# The Vancouver Register.

**VOL. 4. VANCOUVER WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1869. NO. 29.**

## THE VANCOUVER REGISTER
**VANCOUVER. W.T.**

**ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.**

ENOCH G. ADAMS,
**Editor and Proprietor.**

**TERMS:**

er annum, in advance....$3 00

**Terms of Advertising:**

ransient advertisements, one square (ten lines or less) first insertion....$2 00
or each subsequent insertion....1 00
Quarterly advertisements inserted at liberal rates by ecial contract.
Legal advertisements at the established rates.

---

## STRUVE & COOK.
**ATTORNEYS**
—AND—
**Counsellors-at-Law.**

H. G. STRUVE, Prosecuting Attorney 2d Judicial District, W. T. | A. G. COOK, Notary Public.

(Office, Up-Stairs, in)
**SOHNS & SCHUELE'S BRICK,**
**VANCOUVER W. T.**

---

J. F. CAPLES. J. C. MORELAND.
## CAPLES & MORELAND,
**ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,**
*S. E. Cor. Front & Washington streets,*
Portland, Oregon. 1-tf

---

## JOSEPH M. FLETCHER,
(REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE,)
**Notary Public & Conveyancer**

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, AND LEGAL PAPERS of all kinds, carefully prepared.
Vancouver, Sept. 1, 1865.—1:1-tf.

---

J. W. WHALLEY. M. W. FECHHEIMER, Notary Public.

WHALLEY & FECHHEIMER,
**Attorneys& Counsellors at Law**
And Solicitors in Bankruptcy.
OFFICE—No. 86 Front Street, Portland,
Particular attention paid to collections.
Oct. 31, 1868.—n1-tf.

---

## OFFICE
OF THE
**PUGET SOUND & COLUMBIA RIVER RAILROAD CO.**
IN SOHNS & SCHUELE'S BRICK
Corner of Sixth and Main Streets, Vancouver, W. Ty.
A. G. COOK, Secretary. S. W. BROWN, President.
Vancouver, Nov. 7, 1868.—n1-tf.

---

**WILLIAM DAVIDSON.**
**Office, No. 64, Front Street,**
Adjoining Telegraph Office....Portland, Oregon
SPECIAL COLLECTOR OF CLAIMS.
Bonds, Promissory Notes, Book Accounts and all other Claims, will be made a Specialty, and promptly Collected. 41y

---

I. T. MAULSBY. H. L. CAPLES, Notary Public.

## MAULSBY & CAPLES,
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**
Office one door south of Sohns & Schuele's store,
MAIN STREET,
**Vancouver, W. T.**

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them in the Supreme and District Courts of the Territory, Probate and Justice's Courts of the County. Special attention given to Collections and Land litigations; Conveyancing in all its various forms; Legal papers correctly gotten up, and copying correctly and neatly done. Will attend to business in U. S. Land Office, and furnish any information upon any subject in our line.—One of the firm being a practical Surveyor, we think we have peculiar facilities for adjusting Land Titles, etc.
19-tf Vancouver, W. T. January 23, 1869.

---

## J. R. CARDWELL,
**Dentist.**
**Dental rooms, 89 First Street,**
PORTLAND, OREGON.
*Residence 235 Second Street, cor. of Columbia,*
Nov. 21, 1868.—n6-ly.

---

## Portland Academy
—AND—
**Female Seminary.**

NO effort is spared to make this school worthy of the very liberal patronage it receives.
catalogue containing full information, address,
T. M. GATCH. Principal.
Oct. 31, 1868.—n3-tf.

---

**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. ...ian, and spirituous liquors, when ordered by the physician. Wines and funeral expenses form extra charges. 1-ly

---

## MILL-SITE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY CALLS THE ATTENTION of the public to the Splendid Mill-Site on Burnt Bridge Creek, commonly known as the ALKI PLACE.
Parties desiring to use the best Water Power in the immediate vicinity of Vancouver will find it to their advantage to call on AUG. A. SCHAEBEN.
Vancouver, March 20, 1869. 28-tf

---

## J. B. KELLOGG.
**KELLOGG HOUSE**
**196 Madison Street,**
Between Front and First Streets,
**Portland, Oregon.**
Oct. 24, 1868.—no2-ly.

---

## WESTERN HOTEL
**PORTLAND, OREGON.**
Corner of First and Morrison Streets.

THE best and most commodious Hotel in the State, where every want is anticipated and cheerfully supplied.
Warm and Cold Baths attached to the House.
The Hotel is located near the Steamship Landing. The Hotel Coach will be in attendance at all the Landings to convey Passengers and Baggage to and from the House Free of charge. DORCY & HOLMES.
Oct. 31, 1868.—n3-ly. Proprietors.

---

J. H. MITCHELL....JOS. N. DOLPH....SMITH
## Mitchell, Dolph & Smith,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS
**AT LAW,**
**Solicitors in Chancery,**
AND PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY,
Office over Post Office, Front Street, Portland.
Oct. 24, 1868.—no1-ly.

---

**HENDEE'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.**

THE ONLY PLACE IN PORTLAND WHERE YOU are sure of getting No. 1 Pictures at all times is at Hendee's Gallery, corner of First and Morrison streets, where he is as well prepared to do all kinds of work as any Gallery in Oregon, and will guarantee as good satisfaction for all his work as can be had in the State.
Pictures of every kind can be had at short notice. Old Pictures can be copied, enlarged and retouched in India Ink, or Oil Colors, AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER PLACE. Oct. 5, 3:1-ly.

---

J. E. HURFORD. GEO. L. HIBBARD.
## HURFORD & HIBBARD
Dealers in
Groceries, Provisions, Dried Fruits,
**LIME, CEMENT,**
**PLASTER, HAIR, BRICK, LATHS,**
**WINDOWS, BLINDS, DOORS,**
Flour, Bacon, Ham, Lard, Butter, Cheese,
**EGGS, COAL OIL, ETC.**

Also, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and Agents for the sale of Salem Pioneer Mill's OIL CAKE MEAL.
**No. 132 Front Street.**
(Opposite E. J. Northrup & Co.)
PORTLAND....OREGON
Also—Liberal advances made on all kinds of produce. Orders solicited.
Sept. 19, 1868.—51-ly.

---

B. F. GILTNER. JAS. McBRIDE
## B. F. GILTNER & CO.,
**ST. HELENS, OREGON.**
Dealers in
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
BEST BRANDS TOBACCO AND CIGARS
READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c.

Customers will find our stock complete, comprising many articles it is impossible here to enumerate, and all sold at moderate prices.

---

## DR. C. C. CAPLES,
HAS permanently located at Monticello, as
**PHYSICIAN**
Of the Asylum, and tenders his Professional services to the public, and will thank them for their patronage.
Monticello, W. T. Dec. 1, 1868.

---

**VANCOUVER NURSERY.**

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS AS FINE A STOCK OF Apple Trees, both as to quality and variety, as can be found in Washington or Oregon, which will be sold as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere. Also, Plums, Pears, Lawton Blackberries, Cherry Currants, Cherries, etc., etc. S. W. BROWN.
Vancouver, W. T., February 9, 1869. 17tf

---

## C. H. MYERS,
**PLUMBER.**
**GAS AND STEAM FITTER.**

Dealer in Hot Water Boilers, Bath Tubs, Marble top Wash Stands, Lift and Force Pumps, Rubber Hose, etc.—All kinds of Brass Goods, Cocks, Globe Vales, etc.
Water introduced into dwellings, stores, etc., at short notice. Roofing and General Jobbing.
**110 FIRST STREET**, adjoining the Western Hotel, Portland, Oregon. 26-tf

---

## CLARK COUNTY MAY FESTIVAL
AND
**PICNIC,**
—at—
**ALKI**
ON MARBLE'S CREEK,
**MAY 16, 1869.**

A band of music will be in attendance at 1 o'clock p. m.
The grounds will be fittingly prepared for the occasion.
N. SCHOFIELD,
ANTON YOUNG,
GEO. WEEDEN.
Wagons will run from town to the place at hourly intervals. 27-2t

---

## W. F. Poldeman's
**PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.**
CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND FIRST STREETS.
Entrance on Washington street.
PORTLAND....OREGON
Pictures in all the most approved styles of Photographic Art. 26-ly

---

**Notice.**—School Orders, dated prior to January, 1866, will be paid on presentment.
D. F. SCHUELE,
Treasurer of Clark County, Washington Territory. 26-t

---

## THE OREGON DISPENSARY
**73 FIRST STREET,**
(Between Stark and Washington.)

**LORYEA & KALLENBERG,**
DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
**Fancy and Toilet Articles,**
**Fine Wines, Brandies and Whiskies**
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES,
**BRUSHES AND PERFUMERIES,**
Of the Latest Styles and Finest Quality,
**Cooking Extracts,**
**Essential Oils,**
**Herbs, Etc., Etc.,**
And an Assortment of all popular
PATENT MEDICINES

Everything kept in a
**First-class Drug Store will be**
**SOLD AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES**
—AS—
**Citrate Magnesia, 25 cents,**
**Soothing Syrup, 25 cents.**
**Brown's Bronchial Troches, 25.**
OTHER ARTICLES IN PROPORTION
offer
**MEDICAL & SURGICAL ATTENDANCE**
FREE OF CHARGE!
**Patients Visited at their Houses.**
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED
Under the supervision of
**DR. A. KALLENBERG.**
Portland, Jan., 1869.—17-ly

---

## A RARE OPPORTUNITY
is now offered to the lovers of
**MUSIC AND FINE ARTS,**
AT THE
**MUSIC AND ART GALLERY,**
**One Door from Corner of First and Morrison Streets,**
PORTLAND....OREGON
We have ...ale a very large assortment
**PIANOS, CABINET ORGANS,**
**AND**
**MUSICAL GOODS,**
Also a splendid assortment of
ENGRAVINGS, LITHOGRAPHS, CHROMOS, PICTURES, FRAMES AND MOULDINGS, ETC.,
All of which are offered at greatly reduced prices.
SHANAHAN & HILLMAN.
26-t

---

## ALL SET!
**NATHANIEL THWING,**
HAVING REMOVED TO
NO 88 FRONT STREET,
Is prepared to manufacture (on a larger scale)
**Saddles, Harness and Collars,**
Of every description, all of which will be sold low for CASH. Also all kinds of
CARRIAGE TRIMMING!
Done in the neatest manner. And by Honesty, Industry and Civility as principles upon which I establish my business, I hope to receive a liberal share of patronage at home and abroad.
Portland Oct. 24, 1868.—no2-ly.

---

**FISHERMEN ATTENTION!!**
**J. C. ELLIOTT,**
MANUFACTURER OF COOPER WARE
SALMON AND MEAT BARRELS.

Large quantities constantly on hand. All orders promptly filled. Custom respectfully solicited. We have unequalled facilities for shipping, as three or four steamers touch here every day.
Kanier, Oregon. 27 3m

---

## UMBRELLAS.
SILK UMBRELLAS,
ALPACCA UMBRELLAS,
GINGHAM UMBRELLAS,
CAMBRIC UMBRELLAS,

The Largest and Finest Assortment ever offered for sale in Oregon, at wholesale or retail, very cheap.
WM. CURRIER & CO.,
103 Front Street.

**Gents' Paper Collars.**

LINEN-FINISHED PAPER COLLARS, Wholesale or Retail at Less than San Francisco prices.
WM. CURRIER & CO.,
103 Front Street.

**Fashionable Clothing.**

MADE TO ORDER, FROM GOODS OF OUR OWN importation, at Less Price and Better Style than any other house in Oregon.
WM. CURRIER & CO.,
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
103 Front Street.

**FINE CUSTOM OTHING**
**AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,**

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION AND MANUFACTURE, selling for Less Price than can be purchased at any other Store in Portland.
WM. CURRIER & CO.,
104 Front treet

---

INSURE YOUR LIFE
in the
## MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
## NEW YORK.

THE OLDEST PURELY MUTUAL COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES.
**ASSETS,**
**Over $30,000,000 CASH.**

All profits divided among the Policy holders. Dividends declared annually, and available in payment of the second year's premium

ALL POLICIES NON FORFEITING.

No restrictions in Traveling or Residence.
All kinds of Policies given; Life endowments and Children's endowments.

Endowment Policies, that have been in force for the past five years, have paid over 25 per cent. Cash Dividends, above the cost of Life Insurance, forming a profitable as well as the safest possible investment.

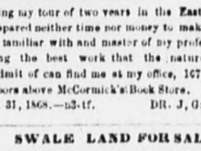
Examine the Company's Circulars and Books.
HEATH & WEST,
Ag'ts for Oregon and Washington Territory. Office in McCrea's Building, Portland. 22 tf

---

TRY IT TRY IT TRY IT!
ROBINSON'S CELEBRATED
## MAGIC SOAP POWDERS.
Prepared ready for washing, in 6, 12 and 24 lb boxes.
**COSTS LESS THAN COMMON SOAP.**

WHICH REMOVES PAINT, TAR. Pitch and dirt of every description; and which has given such general satisfaction, by proving that your wasing can be done with one-half the time and labor o the old mode. Thus labor saved is money made: at wash-boards, machines and hard rubbing, to wear out clothes, is entirely dispensed with, and the washing for a dozen persons can be done in two hours. Thus the costo your washing being three-fourths less then any other process, as you use no other soap.
These Prepared Powders or Soap have not only proved themselves superior for washing any and all kinds of goods, but proved after one year's use, not to injure, in the slightest degree, any fabric of the finest texture; and also the finest article for the hands, as it makes them soft and white, as well as your clothes. It also keeps your hands from chapping when exposed to the air
We defy the world to produce its superior for washing any and all kinds of goods. Our object is to save your time, expense, hard labor and especially the woman who has to wash.
We take pleasure in announcing below a few of the many ladies' names (by their consent) who have used the Prepared Magic Soap Powders from six months to one year:
PORTLAND. Mrs C S Silver, Mrs A C Gibbs, Mrs Dr Watkins, Mrs W H Bennett, Mrs H W Davis, Mrs Shattuck, Mrs R Wilcox, Mrs Nott, Mrs Ladd, Mrs Hay.
SALEM. Mrs Sis Waldo Brown, Mrs Dr McCurdy, Mrs I R Moores, Mrs Maj Berry, Mrs Delaney, Mrs Graves, Union Hotel.
AMITY. Mrs Joseph Watt, Lafayette, Mrs A R Burbank, Dayton, Mrs James and Olden. Forest Grove, Mrs Combs and Buxton. St Helens, Mrs Gov Daniels. Vancouver, Mrs Riggs, Mrs Hayden, Sisters of Charity.
Manufactory, Pine Street, between Front and First Portland, Oregon.
Jan 30 16tf S. ROBINSON & CO.

---



**Dental Notice**

HOME AGAIN

During my tour of two years in the Eastern States I have spared neither time nor money to make myself perfectly familiar with and master of my profession. Those desiring the best work that the nature of the case will admit of can find me at my office, 167 Front street two doors above McCormick's Book Store.
Oct. 31, 1868.—n3-tf. DR. J. G. GLENN.

---

**SWALE LAND FOR SALE!**

One hundred and sixty acres—30 under improvement, timothy meadow—30 more clear; nine miles from the city of Vancouver, in Brush Prairie. Title of the best kind; viz: entered U. S. Land. One half mile east of the County road, one mile and a quarter from School House Living water the year round on the place. Terms: Cheap for cash. For further particulars call at Love's Mill, on Vancouver, W. T. 26-4t J. R. WALKER.

---

**PAY UP! PAY UP!**

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs those indebted to him, to call and pay up immediately as all bills remaining unpaid at the end of this month, will be placed in the hands of the Sheriff for collection.
26-tf DAVID J. BALDWIN.

---

**TREES FOR SALE.**

THE UNDERSIGNED has still unsold a few good Pear trees which were dug up and healed in for the Spring trade, that he will now sell at half price, on account of the advanced state of the Season.
26-tf S. W. BROWN.

---

DAVID WALL, DRUGGIST, is determined to keep trade at home, if selling a... but the best articles ...ine, at the lowest prices, will accomplish it

---

**MORE THAN 100,000 PERSONS**
**BEAR TESTIMONY TO THE**
**Wonderful Curative Effects of**
**DR. Joseph Walker's**

"The Life of all Flesh is the Blood thereof."—Purify the Blood and the health of the whole system will follow. It is a Gentle Purgative as a Tonic.

These Bitters are not a gilded pill, to delight the eye or please the fancy, but a medical preparation, composed of the best vegetable ingredients known.

**CALIFORNIA**
## Vinegar Bitters,
**THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.**

CLEANSE the VITIATED BLOOD whenever you find its impurities bursting through the SKIN in Pimples Eruptions, or Sores; CLEANSE it when you find it obstructed or sluggish in the VEINS; CLEANSE it when it is FOUL, and your FEELINGS will tell you when. Keep the blood HEALTHY, and all will be well.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflamation of the Lungs, Copious Discharge of Urine, Pain in the Regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offspring of this Dyspepsia. For these troubles take Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, and quickly all painful symptoms will disappear.

IT IS A GENTLE PURGATIVE AS WELL AS A TONIC.

Possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs. In this respect, these Bitters have no equal.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon preceptible in the health of the patient.

FOR INFLAMMATORY AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

These Bitters have been most successful. They are caused by vitiated blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the digestive organs.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands on this Coast are effectually destroyed and removed.

MORBID CONDITION OF THE BLOOD.

This is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as Tetter or Salt Rheum, Ringworm Boils, Carbuncles, Sores, Ulcers Pimples, and Eruptions of all kinds. For the cure of all these various affections, which are merely symptoms of a morbid condition of the blood, medical science and skill have not, as yet, discovered a Blood purifier equal to Walker's Vinegar Bitters.

DISEASE OF THE BLOOD, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER,

It thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and bad taint, and restores the ... system to a healthy condition. It is perfectly harmless, never producing the slightest injury.

BILIOUS REMITTENT AND INTERMITTENT FEVERS,

Which are so prevalent in the Valleys of the Pacific coast especially those of the Sacramento, San Joaquin and their tributaries, during the Summer and Autumn, and especially during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied with extensive derangements of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for this purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver and restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs generally. The universal popularity of this valuable remedy in regions subject to miasmatic influences, is sufficient evidence of its power as a remedy in such diseases.
For full direction read carefully the circular around each bottle.
For sale by all druggists and dealers.

**R. H. McDonald & Co.,**
Druggists and Agents,
Corner Pine and Sansome Streets, San Francisco, Cal. and Sacramento, Cal., and 34 Platt Street, N. Y.
no28-7m

---

## C. C. HASTINGS & CO
## CHANGE
—o—
Wholesale and Retail!
—o—
SUPERIOR GOODS—REDUCED RATES!
—o—
**C. C. HASTINGS & CO.,**
SUCCESSORS TO
HEUSTON HASTINGS & CO,
San Francisco and New York!

Announce to the friends of the old firm, and the public at large, that their present business arrangements are such that they are enabled to offer the best and most stylish goods on the Pacific Coast at a great reduction from former prices.

—o—

**AT WHOLESALE.**

The attention of the merchants, throughout the Pacific Coast, is called to the fact that we are now prepared to fill their orders for superior goods in

Strictly Custom-made Clothing.
Suits, Gloves, Hosiery & Furnishing Goods,
Trunks, Traveling Bags and Valises,

In lots to suit at regular wholesale rates.

—o—

**CLOTHING TO ORDER,**

Made either in New York or San Francisco, under the supervision of the best cutters of America.

—o—

**Directions for Measurement**

Sent to any address upon application, and goods forwarded by Express on receipt of orders. Satisfaction guaranteed.

—o—

**C. C. HASTINGS & CO.,**
SUCCESSORS TO
**Heuston,**
**Hastings**
**& Co.**
THE FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS,
**New York and San Francisco!**

---

## GEO. WEEDEN.
**LIVERY STABLE.**

Horses and Carriages to let by the hour or by the day at reasonable rates.
**Vancouver, W. T.**
Nov. 21, 1868.—n6-ly.

---

**PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,**
TELEGRAPH OFFICE, AND AGENCY
of the
**ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**
Main Street, Head of Fourth,
Vancouver W. T.
C. H. HUBBS,
no1-ly Proprietor and Operator.

---

**DR. J. H. HATCH,**
Late Mack & Hatch,
**DENTIST.**

The patronage of those desiring FIRST-CLASS OPERATIONS respectfully solicited.
Satisfaction in all cases guaranteed.
N. B.—NITROUS OXIDE administered for the Painless Extraction of Teeth.
OFFICE—Corner of Washington and Front Sts. Entrance on Washington, Portland, Oregon.
November 21, 1868.—n6-tf.

---

## NEW BARBER SHOP!
**OPPOSITION THE LIFE TRADE!!!**

The undersigned, having completed arrangements, is now prepared to take the public by the nose and put them through a barberous operation.

My room is neat and always clean,
Scissors sharp, and razors keen,
And everything, I think you'll find—
To suit the taste and please the mind.

WILLIAM FOX.
East side of Main street in the building occupied by P. Fox, tailor. 36-3m

---

## G. C. RIDER,

**Corner FIRST and SALMON Streets,**
*(Opposite Hurgren & Shindler's,)*
**Portland, : : : Oregon,**

MANUFACTURER OF SPRING, HAIR, FEATHER, Wool, Moss and Pulu Beds.

—AND DEALER IN—

BLANKETS, BED-SPREADS, COUNTERPANES, COMFORTERS, SHEETS, PILLOW-CASES, and all kinds of bedding materials.

Oregon made Furniture constantly kept on hand. Furniture repaired, cleaned and varnished.
Nov. 21, 1868.—n6-tf.

---

## C. S. Silver & Co.,
**No. 136 Front Street,**
PORTLAND, · · · OREGON!
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
BOOTS SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

Highest Cash Price paid for all kind of
**Country Produce.**
.13 1868.—n3-6m.

---

## P. H. FOX,
**Civil & Military Tailor,**
**VANCOUVER, W. T.,**

as removed his shop to the building opposite "Cheap John's" Store. He returns his thanks to the citizens of Vancouver and Clarke County generally, for past favors, hoping to merit a continuance of the same.
Nov. 21, 1868.—n6ly.

---

## S. D. BONSER'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
ST. HELENS....OREGON
Corner of Columbia and ——— streets.
Photographs of all descriptions, and of the latest and most approved styles. Office hours from 8 a m, till 5 p m, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. 25-ly

---

## CAPITAL SALOON
**MAIN STREET,**
IN CAPTAIN TURNBULL'S BUILDING,
**JOSEPH P. HEALY**
HAS OPENED
**Comfortable and Quiet Rooms,**
gentlemen can always be sure of the
**CHOICEST LIQUORS AND CIGARS.**
Vancouver, Feb. 13, 1869.—3m

---

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

THE MAIN OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION IS to bring up and educate destitute orphans, however, other children are admitted on the following terms:
Board, per month....$10 00
Tuition, " ....2 00
Books, Stationary, and Clothing, (Extra.)
Payment to be made invariably 3 months in advance.
The above institutions are entirely independent of each other. 1ly

---

## MEUSSDORFFER BROTHERS'
AND
## DEPOT,
*OF PORTLAND,*
is in
**White's New Building,**
CORNER OF FRONT AND MORRISON STREETS.

Hats of all descriptions, from 25 cents to $25. All the latest styles, from our factories in New York and Paris kept constantly on hand. Also Hats and Caps of the most approved style, made to order, 15-ly

# The Vancouver Register

VANCOUVER, W. T.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1869.

WEEKLY CIRCULATION, 3000.


## UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,

**SALUCIUS GARFIELDE.**

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, 2D JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

**A. G. COOK.**

COUNTY TICKET.

Members of Legislature—J. H. TIMMONS, S. W. STEWART, P. MCDONALD, J. J. CLARK.
Judge of Probate—LEVI DOUTHIT.
Treasurer—D. F. SOMUELS.
Sheriff—G. W. DURGAN
Auditor—LEVI FARNSWORTH.
Commissioners—J. W. GODDARD, F. L. LEWIS LEWIS LOVE.
Assessor—GEORGE WEEDEN.
Surveyor—ALEX. MCANDREW.
Supt. Schools—A. S. NICHOLSON.
Coroner—DR. I. L. TOBY.
Justices for Vancouver Precinct—J. F. SMITH, JOS. BRANDT.
Constables—G. WEEDEN, M. DAMPFHOFFER.

### Union Republican Meetings:

HON. S. GARFIELDE, Union Republican nominee for Congress, will address the people of the several counties of Washington Territory at the following times and places:

Walla Walla, Saturday, May 1, 1 P. M.
Rockland, Monday, May 3, 2 P. M.
Lewis River, Wednesday, May 5, 1 P. M
Monticello, Thursday, May 6, 1 P. M.
Cathlamet, Saturday, May 8, 1 P. M.
Oysterville, Monday, May 10, 1 P. M.
Bruceport, Tuesday, May 11, 1 P. M.

Opposing candidates are invited to attend.

## SPEECH OF HON. S. GARFIELDE.

The following is substantially the speech of the Hon. S. Garfielde at Metropolis Hall, Vancouver, April 24, 1869, at the inauguration of the campaign for the Delegateship of W. T:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF CLARKE COUNTY:—Having been nominated by the unanimous voice of the Republican Convention of this Territory, as a candidate for Delegate to represent you in the halls of Congress, I am here for the purpose of entering at once upon that duty which custom has rendered imperative—to canvass the Territory and support, to the best of my ability, the principles of the Union Republican party of the country.

The Convention which nominated me adopted a platform of principles, upon which I shall stand and which I intend to maintain. This platform, so far as its political principles are concerned, is the same as that adopted at the last National Union Republican Convention, and upon which the last Presidential canvass was made. That platform and the Republican candidate received the endorsement of an overwhelming majority of the nation. The issues then made and the political doctrines then promulgated are familiar to you all and need not be repeated. They embodied three essential ideas—Universal Human Liberty, Perpetual Unity and National Good Faith. [Cheers.]

The Democratic party of the Territory has also met in convention, nominated a candidate and adopted a platform. Those parts of that platform to which we take exceptions will be reviewed. The central idea embodied in that declaration of principles is found in the fifth resolution, and is as follows:

"That the exclusion of any state from representation in Congress in time of peace is a dangerous assault upon the liberties of the people, in violation of the principles of our Union and subversive of the rights of the Constitution."

This resolution, so far as its bad English and worse sense are intelligible, at once raises one of the main questions involved in this controversy. The question raised is this: Could and should Congress assume the control and government of the rebellious states *after* the cessation of hostilities? If they could and should, then the Republican party stands justified, and its policy, in reference to the seceding states, fully vindicated. If not, then the Democrats have the best of it.

By what process did the rebellious states seek to terminate their connection with the Federal Union and reorganize themselves into constituent elements of the new Confederate Government? In discussing this question we must discriminate between clearly recognized rights and powers, and those held in dispute or universally ignored. Conventions, claiming to have been elected by the people, assembled and proceeded to the work before them. They abolished and repealed the constitutions of their states, passed ordinances of secession and then commenced the process of of reorganization under the so-called Confederate Government. There can be no doubt that a convention of the people of a state, regularly called and duly organized, may alter, amend, modify, repeal or abolish the constitution of such state. The power which creates can also modify or destroy. The genius of our government recognizes the people as the *fountain* of all political power, and the several constitutions, state and federal, as the *measure* of the power surrendered by the people and deposited in governments, state and national, for the general good. This surrendered power may be resumed by the people at will, through the forms and under the conditions which they themselves have prescribed, namely, by means of conventions duly called and properly organized.

It now becomes a matter of prime importance to determine the *status* or condition of those states, *after* they had abolished their state constitutions. Were they *states*, in the constitutional sense of that term after they had voluntarily destroyed their state organizations? This will depend upon what constitutes a state under our system of government. All will concede that four elements enter into the composition of a state, each of which is essential to its existence. These are, 1st, territory or area, 2d, population, 3d, civil government, and 4th, recognition by the federal government. The first is controlled by physical law, the second by natural capacity for human subsistence, the third by the population of the area to be organized, and the fourth by the federal government. Can you have a state without territory or area, without population, without civil government, or without federal recognition? [Applause.] But civil government in a state is the result of power conceded by the people and deposited in a state constitution, giving existence, vitality and power to the executive, legislative and judicial departments. Where no power has been delegated by the people, or where once delegated and afterwards resumed, there exists no law-making power except public assemblies of the masses, and consequently no *civil government*.

It will thus be apparent to all, that when a state calls a convention under the forms and sanctions of law, and solemnly abolishes its constitution, it thereafter ceases to possess one of the essential elements of a state, and necessarily assumes the condition of other unorganized portions of the territory of the United States, and falls at once within or under the civil or military control and jurisdiction of the general government according to the exigencies of the case. [Applause.]

It may be urged that this view may tend to consolidation, or the destruction of the Union by the voluntary surrender, by the people, of their local governments. This may be true, and if so, it constitutes but one of the hundred methods by which the people may change their form of government, should they so determine. Our revolutionary fathers firmly asserted, in the Declaration of Independence, and forever established, by the construction and adoption of the federal constitution, the right of the people to alter, modify or abolish their form of government, whenever and however they pleased. The objection is therefore from me transferred to the Fathers of the Republic, and from my positions and arguments to the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.]

A state, by the voluntary surrender of its civil government and organization, having thus become a part and parcel of the unorganized territory of the United States, it fell within the power and became the federal government to adopt efficient measures for the protection of life and property within its limits. If, by reason of armed rebellion or the existence of numerous and powerful bands of desperadoes and outlaws, civil government was set at defiance, and life and person and property were continually threatened, violated and destroyed, it became the duty of the government to provide such further protection as would prove effectual, even to the military organization and government of the country.

I now proceed to the consideration of what are popularly known as the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, so far at least as the power of Congress to enact and enforce them is concerned. The right of Congress to legislate for the territories has never been denied by any political party since the organization of the government, except for a short time by a portion of the Douglas Democracy. The views of that portion of the Democracy with which I concurred in 1860, having been rejected by the great majority of both parties, have never even tinged the legislation of the country, and the question may be considered settled, as both parties have constantly concurred in such action. If Congress can legislate for our territory, then it can for all; and as states which have ceased to exist as such are in a territorial condition, it follows that Congress can legislate for such disorganized states. [Applause.]

It has been the custom of all parties, when in power in Congress, to pass *enabling acts*, authorizing such territories as had the requisite population, to frame constitutions and submit them to Congress for approval, as initiatory steps to their admission into the Union as states. The power to pass such enabling acts has never been questioned.—Further, Whigs, Democrats and Republicans, in enacting such laws, have prescribed the qualifications of electors entitled to vote upon the adoption or rejection of such constitutions. And yet, when Congress, following in the path of universal precedent, prescribed the qualifications of electors to vote upon the new constitutions to be framed and submitted in the disorganized states of the South, an indignant howl was raised over the whole country, and the Republican party was charged with tyranny and oppression unheard of even in the monarchies of the Old World. [Continued applause.]

It is difficult for the candid and intelligent mind to perceive any difference between the Territory of Washington and the Territory of Texas or Louisiana, so far as the rights of the people are concerned. The people of Louisiana, by their voluntary act in abolishing their constitution, surrendered their sovereignty and assumed a territorial condition. The people of this Territory, by emigration from an organized state to the wilds of the far northwest, surrendered the same sovereignty and accepted the same condition. The acts, in both cases were voluntary and the result palpable to the actors. Why then, this tirade of invective and abuse? Why this effort to create and perpetuate prejudice in the minds of the people? Why prostitute the rostrum, which should be devoted to patriotic effort, to the purposes of trickery, fraud and deception? Manifestly, to promote the temporary and personal ends of designing men; personal and party success rising superior to patriotic self sacrifice and national well being. [Applause.]

It is conceded that Congress, in passing enabling or reconstruction acts for the readmission of states which had destroyed their own organized existence, did prescribe terms and conditions more specific and perhaps more onerous than had ever before been imposed upon a territory seeking admission into the Union, and the reason is obvious. The people of these disorganized states had not only destroyed their state governments, but they had sought to dissolve their connection with the federal government and take from our country one-third of its area, wealth and population. To this end, they had raised armies, seized the government property, forced unwilling men into arms and perpetrated every conceivable act of rebellion.—When they laid down their arms to superior force, no evidence was yet before the country that the *spirit* of rebellion had been crushed, or that the restless and unscrupulous men who had inaugurated the secession had accepted the result of their appeal to arms as a finality. Indeed, subsequent events fully justified the apprehensions of our greatest statesmen, and led to the careful and stringent measures finally adopted in providing for the re-admission of the disorganized states. [Cheers.]

Another plank in the recently adopted Democratic platform reads as follows:

"That we are opposed to the proposed 15th amendment of the Constitution of the United States."

The 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States are but parts of the same system of policy. During the Presidential election of last year, the Democrats opposed and denounced the 14th amendment as bitterly as they now do the 15th. An examination of these amendments will enable us to form a better conclusion in regard to their merits.

The lawyers tell us, that in order to understand the meaning and purpose of an amendment to existing law, we should first ascertain what the old law is, then the evil existing under that law, and last, the remedy sought to be applied. The Constitution of the United States, as it existed prior to the rebellion, in establishing the basis of representation in Congress, provided that all free persons should be counted and three fifths of the slaves. As there were about four million slaves in the country, these, with the large free negro population of the South gave that section a representation equal to twenty eight members of Congress based upon free negroes and slaves alone. This power, given to the whites of the South by virtue of their negro population, balanced three millions of whites at the North.

**The practical effect of this provision will now be more readily understood by illustration. The present ratio of representation is about one hundred and twenty seven thousand. In other words, it takes that amount of population to entitle a Congressional district to a member of Congress.** In a Southern district which contained a hundred thousand slaves, how many whites would be entitled to a member of Congress? Three fifths of the hundred thousand slaves would be counted, which would make sixty thousand and sixty seven thousand whites added to these would make up the full ratio. Now, as the negroes were not allowed to vote, the sixty seven thousand whites elected the member of Congress, while it required one hundred and twenty seven thousand whites in the North to accomplish the same object. Thus it will be seen that the vote of a white man in a large slave district was as potent as the votes of two white men in a free state.—The inequality was not as great as this in all parts of the South, but was everywhere in the proportion which the negro population bore to the whites. The inequality, which was increased in proportion to the amount of money invested in human beings in any given district, was held to be unjust by the freemen of the North.

But when emancipation followed as a necessary result of the rebellion, the evil was very much increased. Slavery having ceased to exist, and the negroes having become free, every five negroes counted *five* instead of *three* in the basis of representation, and the representation to which the South would be entitled in Congress, based upon its negro population alone, rose from twenty eight to forty. Thus we were compelled to pay the South, for its act of rebellion, for its attempted disruption of the Union, for the sacrifice of human life and for the immense outlay, creating a national debt under which the Nation is now staggering, and which must be felt by posterity, a premium of twelve members in Congress. [Cheers]

This monstrous wrong, aggravated and increased by the acts of the states to be benefitted, could not be tolerated by the freemen of the country, and they set about providing a remedy. That remedy, when it assumed form and proportion, became the 14th Amendment to the Constitution. The effect of that amendment is to compel all the states to give the ballot to their colored population, or exclude them entirely from the basis of representation, at the option of each particular state. Even this provision, fair and just as it seems to the white man, upon trial, proved to operate irregularly among the states. Then, for the first time, Congress came up to the full dignity and responsibility of the question involved, and proposed unqualified suffrage to all citizens of the United States. [Applause] Whether that proposition will be accepted by the people of the Nation and incorporated into the Constitution, remains to be seen. That the discussions and investigations now in progress will ultimate in some provision meting out equal and exact justice to all portions of the Union and all classes of citizens, I have no doubt. [Applause.]

The only remaining resolution of the Democratic Convention, to which the time allotted will permit me to refer, reads as follows:

"That we are opposed to the present system of Government taxation and are in favor of raising the necessary revenue for government purposes by an ad valorem tax on the entire imports and property of the country."

The contest in regard to *ad valorem* and *specific* taxation is not a new one. For many years, the field has been hotly contested upon both sides. It is probable that the highest ends and least suffering will be attained by a judicious combination of the two systems.—This view has controlled the action of our best statesmen, during the past six years.—The subject of *internal* taxation is a new one to our people and Government, never having been introduced to any extent until the expenses of a great civil war, inaugurated and maintained by Southern Democrats, and now vindicated or excused by Northern Democrats, had created an immense national debt, and rendered the ordinary sources of revenue wholly insufficient to meet the expenses of the Government and pay the interest upon the national debt. That defects exist in the present laws is probable, and that fact is recognized and admitted by those who have assisted in framing them, as the constant efforts at improvement by repeated amendments abundantly prove. [Applause.]

But the Democratic resolution, above cited, if adopted as the basis of our revenue system, would increase existing evils instead of diminishing them. It has been the policy of all wise and prudent governments to throw the burden of taxation, as much as possible, upon the *capital* of the country, leaving its *labor*, which is the source and foundation of its wealth, untrammeled and free. Now, if the *ad valorem* system of Washington Territory Democracy is to be adopted, it taxes everything produced or consumed in the country according to its value. The necessaries of the poor and the luxuries of the rich share alike. The widow's cup of weak tea and her children's homespun must and will be taxed as rigorously as the rich man's furs, and broadcloths and champagne. If, on the other hand, articles of necessity, which enter into general consumption pay but a light *ad valorem* tax, and articles of luxury, enjoyed only by the affluent, pay the same tax with a specific tax super-added, it makes the burden of government fall lightly upon the poor who depend upon their labor, while the wealthy, who live upon the accumulations of capital, contribute a large proportional share to the National Government and credit. This class of specific taxes is illustrated by the special charges made upon gold watches, carriages, pianos, incomes, and a thousand other things which are more commonly owned and enjoyed by the rich than the poor. The pure *ad valorem* system has been advocated by the Democratic party for years, and the hard working, honest thousands who vote that ticket have failed to realize the pitfall dug for them by the nabobs who seek to shift the burden of taxation from their untold millions and impose it upon the daily earnings of the common laborer. [Continued Applause.]

Having discussed as fully as time will permit the leading issues thus far involved in this canvass, I crave your attention to some matters of paramount importance to our own Territory. The removal of military headquarters from Vancouver to Portland, Oregon, has resulted in injury to our people and additional expense to the General Government to the extent of seventy five or eighty thousand dollars per annum. In these times when the treasury is overtaxed and retrenchment should be the order of the day, expenses in the military department should be curtailed, as well as in the civil, particularly in cases where the public service will not be injured thereby. Subsistence, supplies and rapid communication are as much at command in Vancouver as in Portland, while the impulse given to trade, the mechanic arts and agricultural labor and production by the return of headquarters to Vancouver would be at once manifest. Any Delegate, attentive to the interests of his constituents, could hardly overlook this subject.—[Applause.]

My observations and experience in the Surveyor General's office have satisfied me that a discrimination in the prices paid for public surveys, in the different sections of the Territory, should be authorized by law. Our Territory, east of the Cascade Range, is almost an unbroken prairie, while the country west of those mountains is heavily timbered and difficult to penetrate. The price allowed by law will not pay for surveys in the timbered regions, and settlers, in such localities, are compelled to contribute considerable amounts in order to secure the survey of their lands, previous to their entry. This is not as it should be, and I feel assured that, were the proper representations made at Washington, legislation could be obtained which would obviate the difficulty and enable the public surveys to keep pace with, if not precede, settlement. Such legislation would be a boon to many within my knowledge, and efforts for securing it should not be omitted. [Long continued Applause.]

Here Mr. Garfielde gave way, under the arrangements made, to Judge Lancaster, who appeared by the authority and as the representative of the Democratic nominee.—The Judge spoke for an hour and a half, occupying the most of his time in retailing stale slanders against Mr. G., and misrepresenting his arguments throughout. A little faint applause and a good deal of hissing indicated the dissatisfaction of the audience. He talked and stopped, and began and stopped again, and so continued until he had exhausted all his ideas, all his calumnies and all the patience of the audience, and then sat down amid an ominous silence, more dreadful than the loudest demonstrations of dissatisfaction. Mr. Garfielde then came forward, amid the wildest and most enthusiastic cheering, and said:

MY FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN:—If poverty be a crime, then I plead guilty. I was born in poverty, raised in the same condition, and have held my own remarkably well ever since. I obtained my early education by the light of a pine knot fire, in a home too lowly even to afford candles, my days being devoted to labor in making that home in the primeval forests of the west. [Applause.] From that time to the present, want little of mental culture I have acquired, has been the result of my own labors, unaided by friends, relatives, or sympathizing strangers. [Applause.] Reference to myself in public discussion is always unpleasant, but the calumnies of the speaker who has just taken his seat, render what I have said and may say justifiable by way of personal vindication. The asperities of this canvass manifested themselves in the Democratic Convention, where my character was assailed and my life criticised by various speakers, among whom was the venerable fossil who has just addressed you. [Laughter.] Not content with his efforts in defamatory eloquence in Convention, he must needs come to my own meeting, and here, before this vast audience, discharge the bitterness of his malevolent nature upon my unoffending head. Well, [turning to the Judge] if such be your purpose and programme, I say,

"Lay on, McDuff,
And damned be he who first cries hold, enough."

[Loud Applause.]

He charges me with dishonesty, in not paying back the hundred dollars borrowed from him in the canvass of 1861. At the date of that canvass I was thousands of dollars in debt from the dissipations of a partner who had swamped me in 1858. My defeat in 1861, left me still more deeply involved. I did not return the Judge's money to him as soon as I could have wished, but have paid him upon that one hundred dollar note, the sum of one hundred and sixty three dollars in coin, and stand ready to pay off the balance at any time upon presentation of the note. [Applause.] He was one of my good Democratic friends during that canvass, and let me have the money to help me along. His generosity will be appreciated by all, when it is known that he took my note bearing *only* two per cent. per month interest. [Laughter] If payment was not made upon the day when the note fell due, but few will sympathize with the Judge in his loss, as he gets his principal back and two per cent. interest per month for the whole time. I owed the debt and have never repudiated any part of it, but have paid that and other debts, *pro rata*, as fast as I have been able to earn the money, until but little of an original indebtedness of six thousand dollars remains unpaid.

If I have not paid my debts the moment they fell due, I have not re-branded my neighbors' cattle, whose mournful bellowings fall upon the ear of my imagination, in prolonged cadences, like the sighs of the last spirit of the sage of *Cattle*poodle or any other *poodle*. [Immense Cheering.]

Finding the practice of the law, in the sparsely populated districts of Puget Sound, a slow method of earning money to support my family and pay off my debts, I went to Cariboo in the summers of 1863–4, in the hope of obtaining a portion of the lucrative practice of that region. This effort to earn money to pay my debts, the Judge's among the rest, is now construed, by his bitterness of soul, into an effort to escape the draft. Thus he censures me for failing to pay, and censures me also, for my efforts to pay. Take whatever course I would, the vials of his indignation must be poured out upon me.—But if I fled the draft, why did I return and spend seven months out of each twelve at home in the Territory? The charge is mean, and low, and contemptible, and is unworthy even of the source from which it emanates, bad as that may be. Cheers.]

Again, this good and pious Judge charges me with frauds in the Receiver's office years ago. This heartless and malicious slander has been refuted times without number. My accounts are square with the Government, and not a dollar was ever deposited with me, by the settler for the entry of land, but what was applied to that purpose or returned to the depositor before the conditions of the receipt had expired. To this statement there is but one exception, and in that case, the money has been on hand for years with which to pay off the receipt whenever presented. But slanders like the foregoing are hatched in little, jealous and revengeful minds, and peddled out to the public in the place of open, frank and manly argument upon the issues of the day, in the hope that the public mind may be diverted from the living, breathing political issues, and concentrated upon personal detraction and abuse. I had hoped that this canvass would be conducted upon fair and honorable principles, without malice and without personal detraction. But if I am to be rejected for the reason that I have not paid all my debts when due, then the Democratic party must choose another candidate for their nominee does not pay all his debts as they fall due, as papers now in my hands, as an attorney, abundantly prove.—Judge Lancaster may be above the reach of poverty, as he is said to possess great wealth. But this fact only tends to make his hypocritical whinings all the more contemptible. But why should he not be rich when every dollar that comes into his possession, falls into the bottomless pit of his avarice, there to remain forever, and his public and private charities have been confined to a sack of flour and two and a half pounds of butter, annually contributed for the support and maintenance of a poor and superannuated parent! [Cheers.]

Not satisfied with the foregoing charges, another is added, to the effect that I was not true to the Union, in Cariboo. Fortunately, I happen to have a letter from one of the most widely known and best men in British Columbia, William E. Boone, from which I read as follows:

"I was present during your conversation with Mr. Roeder in regard to the war, but do not now call to mind the particular expressions made use of by you at that time. But I have heard you say that any calamity, even to the burning of Washington, would be a fortunate occurrence, if it only succeeded in arousing the North from their apathy, and that from that moment, you should consider the rebellion crushed. I can only say that during your whole stay in Cariboo, I had the pleasure of being your constant companion—that we occupied the same cabin and even the same bunk—that we had frequent conversations about the war, often prolonged until two and three o'clock in the morning, during all of which, I am proud to say, I never heard you make use of a single expression other than the most loyal to the North and to the Union. To this statement I would willingly place my affidavit, if necessary. Upon this subject I can speak most emphatically, as it was the one of all absorbing interest at the time. And furthermore, the high appreciation I had of your opinions, should you have uttered anything disloyal, would have made an impression on my mind, not to be forgotten. It would have rendered you at once a distasteful companion, whereas I now look back to that time as having been the most pleasant of my life."

Thus writes one of nature's noblemen, a native of Pennsylvania, and long a resident of Minnesota, and one of the best of men and patriots.

The charge of my having become a British subject is as ungenerous as it is unjust. I went to Cariboo to make money with which to pay my debts, and failed in that object because I would not take the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty. Had I done so, a lucrative practice was before me—but refusing, I was excluded from the bar and compelled to resort to other means of making a living. Badly as I needed money, I was unwilling to make it at the sacrifice of my nationality, and particularly so, when my country was in the agonies of civil war, and the clouds of secession were obscuring the sun of its future existence and prosperity.

The Democrats are whining about the removal of Gov. Moore from office, and allege that he was removed on account of his Democracy. No man in this Territory can tell whether he is a Democrat or not. Unless greatly misrepresented, he has expressed opinions favorable to both sides, and certainly voted for President Lincoln. Taken all in all, the party must be satisfied with a very small amount of Democracy in its nominee, or they never would have nominated Gov. Moore. Besides this, he is not the only military man who has been removed by President Grant. Democrats and Republicans alike are removed when, in the judgment of the executive, there is reason for making a change.

Judge Lancaster either wholly misunderstands, or wilfully misrepresents my position. I do not admit that a state can withdraw from the Union, but hold the reverse to be true. A state, by its voluntary act, may terminate its existence *as such*, but its territory and its people remain, as before, component parts of the great American Nation. There are but three methods by which the allegiance of the citizen may be terminated. These are expatriation coupled with foreign naturalization, successful rebellion and death. Long pronunciamentos and boastful manifestos produce no change in the legal *status* of the citizen. Nor does it matter whether the person is resident of a locality controlled by state or territorial organization. In either case, he is a citizen of the Republic, entitled to the rights and subject to the restraints and responsibilities which that relation carries with it, and from which he can relieve himself only by one of the methods before enumerated. It thus becomes clear that the Southern rebels wrought no change in their nationality but simply deprived themselves of state organizations, and that by their own voluntary acts in abolishing their state constitutions. If the Judge's mind is too obtuse to understand my position, I cannot help it. I cannot afford to furnish mouth, ears and brains for his exclusive benefit. [Cheers.] But he says that a state cannot terminate its existence, as such, by any voluntary act. Suppose Oregon, in strict conformity with all the forms and conditions of law, should call a convention and abolish her state constitution, and fail to make a new one. What would be her condition and position in the Union, and what power on earth could lawfully compel her to frame a new organic act and once more set her machinery of state in operation? The question admits of but one answer. Her condition would be that of a territory, and no power, save the voice of her own people, could call another convention and reconstruct her state government. And when so reconstructed, she would require re-admission by Congressional act before she could resume her rights and privileges as a state in the Union. This is the whole question in a nut shell, and is certainly intelligible to every honest mind.

The Judge claims to favor the plan of having Congressional representation based exclusively upon white population. If so, then he is no Democrat, for this is the doctrine of the 14th amendment to the Constitution, and the Democracy of the whole Nation fought against it in the canvass of last year. No, he desires to count the negro in the *basis* but exclude him from the *ballot*, thereby adding about forty to the Democratic representation in Congress.

He tells us of Agassiz, the learned chemist and geologist, traveling to the Amazon River to search for old fossils and to study the skulls of negroes. Agassiz had better stayed at home. Our own Territory furnishes the most wonderful specimen of fossil existence. It is known to naturalists as the fossil *Lancasterius*, and belongs to the "basaltic formation." The only deposit known to scientific men is found in the neighborhood of Pekin, on Lewis River, where it seriously effects the *public roads*, and was long since voted a nuisance by the whole neighborhood. [Vociferous Cheering, Laughter and Applause.]

But now the Judge is himself again. He has reached, in his argument, the great corner-stone of Democracy—the everlasting "nigger." Those who believe in the Democratic party should feel very grateful to the negro—for without negroes there can be no Democracy. A member of the great Democratic party has most beautifully expressed the feelings and opinions of his party in that sublime strain, commencing:

"Nigger, nigger, nigger,
Nigger, nigger, nig.
Chorus.—Nigger, nig."

You can't send the negro to Liberia, for if you do, you send the Democratic party with him. [Laughter and Applause.]

The learned gentleman from Pekin next takes up the Chinese question. Considering the locality from which he comes, he ought to understand this question thoroughly, but he does not. No Republican desires to bestow the ballot upon the Chinaman. That climax of political absurdity was left for Andy Johnson and his copperhead cabinet to endorse—and they did it. When the Chinese embassy reached Washington last year, a treaty was cooked up in Cabinet council which permitted Chinese naturalization. But when that treaty came before the Republican Senate for ratification, that odious feature was stricken out. [Great Applause.] Again, when that same Chinese embassy visited San Francisco, they were feted and feasted by Gov. Haight, Mayor McCoppin, and others of the copperocracy, in the splendid dining room of the Lick House. At the head of the table sat Governor Haight. On his right sat Pig Tail, No. 1. On his left, sat Pig Tail, No. 2. Below them sat Mayor McCoppin, beyond him Pig Tail, No. 3, and so on all around the room—all these Democratic nabobs hobnobbing with Chinamen, and eating rice with chop sticks. [Tremendous Cheering.]

But who is the friend of the foreigner? I will tell you. We pledge to all, national good faith. In the darkest day of the rebellion, when victory was perching upon the banners of the South, when the national treasury was empty, and our army was unclad, unfed and unpaid—in this gloomiest hour of peril and incertitude, the nation stretched out its arms to the friends of freedom in Europe, and asked for aid. We said to our friends across the water, "lend us your money. We are in sorest need. Our country, our institutions and human liberty the world over are in peril. If we fail, you will lose all. But if we succeed, we will pay you back with interest, and extend the hand of friendship to your posterity, and bid them come and enjoy, in common with ourselves, the rich heritage of liberty, secured and perpetuated by your father's generosity and our father's valor." The freedom loving Germans saw our danger, trembled for the fate of the last home of liberty, and decided. They sold their British securities for British gold, and poured four hundred million dollars into our treasury. With that money we clothed and fed and paid our men. The battle was fought and the victory won, and I say God bless the honest Germans! [Great Applause.]

Again. But a few days since Mr. Chandler, a Republican and patriot, made a great speech upon the British treaty upon the Alabama question, in which he vindicated Ireland against her British calumniators. One of the leading "Head Centers" telegraphed him at once, "twenty thousand Irishmen thank you for that speech!" [Cheers.] For many long years, the Democratic party had undisturbed possession of the Government, and yet they never sought to protect the naturalized foreigner upon his return to his native land. They took his vote, but neglected his interest. When the Republican party took office, they began at once to correct this evil. They said to the European States that when a man swore allegiance to the American Constitution, he became an American citizen, and was entitled to full protection as such. This firm stand for the right is resulting in treaties upon this subject, fully recognising the justice of our position, and foreigners can go abroad feeling sure of protection wherever the Stars and Stripes float to the breeze.

In regard to Gov. Moore, personally, I have but little to say. I do not desire, like some of my Democratic opponents, to promote party success by traducing individuals. The Democratic nominee is a comparative stranger in our midst. He came to our Territory with a high commission in his pocket. Who her he would have come or whether he will stay without it, is not for me to say.—Upon this point, I can speak more fully in regard to myself. I have been a resident of this Territory for more than twelve years. I have staid with you in prosperity and adversity. I have been all over the Territory five or six times. I have studied its locality, its resources, its necessities and the wants of its people, and I claim to *know* more of these matters than Gov. Moore possibly can in the short time he has spent here, and I also claim to be able to *do* more for the country than any man who stands arrayed in political hostility to the President and both Houses of Congress. For these and kindred reasons I ask your suffrages upon the first Monday in June next. I canvassed Oregon and California last fall, and did not take a cent for my services. I then received warm assurances of co-operation and assistance from the whole Pacific coast, should I go to Washington and ask favors for our Territory. Those promises will be redeemed; and I call upon you to place me in position where I can ask for favors in your name.

Our Territory is remote from the great sources and centers of population, and is severed in twain by a lofty range of mountains, cutting off two thirds of its area from the sea. We must have railroads across our country and extending to the Mississippi in order to bring us population and prosperity. The building of these roads must be encouraged by the Government in grants of land and other material aid. The hope of being able to promote the railroads and other material interests of our Territory, based upon the facts and reasons already assigned, constitutes my only desire to represent you in Congress; and could I see that any other person, through his long residence in our midst, his knowledge of our country and people, his services to this coast, his harmony with the Government, and his ability to present, explain and enforce our claims, our wants and necessities, was better able to serve the Territory and start us forward in a career of prosperity, I would willingly stand aside myself and give him a hearty Godspeed.

The next two or three years must fix the future of Washington Territory. The eyes of the American people are upon us, and their ears are open to our arguments and explanations. If we prove ourselves equal to the occasion, and inaugurate a system of intercommunication we shall become foremost among the states of the Pacific. The commerce of two worlds is within our reach.—Let us stretch forth our hands and grasp it. Already I see the dawn of a better day upon us. The twilight rays of the early morn are now purpling our mountains and dispelling the shadows in our valleys. The pioneers of civilization who have waited—and struggled—and hoped—until hope was merging into despair, may now take courage and look forward to the early sunburst of a brighter day. The Nation is awaking to the coming greatness of the far Northwest, and beginning to realize the importance of our position in the pathway of universal commerce. Already, in the early future, may be heard upon our plains the machinery—the neighing of the iron horse—the rattle of wheels upon paved streets, and the heavy breathings of the great steamship, as it leaves the wharf and begins its voyage of five thousand miles.

Then shall the wealth of our mountains, the fruits of our plains and the fatness of our valleys drop into the lap of honest industry. Then shall our forests, the noblest on earth, which now promote the growth and prosperity of remote localities, bow down to the purposes of domestic utility and contribute to the wealth and adornment of our own Territory. Our spindles and shuttles shall whirl and leap to the dash of our waterfalls, and fabrics of every hue and texture spring forth from ten thousand looms. The fiery rod of iron shall issue from the jaws of massive rollers, and the ponderous hammer ring upon the anvils of our manufactories. Populous cities and towns shall adorn our shores, thriving villages and peaceful hamlets nestle in our valleys and among the mountains.—Schools and seminaries of learning shall abound, and the

"Sound of the church-going bell"

shall find an echo in the hearts of an intelligent and God-fearing people. [Tremendous Applause, Cheering and Uproar.]

## GARFIELDE IN 1849.

The following extracts, from a speech of the Hon. S. Garfielde, before the Convention for the Revision of the Constitution of the State of Kentucky, in the year 1849, shows that that gentleman stood in politics then where he stands now, and that duplicity and tergiversation are not attributes of his character. In the midst of an assembly of proud, pro slavery Kentuckians, he is not ashamed to say, "The first lesson I learned upon the bleak and frost bound hills of New England was, *equal rights to all, exclusive privileges to none.* Such a sentiment expressed in such a place, shows the greatest nobility of character:

"I rise to express the opinion that the resolution, of the gentleman from Madison, should not be laid on the table as suggested by some here. There are a couple of literary gems, in embryo here, twin brothers, that I would like to see developed to this house. The first is the political, philosophical axioms that slavery is a moral blessing to both the slave and his master, and a political blessing to the commonwealth. The second is, the divine axiom that the Being who descended from Heaven to free mankind from the shackles of sin, came also to assist in riveting the hackles of human despotism. I hope a full and fair opportunity will be granted for the development of both these principles, so entirely new and strange as they are. And although we all may have come here to carry out the wishes and principles of our constituents, yet if members of this Convention will be benefitted by the discussion of principles of this character, I hope that the committee will grant them an opportunity."

Again he says,

"I was pleased to hear the resolution and remarks of the gentleman from Christian. I have, with many others on this floor, felt that this question involves a great and fundamental principle, and that it was my duty as a freeman to enter my solemn protest, with others, against sectional restriction of the elective franchise, or in other words, limiting the representation of certain districts.

I am from the country, and the local interests of my constituents might be advanced by restricting the cities. But the question involves a great principle, one which lies at the very base of self government, and upon which the fair temple of human liberty rests. But the doctrine here advocated, if once engrafted upon the fundamental law of the state, is without limit. I ask gentlemen, where is the limit to this course of procedure? If the Convention assembled here have a right to restrict a city population in its representation, have they not, at the same time, and for the same reason, a right to limit the representation of any other section of the State?

Again we have been taught in this Convention that one great object of human government was to protect the minority against the encroachments of the majority. Learned politicians on this floor, whose heads are sprinkled over with the frosts of many winters, and who have grown old in their country's service, have taught us that the minority have rights which the majority ought to protect. For this purpose government was instituted. Yet, upon this floor, in the face of these noble and magnanimous sentiments, we hear gentlemen say it is our right and privilege to restrict and trample upon the rights of the minority. Being a young politician and unacquainted with the subtleties of political abstractions, I hoped to see these two antagonistic principles harmonized. But my teaching has been very different. Numerous gentlemen in this body have manifested their sympathy for the inhabitants of the New England States, who are suffering so much misery from tyranny and degradation, But, sir, the first lesson I learned upon the bleak and frost bound hills of New England was, *equal rights to all, exclusive privileges to none.* I was there taught that representation and taxation go hand in hand, that no man should be called upon to support a government which he had no hand in making. I was there taught that the proud privilege of bearing the name of *American citizen*, gave him the right to be heard, by himself or representative, in the legislative hall.

But a thought or two in regard to the sentiments that have been advanced upon this floor. Why are we called upon to restrict the cities in their representation? Why are we called upon to do violence to the first principle of a popular government? To what shrine must we bow, and upon what altar must we burn incense to entitle us to orthodoxy? We are told by one gentleman certain sentiments are being instilled into the minds of the people on the northern border of Kentucky which are exceedingly deleterious to the State, and unless those people are restricted in their votes upon a question of great importance, the interests of the slaveholder will be jeopardized. Reduce that principle to its original essence, trace it out in its various bearings, and in what will it result? Simply this: that the elective franchise, in this state, is based upon, a set of opinions entertained by the majority, the opposite of which being entertained by an individual amounts to disqualification.

Thus would you stifle the free voice of Kentucky's noble sons by the tyranny of opinionism. Thus would you base the rights and liberties of the people upon the caprice of a vascillating majority.

Again: what is the other idea which has been represented here? it is that locality shall determine a man's right to representation. That this shall be inviolate so long as he resides in one section of the state, but removal to the interdicted locality shall operate as a disability.

Sir, I ask who delegated the power to this convention to restrict me or any one else as to my place of habitation? Who has the right to say that persons congregating at a given point shall be restricted in their representation? I trust that this question will be answered to the satisfaction of this house.

The secret springs of action on this question were developed on Saturday last. It is the morbid sensibility of members on the slave question which has driven them to this issue. Sir, what is the history of this convention since it assembled here? We ask for the incorporation of the principle of the law of 1833 into the constitution. We are told that it conflicts with the interest of the slaveholder—that is the first step towards the emancipation, that therefore it must be sacrificed. The ballot system of voting is called for. Again, we are informed that it will prove injurious to the slave interest. The specific mode of amending the constitution, which the spirit of the nineteenth century evidently calls for, is suggested. Still the cry is that slave property is endangered by it. Driven in at all points, we ask that representation shall be equal and uniform throughout the commonwealth. Even at this point they meet us and say that we must yield.—They tell us that the dearest right of a Kentucky freeman must yield to the slave, that the time has arrived when one section of the state must be deprived of representation must be disfranchised, to protect the interests of another. Where is this matter to stop?—How far shall the ideal interests of one section of the state control the absolute rights of the other? Are 110,000 non-slave-holding voters to be disfranchised for fear they will emancipate the slaves.

I stand here the warm advocate of the rights of the people. The property of individuals, of whatever kind, should be inviolate, and I will go as far as any other man for the rights of the property. No man or set of men have the right to take from me the property which I hold by a law of nature, anterior to the organization of society. But there is a right to preserve, for which I would sacrifice my property. That right is involved in the question before us. Rather than see this inalienable right trampled upon, I am willing for those rights based upon municipal laws, to be abolished. In a word, if the slavery of the black is to be based upon the degredation and slavery of the white, then sir, I am prepared to see the institution abolished. No institution is consistent with the genius of our form of government, which requires the best rights and dearest interests of the people to be trampled upon in order to its protection, and the doctrine advocated here is that we must disfranchise a portion of the people of the state for the purpose of protecting the interests of the slaveholder. Sir, such principles are antagonistic to human liberty,

But I conceive gentlemen have taken an incorrect view of this subject. The people of northern Kentucky are as conservative upon the question of slavery as any other section of the state. Look at the northern counties and cities and tell me what indications and of radicalism the late elections have shown. How many immediate or gradual emancipationists are returned here. Not one so far as my knowledge extends. I come not from the region of the shuttle and spindle on the one hand, nor do I represent the blue glass country on the other, but I come as the representative of the free constituency to maintain the rights of the people at large.—In the discharge of that duty I am satisfied that I shall receive the countenance and support of those who sent me here. I stand then, sir, in framing this constitution, not as the advocate of local interests, but of great and fundamental principles.

## THE KNOB!

The real question at issue, is not whether a Democratic or a Republican Delegate is elected, but whether a tool of the enemies of Washington Territory or a friend finds his way to Congress. Whether she wear the proud crown of an independent Territory or a collar inscribed L. & T., Portland, Oregon.

Ben Holladay represents millions of capital. He sees that at the same time that he benefits himself, he can benefit Washington He comprehends all the natural advantages she possesses; and is willing to assist in making for her a glorious future, but some dogs in the manger capitalists at Portland have lorded it so long and so tyrannically it sorely grieves their narrow souls to see a capitalist step into the arena that can overtop their little piles. It galls them to the quick to see any other region attract attention except their own little kingdom, where they reign supreme and alone, without a rival, so they make tools of the Democrats of Washington Territory through played out politicians, and are going to attempt to put into power an agent of theirs.

Are the inhabitants of this Territory such fools, as to allow themselves to be hoodwinked by their enemies and to lie in a state of serfdom at the feet of a few selfish souls, instead of soaring to the proud heights for which God and Nature intended them? An unsubdued soul will overcome poverty, spurn at submission, and the late slave of circumstances becomes their master. Washingtonians! be worthy of the name of the founder of our nation. He spurned the gilded chain of slavery, and you are free. But on this chain destined for you there is not even *gilding*. You have no reward but ignominy, and the consciousness of riveting your fetters. They raise the bugaboo of a Chinaman or a negro, and attempt to scare you into submission. Are you cowards, that you should so easily submit? They talk about the *negro's wool*, when it is your own they are pulling over your eyes. Will you be the caudal extremity of a State that nullified acts of Congress, and at the same breath, asked the largest franchise of land and subsidies?—Will you entail penury, hardship, and hope deferred on your children, or wealth, ease and hope realized? Will you be in hostility or accord with the General Government?—Will you turn back from the Canaan that smiles before you, and feast upon the fleshpots that stagnate in eternal stench behind you? Will you take your place in the sisterhood of States, not picked and molted, but full-fledged, full-winged, and flying like our mountain eagle to the highest pinnacle of fame? Shall we have as our motto Democratic principles, our crest a *cor-moore*-ant that would tear out our vitals, to feed the envy of Portland Capitalists, or shall we choose the nobler sentiment, uttered to Kentuckians by Salucius Garfielde, "*Equal rights to all, exclusive privileges to none.*"

## Mr. Garfielde's Course in British Columbia.

VANCOUVER, April 29, 1869.

ED. REGISTER:—As some of the opponents of Mr. Garfielde have sought to do him injury by false accusations regarding his conduct in British Columbia, I think it becomes the duty of one who knows the utter groundlessness of these charges to publicly contradict them.

The charges and specifications are, 1st—Levanting from the Territory to avoid the draft. 2d—Swearing allegiance to the British Government. 3d—Avowed sympathy for the South. 4th—Dissolute habits;

Happening to be in Cariboo, B. C., during the whole of Mr. Garfielde's sojourn there, and having as good opportunities of knowing his sentiments as any one else, I shall give you my reasons for disbelieving the whole of these charges.

1st—As no one ever anticipated a draft in Washington Territory we shall not stop to consider the ridiculousness of the 1st charge. 2d.—The best evidence that Mr. Garfielde is a conscientious patriot, was his refusal to take the oath administered to native barristers and in which a prodigious amount of loyalty, and fealty and all that sort of thing is promised to Her Majesty's Government, but which is seldom construed as a renunciation of nationality (except by persons particularly conscientious) any more than we construe the law admitting Oregon lawyers to practise in our Territorial courts as an abnegation of their rights as citizens of Oregon. His opponents are certainly hard up for material from which to manufacture capital when they have recourse to so poor, far fetched and shadowy an expedient as this.

3d.—Mr. Garfielde is accused of having uttered treasonable sentiments while in British Columbia. The only speech I ever heard Mr. Garfielde make in British Columbia, and the only one, I believe, he ever delivered there, was on the occasion of the banquet given in honor of Governor Seymour's visit to the mines, in which I had the honor of participating. The second toast proposed was "The President of the United States," to which sentiment Mr. Garfielde was called upon by the Americans present to respond. I shall not attempt to recall the glowing words of the speaker on that memorable occasion, suffice it to say that they were brimful of patriotism and love of country, concluding by predicting an early triumph for the Federal arms. The high dignitary they were entertaining was greviously offended at Mr. Garfielde's remarks, he being an avowed sympathizer with the secessionists. A short time after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln Mr. Garfielde happened to be in Victoria, and from his known admiration of that good man he was called upon by the Americans there resident to pay a tribute to his memory. He pronounced such a eulogy as none but a man who speaks from the heart can do. Lincoln's character was never more fittingly embalmed than in the golden words of his eulogist.

4th—The charge of intemperance has not the least foundation. In a mining community where immorality was the rule, he formed one of the few exceptions.

Having flatly contradicted every charge, I shall leave it with his accusers to prove the truth of their allegations, or acknowledge that they were mere fabrications circulated to injure a man they have no hope of beating by fair means alone.

STEPHEN P. MCDONALD.


## THE GREAT METROPOLIS

A MIRROR OF

## NEW YORK.

BY

JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

The Author of this work needs no endorsement. His well known signature, as a leading and popular correspondent of the press, is welcomed at thousands of firesides in the land. His talents of close observation, his long experience as a journalist, and his acknowledged talents as a writer have all been drawn upon and concentrated for months upon this work.

Reflecting every phase of Metropolitan life and society, giving life-like pictures of the interesting localities and peculiar institutions of New York, the manners and customs of every class of its people; their modes and habits of life; how and where they live; the great contest for wealth raising among them, and how it is gained and how lost; revealing scenes of wickedness and of misery; exposing the tricks of the dishonest, and the traps for the unwary; in fact, showing up the inner life of the great heart of our country, in a manner and with a fulness never equaled, this volume is respectfully offered by the publishers, with implicit faith in its great value as a book of profit and amusement.

IT TREATS

Of New York, its People, and of every grade of Society, gives

SPICY LIFE SKETCHES

Of every distinguished character in New York, and contains over

TWENTY APPROPRIATE AND SPIRITED ENGRAVINGS,

and contains over 600 pages.

Price $3 50, bound in cloth; $4 in leathers.

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.

San Francisco, Cal.

AGENTS WANTED.


## SEALED PROPOSALS.

Fort Vancouver, W. T., 1869.

By authority from Department Head Quarters, Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned up to noon on the 25th day of May, 1869, for the delivery of the following supplies at this Post:

1200 cords wood (hard); 400 bushels charcoal; 177,000 pounds oats; 576,000 pounds hay; 70,000 pounds straw.

The Government reserves the right to receive the whole or any portion of the supplies that may be contracted for.

Bids must be in triplicate and the prices stated in coin.

The price must be expressed in writing, not figures.

The delivery of the supplies must commence on the 1st day of July, 1869, (if required) in such quantities as the exigencies of the service may demand, and the delivery must be completed by the 30th of November next.

No average bids will be considered.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or *any portion of it.*

The usual deposit of 5 per cent on the amount of the bid is required as a guarantee that the bidder will enter into a contract for any award made him. Bidders must furnish satisfactory evidence that they are not interested in any bids except their own. No bids from irresponsible persons will be considered.

Further particulars can be asserts ined by application.

JOHN CRAIG,

Capt. and M. S. K., U. S. A.

20 4t


## WEBFOOT CHIEF.

WILL STAND FOR A LIMITED NUMber of mares the ensuing season, at the stable of his owner, on the Lackamas Plain, in Clarke county, W. T., at the following prices: $25 to ensure a mare with foal, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be in that condition. Parting with the mare, however, before she is known to be with foal forfeits the insurance. Good pasture will be furnished mares from a distance free of charge, and great care taken to avoid accident, but no liability will be assumed should any occur.

N. B.—No Indian half breed or Spanish mares will be taken. This fine, well bred young stallion is a beautiful bay, fifteen and a half hands high, and for size, form, figure and action is not surpassed on this coast, and for disposition has no superior, being ambitious and spirited, yet docile and tractable. He recommends himself to all good judges of horses, and to such and those who are anxious to improve their stock, we say "come and see him and his progeny and convince yourselves that blood will tell." It is deemed unnecessary to say anything about his pedigree further than he was sired by Humboldt o Oregon out of Lucy Eden, or better known in her younger days, as the Eden Filly. TJ FLETCHER. 29 tf


## AUCTION SALE

OF

## Government Horses and Mules.

Fort Vancouver, W. T. April 27, 1869.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Government Corral at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., on Friday morning, 14th of May, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock, 120 horses, 117 mules (condemned as unserviceable).

Each animal will be sold separately, and the sale will continue daily until the entire number is disposed of.

Terms Cash—Payable in United States Currency.

By order of Bvt Major General Geo. Crook.

JOHN CRAIG,

29-2t Capt. and M. S. K., U. S. A.

## GRAND GALA DAY!!

GARFIELD'S ORATION, LEWIS RIVER,

## MAY 5, 1869.

A Steamer will leave Vancouver, at 9 a. m. touching at Nichol's Store for way passengers. Everyone invited free of charge. The military band and cannon, will be on board. Bring your baskets for a grand picnic jubilee.

**Lincoln Lodge No. 1, I. O. G. T.,** Meets every Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock at Odd Fellows Hall in Durgan & Co's building, cor of Main and Third streets. Members in good standing are invited to attend.

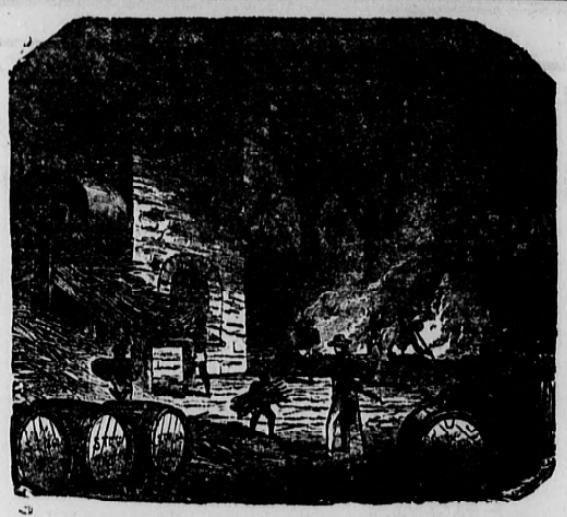
By order of the

Vancouver, Jan. 4, 1869.—14-t W. C. T.

**Vancouver Lodge No. 3, I. O. of O. F.** Holds its regular meetings at their new Hall in Durgan's Brick building, on Saturday evenings at 8 o'clock. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.

By order of

J. G.




Many years ago, the writer of these lines and an invalid physician, while visiting the Island of St. Croix for their health, experienced and witnessed many surprising and beneficial effects of the Rum there produced upon many of the invalids who were (like ourselves) seeking health; and, upon inquiry and investigation, obtained a full history of its medicinal virtues. He was delighted and surprised, and after his own recovery, which soon occurred, determined, if possible, to procure the sole right to manufacture and sell it in the United States.

The result of his labors was a glorious success for himself and suffering humanity, for the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS was thus made known to the world. PLANTATION BITTERS being an article of real merit, founded upon new principles, and relying wholly upon the vegetable world for its medicinal effects, worked a rapid revolution in the history of medicine, and became as a household word all over the civilized world. The cabalistic S. T.—1860—X. was a talisman of health, and the demand for the PLANTATION BITTERS soon far exceeded the abilities of the proprietors to supply.

Notwithstanding the large importation of St. Croix Rum, made expressly for the compounding of these Bitters, the quantity was inadequate. It therefore became necessary that arrangements upon an extensive scale abroad should at once be made, and an agent was dispatched to St. Thomas for that purpose. He was fortunate in securing and leasing several plantations on some of the largest and most productive estates on the island. Houses, stills and presses were erected as if by magic, which utterly "astonished the natives." The services of experienced men and natives of the island were procured, and very soon the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS were in a position to supply their laboratory with all the perfectly pure St. Croix Rum needed in manufacturing the GREAT DYSPEPTIC TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. The above cut represents the natives crushing the sugar-cane and otherwise preparing it for the stills and presses.

As an antidote to Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Malarious Fevers, Dyspepsia, and other kindred diseases, the use of the PLANTATION BITTERS is unsurpassed in the history of the world. Over five million bottles are disposed of annually. They are adapted to old and young, male and female. They are agreeable in taste, and always produce an immediate beneficial result.

VANCOUVERIANS ATTENTION!!!!

PORTLANDERS ATTENTION!!!

VELOCIPEDES!! VELOCIPEDES!!

## B. L. STONE

HAS

not

VELOCIPEDES!

But all kinds of

AMERICAN,

SWISS,

HOWARD

and

WALTHAM

WATCHES

FOR SALE.

You can buy WATCHES at B. L. STONE'S 111 Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON, for nearly the same prices as you pay in New York City, and thus save the express, there and back, besides the risk of having an inferior article palmed off on you.

IN

## B. L. STONE'S

You can see what you buy, also, he warrants whatever he sells. Soldiers will obtain favorable bargains because they are serving Uncle Sam.

## B. L. STONE

Will send by express any articles ordered. Watches repaired in the best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction. If you come to Portland, go to

## B. L. STONE'S!

before going elsewhere. It is no trouble to him to show goods. Composition gold watches, metal, silver and gold chains. Gold rings, spectacles, clocks, etc., etc., constantly on hand, and always sold cheaper than any other place on this coast. Quick sales and small profits! Address, 111 Front street.

☞Cut this out and put it in your pocket. 21-tf

A GOOD BOOK FOR AGENTS!

## RESOURCES

OF THE

## PACIFIC SLOPE!

A Statistical and Descriptive Summary of the Mines and Minerals, Climate, Topography, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce of the Pacific States and Territories including LOWER CALIFORNIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA MEXICO and ALASKA,

BY HON. J. ROSS BROWNE.

Complete in One Large

Octavo Volume of 874 pages, Price $4 00

This is the Cheapest Work ever offered in this market to Subscription Agents, and is in compact with useful information, INVALUABLE to MERCHANTS, FARMERS, MECHANICS, ETC., and is of deep interest to ALL CLASSES!

Published by

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,

27 5t San Francisco, Cal.

## MEDICAL.

## DR. S. KINSEY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Having permanently located at St. Helens, Oregon, offers his Professional Services to the Public. A large supply of Drugs, Extracts, Oils, constantly on hand, cheap for cash. 27-1y

## Closing Business!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING DETERMINED TO close up business within ninety days, offers great inducements to purchasers. My fine stock of

GROCERIES, CROCKERIES,

GLASSWARE,

HARDWARE AND NAILS,

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

BLANKETS

And all kind of Salem Woolen Goods,

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES

of all descriptions are offered at COST PRICES.

—ALSO—

My Store, Dwelling, and adjoining buildings are offered for sale.

N. B.—Persons indebted to me either by note or book account, are hereby notified that unless settled within ninety days, they will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

M. WINTLER.

Vancouver, Jan 9, 1869. 13-tf.

## CHEAP JOHN!

Would respectfully announce to the public at large that he offers to the trade at lower rates than ever offered in this market, his large and well selected stock of

CLOTHING

BOOTS,

SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

Yankee Notions,

—AND—

Ladies Wear.

—ALSO—

Trunks, Valises, Glazed & Carpet Bags.

Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere and I will guarantee to please.

Outside auction sales attended to at reasonable terms.

J. ISAACS & CO.

Vancouver, Oct 5, 1867.

## 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.

Prices greatly reduced. If people don't believe it, come and try me on.

JOSEPH BRANT, Prop'r.

Vancouver Sept. 5, 1868.—1-tf.

## DR. HUFFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

SWIS STOM ACH BITTERS!

TRY IT! The best Purifier of the Blood!

TRY IT! A Pleasant Tonic!

TRY IT! A very Agreeable Drink!

TRY IT! Unsurpassed for acting surely but gently on the secretions of the kidneys, bowels, stomach and liver!

TRY IT! For sale at all wholesale and retail liquor, drug and grocery stores.

NOBODY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

J. G. FRISCH, Proprietor.

TAYLOR & BENDEL, Sole Agents.

27-1y. 413 Clay St. San Francisco.


### Religious.

The regular hours for Divine Service at the M. E. Church are 10½ o'clock A. M., and 8½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock P. M.

Rev. C. G. BELKNAP, Pastor.


## THE LAST WARNING!

Take Notice!

## TO EVERYBODY

VALLARD & GUIMETTE

Have sold, and will continue to sell, their fine stock of goods at cost, to make place for their new stock of fancy goods which will arrive by the First of March, next. Don't delay. Come and buy your winter supply while on have the chance to purchase at cost. Give us a call. Remember, Second Store from the Post Office.

Portland, Oregon, Feb 13, 1869.—13-1y.

CABINET

AND

UNDERTAKING

BY

I. Henrichsen,

VANCOUVER W. T.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE citizens of Vancouver, and the public generally, that I have and will constantly keep on hand a fine assortment of Furniture, comprising in part of:

BUREAUS, BOOKCASES,

Extension and Breakfast Tables, Lounges

BEADSTEADS, STANDS,

Wood Seat and Cane Bottom Chairs,

Rosewood and Gilt Picture Frames

MADE TO ORDER.

Coffins

Promptly made to order, at reasonable rates.

ROOMS—On Main Street, opposite Burgan & Co's. New Market.

Vancouver, Dec 12, 1868.—n9-tf.

Jacob Stitzel & Jas. B. Upton,

CONVEYANCERS AND

## Real Estate Brokers

In any part of the State,

COLLECTORS & GENERAL AGENTS.

Special Attention given to Commission Business.

Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds and all legal and other Documents drawn up. Loans Negotiated on Collateral Security.

OFFICE—Corner of Front and Washington Streets.

J. B. UPTON, Attorney at Law, will practice in all the Court this State.

ANY inquiry or correspondence in respect to the value, location or description of property and terms of sale will be promptly acknowledged and the particulars given.

We have over $800,000 worth of desirable City Lots to sell. Which we offer for sale, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| | Lots, 2 to 8, Block 7; |
| South half of | Lots 4 & 5 in Block 8; |
| South half of | Lots 1 & 2, Block 20; |
| South half of | Lots 3 & 7, Block 22; |
| | Lot 4, Block 29; |
| | Lots 7 & 8, Block 59; |
| | Lots 3 & 8, Block 58; |
| East half of | Lots 4 & 5, Block 58; |
| | Lots 3 to 6, Block 69; |
| | Lots 7 & 8, Block 67; |
| | Lots 1 & 2, Block 94; |
| South half of | Lots 3 & 4, Block 74; |
| | Lots 5 & 6, Block 123; |
| | Lots 3 to 6, Block 122; |
| | Lots 7 & 8, Block 125; |
| North 20 feet | Lots 3 & 5, Block 141; |
| South 30 feet | Lot 6, Block 107; |
| | Lots 6 & 7, Block 174; |
| | Lots 5 to 7, Block 151; |
| | Lot 7, Block 152; |
| | Lots 5 to 8, Block 197; |
| | Lots 5 to 8, Block 205; |
| | Lot 3, Block 216; |
| | Lots 1 to 6, Block 223; |
| | Lots 1 to 5, Block 237; |
| South 30 feet | Lot 6, Block 248; |
| | Lots 1, 2, 7 & 8, Block 249; |
| | Lot 1, Block 256; |
| Twenty Blocks | Lots 1, 2, 7 & 8, Block 257; |
| | with 8 Lots each in Carter's Add. |
| | Lot 7, Central Block; |
| | Lot 6, in Block 139; |
| North half of | Double Block A; |
| | Lots 5 & 6, in Block 219 |
| | Lot 8 in block 38. |
| | IN CARTER'S ADDITION: |
| One-half of | Lots 5 & 7, Block 42; |
| | Lots 1 & 2, Block 45; |
| | Lot 7, Block 47; |
| North half of | Block 55; |
| | Lots 1 & 4, Block 62; |
| | Lot 1, Block 71; |
| | Lots 2, 3, 5 & 8, Block 76; |
| | Lots 2 & 6, Block 80 |
| | Lots 1 to 6, Block 106; |
| | Lots 2, 4, 5 & 6, Block 107 |
| East half of | Lots 2 & 4, Block 30; |
| | IN CARTER'S ADDITION: |
| East half of | Block E; |
| | Lots 1, 5 & 7, block B; |
| | Lots 1 to 6, Block 35; |
| | Lots 1 to 6, Block 43; |
| | Block H. Lots 1 to 4; |
| | Lot 4, in Block 20; |
| | Lots 7 & 8 in Block 7; |
| | Lots 1 to 8 in Block 30. |

☞The best maps and most surveys are in our office for open to public inspection, together with such other sources of information as will be useful to parties seeking land for speculation, or information as to what lands are desirable and properly located for their occupation.

To all persons who are now, or who are about to engage in the Purchase or Sale of Grain, Wool, or other Farm Produce, we would suggest that we are so situated that we can offer them unusual facilities, and that they will find it to their advantage to engage our services.

STITZEL & UPTON

Rooms, corner of Front and Washington sts.

P. O. Box No. 462. Portland, Oregon

20-1y.

ACCOMMODATION BOAT!—

STEAMER "RANGER"

G. N. FISHER, Master.

Will leave Portland for MONTICELLO on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock a. m. returning Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

On Wednesday she will go to Oak Point, W. T.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the Ranger will run river side of Sauvie's Island, and will be through Willamette Slough on Monday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, leaving Monticello 6½ a. m., touching at way landings.

☞For Freight or Passage, apply on board, at Ainsworth Exchange wharf. Nov. 28-1y.

## GODARD & LAKE

Nos. 114 and 116, Corner of Morrison and Second Streets

PORTLAND, OREGON,

HAVING BOUGHT OUT AND REFITTED

THE OLD BENNETT & WHITE

Livery, Sale and Feed Stable.

We are now prepared to receive all the old customers and as many more patrons as see fit to give us a call in our line of business, and will give particular attention to FARMERS' STOCK.

We are satisfied that we can and will give satisfaction to our friends and the public.

OUR LIVERY IS ALL NEW, BOTH CARRIAGES AND HORSES, and we shall take pride in turning out to stay, as outfit as any establishment on the coast for the same money.

We will also be prepared to BUY ALL THE GOOD HORSES that come to this market, at RETAIL PRICES than any one else, as we have a connection here especially to any other parties in San Francisco.

Oct. 1868.—n9-1m.

# NEW COLUMBIAN HOTEL.

Nos. 118, 120 and 122 Front Street,

PORTLAND, OREGON

*Ed. Carney.* · · *Proprietor.*

THE LARGEST, BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT House in Portland. Located in the centre of business, near all the steamboat landings.

TERMS—$1 00 to $2 00 per day according to rooms.

**Board and Lodging**

At reasonable rates, according to the room occupied. Rooms newly furnished and well ventilated. Superior accommodations for families.

The NEW COLUMBIAN HOTEL COACH will be in attendance at all the landings to convey passengers and Baggage to and from this Hotel,

**Free of Charge!**

Dec. 5, 1868. n8-1y.

# PAIN KILLER!

THE GREAT

**Family Medicine of the Age**

**Taken Internally, it Cures**

*Dysentry, Cholera, Diarrhea, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaints, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint; Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, etc., etc.*

**Used Externally, It Cures**

*Boils, Felons, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet, etc., etc.*

# Vancouver House!

AT THE FOOT OF MAIN STREET,

AND THE LEVEE,

NEAR THE LANDING.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has got the best rooms, beds, and his table is supplied, with the best the market affords. n6-2y

MEALS AT ALL HOURS

—IN—

**Restaurant Style.**

**Frosh Oysters**

ALWAYS ON HAND AND

**Served in every Style.**

**WILLIAM BAKER,**

**Proprietor.**

Vancouver, Nov. 21, 1868.—n6-1y

CHAS. A. CLIFFORD. THOMAS HAWKS.

# VANCOUVER BATH HOUSE!

AND

**Hair Dressing Saloon**

One door South of John F. Smith's and opposite R. Stegert's Meat Market.

**Hot and cold Baths,**

**SHAVING HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING,**

Done in San Francisco style.

**Perfumeries and Hair Restoratives of superior quality always on hand.**

Particular attention given to curling Ladies', Gentlemen, and Children's hair.

Vancouver, Nov. 7, 1868.—n4-tf.

SURVEYING.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Clark County, that having had no experience of sixteen years in the surveys of this coast (both public and private), also the Land Laws of the United states and the regulations of the General Land Office, and having many of the original field notes of the surveys of the county, I have facilities superior to any other surveyor in this county. I would say to those wishing their surveys correctly and legally made, give me a call. Residence in Stiles' Addition to the City of Vancouver.

LEWIS VAN VLEET,

18-tf Surveyor.

# FOR SALE.

The Alta House, Stable and lots, four in number, also the fixtures, furniture, etc., etc. This house is in good repair, and situated near the Steamboat Landing. There is a beautiful prospect from the premises, and along the situation is a desirable one for pleasure or business. Will take one-half or two-thirds of the value of the property in Stock. Apply to the undersigned, on the premises, or at store on Main street.

A. RIGGS.

Vancouver, W. T., Feb. 6, 1869.—17-3m

# NOTICE.

C. M. CARTER collects all demands on the U. S. and any State, such as Bounty, Scrip, or Vouchers, Back Pay, Lost Horse and Spoliation Claims, Indian Vouchers, obtains Patents and Land Warrants. Pensions collected under recent Act of Congress, granting same to mother, father, widow or sister, back to time of discharge or death of a soldier, the arrears to be paid by Pension Agents.

Oct. 31, 1868.—n3-tf.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mrs. Catharine Pope has been appointed Administratrix of the Estate of Jno Pope, and all persons holding claims against said Estate are requested to present them within one year from date to the undersigned, who has been duly appointed as Administratrix of said Estate. CATHARINE POPE,

Administratrix.

Brownsport, W.T., Nov. 28, 1868. n7-1y

# NEW PAINT SHOP!

**HOUSE and SIGN PAINTING,**

**PAPER HANGING, GLAZING, &c., &c.**

All Work done with neatness and dispatch,

J. TARLETON.

Vancouver, April 25, 1868.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DAVID HAINS, dec.—Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the above named Estate, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against, said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned at his office in Monticello, Cowlitz county, Washington Territory.

H. D. HUNTINGTON,

Monticello, W.T., April 17, 1869. 27-4t Administrator.

**NOTICE!**

MICHAEL HAMILTON, who came from Limerick, Ireland, 19 years ago, and lately wrote to his father in Ireland, from Vancouver, is hereby informed that his Father and sisters are now living at the 4 Mile House County Road, San Francisco, California. 27-1w

FIRE DEPARTMENT ELECTION!

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR CHIEF ENGINEER, and TWO ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, will be held at the house of Vancouver Engine Co., No. 1, on Monday, the THIRD day of May next. The polls will be opened at TWELVE (12) noon and closed at SIX o'clock p. m.

Judges of Election E. O'Keane, Capt. D. Baker, M. A. Butterfly.

P. O'KEANE, President.

P. H. FOX, Secretary.

Vancouver, W. T. April 17, 1869. 27-3w

**NOTICE TO FARMERS.**

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 12 1869, the celebrated horse GREY EAGLE will stand for service two days each week, during the season, on the premises of Mr. J. Beatty, Vancouver; two days on the premises of the undersigned.

Lackamas, on the premises of the undersigned.

Price:—Single leap, $5; Season, $10; Insurance, $15, payable in U. S. gold coin. For further particulars inquire of

WILLIAM GOODWIN.

26-3m Lackamas

# FIRST PREMIUM

**GOLD MEDALS**

AWARDED TO

**WHEELER & WILSON FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!**

**Over 32 Competitors,**

—AT THE—

**Great Paris Exposition,**

Being the highest honors and all the Gold Medals awarded any Sewing Machine Company at this Exposition.

As a HOLIDAY Present, Nothing will be more appreciated THAN ONE OF these MACHINES.

**America, England and France, now unite in this grand Proclamation:**

Good news! good news the cable brings,
O'er all the wires it flies,
Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine
Brings back the golden prize.

Our "Uncle Sam" first struck the note,
"John Bull" then caught the sound;
Now comes from France the echo back,
Wheeler & Wilson's crowned.

And now, no more the people doubt,
So long its stand the test—
The thing is fairly noised about;
And they will buy the best.

We can now supply those who wish to purchase 'STODDARD'S PATENT TUCK-MARKER,' one of the most useful attachments to the Machine yet invented; which, while sewing on tuck, makes the line of marks for the next.

W. M. STODDARD, Agent,
Cor. Sacramento and Montgomery sts.,
1-16m. San Francisco.

**FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.**

CLEAN SWEEP OF THE PREMIUMS IN 1867.

GOLD MEDAL AT AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, NEW YORK

GOLD MEDAL AT FAIR OF THE MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION, LOWELL, MASS.

GOLD MEDAL AT MARYLAND INSTITUTE FAIR, BALTIMORE.

FIRST PREMIUM AT NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL FAIR, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

AND AT THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR, BUFFALO.

THE FLORENCE WAS AWARDED

**A Silver Medal at the Paris Exposition,**

Silver Medals being the highest on Family Sewing Machines. The Gold Medals were awarded thus: one for Button-hole Machine, and the other to the original inventor of Sewing Machines.

**The Committees on Family Sewing Machines**

At the numerous Fairs held on the Pacific coast in the last four years, have unanimously decided in favor of the Florence, this machine having taken every First Premium since the Agency has been established in California. Among the gentlemen who acted as judges we mention Messrs. Thomas Hanshrow, George Schweizer, Samuel Blair, J. N. Andrew, Thomas C. McMahon, A. F. Hitchcock, and S. C. Bugbee—men well known as being among the first and best mechanics in the State—establishing beyond question the superiority of the

**Florence as a Family Sewing Machine.**

If there is a Florence Sewing Machine within one thousand miles of San Francisco that is not giving entire satisfaction, if I am informed of it, it will be attended to WITHOUT EXPRESS CHARGE OR EXPENSE OF ANY KIND TO THE OWNER.

SAMUEL HILL, Agent,
111 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

F. L. TILESTON,
Agent, Portland Oregon.

ALL THE NEW STYLES OF WORK IN

**PHOTOGRAPHY,**

**SUN PEARLS,**

**AND DIAMOND PEARLS IN WATCHES**

**Large and Small Photographs,**

**Plain or Colored, in Water or Oil,**

OR RE-TOUCHED IN INDIA INK.

**Ambrotypes, Gems, &c., &c.**

VIEWS OF SCENERY TAKEN TO ORDER.

**All Negatives Preserved if Requested.**

JOSEPH BUCHTEL.

Portland, Oct. 24, 1868.—no2-1y.

**Geo. W. Vollum,**

BOOK BINDER, PAPER RULER,

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

12 Front Str. nearly opposite McCormick's Bookstore,

**PORTLAND, OREGON.**

Blank Books made to order and ruled to any desired pattern. Newspapers, Magazines, Music, Etc., Etc., bound in any style, with neatness and dispatch, at San Francisco prices.

Orders in Vancouver and Vicinity left at the Office the "Vancouver Register," will be forwarded promptly.

Geo. W. Vollum.

UNION, 1868.—n4-1y

**MANHOOD.—IN THE YOUNG** and rising generation, the vegetative powers of life are strong, but in a few years how often the palid hue, the lack-lustre eye, and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show its baneful influence. It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influences is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and perhaps the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scenes of the city, is too much enfeebled to give zest to the healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inwards upon themselves.

If the patient be a female, the approach of the menses is looked for with anxiety, as the first symptom in which Nature is to show her saving power in diffusing the circulation and visiting the cheek with the bloom of health. Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it feeds on; the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged. The beautiful and wonderful period in which body and mind undergoes so fascinating a change from child to woman, is looked for in vain; the parent's heart bleeds with anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for its victim.

HEMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for Weakness arising from excesses or early indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots Flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion, and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread, for Fear of Themselves; no Repose of Manner, no Earnestnesss, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follow Loss of Power, Fatuity, and Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire.

During the superintendence of Dr. Wilson at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred to two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy. They were both sexes, and about twenty years of

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, Insanity and Consumption? The records of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan Despair
Low sullen sounds their grief beguiled."

Whilst we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms, we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry for the removal of the consequences: HEMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. There is no tonic like it. It is an anchor of hope to the surgeon and patient, and this is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Prepared at

H. T. HEMBOLD'S
Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
594 Broadway, New York.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
Jan. 28th, 1868.

Mr. H. T. HEMBOLD,
Dear Sir:

Your communication requesting our terms of advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a Drug Store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, &c.,
T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi Weekly TELEGRAPH.

WOODWARD INSTITUTE,
Corner of 5th Avenue & 70th St.
(A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.)

Dr. H. T. HEMBOLD:

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant, A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child suffering more from *weakness* than from habit, may be spared punishment, that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefitted,

I am respectfully yours,
COL. YOUNG,
General Sup't and Director.

June 16, 1866. n01-y6l

**SPRING STOCK, NOW OPENING.**

**HURGREN & SHINDLER**

166, 168, 170 & 172 First St., corner Salmon

PORTLAND, OREGON,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

PARLOR, BEDROOM DININGROOM LIBRARY AND OFFICE FURNITURE,

PURE CURLED HAIR, EUREKA HAIR, MOSS, PULU

**Wool and Straw Mattrasses.**

SPRING MATTRASSES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS on hand and made to order.

WE ARE CONSTANTLY ADDING TO OUR already large Stock. Purchasers will find a most complete assortment to select from. No pains will be spared to do justice to our patrons, both as to price and quality.

We have a large stock of CASE GOODS, such as WALNUT BEDROOM SUITS, IMITATION MAPLE, OAK, and ROSEWOOD SUITS, ARM, DINING, and WOOD-SEAT CHAIRS.

We supply Dealers, and Merchants receiving orders from country, at the LOWEST PRICES.

35-tf. HURGREN & SHINDLER.

**TO FARMERS**

—AND—

**GARDNERS.**

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURE in informing the public that he has added to his large stock of

**Groceries, and Grain,**

—a splendid assortment of

**Fresh Garden Seeds.**

**Doors, Windows, Lime,**

**Lard, Bacon, Salt,**

and all kinds of

**SALT FISH, SYRUP, DRIED FRUIT, Coal Oil and Tobacco.**

Vegetables always on hand, and the highest market price paid for grain in exchange for goods.

Be sure to call and examine my stock before buying elsewhere.

**ON MAIN STREET,**

One door South of Durgan & Co's. Meat Market.

ANDREW RIGGS.

Vancouver, W. T., March 7, 1868.—23-tf.

VANCOUVER DRUG STORE.

**DAVID WALL,**

**DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,**

Keeps constantly on hand a full stock of

**Drugs,**
**Medicines,**
**Acids,**
**Patent Medicines,**
**Paints**
**Oils,**
**Varnishes,**
**Brushes,**
**Perfumeries, and**

**FANCY GOODS.**

Vancouver, W. T. Oct. 24, 1868.—n3-1y.

**C. H. WHITNEY,**

Main Street, Vancouver, W. T.

Next to Sohns and Schuele's,

—DEALER IN—

**STOVES** **LEAD**

**ZINC.** **PIPES,**

**PUMPS,** **ETC,**

And Manufacturer of

**Tin, Sheet Iron Ware, &c., &c.**

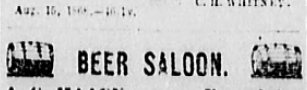
**Tin Roofing and Plumbing**

**DONE TO ORDER,**

Country Produce, Furs, Skins, Paper, Rags, Old Stoves, Copper, etc., taken in exchange.

C. H. WHITNEY.

Aug. 15, 1868.—n6-1y.



**BEER SALOON.**

**A. C. HAACK, - - Proprietor**

(Late Master of the Department Band.)

Corner of Stark and Second Streets,

**PORTLAND, OREGON.**

n12-3m.

CHAS. E. DuBOIS,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

**FURS OF ALL KINDS.**

**No. 102 First Street,**

PORTLAND, : : : OREGON.

Furs of all kinds constantly on hand AND MADE TO ORDER.

**Furs Cleaned and Repaired**

Nov. 21, 1868.—n6-2y.

**E. McQUILLAN,**

**96 FRONT STREET,**

PORTLAND.....OREGON

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

GILT,
ROSEWOOD
AND
WALNUT
MOULDINGS,

CHROMOS,
ENGRAVINGS,
LITHOGRAPHS

Pictures framed to order on the most reasonable terms and with neatness and dispatch.

BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR.

**HARLEY McDONALD,**

OFFICE OVER MILWAIN & JOYNT'S STORE, FRONT STREET,

**ARCHITECT AND PRACTICAL BUILDER**

WOULD ANNOUNCE TO HIS OLD FRIENDS IN Portland that he has returned to the city, where he intends to remain, and is prepared to furnish DRAWINGS, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS, for buildings of all kinds and to take contracts for their erection. He refers to his work here, at Salem and other places, as his recommendation.

Inquire of C. M. Carter, or Williams & Myers.

22-1y

**JAMES CRAWFORD & 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, 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.

**JAMES CRAWFORD & CO.,**

**Cor. Main and Third Streets,**

VANCOUVER, W. T.

Sept. 12, 1868.—1-tf

PROVIDENCE SCHOOL

**For Young Ladies,**

CONDUCTED BY

**THE SISTERS OF CHARITY,**

VANCOUVER, W. T.

THIS INSTITUTION, which was commenced in the year 1866, is delightfully situated at Vancouver, on the left 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 special 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 no pains will be spared to nourish 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 uninterrupted exercise of devotion, all are required to conform to the external discipline of the house.

**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, " " | 5 |
| For Board during vacation | 25 |
| For Washing " | 8 |

**TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:**

| | |
|---|---|
| For 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 de laine dress. Also, with six changes, and a sufficient number of pairs of shoes. The blue de laine to be procured at the establishment.

No absence is allowed during the year, except in case of serious illness.

August 31, 1868.—1-1y.

**DR. MURRAY'S**

**IMPROVED MAGIC OIL**

the

**KING OF PAIN.**

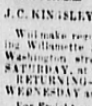
The best family medicine known in the world—purely vegetable, cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Diptheria, Pain in the Breast, Colic, Cramps, Bowel Complaints, Weak, Swollen and Stiff Joints, Spasms, Sprains, Bruises, Lame Back, and all internal and external aches and pains. Price, 50 cents and $1 per bottle, the large bottles containing nearly three times as much as the small ones.

Dr. Murray's New Vegetable Discovery, the premium Lung and Liver Balsam, purely vegetable, carefully compounded of the best vegetable extracts known to the American Reform practice. This great botanic remedy purifies the blood, invigorates the liver, and cures all malignant diseases. Price, $1 per bottle. For sale by all Druggists. Wholesale Agents, Weatherford & Co., Smith & Davis, and Hodge, Calef & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Portland, Oregon.

Dr. Murray's office and Medical Depot, 106 Front street, opposite McCormick's Book store, Portland, Oregon.

n2f-m3

**FOR MONTICELLO.**



THE STEAMER

**"CARRIE,"**

J. C. KINSLEY.....MASTER

Will make regular tri-weekly trips to Monticello, leaving Willamette Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf, foot of Washington street, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, at 8 A. M.

RETURNING—Will leave Monticello, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M.

For Freight or Passage, apply

2-tf ON BOARD.

**J. G. CHAPMAN**

**ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT-LAW.**

LAFAYETTE OREGON.

**J. F. SMITH,**

**Main Street, Vancouver, W. T.**

Has just returned from San Francisco with a large assortment of new goods, which he offers for sale lower than Portland Prices, consisting of

**Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes,**

Matches, Playing Cards,
Cutlery, Port Monies,
Perfumeries, Combs,
Brushes, Fishing Tackle,
Toys, Fly and Lemerick Hooks,
Silk and Other 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.

Special attention is called to my Stock of Toys and Yankee Notions.

Vancouver, Oct. 18, 1868.—24-tf.

# 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. 5, 1868.—13-tf

# VANCOUVER SEMINARY.

Rev. Clark Smith.....PRINCIPAL.
Mr. E. J. Hines.....PRECEPTOR.

First term begins Sept. 14th, and ends Nov. 20th, 1868.
Second term begins Nov. 23d, and ends January 29th, 1869.
Third term begins February 8th, and ends April 23d.
Fourth term begins May 3d, and ends July 2d.

A regular course of study has been selected for students who desire to graduate.

**Rates of Tuition.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Primary, per term, | $6 00 |
| Preparatory, | 7 00 |
| Junior, | 7 00 |
| Middle, | 8 00 |
| Senior, | 9 00 |
| Ancient Languages, each extra, | 3 00 |
| Modern Languages, " " | 4 00 |
| Instrumental Music, | 15 00 |

Vocal Music and Drawing free.

Usual charges for ornamental branches.

On all bills not paid by the middle of the term ten per cent will be added.

Students from a distance can be accomodated with board at reasonable rates.

# Select School!

THE Second Session of Mrs. M. E. Nicholson's Select School will commence on Wednesday Nov. 11th, 1868.

**Terms of Tuition:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Primary Department, for Session of eleven weeks, | | $6 00 |
| Higher English Branches | " | " 8 00 |
| Languages, each (extra) | " | " 3 00 |
| Instrumental Music | " | " 15 00 |
| Use of Piano for daily practice | | 2 00 |

No charge for vocal music except for training of the voices.

The regular school hours will be from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Payments to be made in advance. No deduction allowed except in case of protracted illness.

For further particulars enquire at the School-room.

Vancouver, Nov. 7, 1868.—n4-2w.

A. STANSBERY. L. F. PROTZMAN

# STANSBERY & PROTZMAN

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, LADIES DRESS GOODS,

**Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,**

**Groceries and Provisions**

Corner of Front and Yamhill Streets, Portland, Oregon.

Highest cash price paid for

**ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.**

Nov. 28, 1868—n7-1y.

# Sohns & Schuele!

DEALERS IN

**MERCHANDIES**

CORNER OF 6TH AND MAIN ST.,

**VANCOUVER, W.T.**

Vancouver, Nov. 7th, 1868 n4-nft

WILLIAM WILLIT,

**Corner Front and Salmon streets,**

(River side,)

PORTLAND.....OREGON

All kind of musical instruments repaired. Good second hand violins for sale cheap for cash.

**Mrs. Ada Miller,**

**MANTUA-MAKER,**

Wishes to inform the Ladies of Vancouver, that she is now prepared to make all kinds of

**Ladies' and Childrens' Clothing,**

—ALSO—

**Braid and Embroidery Stamping done to order.**

And will constantly keep for sale all kinds of

**LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERY; SILK AND BRAID**

**Fine Shirts Made to Order,**

SHOP—Two doors South of J. F. Smith's grocery Store

**VANCOUVER, W. T.** n6-1y

**R. STEGERT'S,**

**EMPIRE MARKET**

Main Street, Vancouver, W. T.

*Wholesale and Retail Dealer in*

**FRESH BEEF,**

**Pork, Mutton,**

**SALT PORK, HAMS, BACON, Smoked Beef, &c.**

Cash paid for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

Vancouver, Aug. 28, 1868.—1-1-tf.