat enough on its bones to make the feeblest mockery of chicken soup.

We contemplate the corpse of the defunct Democracy with considerable composure, and even a serene contentment. As it lies there stark and stiff, deprived of all power of mischief, it is difficult to realize that this is the party which once exercised, under the name of Democracy, the most absolute and proscriptive party sway, and dispensed all the official gifts, big and little, Federal and State, of the American Republic.

There was a time when even to doubt that its decrees were infallible was the rankest kind of political heresy, and to question its invincibility was the presumption of a fool. With no argument but its name, and no policy but the spoils, it vanquished every political party that ever ventured to give it battle. No talents however great—no virtue however spotless—availed to secure their possessor a post in the public service, unless he wore the livery of that potent organization. The gigantic genius of Daniel Webster was destined to remain a pyramid in a vale, while on the pedestal intended for the statute of a Cobbenas was perched some diminutive dwarf, dignified by the name of a great statesman. The eagle flight of Henry Clay was arrested in mid-heaven by a fang which he could not shake off, and the reptile who inserted it was transformed by the magnetic spell of Democracy into a venerable public functionary, and clad in the Imperial purple. It would bring an angel from the clouds or clothe an infernal in the garments of light.

There never was, in any country, a more sweeping and complete political ostracism than that which, during the whole period of its ascendancy, the Democracy exercised in this country. It claimed an entire monopoly of all the patriotism and official competency of the land. It took the slave institutions of the South under its special guardianship, and no Southern Whig was ever found whom it could trust on that subject in comparison with even a Northern Democrat. But long and brilliant as was its career, it came at last to a Waterloo, and after that to a St. Helena. If it had not dragged down the country with its own downfall, we should regard its overthrow with unmixed exultation. But the moment its scepter was passing away, it set fire to a train, already laid, for universal ruin. But there is this matter of congratulation. The ruins can be repaired, and the country will raise, while the Democracy never can. Its days are numbered. It will never be able to ride rough-shod over the wisdom, conservatism and public virtue of the land.—*Richmond Republic.*

A Georgia Candidate for Congress.

We find in the Atlanta *Intelligencer* one of the strongest arguments that has come under our observation, against the repeal of the act of Congress requiring what is called the "test oath," of every man claiming a seat in Congress, or assuming the duties of an office under the laws of the United States.

The argument to which we refer, is an electioneering address issued to the voters of the Fourth Congressional District of Georgia, by one James B. Hambleton, of Atlanta, who generously offers to represent that District in the Congress of the United States. He gives his reasons why he should be chosen, that he did *all* and everything in his power for the establishment of Southern independence; that he deeply regrets the failure of that enterprise; is opposed to giving the freedmen any greater rights or privileges than the free negroes of Georgia possessed before the war, and wants to get to Washington *to sustain the Administration of Andrew Johnson.*

Perhaps when Mr. Hambleton reads and meditates upon the recent utterances of President Johnson, he will not be so anxious to support him as he now professes to be; but, be that as it may we can assure him and all other men of his intolerant and rebellious sentiments, that they greatly mistake the generous policy of Andrew Johnson, and stand as good a chance of being admitted to the British Parliament as to the Congress of the United States.

The ambitious Mr. Hambleton evidently needs more reconstruction than he has yet gone through with, before he can be a fit member of Congress.

SELF-SACRIFICE for the benefit of one's family or country, is held in China to be a merit of the highest order. In cases where substitution is allowed, there is no difficulty in finding an innocent man to be executed, who sells himself for about a hundred ounces of silver ($150 to $300), and so provides for his widow and family. A case is well authenticated of a distinguished literary graduate who wrote a petition to the emperor representing the grievances of his people, who were then in a state of insurrection. The grievances were acknowledged and redressed but their eloquent exponent delivered himself to the Mandarins to be dealt with as the authorities should deem fit. The nails were torn from his fingers as a punishment for having written the petition, and he was ordered for execution, and was decapitated. A temple was built in his honor, and a pension awarded by the people to his family. And every body seemed satisfied that everything right and proper was done on the occasion.

The Vancouver Register

VANCOUVER, W. T.

SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1866.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER:

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

San Francisco Legal Tender rates 70

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We received the President's message at too late an hour last week before going to press, to more than briefly allude to it, since which we have read it with some care and much interest. It is a plain, frank, and explicit statement of his views on the topics which most deeply interest the people of the nation.

The President beyond a doubt realizes in a becoming manner his great responsibility, and talks as if he felt that he had something important to say to Congress and the people, and with a view to the simplest possible communication of his ideas, without attempt at equivocation or the use of words of doubtful meaning, even upon the points most difficult to give general satisfaction, exhibiting a reliability of character, and a moral courage, unknown to that class of logicians, who practically adopt the policy, that language is intended to conceal and not to express our views, and which we trust and believe will enable him to carry the country safely through the perils which still so thickly beset it.

The President expresses gratitude to God "in the name of the people, for the preservation of the United States" and pays a fitting tribute of respect to the memory of his illustrious predecessor. He declares the "union, of the United States of America, was intended by its authors to last as long as the states themselves shall last" and in effect that the hand of Divine Providence was plainly visible in its formation and adoption. Does the lapse of time, he asks, reveal defects; "A simple mode of amendment is provided in the Constitution, to conform to the requirements of advancing civilization. No room is allowed even for the thought of a possibility of its coming to an end." This doctrine is perfectly satisfactory to Union men everywhere, and is, we trust, to such of the secesh Democracy as have been ardently claiming President Johnson as the accepted and true exponent of their views. President Johnson, say they, is a man after their own hearts, "an Israelite indeed in whom is no guile." A state rights Democrat of the old school. So he is a regular Jacksonian, hear him. The President says: "Fresh from a struggle against arbitrary power, many patriots suffered from harassing fears of an absorption of the State Governments by the General Government, and many from a dread that the States would break away from their orbits. But the very greatness of our country should allay the apprehension of encroachments by the General Government. The subjects that come unquestionably within its jurisdiction are so numerous that it would ever naturally refuse to be embarrassed by questions that lie beyond it. Were it otherwise, the Executive would sink beneath the burden. The channels of justice would be checked. Legislation would be obstructed by excess. So there is a greater temptation to exercise some of the functions of the General Government through the States than to trespass on their rightful sphere. Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority was, at the beginning of the century, enforced by Jefferson as the vital principle of republics, and the events of the last four years have established, we hope forever, that there lies no appeal to force. The maintenance of the Union brings with it the support of the State Governments in all their rights, but it is not one of the rights of any State Government to renounce its own place in the Union, or to nullify the laws of the Union." This is the kind of state rights, and the kind of unionism, between which there is no conflict and which the public sentiment of this nation, not the power behind the throne, but the power behind the power, demands, and which, President Johnson as such power, as the honored Representative of the people, and the faithful exponent of the above views, by the blessing of God, we fully believe will see carried out.

The question creating the most material issue between the President and any considerable number of the Union party is that of the reconstruction or restoration of the rebellious States. It has been, and is perhaps still, the opinion of some, among whom are able and respectable politicians, that these States should be held to the relation which they sought, to the *status* which they at least tried to create for themselves, and treated as if out of the Union; held as provinces or conquered territory under the General Government, while the President rejects this view as radical and impolitic, holding the theory "that all pretended acts of secession were from the beginning null and void," and that these States are still in the Union in spite of all their efforts to get out, and believing, as no doubt do, a great majority of Union men that the existing evils can be best and soonest corrected with those States in the Union; and while he may have erred, and probably has, in extending pardons to some who did not deserve them, and in the exercise of a lenity toward the South which the Southern people seem very slow to appreciate, still he fully meets the demands of public sentiment as to the ultimate conditions, which are essential to the relations of undisturbed harmony between the two portions of our country, and the well established prosperity of the whole, and will no doubt make such changes in his policy or his treatment of the restoration question as experience may dictate, and as an enlightened judgment shall find necessary to secure the best results.

In relation to these conditions, the President says:

It is not too much to ask, in the name of the whole people, that on the one side the plan of restoration shall proceed in conformity with a willingness to cast the disorders of the past into oblivion; and that on the other, evidence of sincerity in the future maintenance of the Union shall be put beyond any doubt by the ratification of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which provides for the abolition of slavery forever from the limits of our country. So long as the adoption of this amendment is delayed, so long will doubt and jealousy prevail. This is the measure which will efface the sad memory of the past. This is the measure which will most certainly call population, and capital and security to those parts of the Union that need them most. Indeed it is not too much to ask of the States which are now resuming their places in the family of the Union to give this pledge of loyalty and peace. Until it is done, the past, however much we may desire it, will not be forgotten. The adoption of the amendment reunites us beyond all power of disruption.

But there is another thought suggested by the President, in connection with his argument in behalf of the propriety and necessity of the earliest possible establishment of civil instead of military rule in the South, and which is worthy of the highest consideration, as follows: "Peaceful emigration, to and from that portion of the country, is one of the best means that can be thought of for the restoration of harmony." Upon this thought the country is forced to fall back, and for our part, we do it without reluctance. The view of the case is justified by all human experience, is according to the nature and fitness of things, and he who would undertake the solution of the question of restoration, and to reconcile the inharmonious elements, which though somewhat softened, still like a great gulf separate the South from the North, by the force of legislation alone, is but a miserable philosopher and has studied human nature to a poor purpose. The public mind of the South has long been corrupted by the infernal virus of slavery, and like a tree that has long been bent, the people can only be restored to their right minds by relief from the pressure, and the introduction of influences which will gradually turn the channels of thought and feeling in the right direction.

The unrestricted influx and efflux of population is not only to be looked to, as the President suggests as one of the best means of effecting this happy change, but as one without which all others will prove a failure.

Seldom, if ever before has there been so favorable an opportunity for it, and seldom if ever before has any President of the United States, in a single message, pressed upon the public mind so many important facts and considerations as are contained in the first annual message of President Johnson. It indicates a clear head and a loyal heart, and is well calculated to inspire hope for the future.

Our Relations with England.

While England expresses her opposition to slavery, and is fond of holding up her creed on that subject before the nations as a sign of her progress, her actions during the late rebellion have unhappily contradicted her pretensions in that regard, and have thrown very grave doubts over all impartial minds as to the sincerity of her professions of friendship for our Government. She made significant haste to recognize the rebellious States as a belligerent power, and by her inexcusable officiousness and aid, gave them all the character which they ever acquired as such on the ocean. She furnished them from her workshops munitions of war, and from her ports went out ships manned with her own subjects, to "make war on American commerce, under shelter of commissions from the insurgent States." It is a known fact that these ships, thus aiding the rebellion and preying upon American commerce, had free ingress and egress to and from British ports all over the world, and were thus enabled to refit, and to renew from time to time, their depredations on American commerce in such a manner as to destroy directly from ten to twenty millions dollars worth of our property and almost entirely drive our ships from the sea, very greatly to the pecuniary damage of our people, and the benefit of hers, by substitution of her own trade in the place of ours.

For all this damage the English Government refuses to make reparation, or to refer the subject to national arbitration; thus claiming the right of exclusive judgment of her own actions in the treatment of other nations, and setting the opinions of the rest of mankind at defiance. The issue between this country and England, is not so much a question of dollars and cents, as of principles; and while we are opposed to war and trust we shall not need one at present, nor ever with England, and would avoid it at the sacrifice of almost everything but honor and national security, we can but say that to us, the question, as it now stands, has a bad look, and can only be regarded on the part of Great Britain as another example and illustration to be added to the already monstrous list of that bullying spirit which constitutes the leading feature of her fame among all nations. The attitude assumed by England on this question isn't right, isn't fair, isn't doing to others as she would have them do to her, isn't in harmony with Christian ethics and the progress of the age, and we trust will not be endorsed nor submitted to in silence by the United States and the other enlightened nations of the earth.

THE WEATHER.—We are glad to note a decided improvement in the weather since our last issue. The river is clear of ice at this point, and a regular connection seems at last to have been established with the Dalles. The deep snow has almost entirely melted away, we get a sight at the sun now and then, people appear better natured, and things look better generally. We think it is safe to hope there will be but little more snow, and no further suspension of navigation during the present winter.

Clarke County a District for Agricultural Emigrants.

A few days since we fell into conversation with a very intelligent gentleman who came by land from the Cascades to this city. He stated that he was surprised at the ch racter of much of the country over which he passed. The soil was good and in some places very superior—and, for a good part, the land would be cleared of timber at small expense. All which was required to make a rich agricultural district of that part of Clarke county, which came under his notice, was some capital and a good deal of well directed labor. Our friend was familiar with the country in the adjacent parts of Oregon, and he did not hesitate to express his belief that most of the country through which he had passed, and which is now under notice, was very much its superior, and offering far greater inducements for the settlement of emigrants.

Indeed, it is strange to us that these inducements, are this, have not been sufficient to draw the attention of emigrants to the most valuable portions of Clarke county. It must be because they were not known. Our people, to some extent, "mind their own business;" —an adage very good in its place, but here of great public and private injury. We want at this favorable point of the Columbia, Clarke county, a large, flourishing agricultural population—which in making itself rich would build up the town of Vancouver—make it a business place—and with its known beauty of site, its clear and healthy position, would render it the most desirable location for residence on the whole length of the Columbia river.

Vancouver has now a healthy growth. Its old shanties are disappearing and new snug buildings are constantly being erected, and as fast as they are made habitable are occupied by families. The trade of the country is increasing and improving. New farms are being opened; and taking all the circumstances connected with our town and country together, we can properly indulge the confidence that the destiny of the town of VANCOUVER is onward.

We have referred to the fact that our own people seem to be unawake of the rich country in Clarke county, which is awaiting the appearance of the emigrant to give a rich development of its value. Every pains is taken to direct the emigrant to Oregon; while no effort is made to induce him to examine lands and locations nearer by, and promising, in our humble opinion, for them far greater advantages. How can this state of things be remedied? Would it be wrong for our citizens to convene together, and appoint a *Standing Committee on Emigration?* To such a committee the emigrant could apply personally, or write, with confidence that he would not be deceived. This committee could make itself acquainted with all the valuable localities in the county for settlement. They could on the arrival of emigrants tender advice which would soon secure, even if temporary, comfortable homes, where they could make arrangements for the future." Many of our citizens have been emigrants. How heart chilling, on arriving in a community where no one cared for them—where no one felt an interest in their welfare—and where, sometimes, were found people who would take advantage of their necessities. The toil-worn, wearied, needy emigrant is entitled to all our sympathies. A standing committee, to act in such case, would be justified on the score of humanity, and our own public welfare—and the subject, we suggest, commends itself to the consideration of our thoughtful citizens.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CASE.—We have been told by a person who witnessed something of the affair, that our statement last week, in regard to the difficulty between Sergeant Davidson and a soldier, was entirely one sided and false. We simply stated the substance of what we had heard, and supposed to be true. We understood the Sergeant was attacked in the dusk of the evening by a soldier, and presumed from the account given us, that it was most likely for the purpose of robbery or the gratification of private malice. From inquiry we find that we were mistaken in this particular, and that the thing was about on this wise. The soldier was probably intoxicated. He and Sergeant Davidson for some reason or other, we don't know what, were travelling together, from down town, on foot, in the direction of the garrison. On the way the soldier was heard to abuse the Sergeant in severe terms, and threaten to beat him if he should ever catch him in the garrison. The Sergeant refrained from any quarrel with him, made no reply of any kind. A little way from Main street, in the direction of the garrison, and when the affray occurred, the Sergeant was seen to take hold, perhaps of the soldier's arm and heard to tell him, "That is the way for you to go," meaning toward the garrison. It is not known whether he pushed him or not, but the soldier was seen as if apparently recovering from a push, some passes were then made between them, after which the Sergeant called the soldier by a very opprobrious name; more of a fight then ensued; whereupon persons ran to arrest its further progress, and the soldier knowing of their approach ran as if to escape to the garrison. So endeth the chapter, and we regret the necessity of saying so much upon the subject, but under the circumstances, it seemed necessary to say something, and we could think of nothing so proper, as to give the facts, as nearly as we could obtain them, and let others judge for themselves.

SAD AND FATAL CASUALTY.—A young man by the name of Henry R. Lindsay, in Yamhill county, Oregon, who was engaged in rail making, not long since, fell a tree which striking another was thrown backward catching one young man and fastening him to the ground where he was found dead some two weeks after.

Legislative News.

We extract from the Pacific *Tribune* the following items of Legislative news:

SATURDAY, January 13.

HOUSE.

Reports of committees received.

The following bills were passed:

H B 49, authorizing Beall, Brown, and Caples to cut ditches and canals for mining purposes.

H B 72, to locate and re locate a road from the mouth of Lake river to Wm. H. Dillon's land claim.

H B 83, providing for the appointment of inspectors of St John's Insane Asylum, and defining their duties.

H B 86, for the relief Wm. Pickering.

H B 70, amending an act to regulate the practice and proceeding in civil actions was taken up, amended, and passed.

COUNCIL.

Reports from standing and select committees received.

H B 62, an act concerning minors, their rights and liabilities. Read third time and passed.

C B 33, an act defining the boundaries of Mount Ranier mining district. Read third time and passed.

C J M 1, praying for an appropriation for the improvement of the mail route from Olympia to Monticello. Council concurred in the House amendments.

H J M 14, relative to cod and other fisheries, passed.

MONDAY, January 15.

HOUSE.

Reports of committees received.

On leave the following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Miller, of Kitsap, H B 70, supplementary to an act repealing an act regulating suits for divorce and alimony. Rules suspended, and the bill read three several times and passed.

By Mr. Andrews, H B 97, providing for the payment of necessary traveling expenses of Judges of the District Courts.

By Mr. Struve, H B 100, fixing the time for holding a term of the Supreme Court of this Territory.

By Mr. Hathaway, H B 101, conferring certain powers on County Commissioners' Courts.

By Mr. Morgan, H B 102, to repeal the act relating to the county of Skamania.

By Mr. Andrew, an act to appropriate money for certain purposes. [This bill appropriates $3,000 to be expended for sending an agent to the East, to represent matters favorable to the Northern Pacific Rail Road.]

By Mr. Struve, H B 109, requiring territorial treasurer to submit annually an estimate of the probable expenses of the territory for the fiscal year.

On motion of Mr. Struve House went into committee of the whole, to consider the bill fixing the times of holding courts in this territory.

Several petitions were presented, some asking that the law wiping out Skamania county be repealed.

COUNCIL.

Reports of committees received.

The following bills were introduced and referred to appropriate committees:

By Mr. President, C B 34, an act relating to public roads in Clarke county.

C B 35, an act providing for the assessment and collection of territorial revenue from persons owning railroads.

C B 29, an act to create the county of Lincoln. [This bill proposes to divide the county of Kitsap, one part remaining under the old name, and the remainder to be known as Lincoln county.]

Substitute for C B 10, an act declaring legitimate the issue of white men and Indian women, passed.

H B 54, an act to amend an act entitled an act relating to justices of the peace, their practice and jurisdiction, passed.

C B 32, an act authorizing the territorial treasurer to pay H. M. McGill for services as prosecuting attorney for the 3d judicial district, W. T. Laid on table.

H B 29, an act to amend an act in relation to prosecuting attorneys. Read third time, passed, and title agreed to.

Council substitute for H B 25, an act regulating marriages, adopted.

H B 41, an act for the protection of sheep and wool growers. Read third time and passed.

H B 49, an act to authorize S. W. Beall, S. W. Brown, H. L. Caples, and their associates to survey, cut, and construct ditches or canals for mining purposes. Read three several times and passed.

H B 77, an act to amend an act regulating fees and costs in the counties of Pierce, Thurston, Lewis, Jefferson, and Walla Walla. Read third time and passed.

H B 75, an act enabling counties to obtain a register of outstanding county orders when said register is lost. Read third time, passed, and title agreed to.

H J R 9, relative to Northern Pacific Rail Road, passed.

TUESDAY, Jan. 16.

The House and Council met in joint convention for the purpose of electing territorial officers, with the following result: J. M. Murphy, Auditor; Benj. Harned, Treasurer; S. N. Woodruff, Librarian; A. G. Tripp, Adjutant General; J. M. Murphy, Quarter master General; and Mr. McAuliff, Commissary General. The convention then adjourned. The Council repaired to its chamber, and from its business of the day we take the following:

C J M 3, in relation to the codification and re-publication of the laws of this Territory, passed.

H B 60, an act to apportion the representation of Washington Territory in the Legislative Assembly, passed.

H B 16, an act to repeal an act entitled an act to provide for the election of county Supervisors and defining their duties.

C B 13, an act in relation to insolvent debtors.

H B 70, an act to amend an act to regulate the practice and proceedings in civil actions in the District Courts, amended and passed.

H B 54, an act for the better observance of Sunday, amended and passed.

H B 29, an act to authorize J. S. McFarland, Henry Marlin and their associates heirs and assigns to build a bridge across the Columbia river, passed.

THE ADJOURNMENT.—The Legislature determined by joint resolution to adjourn on last Monday, the 22d inst., but the members, becoming weather bound, concluded to rescind said resolution, and make themselves useful as legislators till such time as they might safely and prudently leave for their homes. Further we are not advised.

EASTERN NEWS.

New York, Jan. 15—The *Tribune's* Washington special states that a private letter from a trustworty source received from Paris, states that the Legislature of the French is to assemble about the 18th inst. The Emperor in his opening address will express the most amicable and pacific sentiments towards the United States, and unless in the mean while the relations of the two countries become hostile by measures on questions of honor, he will promise the evacuation of Mexico as promptly as practicable.

The *Herald's* Washington special dispatch says that no reduction on the revenue tax on tobacco, whiskey, cotton, or petroleum is contemplated, but that the tax is likely to be increased.

S. J. Kirkwood and Jas. Harlan have been elected U. S. Senators from Iowa—Kirkwood for the long term. Col. Ackerman and ex-provisional Governor Marvin have been elected U. S. Senators from Florida, over two rebel generals.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Secretary McCulloch communicated to Congress a statement from the Internal Revenue Assessor of Georgia, who says it is difficult to find competent men, to act as assistants, who will take the test oath unless it is modified in some manner, and it will be impossible to collect taxes.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Gov. Marshall, of Minnesota, was inaugurated yesterday. He took decided grounds in favor of requiring due guarantees from the late rebel States before consenting to their re admission to Congress. He also spoke strongly in favor of universal suffrage.

Speaker Colfax, in an address at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Saturday night, said that no rupture would take place between the President and Congress.

Congressional.

SENATE.—Washington, Jan. 15.—Senator Chandler offered a preamble and resolution declaring as follows: The British Government having refused indemnity for damage done American commerce by her subjects; therefore,

Resolved, That the President be requested to withdraw our Minister from the Court of St. James, and declare national non-intercourse between the two nations.

Mr. Dixon objected to the resolution. It was laid over under the rules.

Mr. Howard offered a resolution calling for the trial of Jeff. Davis and Clay by military commission or court martial. Resolution objected to and lies over.

Mr. Wade presented a memorial unanimously signed, in favor of a protective tariff, which was referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition of the Methodist Churches of Missouri, in favor of universal suffrage. Referred to the special committee on reconstruction.

Mr. Sherman offered the following, and explained that the person named had been appointed on the recommendation of a member of the House from Kentucky, in preference to the son of Gen. J. J. Dickson, a Federal officer killed in the late war:

Resolved, That James J. Wheeler, of Kentucky, now a cadet in the Naval Academy, and formerly in the naval service of the so-called Confederacy, be dismissed from the Academy, and that no person shall be appointed as a cadet in the Naval or Military Academy who has been in the service of the so-called Confederacy.

HOUSE.—Conklin, of New York, introduced an amendment to the Constitution, which was referred to the committee on reconstruction. The amendment provides that the basis of representation and taxation shall be the whole number of citizens of the United States, but where negroes are denied the right of suffrage, such race shall be exempted from the basis.

Foreign News.

Further diplomatic correspondence between Adams and the British Foreign Secretary has been published respecting the *Shenandoah*. Under date of November 21st, Adams says that he is instructed to state that the proposition of Her Majesty's Government for creating a joint commission is respectfully declined. December 21st, Clarendon, writing to Adams, says Her Majesty considers that no advantage can result from prolonging the controversy, the topics of which, if continued, might possibly induce acrimony between England and the United States. Clarendon, however, declares how strongly Her Majesty and the people of England desire to be in close friendship with the United States. Virtually this controversy leaves the question of American claims on England suspended.

It is confirmed that the French Government has resolved to withdraw from the extradition treaty with England. The treaty expires in June next.

GEN. STEELE.—The *Oregonian* of one day last week, if we mistake not, informed us that Gen. Steele was soon expected to arrive and take command of the Department of the Columbia, and that he had obtained permission of Gen. Grant to establish his head quarters at Portland. We know nothing about the matter, but it is our opinion if Gen. Steele's head-quarters are established at Portland, that he had little or nothing to do with it, and if it is only permission to do so, that he will choose, if not immediately after his arrival, as soon as he shall "get the hang of things," to establish himself here. It is well known that the garrison here is one of the most delightful places on the coast, healthy, salubrious, beautiful, and it is likely to us that Gen. Steele, if not at once, as soon as he shall have had an opportunity of examining the question for himself, will concur in the opinion which we have generally heard expressed among military men, that as such they would rather live here, than in Portland or anywhere else on the Pacific coast.

THE LAFAYETTE COURIER.—We have just received the first number of the above paper, published at Lafayette, Oregon. It is a small sheet, and its editor sets out with the sensible suggestion that a small sheet well filled, is better than a large one filled with stale advertisements &c. The *Courier* appears to be anti-Puritan on the outside, anti-Administration on the in, and copperhead generally. The Lacrosse *Democrat* says: "Wilkes Booth is an angel compared to Benjamin F. Butler, and a thousand times more a model man, and more respected all over the world than this shoulder strapped beast, Ben. Butler," and the *Courier* concurs. It calls Stanton a Butcher, charges Beecher with stating twenty falsehoods in a single article, and grumbles generally, at the acts of the Administration and its agents. Well, this is the true sphere of a Democratic journal, and we trust the *Courier* will keep in its proper orbit. But the Editor talks glibly about "Democratic principles," and says Democracy is a principle which is everywhere the same, and a principle too, that needs no qualification, is in fact susceptible of none." Will the *Courier* be so kind as to inform us in its next issue, what this principle is, and in what manner it applies to the present Democratic party, without using those delicate expletives, beast, butcher, &c.

We have spoken in another place of the general appearance of thrift in our town—of the removal of old shanties and the building of comfortable dwellings. We would have our citizens do more. We wish to see evidences of neatness about the streets and yards of our city. The studied care to keep everything offensive from the eye by the vigilance of police officers in the neighboring garrison, renders neglect in removing rubbish, old boots, bones, clothing, tin ware, chips—the debris of stables, yards, and houses—a most unsightly nuisance. We have a most beautiful town site: it can be kept perfectly clean of all offensive articles; it can be made to excite the admiration of strangers and secure our own self-respect—if we choose to do this. Self-respect, if we have no higher object, should induce us to keep our streets and alleys in perfect order.

The Postoffice.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 24th 1866.

Editors REGISTER:

I notice in your issue of the 20th inst., an article signed "One of the People," in which I am charged with neglect of duty in failing to deliver mail matter promptly when called for. The writer says "complaints are too frequent of this kind," but he fails to instance a single case. Permit me briefly to state the facts of the case to which he doubtless refers. It is well known that the arrival of the mails of late has been quite irregular, owing to the partial suspension of navigation. One day last week the mail arrived. I was absent, and the office was in charge of my assistant, who called in another sworn assistant to aid in distributing the mail. Assistant No. 1 distributed a package of letters from Olympia of recent date, among them one for a lady residing in the upper part of the city. Assistant No. 2 distributed another package from Olympia of an older date, and another letter for the same lady. Soon after the lady's name was called at the delivery box, and Assistant No. 1 handed out the letter she had distributed. Pretty soon the same name was called by *another person*, who was informed that the lady's mail had already been sent to her. In about an hour or two after, the lady called at the house, and in conversation incidentally mentioned that she expected a letter containing money. Hereupon Assistant No. 1 remarked that possibly Assistant No. 2 had distributed one for her, and that she would look. She did look, found it and delivered it. Here was a delay of about two hours, which I regret; and I will here remark that I have on several occasions taken pains to forward the lady's mail to her, knowing it to be inconvenient for her to call in person. Here the matter would have ended, but for the interference of "Don Quixote," who valiantly came to the rescue, and like his famous prototype, pitches into a windmill, and just to show the people what a pretty piece he can write forthwith indites an article. Well, it is a pretty piece. I never saw Justice and Mercy so beautifully blended. 'Tis evident "he only wounds to heal." His solicitude for my welfare really affects me. But how does Sir Knight reconcile his fault finding with the fervent wish that "our good post-master may long enjoy the advantages accruing from his office." That is slightly inconsistent. Indeed, the whole article is to me as mysterious as *Hygieo Therapy*, and as weak as *bran porridge*. I do hope long to enjoy the advantages accruing from my office, not the least of which is the opportunity of occasionally gazing upon the benevolent countenance of my scientific friend, and I trust he will not devote so much of his valuable time to the gratuitous attention to other people's business as to preclude further researches into the mysteries of Hygieo Therapy.

POST-MASTER.

To the Tax-Payers of Clarke County.

VANCOUVER, January 25, 1866.

Editors REGISTER:

As everything relating to the paying of money for county purposes must be of interest to your readers, and any information to those who pay the taxes as to what purpose they are applied, and why they pay them, may be of general interest, permit me to propound the following interrogatories to be answered by those who are most interested:

Why does the County Supervisor collect taxes *in money*, when under the law he is not authorized to collect a dollar?

What does he do with the money that he collects?

What authority has he to put the county of Clarke to two hundred dollars costs to attempt to collect taxes which he is not authorized by law to collect?

When prominent men in both political parties have not paid their taxes, why does he sue but one, and that one a Democrat?

A history of the case next week.

GAY HAYDEN.

DEATH OF MR. AIRD:—It is with much regret that we have to record the death of Mr. John Aird of this place. He died on Thursday morning last at 6 o'clock. Mr. Aird, though a young man, was an old resident and one of the most prominent citizens of our county. Coming to this place about seven years ago without friends or capital, he has by his enterprise and faithfulness to duty, acquired both, and the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens generally.

Mr. A. was always among the foremost, and contributed the most largely to every public enterprise and every charity. He has filled several prominent offices in the county with credit to himself and satisfaction to his friends. His death is indeed a serious loss to our town and county and will be deeply regretted by all. His funeral will take place in the Methodist Church at this place to-morrow (Sunday) at 12½ o'clock, p. m., and will be attended by the Masons and Good Templars, to both of which orders he belonged.

A cordial invitation is extended to the friends of the deceased and to all.

HOME AGAIN.—We were glad to learn on going down town yesterday morning that our Members had returned safe and sound. We were soon honored by the presence of some of them at our sanctum and found them looking well and apparently feeling happy.

Glad to see them, and hope they, and their constituents, generally, will be mutually gratified to meet.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, (Episcopal,) Rev. Dr. McCarty, Pastor; Services each Sabbath at 10½ a. m.

METHODIST CHURCH, Rev B. K. Hines, Pastor; Services each Sabbath at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, Rev. Father A. Yunger, Pastor; Services each Sabbath at 6, 7, and 10 o'clock a. m. and 6½ p. m.

Washington Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M.—Holds its Regular Communications 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. of G. T.—Lincoln Lodge No. 1, Independent Order of Good Templars, holds its regular meetings at its new Lodge room on Main street every Tuesday evening. Visiting members in good standing invited.

DIED:

At his residence in this city January 25th, 1866, JOHN AIRD, aged 39 years.

The funeral obsequies will take place at the M. E. Church on Sunday, Jan. 28th, 1866, at half past twelve o'clock. Friends of the deceased are cordially invited to attend.

The brethren of Washington Lodge No. 4, of A. F. & A. M., are hereby notified that there will be a Special Meeting held at the Masonic Hall, on Sunday, January, 28th, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of preparing for the obsequies of our deceased brother, JOHN AIRD. Master Masons in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the W. M.

THE MARKET.

FLOUR, ⅌ bbl	$7 00@8 50
WHEAT, ⅌ bushel	1 60@1 75
WOOL, ⅌ lb	18c
BUTTER, ⅌ lb	45@50
EGGS, ⅌ doz	40
CORN-E'L, ⅌ lb	24c
BEANS, ⅌ lb	20c
BEES WAX, ⅌ lb	25c
POTATOES, ⅌ bushel	60
ONIONS, ⅌ bushel	$1 50
CORN MEAL, ⅌ lb	5c

NOTICE TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF CLARK COUNTY, W. T.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAWS NOW in force relating to the collection of taxes, all taxes are required to be paid on or before the 1st day of March, in each year; if not paid by that time, all personal property will be immediately advertised and sold for said taxes at the expense of the owner thereof, after the expiration of thirty days from the time of my visit to the precincts for the purpose of collecting taxes.

I will, therefore, in pursuance of law, meet the tax-payers of Clarke County, W. T., at their respective places of voting in each precinct on the following days, to-wit:

Vancouver Precinct, at the Sheriff's office, on or before the 28th day of February.

Pattersons Precinct, on the 1st day of March.

Lacamas Precinct, on the 23 day of March.

Pollock Precinct, on the 24 day of March.

Lackamas Precinct, on the 4th day of March.

Preston Precinct, on the 5th day of March.

Washougal Precinct, on the 6th day of March.

Cascades Precinct, on the 15th day of March.

I will be there promptly from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m. on the days named.

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

January 10, 1866.—m1

ATTENTION!!

RELIABLE SEEDS!

EDWARD E. MOORE,

425 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A PRACTICAL AGRICULTURIST, is now prepared to supply the wants of Merchants, Hatchmen, and all others, by wholesale or retail, of such seeds as will not disappoint those who use them, as our seeds are procured after making the utmost care in their selection in getting them true to their kind. We have suitable grounds prepared to test the different varieties, so as to insure their entire reliability.

The assortment consists of

ALL KINDS OF VEGETABLE SEEDS,
ALL KINDS OF FLOWER SEEDS,
ALL KINDS OF GRASS AND RED AND WHITE CLOVER SEEDS,
ALSO ALFALFA AND LUCERNE.

EVERGREEN SEEDS,

(Natives of California and adjacent Territories.)

All kinds of Trees and Shrubs,
All kinds of Flowers in their Season,
All kinds of Bulbs in their Season,
Strawberry and Raspberry Plants.

The Subscriber deems it superfluous to name every article for sale, but merely remarks, that no one has a superior assortment, and no one will deal more honorably by his customers, to whom he refers with confidence, as universal approval has been awarded him.

Small papers at wholesale or retail.

All communications or orders, by mail or Express Co's, attended to promptly.

Catalogues furnished on application by letter or otherwise. EDWARD E. MOORE.

425 Washington Street,

17 Nearly opposite Post office. San Francisco, Cal.

W. D. CARTER,

BOOK, CARD, & JOB

PRINTER!

Front Street, Portland Oregon.

OFFICE in rooms formerly occupied by Ladd & Tilton.

Furniture Store!

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has the LARGEST STOCK OF FURNITURE ever offered in Vancouver, which he will sell cheap for cash. SHOP—opposite D. Wall's Drug Store.

All Kinds of Furniture Made.

REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER, NEATLY & PROMPTLY

UPHOLSTERER AND UNDERTAKER!

☞ Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine the Stock and Prices for themselves.

JOSEPH WESTALL.

VANCOUVER

DRUG STORE,

Fourth Street, near Main.

DAVID WALL, APOTHECARY

Constantly on hand a Choice Assortment of

Drugs, Chemicals

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL KINDS,

Alcohol, Toilet Articles, and FANCY GOODS.

Vancouver, Sept. 10, 1865.—1tf.

NOTICE.

Territory of Washington, } ss.
County of Clarke. }

In the District Court of the 2d Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Vancouver:

Weinhard & Dellinger, Pl'ffs.,
vs.
John Maney, Def't.

TO JOHN MANEY, DEFENDANT: You are hereby notified that Weinhard & Dellinger have 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 8th day of January, A. D. 1866, 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, of you the sum of $274 50, for goods and liquors sold and delivered to you by the plaintiffs at divers times between April 18th, 1864, and May 12th, 1865, and also the sum of $159 50, for liquors and merchandise sold and delivered to you by H. Weinhard at divers times between November 1st, 1863, and March 11th, 1864, which account was tranferred to plaintiffs; and plaintiffs pray for judgment against you for the sum of Four Hundred and Thirty Four Dollars, with interest from May 12th, 1865, besides the costs of suit.

D. FRIEDENRICH,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

January 8th, 1866.

{ U. S. Revenue Stamp. 50 cts. Cancelled. } 18m2

CARPETS & PAPER HANGINGS.

WALTER BROS.

No. 113 Front Street,

(Opposite Vaughn'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 to their Interest to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. 13 tf

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
against } promissory note
George Merrill, and } and attachment
John E. Gilbreath, def'ts. } issued.

To George Merrill and John E. Gilbreath, 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 judgment against you, upon a certain promissory note executed and delivered by you to plaintiff at Hog'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.

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.
against
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, Cheif 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 ... ...

Dated, Vancouver, Dec. 14th, 1865.

LAWRENCE & POTTER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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

H. L. & J. F. Caples,

ATT'YS & 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

JUSTICES, 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 memorandums 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 this 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 nonresidents.

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.—10tf.

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, }
against
Bernard Hanley, Defendant. }

To Bernard Hanley, defendant above named:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that C. A. 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 16th day of December. A. D. 1865, and unless you appear at said term and answer thereon, 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 16th 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 end transferred to said plaintiff, and also to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by you for the purpose of securing said note on the 16th 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, }
against
Mary Ann Rohrer, defendant. }

TO 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 Shoeing.**

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

S. MARSH.

Vancouver, Dec. 2, 1865.—12-1y.

JOHNSTON'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!

No. 107 Front Street, (opp. Portoffice,)

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,
13tf Pioneer Artist of California.

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. HARNESS, and the other etceteras of the trade always on hand.

☞ SHOP—Up Stairs, over Marsh's Blacksmith Shop. ☜

1-6 MAIN STREET, VANCOUVER, W. T. tf

G. W. COOL, DENTIST.

OFFICE—FRONT STREET, near the Post office,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

ORK DONE AT NEW YORK PRICES.

DOCTORS

CHAPMAN & WATKINS,

PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, AND ACCOUCHEURS,

Office—Cor. Front & Washington Sts.)

Portland, Oregon.

J. A. CHAPMAN, M. D. LATE OF NEW YORK, AND Commissioned Surgeon in the U. S. Army.

RESIDENCE—S. W. corner of Second and Salmon Streets.

Particular attention given to Surgery.

WM. H. WATKINS, M. D. SURGEON FIRST OREGON Cavalry.

RESIDENCE—S. E. cor. Taylor and Seventh streets.

DR. WATKINS, having received especial instruction as to treatment of the EYE and EAR at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, will give particular attention to diseases of those organs.

Oct. 14, 1865.—5-tf.

C. H. MACK, 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 endorsed as a Dentist of Superior Skill and a Gentleman by Messrs. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Drs. COLE, Dentist, and many others of the Bay.

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-tf

WM. KOEHLER, DENTIST,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—2 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 Nerve.

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 Guarantee to First Class and Finished Work will be given at the Office.

Portland, Sept. 1, 1865.—1-1.-tf.

J. R. CARDWELL, DENTIST.

DENTAL ROOMS.

No. 90 FIRST STREET,

1:2 PORTLAND, OREGON. tf

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 Blocking Bonnets, Hats, etc.

STAMPING AND PINKING NEATLY EXECUTED.

Vancouver, Sept. 7, 1866.—1-tf.

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 MILLINERY,

at the late State Fair of Oregon.

October 14, 1865.—5-tf.

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-tf.

DALTON'S GALLERY AND MUSEUM!

(Buchtel & Cardwell's Old Stand,)

No. 89, First Street,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Having purchased F. 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-tf J. R. CARDWELL.

JOS. BUCHTEL'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!

Cor. Front & Morrison Sts.,

Entrance on Morrison Street,

Portland, Sept. 10, 1865.—1:1-tf.

WM. F. POLDEMAN'S GALLERY,

CORNER OF FIRST AND WASHINGTON STREETS,

Portland, Oregon.

PICTURES OF ALL KINDS TAKEN IN THE BEST STYLE.

LIFE SIZE PICTURES

1-5 Taken by the use of the Solar Camera. m6

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 Meat 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.—5-tf

S. BARKER!

ONCE MORE!

AS I HAVE SOLD GOODS IN THIS PLACE BEFORE I deem it 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 flatter 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-tf

CITY BOOT & SHOE STORE

Main Street,

(Next door South of Aird & Stegert's Meat 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.—1:3-tf.

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,

1:5 OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. m6

VANCOUVER BATH HOUSE!

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING FITTED UP THE above mentioned establishment, are prepared to give

WARM AND COLD BATHS!

—ALSO—

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:tf WM. H. POPE.

CRAWFORD, SLOCUM & CO.,

INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT THOUGH ALL THINGS change, they are still the same, yesterday, to-day, and "Providence permitting"—are likely 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:tf.

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, }
vs.
N. S. Bouton, defendant. }

TO N. S. BOUTON: 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 23d 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 mentioned 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 98½ 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. } 1548

Union Meat Market

G. W. & J. E. C. DURGAN & CO.,

Proprietors.

(Three Doors North of Crawford, Slocum & 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. 2, 1865.—13-tf

FORWARD.

Oh, on! though your star be crossed
By the black night rack and your way be lost;
Though the brushes hurt and your feet may shrink:
Today wore death on the darkness brink.

Oh, on! though you fain would creep
Into rest and slumber of love's own sleep,
Or, lingering, wait for the evening sun,
Red-lit and golden when work is done.

Oh, on! though your dream might be,
To rest a while on the moonlit sea,
While whispering waves and the night-wind sigh
Would woo you to peace by their lullaby.

Oh, on! though the waves below
Are ringing your knell as you onward go.
Oh, on! though the winds before
May waft you onward to death's dark shore.

How to Pick Huckleberries.

When I first knew Mr. John Horsley, he was an old white haired man, and very rich. As he seemed never to have been in any business, such as merchants and speculators now engage in, and as he was never accused of being a dishonest man, it was always a mystery to me how he became so rich. I knew that his father was a poor country clergyman and that John could have received no property from him. Meeting my friend one day when the conversation happened to turn on the subject of gathering property, I ventured to ask him how it was that he had been so successful in life.

"When I was a boy," he said, "my father was a poor minister. We lived very plain, and dressed very plain; but that never troubled us. We always had enough of something to eat, and my mother was one who would contrive to have her children dressed neatly, if not richly. One day when I was a little fellow, several little boys, and girls came along on their way to pick huckleberries. They invited me to go with them; and, when I saw their bright faces and their little baskets and the bright afternoon, I wanted to go with them. So I went into the house, and asked my mother. I saw she sympathized with me, but she said I must go and ask father.

"'And where is father?'

"'Up in the study, of course.'

"Up I bounded, hat in hand, and gently knocked at his door. He bade me come in."

"'Well, Johnny, what is it you wish?'

"'I want, sir, to go with the children, and pick huckleberries.'

"'Where are they going?'

"'Only to Johnson's Hill, sir.'

"'How many children are there?'

"'Seven beside myself. Please let me go.'

"'Well, you may go. Be a good boy, and use no bad words.'

"Away I scampered, and had just got to the bottom of the stairs, when my father called me back."

"'Oh, dear! it's all over now!' I said to myself. 'He's going to take it all back.'

"Troubling, I again stood in the doorway expecting to have the permission withdrawn."

"'Johnny,' said my father, with a peculiar smile, 'I have a word of advice to give you. You will find the berries growing on bushes standing in clumps all over the lot. The children will pick a few minutes in one place, and then go off to another in hopes of finding better picking, and thus they will spend half the afternoon in roaming from one place to another. Now, my advice to you is, when you find pretty fair picking, stick to that spot and keep picking there. Your basket at night will show whether my advice is good or not.'

"Well, sir, I followed my father's advice, and though the children would wander about and cry out, 'Oh, Johnny! here's a world of them,' and 'Here's splendid picking,' and 'Here you can fill your basket in less than no time,' yet I stuck to my 'fair picking place.' When we got through at night, to the astonishment of every one, and my own no less, it was found that I had nearly twice as many berries as any other one. They all wondered how it was, but I knew. And that was the lesson that made me a rich man. Whenever I have found 'fair picking,' I have stuck to it. Others have changed occupation and business, and have moved from one place to another. I have never done so, and I attribute all my success to the lesson by which I learned to pick huckleberries."

I have recalled this conversation, and the form of my old friend, who has long since passed away, to impress it on the teacher, that a single sentence of instruction may shape the course of the whole life of the child now under his care. Not only did property and success hang on the old minister's hint, but the shaping of his son's whole character for life, and perhaps forever. How much wisdom we need, to be able to say the right thing at the right time.

STEAM DEFINED.—At a railway station an old lady said to a very pompous looking gentleman who was talking about steam communication, "Pray, sir, what is steam?" "Steam, ma'am, is, ah!—steam is, ah! ah! steam is—steam!" "I knew that fellow couldn't tell ye," said a rough looking chap standing by. "But steam is a bucket of water in a tremendous perspiration."

"Do you propose to put like into a store, Mrs. Partington?" asked a friend.

"Yes," replied the old lady, "but I'm pestiferous to know which. Some tell me that the wholesome trade is best, but I believe the ringtail will be the most beneficious to him."

DURING the war a woman went to a grocer's shop, and found she was paying nearly double for candles, so she asked what was the reason candles were so dear. The grocer replied, "Oh, it's the war." "Dear me," said the woman "have they got to fighting by candle light?"

SCANDAL, like the Nile, is fed by innumerable streams, but it is extremely difficult to trace it to its source.

WILCOX & GIBBS

SEWING MACHINE

It is entirely noiseless.
A patented device prevents its being turned backward.
The needle cannot be set wrong.
The Hemmer, Feller, and Braider are acknowledged to be superior to all others.
It received the Gold Medal of the American Institute in 1862.
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.

N.B.—Agents Wanted.
STEWART & GOURLEY,
103 Front Street,
1:1-tf Agents for Oregon.

Jewelry! Jewelry!

P. G. STEWART.....C. S. GOURLEY.

STEWART & GOURLEY
Are now offering to the Public the BEST and CHEAPEST assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,
IVORY and RUBBER SETTS,
(New Style Jewelry.)
A Large and Well Selected Stock of
Silver-Plated Ware;
And everything usually kept in our line of business.
AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN WAT CH COMPANY.
Particular attention paid to the
REPAIRS OF FINE WATCHES,
and all kinds of JOB WORK done on short notice by an experienced Workman.
☞ Call and see for yourselves.
STEWART & GOURLEY,
1:1-tf 103 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

JACOB COHEN,
WATCHMAKER
AND JEWELER,
FRONT STREET, PORTLAND,
DEALER IN
CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Solid Silver and Plated Ware,
SPECTACLES, &c.
Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted, Particular attention given to repairing Fine Watches.
Portland, Sept. 5, 1865.—1-tf.

NEW DRUG STORE.

L. GROSS,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
Front Street,
(Between Wheat Cheer and New Columbian Hotels.)
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, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Brushes, Painters' Materials, Fine Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Toilet Ware, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Fine Westenholm's Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, etc., etc. Also, a complete assortment of
DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND DENTISTS' MATERIAL.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded by an experienced Druggist and Chemist, and put up at all hours of the night.
Orders from the country solicited and prompt attention guaranteed.
1:1-tf L. GROSS.

W. F. WILCOX,
MANUFACTURER OF
BUREAUS,
CHAIRS, TABLES,
Bedsteads,
AND ALL KINDS OF
CABINET WORK.
Wood Turning and Carving of Every Description done to order. Particular attention given to Stair Building.
PORTLAND, OREGON,
(Opposite Ketch & Solomon's Saw Mill.)
Sept. 1, 1865.—1-tf.

J. LORYEA'S
PORTLAND
NEW AND SECOND HAND
FURNITURE
AND
VARIETY STORE.
Mattrasses, Carpets, Oil Cloths,
Wall Paper, Shades,
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ETC.
Front Street, Portland, Oregon,
(Opposite Dr. Weatherford's Drug Store.)
Sept. 5, 1865.—1-tf.

L. V. STARR,
DEALER IN
STOVES, TIN,
SHEET IRON & COPPER WARE.
Roofing and Steamboat Work Done.
No. 173 Front Street,
1:5 Portland, Oregon. tf

FLORENCE
SEWING MACHINE
COMPANY,
Florence, - Massachusetts,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
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 experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in the highest degree simplicity with durability, and while capable of doing a greater range of work, one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.

☞ supply a Sewing Machine free from the objections attaching to others, has been no easy task; for we had not only to sig ast others as they appeared years ago, but also as improved from time to time, by more recent experience.

This we claim, has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, untiring labor of years; and in presenting our Machine to the public, we shall make strong assertions respecting its merits, which we are prepared to substantiate in every particular.

Discarding the Chain and Loop, or Knot stitches, we adopt the Lock Stitch, (alike on both sides of the fabric) which is recognized by the masses as best suited to all kinds of work. But to meet objections sometimes urged against this favorite stitch, we have added the Knot, Double Lock and Double Knot, either of which is stronger and more elastic than the Lock; thus enabling the operator to select a stitch perfectly suited to every grade of fabric, and where necessary sew seams much stronger than it is possible to do by hand.

The FLORENCE makes four different stitches with as much ease as ordinary Machines make one, and with as little machinery.

The result of repeated tests has been all we could desire, and from its first introduction the FLORENCE has gained hosts of friends, and been regarded a household necessity, proving that the public fully appreciate the utility, beauty, and durability combined in the FLORENCE Machine.

☞ We claim for the FLORENCE the following advantages over any and all Sewing Machines:

☞ It makes four different stitches, Lock, Knot, Double Lock, and Double Knot, as one and the same Machine. Each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.

☞ Every Machine has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to rip any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams without turning the fabric.

☞ Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.

☞ The needle is easily adjusted.

☞ It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

☞ Its motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables the most inexperienced to operate it.

☞ It does not require finer thread on the under than for the upper side, and will sew across the heaviest seams, without one inch of the thickness of cloth, without change of needle, tension, or breaking thread.

☞ The hemmer is easily adjusted and will turn any width of hem desired.

☞ No other Machine will do so great a range of work as the FLORENCE.

☞ It will hem, gather, fell, bind, braid, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruffle at the same time.

The taking up of the slack thread is not performed by the irregular contracts of a wire coil or uncertain operation of wire levers. The precision and accuracy with which the FLORENCE draws the thread into the cloth, is unapproached in any Sewing Machine hitherto offered in the market.

We furnish each Machine with "Birnam's Self Sewer," which guides the work itself, and is of incalculable value, especially to the unskilled operators.

☞ It is fully protected and licensed by Elias Howe, jr., and his associates, and our own Letters Patent.

While possessing the above and many other advantages, the Machine is sold at corresponding prices with other first class Machines, and a careful examination will fully substantiate all that we have claimed for it, and justify the assertion we now make, that it is the best Sewing Machine in the world.

We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim for it and will give a written warranty.

Further information may be had by addressing

J. L. PARRISH & Co.,
1:tf Agents, Portland, Oregon.

C. H. MYERS,
Plumber,
GAS AND STEAM FITTER,
DEALER IN
Gas Fixtures, Cooking Ranges,
HOT WATER BOILERS,
Bath Tubs,
Marble Top Wash Stands,
Force and Lift Pumps,
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead,
BLOCK TIN,
Wrought Iron Pipes,
(For Steam, Water, and Gas.)
WATER CLOSETS, SEWER TRAPS, STREET WASHERS
Globe or Throttle Valves,
EVERY VARIETY OF BRASS COCKS,
(For Steam, Water, and Gas.)
Rubber Hose, Hose Pipes, etc.
HOTELS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES heated with the latest improvements in Steam or Hot Air Apparatus.
No. 110, First Street,
PORTLAND, - - - - OREGON.
I INVITE citizens generally to call and examine my Stock, and prices, and work. I feel fully confident that all work entrusted to my care will give entire satisfaction. C. H. MYERS.
Portland, Sept. 1, 1865.—1-1 ly.

OREGON
IRON WORKS!
A. C. GIBBS. S. S. MORGAN. M. MACKENFIELD.
A. C. GIBBS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES,
BOILERS,
And all kinds of Mills,
HOISTING MACHINES,
HORSE POWERS,
REAPERS AND MOWERS,
QUARTZ MILLS,
AMALGAMATING PANS,
And Separators
of the most approved kinds,
Cooking Ranges, Pumps, etc.
Portland, Aug. 18, 1865.—1-1-tf.

J. C. CARSON. S. PORTER.
CARSON & PORTER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOLDING,
And all kinds of Frames, etc.
Seasoned Lumber for finishing always on hand.
☞ ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. ☜
No. 409, Front Street, (at Ester' Saw Mill,)
1:1 PORTLAND, OREGON. ly

HOLY ANGELS'
COLLEGE!
THIS COLLEGE, ESTABLISHED AT ST. JAMES Mission, Vancouver, is conducted by Catholic Clergymen, under the immediate supervision of the Right Rev. A. M. A. Blanchet, D. D.
The Domestic Department and Infirmary are under the care of the "Sisters of Charity."
The terms for boarders, including Tuition, Board, Washing, and Bedding, are from $200 to $250 per annum, with no other extras except for Music, Foreign Languages, and Medical Attendance.
The new building erected in the spring of '64, and greatly improved during the past summer, together with the playground attached, are, on the testimony of reliable authority, most conducive toward the comfort and health of the occupants.
To the Boarding School is attached a Day School of which the terms, according to different studies pursued, vary from $12 to $24 per annum.
☞ Payments are invariably made quarterly in advance.
The object of the institution is to give a thorough moral and scientific training to the adolescent pupils, and make them men highly competent for either professional or commercial pursuits.
Correspondence with the College is done through the
REV. P. MANS, Prefect.
Vancouver, Sept. 12, 1865.—1-tf.

PROVIDENCE SCHOOL!
For Young Ladies,
CONDUCTED BY
THE SISTERS OF CHARITY,
VANCOUVER, W. T.
THIS INSTITUTION, which was commenced in the year 1856, 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 surpassed.
The course of studies embraces the various branches of a solid and useful education, and a particular attention is given to form the pupils to household duties and plain and fancy needle work.
Parents may rest satisfied that every care will be paid to the comfort of the young ladies placed at this Institution, whilst nothing will be spared to instil in them those principles of virtue which alone can render education profitable.
No undue influence will be exercised over the religious opinions of the pupils; however, for the maintenance of good order, all are required to conform to the external discipline of the Institution.
TERMS FOR BOARDERS:
For Board and Tuition, per quarter of 11 weeks.....$40
For Washing, " " 10
For music and use of instrument, " 17
For French, " 3
For Board during vacation..... 25
For Washing " " 3
TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:
Per quarter.....$6
Payment to be made invariably quarterly in advance.
Books, stationery, beds and bedding will form extra charges.
Each pupil must be provided with a white muslin and a sky blue dresse dress. Also, with six changes, and a sufficient number of pairs of sheets. The blue dresse to be procured at the establishment.
No absence is allowed during the year, except in case of serious illness.
August 31, 1865.—1-ly.

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. The education given is the common school education of the country diversified with manual labor suited to the age and natural abilities of the pupils.
Destitute Orphans from Washington are admitted FREE.
☞ The above institutions are entirely independent of each other. 1:ly

ST. JOSEPH'S
HOSPITAL!
KEPT BY
THE SISTERS OF CHARITY,
Vancouver, W. T.
INVALIDS will here find every care and attention for the sum of one dollar per day, payable in advance. Wines and spirituous liquors, when ordered by the physician, and funeral expenses form extra charge. 1:ly

ST. JOHN'S
LUNATICASYLUM
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE SISTERS OF CHARITY,
VANCOUVER, W. T.
THIS INSTITUTION, under the patronage of the Legislature and Executive of the Territory of Washington, recommends itself by its location in the prettiest and healthiest part of Vancouver.
Sisters of Charity are constantly in attendance, and no pains are spared to procure every kind comfort to the unfortunate sufferers under their care.
TERMS:
One dollar and fifty cents per day, paid monthly in advance.
For further particulars apply to the Superiores of the Establishment. 1:ly

UNIVERSITY
OF
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
THIS INSTITUTION WILL RE-OPEN ON THE Third Monday of October.
Rates of Tuition:
(Payable in advance per quarter.)
Collegiate Course.....$10 00
Academic " 8 00
Primary " 6 00
Instruction on the Piano..... 15 00
Students can be accommodated on the University Grounds, in the family of the President, at $75 per Quarter, in advance, board, room rent, washing, fuel, lights, and tuition included. Room rent and board, without tuition, at $5 per week.
For further particulars address
W. F. BARNARD, President.
Seattle, W. T., Sept. 30, 1865.—tf.

LIVERY
Sale and Exchange
STABLES
Cor. 6th & A Streets,
VANCOUVER, W. T.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND WAGONS
Let by the hour, day, or week,
at moderate rates.
HORSES TAKEN TO KEEP AT REASONABLE RATES.
Public Patronage respectfully solicited.
JOSEPH BRANT, Prop'r.
Vancouver, Sept. 5, 1865.—1-tf.

YOUNG AMERICA
SALOON!
MAIN STREET, VANCOUVER.
F. O'KEANE, - PROPRIETOR.
THIS POPULAR PLACE HAS NOW BECOME A Fixed Institution, celebrated for the genuineness of its Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.
PAPERS OF THE LATEST DATES
ALWAYS ON HANDS.
☞ The Proprietor has, at considerable expense, fitted up this Saloon for the accommodation of the Public, and as it is the Largest, most Central, and best Lighted Saloon in this City, he flatters himself that all—"if any other man"—who may call at his new place will not go away dissatisfied. 1:1-tf

DRY GOODS & CROCERIES!
THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INFORMS the Public that he has just moved into his New Store adjoining his Old Stand, on
NORTH MAIN STREET,
Where he has, and will keep on hand,
A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES!
Embracing, in the former Department:
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Ladies' Hats, and Dress Goods generally.
And in the latter:
TEA, COFFEE,
SUGARS of all Kinds, FLOUR
And in both departments, everything else that any live man, woman, or child need want. I occupy my own building, and pay no rents; I buy my Goods for CASH, and at the LOWEST PRICES: I do my own work as far as I can, and pay out no money for useless clerks; I therefore can and will sell goods as cheap as "any other man," not excepting the cheapest in Portland.
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS!
☞ Ladies and Gentlemen, please call and examine my Stock, and mutually oblige yourselves and your humble servant.
THOMAS BURT.
Vancouver, Sept. 7, 1865.—1:3-tf.

JOHN AIRD. R. C. STUBBY
AIRD & STECERT,
EMPIRE MARKET
Main Street, Vancouver, W. T.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FRESH BEEF,
Pork, Mutton,
SALT PORK, HAMS, BACON,
Smoked Beef, &c.
☞ Cash paid for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.
Vancouver, Aug. 25, 1865.—1:1-tf.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE
MAKING!
THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING REMOVED THIS SHOP to the New Building,
Cor. Main and Fourth Streets,
Is now prepared to do all kinds of Work in his line.
☞ Thankful for past favors, he still solicits the patronage of the public.
NEW WAGONS ALWAYS ON HAND,
OR MADE TO ORDER.
REPAIRING DONE on Short Notice, and on REASONABLE TERMS.
WM. RANCK.
Vancouver, Sept. 8, 1865.—1:1-tf.

J. F. SMITH,
Main Street, Vancouver, W. T.,
DEALER IN
Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes,
Matches, Playing Cards,
Cutlery, Port Monies,
Perfumeries, Combs,
Brushes, Fishing Tackle,
Toys, Fly and Lemerick Hooks,
Silk and Worsted Lines, Fancy Goods.
Also, Powder, Shot, Lead, Powder Flasks, Confectionery, and many other articles, too numerous to mention.
ALL KINDS OF FRUIT KEPT ON HAND.
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES.
Vancouver, Sept. 7, 1865.—1:1-tf.

MICHAEL WINTLER,
DEALER IN
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
Is still on hand, at his old Stand,
Cor. Main and Fifth Streets,
Opposite Marsh's Blacksmith Shop, where he is at all times glad to see his friends, and wait on customers.
☞ Will buy all kinds of Farmer's Produce at the highest Cash Price.
N. B.—Cash paid for Wool & Hides.
Vancouver, Sept. 12, 1865.—1:1-tf.

Columbia River
MILLS!
THESE EXTENSIVE MILLS ARE SITUATED Six Miles above Vancouver, on the Washington Territory side of the river.
The owner takes this method of informing the public that he has a convenient way of hoisting and lowering into boats, and that he is now prepared to grind any amount of grain that may be brought to his Mill both by land and water.
☞ CUSTOM WORK IS ESPECIALLY SOLICITED. ☜
Graham Flour made to order.
FEED ALWAYS ON HAND.
MY LARGE SAW MILL,
Immediately adjoining my Grist Mill is almost complete. In a few days I shall be prepared to manufacture
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,
And saw up any amount of logs that can be hauled or rafted to my mill.
LEWIS LOVE, Proprietor.
R. C. NORTHROP.....JNO. G. COREY.
OREGON
TURPENTINE WORKS!
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Turpentine, Pitch, Priming Oil,
BRIGHT VARNISH, AXLE GREASE, ETC.
A SUPPLY of the above articles constantly on hands, to which the attention of the trade is called.
$3 00 per 100 pounds will be paid for Fir Pitch delivered at our Works, Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
NORTHROP & COREY.
Portland, Sept. 11, 1865.—1-tf.

Farm for Sale.
THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS TO SELL HIS FARM consisting of 320 acres of land, situated in Clark County, W. T., 20 miles above Vancouver and one mile from the Columbia river. Said Farm contains 240 acres of Prairie and 80 acres of gov'd Fir and oak Timber; 40 acres under fence and improved, with a good House, Barn, and other outbuildings, and a good bearing orchard.
The wagon road from Vancouver to the Cascades runs through this place. It has a fine stream of never-failing water running through it. It is every way a desirable place, and will be sold at a bargain.
TERMS—One-quarter down, and the remainder on reasonable time with ten per cent. interest.
For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, at his store in Vancouver.
M. WINTLER.
October 20, 1865.—2-tf.

J. McHENRY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE!
LAMPS, PLATED WARE, Etc.
No. 94 Front Street,
1:5 PORTLAND, OREGON.

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.
The Proprietor announces to the traveling public with confidence and pleasure, that he is now prepared to entertain all who may give him a call, to their entire satisfaction.
THE PARLORS AND SLEEPING APARTMENTS
Are fitted up in an elegant manner, and furnished with special reference to the Comfort of Guests.
☞ A First Class Piano will at all times be found in the Ladies Parlor.
☞ Carriages (and drivers, if desired) are always ready for a ride, at reasonable rates.

METROPOLIS HALL
IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE HOUSE, IS still in running order, and fitted up in superior style for Public Assemblies, Theatricals, Amusements, &c., with Stage, Scenery, Seats, and all necessary appurtenances.
☞ A First Class Piano and such other Musical Instruments as may be desired in connection with Playsand Theatrical Entertainments will at all times be in readiness for the use of the Hall.
Vancouver, Sept. 7, 1865.—1-tf.

UNION HOTEL,
(FORMERLY KEPT BY M. SHEA.)
J. L. RANKIN, - PROPRIETOR.
THIS WELL-KNOWN HOTEL IS STILL OPEN for the reception of Guests. The Proprietor, by strict attention to the comfort of his Guest hopes to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.
TERMS:
BOARD AND LODGING, per week.....$7 00
BOARD WITHOUT LODGING, per week..... 4 00
BOARD PER DAY..... 1 50
SINGLE MEALS..... 50
LODGING..... 50
☞ ALL BAGGAGE CAREFULLY TAKEN CARE OF. ☜
Vancouver, Oct. 27, 1866.—8-tf

OYSTERS. CAPT. W. BAKER. OYSTERS.
Oysters in Every Style
MEALS AT ALL HOURS
FROM 6 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING TO 12 AT NIGHT!
Board by the day or week. The table is supplied, at all times, with the best the market affords.
Families Supplied with Oysters,
IN THE SHELL OR OUT.
W. Baker.
Vancouver, Aug. 30, 1865.—1:1-tf.

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. It is the Proprietor's intention to satisfy every reasonable person, both as to accommodations and charges.
The ALTA HOUSE is situated on the river bank, contiguous to the Steamboat landing.
A. RIGGS, Prop.
Vancouver, Sept. 11, 1865.—1-tf.

LINCOLN HOUSE,
Cor. Front and Washington Streets,
Portland, Oregon.
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. LARGEST IN THE STATE. Charges Reasonable.
AN OMNIBUS
will attend all the boats and convey Passengers and their Baggage to the House Free of Charge, or to any other House in the City for 50 cents.
S. COPPIN, Proprietor.
P. S.—HOT AND COLD BATHS IN THE HOUSE.
All the Steamers for Oregon City, Vancouver, Montinella, and Astoria land at the Lincoln House Wharf. 1:tf

WHAT CHEER HOUSE,
Nos. 126, 128 & 130, Front Street,
PORTLAND, - - - - OREGON,
M. O'CONNOR, Proprietor.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST HOUSE in Oregon. Can accommodate 1000 persons.
☞ Superior accommodations for Families.
Board and Lodging, per week.....$
Baggage taken to the House Free of Charge.
Portland, Sept. 4, 1865.—1:1-tf.

Mansion House,
(Formerly What Cheer House.)
THIS WELL KNOWN HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR the reception of Guests, after being thoroughly renovated and newly furnished.
TERMS:
Board and Lodging, per week.....$6 00
Board without Lodging, per week..... 4 00
Board per day..... 1 00
Single Meals..... 50
Lodging..... 50
B. CARNEY, Proprietor.
This House is conducted strictly upon TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.
☞ FIRE-PROOF SAFE in the Office for valuables.
Baggage taken to the House free of charge.
Portland, Sept. 5, 1865.—1:1-tf.

HARKER BROTHERS,
Commission
MERCHANTS!
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,
Groceries, Flour,
BACON, BUTTER, SALT, AND ALL KINDS OF
OREGON PRODUCE
No. 183 Front, and 194 First Street,
PORTLAND, - - OREGON.
☞ Goods received on Storage and sold on Commission.
Sept. 1, 1865.—1:1-tf.

D. HEALY,
TIN & SHEET-IRON
WORKER,
Main Street,
1:1 VANCOUVER, W. T. tf

MILK AND WATER!
TOGETHER OR SEPARATE.
Butter, Vegetables, Cord Wood,
And Charcoal.
To be had of the subscriber on liberal terms.
1:tf J. S. HATHAWAY.