

The Vancouver Register.

VOL. 2.

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1866.

NO. 2.

THE VANCOUVER REGISTER,
VANCOUVER, W. T.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY,
By H. G. STRUVE,
Editor and Publisher.

TERMS:
Per annum, in advance, \$3 00
Terms of Advertising:
Transient advertisements, one square (ten lines or less)
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For each subsequent insertion, \$1 00
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H. G. STRUVE,
Attorney-at-Law
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, 2d Judicial District, W. T.
Will practice in all the courts of Washington Territory. Special and prompt attention given to the collection of debts, and to business in the U. S. Land Office.
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,
111 VANCOUVER, W. T.

JAY D. POTTER,
Attorney & Counselor at Law,
CONVEYANCER,
Law & Land Agency.
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, (next door to the Postoffice)
Vanouver, Aug. 30, 1866.—11-15.

JOHN F. CAPLES,
Attorney & Counselor-at-Law.
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,
111 VANCOUVER, W. T.

JOSEPH M. FLETCHER,
(SUCCESSION OF THE LATE OFFICE.)
Notary Public and Conveyancer
DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, AND LEGAL PA-
PERE of all kinds, carefully prepared.
Vanouver, Sept. 1, 1866.—11-15.

Storage, Forwarding & Commission.

D. W. WILLIAMS,
GRAIN AND FEED OF ALL KINDS

ALSO
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.
In prepared with
Ample Fire-Proof Storage,
And with a GENERAL
COMMISSION BUSINESS.

No Charges for Storage on Goods sold on Commission.
All Proceeds of Sales promptly remitted.—28
No. 110 Front Street, (at door south of Postoffice)
Portland, Oregon.
Sept. 6, 1866.—11-15.

BUNNELL BROS.,
Portland, Or., & Lewiston, I. T.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STOVES, TIN PLATE,
SHEET IRON,
Wire, Pumps,
Lead Pipe, &c.,
And Manufacturers of

TIN, COPPER,
Sheet Iron Ware, &c., &c.
Jobbing Work Done to Order.

D. B. BUNNELL,
Front St., cor. Yamhill. C. C. BUNNELL,
111 Lewiston, I. T.

KINGSLEY & REES
MANUFACTURERS OF
Saddles, Harness,
AND DEALERS IN

SADDLERY HARDWARE,
Saddle Trees, Block and Bent Stirrups, etc.
SHOP—No. 18 Front St., bet. Washington & Alder,
15 PORTLAND, OREGON.

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

No. 94 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

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

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A SHOP FOR
the above business one door north of John F. Smith's
Store on Main Street.
Don't forget the "New Shop," where your work
shall be done promptly and to your satisfaction.
G. W. MILLER.
Vanouver, June 30, 1866.—12

CITY
SHOE STORE
Main Street, (between Postoffice & Market.)
VANCOUVER, W. T.

WE WILL
hold a new
style of
children's
Wear.
Made to Order.
Give us a call.
G. W. MILLER.
Vanouver, W. T.,
1866.—11-15.

WINDY HEADS

UNKIND WORDS.

How many hearts are cast in gloom!
How often friendship breaks!
What bitterness of soul is felt,
By words unkindly spoken!
How many efforts rendered vain
By slanders oft repeated;
By idle words oft unprovoked,
How many true hearts cheated!
A cruel word by every tongue,
By jealous fury darted,
Or leaves a fatal wound,
Whose pain is more broken-hearted!
O, when I hear an honest voice,
Plain, honest praise expressing,
My full heart turned it warm at once,
Its owner has my blessing.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Personal and Epitaph Sketches of Distinguished Senators.

The man who stands in the focus of the Assembly is a New Englander, Mr. Foster. He bears the name of Lafayette, and is a direct descendant of Miles Standish. Whoever looks for excellent pedigrees in high places can find one here, remote and sturdy in its origin and republican in all its traditions.—Twenty-seven years of public service find him quiet and vigilant, a calm, intrepid friend, whose strong will has kept the roughest tractable.

THE PART OF THE SENATE.
This body, taking the name of the grand old assembly before whose white and flowing beards the barbarian Gauls stood abashed, has nevertheless had its pioneer history, when the strong arm took up what the hot tongue failed to say, and the trembling lip and glaring eye that closed the debate was like the very finger-boards that pointed to the "law" at Bladenburg and the plateau of Arlington. A better dispensation now prevails with Northern ideas uppermost, and the few violations of decency and courtesy, which have marred the session, have been of no deeper origin than drunkenness. Mr. McDougal once mistook the Hall for a bar room but was checked in the midst of a profane anecdote, and Mr. Scalesbury once prefaced a speech by laying his pistol on his desk, for which he narrowly escaped expulsion.

Here are three semi circles of oak desks, set under a roof lighted with soft medallion glass, and studded with bronzes and gilded pendants.
Following the President's eye you observe midway of the second semicircle, a grave, gray gentleman, cast in the most solid of citizen moulds, inspecting thro' his gold glasses a wilderness of notes and manuscripts. He reminds you of a Bishop fulfilling the duties of a Bank President, and there is a severe, perhaps a petulant method in the movement of his lips and hands, for he is the responsible member of the Senate, carrying the reputation of his party and the statistics of the Government well nigh upon his shoulders alone. Other men are shining ornaments, the heroes of episodes, who gain great credit or reprehension by occasional exhibitions; this man is Chairman of the foremost committee, the ultimate resort, when the minority, ever-prying and revolutionizing, make their combined onsets against the policy they would overthrow. There is for him all the drudgery of eminence, little of its sparkle and leisure. He dare not be brilliant; because that would impeach his steadiness and reliability. He must carry with himself all the proofs, the statistics, the grand plan of action; and since he is not in bodily strength the peer of his cotemporary Senators, we may well imagine in his broken sleep and overworked brain the falsehoods and satires of high command unjustly instigated by the love of duty and the inspiration of patriotism.—He speaks with more than the calmness of a legislative leader; long experience in the Court of Nisi Prius has lost him the dramatic intonation, which gives the vulgar idea of statesmanship. A connoisseur of no surprises, the arranger of no tableaux, he deals with the masonry of argument; not its architectural details. For thirty-four years a man's lifetime, he has been a legislator, and is at last the leader of the Senate. It is Fessenden from Maine.

To the right of the Hall, removed some half dozen seats, you note a brown-haired man, hale and able bodied, and younger than most others, who is the foremost in point of command and cleverness, of the few Democratic members. This is Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, a Democrat of strong party traditions, an effective, collected speaker, prudent in tone, decided in opinion, and more zealous in the general affairs of the country than the mass of his party colleagues, whose opposition is apt to be more protest and bitterness. He is of light complexion, settled and severe of face, but without particular character either in guise or orator. He has married his native extempore confidence somewhat by the too frequent habit of reading his speeches from manuscript.

The State of Maryland is represented by two men of great but differing gifts. He who sits up close to the speaker, writing all the time with an attorney's industry, is Reverdy Johnson. A massively Osquery featured man, with a bulging contour, from the eyebrows down to the underlip cast, like a prize fighter, and seeming by the one eye he has lost to carry the scars of his art. Yet the amplex and symmetry of his head shows that it was framed for better intellect than external us—built like a fort, but really an arsenal—while the keen, close angle of the chin, gives token of some delicacy of taste and feeling. He has short, gray hair, his eyes are doggedly humorous; his is the most individual physical stature on the floor.

Less significant, of a triter and more average humanity, yet perfect in his kind, and pleasing rather than striking, is the hale meridian face of John A. J. Creswell, a Senator beautiful in his friendships, a sturdy Republican of progressive integrity, and one of the new and more christian regime of Maryland gentlemen, seem to me to constitute one of the best Senatorial delegations, and I do not know, indeed, that any State has sent to Washington so much reason, on the one side and feeling on the other. The men compounded would make one perfect statesman, and I am able to see no other single delegation of which the same could be said. Creswell comes from the northern

border, so close to it in his little town of Elkton, that he has inhaled the breath of freedom across the line, and in his ardent espousal of the newer and purer code for his native State, ranks with the most progressive Senators of his time. He lacks the close acquaintance with constitutional law possessed by his colleagues, but also the narrow and liberal humanity derived from two great reverence for a charter and the authorities upon it. He is aware as Mr. Johnson is not, of the dawn of a better dispensation, wherein we legislate for civilization and not for compromise nor circumstances, and with all the hopefulness of a generous nature would see Maryland well into the column of States emancipated, not only in her serfs, but in her prejudices, her methods and her industries. In affability these Senators are equal, both being respected and popular with their adversaries on the floor, but Johnson belongs essentially to the class of jurists, and Creswell to that of legislators. We look to one for criticism and interpretation, to the second for the perception and recognition of those latest and largest social phenomena which have ceased to grow. Creswell is the inheritor of all the sympathies and much of the power of Henry Winter Davis, his political tator and brother, and eulogy upon the dead man was one of the most touching and classical oratorical of our history.

"For the Christian, scholar, statesman and orator, all good men are mourners; but what shall I say of that grief which none can share—the grief of sincere friendship?"
"Oh, my friend I comforted by the belief that you, while living, deemed me worthy to be your companion, and loaded me with the proofs of your esteem, I shall fondly treasure, during my remaining years, the recollection of your smile and counsel. Lost to me is the strong arm wherewith I have so often leaned; but in that path which in time past we trod so joyfully together, I shall continue, as God shall give me to see my duty, with unflinching, though, perhaps, with unskillful steps, right onward to the end."

Riddle, of Delaware, is a stout, short, crouching man in gray curls of medium position and aspirations.
Garret Davis of Kentucky, is the successor in volubility of Henry S. Foote, a little, wizzen-faced, dried up, blind-eyed man, of enormous wind and vitality, who is bitter as gall, and useful to state of a vote, sometimes taking four or even five hours, as the wind bloweth it forth.

Chandler of Michigan, is a tall, sharp-featured, frowzy-haired gentleman, of mild expression, and North-western in his ardor for a square, fair era.

In John Sherman we have the nearest approach in the Senate to Mr. Gladstone, an indefatigable business man, extravagantly tall, stooping, thin, whose small head is covered with brown hair, and whose small brown eyes are lightning calculators. He is one of the youngest, most studious, most prudent men in the country, and adds power to the great galaxy of splendid people which Ohio has of late given to freedom and the country.

Howard, of Michigan, is a man of flushed complexion, poring through glasses, and Kirkwood, of Iowa, is the easy, negligent member, sitting without neck tie, agricultural in method and quietness.
Guthrie, of Kentucky will back on the Democratic right is an aged staid person one of the most venerable among the Senators in service and feebleness. He votes with the unreviving and unrevivable school of Lewis Cass, fair for that day, but since that day the volcano has had its grand eruption and another generation lives.

B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, sits close up to the Speaker, a small man of nervous temperament, able in much, transcendental sometimes, full of high thoughts on man and destiny, and with Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, the journalist element of the Senate. The latter is a pleasant citizen legislator very kindly and incorruptible.

The jester of the Senate is Nye, of Nevada, who sits next to Sumner, a sledge hammer man when he strikes in earnest, and, probably the first "stump" speaker in America; its pioneer man was Jas. H. Lane, of Kansas, favorably known to himself as "Jim" Lane—a man of good use, once upon a time, to fight the beasts of Ephesus, but not always the best match for the man who fired the Ephesian dome; Stewart, of Nevada, is its most anxious spirit, a man of auburn beard, and ever watchful; while Wade, of Ohio, is its gladiator. He is a man of inflexible face, above the common height, with sharp features and compressed mouth, shallow complexion, his hair very graying. He is a hard man to have on the side of your enemy, he carries his head a little down, as if to say: "I am horned and toad!" Educated in the spirit of Northern Ohio, he can bear no mention of personal freedom imperiled, and in stalwartness, he vindicated.

Cowan, of Pennsylvania, the President's champion, is a tall, student-like man, of much culture, is calculated to work with a majority, dealing little with ideas but vigorous with illustrations, no despicious enemy in any issue, and, by his present peculiar course, rising naturally to prominence if not in power.

Trumbull, of Illinois, is a compact, small, square-headed, pointed in gesture, powerful and exhaustive in argument, drawing from his gold glasses some shadow of scholarship.
Morgan, of New York, has the fine commercial face of our metropolitan merchants, frosted a little with equally turning hairs, and Harris, his colleague, is more broad and parental, both of them attentive to the colossal interests of this swarming industrial empire.

Morrill, is a keen active New England lawyer, with no melo-dramatic loves. Pomeroy, of Kansas, is the face simile of the sturdy country gentleman, above fretting or melancholy. Conness is one of the belligerent members, temperate, self-made, with the North-Irish virtues and indomitability. Nash is once a sutler on the plains, and comes by hard rounds to a good place on the ladder; and Buckalew, who was rated in the Pennsylvania Legislature as a most fluent and servicable party man, has so far been a failure here that the Democracy are loud in upbraiding him.

The porritate in Congress who concludes that he is to make his mark by oratory alone, will suffer assured discomfiture. The men who advance most rapidly are those with special adaptations, or who have mastered some

single department of political literature beyond the reach of all others. On the floor, the more sensibility to opinion the less progress is the rule. It is singular that many men of splendid attainments come to Congress to lose their reputation. The case of Horace Binney, of Philadelphia, is in point—a lawyer with few equals. He felt that here he had not confirmed his renown, and declined renomination. It was by an overweening loquacity that Henry S. Foote destroyed his influence in the Senate, having passed gib opinions upon all sorts of things till he became too trite to be noticeable.

Banking in China.

Banks were organized in China many hundred years ago, and there have been times when the currency of that antique and horrible land was much inflated by the paper issues of the pigtails, blind-writing cashiers. The "cash" is the only active China money now current, and 1,000 of these pieces are equal to \$1 40. The native bullion is called "sycee," and the ingots weigh from five to fifty taels. The "tael" is equal to 1,000 cash. On the coast, silver dollars are in use among the traders. The bills of the Chinese banks are of a variety of denominations, ranging from a very small amount to the value of thousands of dollars, and, curious enough, when we consider the imitative character of the Chinaman, are seldom counterfeited. The holders of the genuine notes are, however, often troubled by the most sudden bankruptcy of their makers.

In case of the refusal of a bank to cash its paper promises on demand, the enraged holders of the dishonorable paper make a sudden raid upon the dishonorable institution, "gotting" the establishment at once and carrying off everything, even to the timbers. The penniless vagabonds of the street are generally upon the alert for this sport, and "go in" with the bill-holders for a share of the plunder. What would the specious banks of State and Wall street think of such a run for cash as this?

Ten years ago there was a first class panic among the paper money owners of the Celestial land, and the "cleaning out" of banks, described above, grew to be an every day occurrence. The Victory came to the rescue of the corporations. He arrested and decapitated in the street, opposite a bank, without the use of the clumsy machinery which we call the guillotine, a coolie and a trader who had, without any bill in their possession, joined in a riotous run upon the currency making institutions.
Money at once grew easier in that vicinity, and in a very short time the banks were, as we say, in a condition to accommodate their customers at current rates. These, in China, are high enough to satisfy one of our down town pawnbrokers, ranging, as they legally do, from 10 to 36 per cent. per annum.

A new bank in China is not opened without a feat. To this all the neighboring well established banks and prominent "promoters" are invited, and their acceptance of the invitation places the seal of respectability upon the new comer, and its circulating notes are thenceforth received all around and at the "Clearing-house."

Form for a Mortgage.

This Indenture made the — day of — A. D. 186 — between — parties of the first part and — parties of the second, witnesseth: That the said parties of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of \$ — to them in hand paid by the said parties of the second part, do grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said parties of the second part—here and assigns forever all that (here give concise description of the property mortgaged.) Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining.
This conveyance is intended as a mortgage to secure the payment of the sum of \$ — (here state the time, place or manner, by whom and to whom the payment is to be made) and these premises shall be void, if such payment be made. But in case default be made in the payment of the principal or interest as above provided, then the party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns are hereby empowered to sell the premises above described, with all and every the appurtenances by law and out of the money arising from such sale to retain the said principal and interest, together with the costs and charges of making, such sale; and the surplus, if any there be, shall be paid by the party making such sale, on the demand of the parties of the first part, their heirs or assigns.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said parties of the first part have hereto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of) A. B. (L. S.
C. D. (L. S.

The acknowledgement required to be taken is substantially the same as published by us last week in the form for a quit claim deed.

The instant you enter a house whether rich or poor, you know whether it belongs to a clever housekeeper or not. It is not in the kind or amount of property and furniture, but it is in its disposition, in the art with which everything is made to look its best.—She is never taken at a disadvantage. She it is who keeps the house on those fabulous sums which drive the more lavish housewives to despair, and cause a frenzy of admiration in their less fortunate possessors, yet who always has a full filled larder, and can produce a better supply at a moment's notice than many others with double her weekly allowance. With her hands full to overflowing, she never lets fall the smallest remnant of some pleasure as well; she finds time for everything she has to do; and a proper place for everything she has to keep; she is never hurried, but punctual, timely, and exact. The clever housekeeper has rarely unruly children. Industrious herself she compels others to be industrious as well, and thus cuts off a large source of rebellion and dissatisfaction.

The New Financial Bill.

The financial bill passed by Congress provides for the consolidation of the seven-thirty and outstanding compound interest bearing bonds into six per cent. bonds having twenty years to run, but payable at the option of the Government within five years. These are known as the five-twenty bonds, and appear to be the most popular, and the management of the debt, when converted into these securities, will be much simplified.

The bill also sets apart \$180,000,000 for the payment of the interest and reduction of the principal of the debt. The present interest bearing debt is a trifling over \$2,000,000,000, the yearly interest in round numbers, being \$125,000,000 which will leave \$55,000,000 for the payment of the principal during the first year. This will save interest to the amount of \$3,330,000 in the next ensuing year, which can be appropriated to the payment of the principal. The saving of interest by the reduction of the principal will progress at a corresponding and constantly increasing ratio; the third year there will be a saving of \$12,000,000, and in twelve years nearly one-third of the debt will be liquidated.

Another important feature of the bill is a provision that not more than fifty million dollars in specie shall accumulate in the treasury. Whenever there is an excess of that amount the Secretary is required to sell it in the open market in New York, and the proceeds in currency are to be canceled. Heretofore the Secretary has had unlimited discretion as to the manner of disposing of the surplus specie, and whether he has made the best use of that authority, for the interest of the Government and people, is a question of dispute.—Doubtless in every instance he acted as he thought was for the best. But hereafter he will have no option in the matter, and gold speculators will be able to calculate as well as the Secretary the time when the surplus specie will be sold, and the amount.

A Thirty Thousand Dollar Job.

The head clerk of a large firm in Charleston promised an old customer, one day, half a bale of Russian duck to be on hand precisely at one o'clock, when the man was to leave town with his goods.

The firm was out of duck, and the clerk went over to Boston to buy some. Not finding a truckman, he hired a man to take it over in a wheelbarrow. Finishing other business, on his return to Charleston, the clerk found the man not half way over the bridge, sitting on his barrow, half dead with the heat.
"What was to be done? It was then half past twelve, and the goods were promised at one. There was no moment to be lost.—In spite of the heat, the dust, and his fine light summer clothes, the young man seized the wheelbarrow and pushed on.
Pretty soon a rich merchant whom the young man knew very well, riding on horseback, overtook him.
"What," said he, "Mr. Wilder turned truckman?"
"Yes," answered the clerk. "The goods are promised at one o'clock, and my man has given out; but you see, I am determined to be as good as my word."
"Good, good!" said the gentleman, and trotted on.
Calling at the store where the young man was employed, he told his employer what he had seen. "And I want you to tell him," said the gentleman, "that when he goes into business for himself, my name is at his service for \$30,000."

Reaching the store, which he did in time, you may be sure the high price set on his conduct made amends for all the heat, anxiety and fatigue of the job.
Keeping his word. You see how important it is regarded. It is one of the best kinds of capital a business man can have. To be worth much to anybody, a boy must first be a character for reliability. He must be depended on. And you will like to know perhaps that this young man became one of the most eminent merchants of his day, known far and wide, both in Europe and this country.

Origin of Illustrious Men.

Columbus was the son of a weaver, and a weaver himself.
Oliver Cromwell was the son of a London brewer.
Franklin was a journeyman printer, and the son of a tallow chandler and soap boiler.
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A GERMAN newspaper gives the following account of a "terrible scene." "A carpenter, returning home from a long journey, found his wife dying, his child dead, and an order to join the army pinned to the door.—The combination of misfortunes so overcame the wretched man that he fell to the ground in a fit and died soon after. His wife's body soon followed him to the grave."

MISCELLANY.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TEA.—As a healthful drink in place of tea, Dr. Thompson in a late work of his, recommends the use of dried leaves of Raspberry. They clean the system of mucus, and thus act beneficially on the health. The leaves should be gathered on a dry day, and may be spread in a good airy chamber, on clean boards or papers to dry. When sufficiently dry, they may be kept in sacks. A small handful is sufficient for several persons. This tea does not require the addition of milk or sugar, and is quite as pleasant as other tea, and much cheaper and healthier.

THE WORK OF REBUILDING OUR CITY has well begun.—Thousands of men are at work clearing away the rubbish, laying foundations, erecting new structures, preparing materials for their completion. Many portions of the burnt district presents scenes of active reconstructive industry. They are alive with busy men, and already the walls of many edifices are rising from the ruins—a grateful sight, bespeaking courage and hope.

THE SMITH FAMILY have had 40 members in Congress, while the Johnsons number 29, the Browns 26, the Whites 22, the Thompsons 31, the Joneses 20, the Wilsons 30, the Millers 18, the Moores 18, and the Taylors 15. Of the 232 members in both houses, 70 were born in New England, 40 in New York, while the remainder are about equally divided between the middle and western States, except two born in Ireland, one in Scotland, one in Bavaria and one in Canada.

THE LATE WILL and testament of the late Gen. Lewis Cass was admitted to probate at Detroit, Michigan, on the 17th ult. The value of the estate is estimated at one million dollars. The internal revenue stamp upon the probate of the will is five hundred dollars.

THE DEFENSE of a man in Pennsylvania, sued for \$25,000 for breach of promise, is that the young lady weighs 255 pounds, and it is coming warm weather.

THERE are more temperance organizations in Maine now than at any time during the past four years. The law is generally being enforced, and the liquor traffic is getting some bad knocks, which make it stagger as bad as some of its victims.

WE learn that the Bank of California has declared a dividend of one per cent, on its capital of \$5,000,000, for the month of August, which is payable on the 15th inst.

WHEN a steamboat gets aground in any of the western rivers, she waits until she gets the fever and ague, and then shakes herself off.

CAPT. NICKERSON, A. Q. M. at Fort Boise, publishes a letter complaining that unknown parties are constantly selling ammunition to the Indians.

WE understand that it is the intention of the Postoffice Department to have a daily mail line from Dallas City to Rose, by the way of Canyon City, and that instructions to that effect have been received at this point.—Mountain.

THE MOUNTAIN proposes that the citizens of Wasco and Grant counties each raise one company of volunteers, to protect Camp Watson—the soldiers and animals belonging to Uncle Sam.

Forty acres of salt meadow land within a few miles of New York have been purchased for the purpose of manufacturing nitro glycerine.

THE ROOF of the Michigan Central Railroad station in Detroit will cover three hundred thousand square feet, or over seven acres.

A COUPLE of soldiers were arrested last Wednesday at Fort Boise for robbing a lady of \$250 in currency and about \$35 dollars in dust. Capt. Nickerson turned them over to the civil authorities for examination, and they were committed to appear at the District Court.

Queen Emma at the White House.

In accordance with the arrangements made August 13th, Her Majesty Queen Emma was presented to the President. The reception took place in the room known as the "Red Room." A few minutes before eight o'clock McCulloch, Mr. and Mrs. Welles, Mr. and Mrs. Stansberry arrived. At a quarter past eight the Queen, accompanied by her suite, arrived at the White House. Stansberry, acting Secretary of State, accompanied Her Majesty to the "Red Room" followed by Major L. T. C. Gordon Hopkins. There were present when the party was presented, besides the President, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Patterson, the members of the Cabinet and their ladies, and about a dozen other persons. After Mrs. Stansberry had introduced Her Majesty to the President, Johnson addressed her as follows:

"I am happy to renew to your Majesty the assurance of profound regard and esteem made to you by the Acting Secretary of State, and the pleasure it affords me in offering you a cordial welcome to the Capital of the United States, the seat of Government for over thirty millions of people. In accordance with this welcome, permit me to assure you that it is not because you bear the title of Queen; it is indeed solely by the prestige that has preceded you that has assured us of your virtue as a woman, and especially of your efforts in the cause of Christianity, civilization and education among the people of your country. It is more on that account than of the rank or appellations you bear.—If I was disposed to be facetious on this occasion, I might say that some of the people of these United States wear crowns, while no man is acknowledged as a King and no woman as a Queen; yet while you are here in these United States you will have none but equals to associate with. None of our citizens wear crowns but all are sovereigns."
To this address the Queen courted, and in an inaudible tone to us made an apparently heartfelt acknowledgement. She then entered into an animated conversation with Secretaries McCulloch, Welles and Stansberry, and was introduced to the distinguished ladies and gentlemen present. The President and her Majesty in a short time joined in a pleasant conversation, at the conclusion of which the Queen and her suite withdrew. "Jenkins" hasn't informed us how the Queen was dressed, and I can only say she wore a rich black lace dress, and looked charmingly beautiful.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER: L. P. FISHER, San Francisco; N. H. HAMMAN, Seattle; J. H. MURPHY, Olympia; N. E. PORTER, Seattle; J. C. O. BELKNAP, Seattle; H. N. SEXTON, Walla Walla; GEORGE CAPLEN, St. Helena.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

Every tax payer and property holder in this county is more or less interested in the financial prosperity of the county and has a right to know, how his annual contributions towards the support of the Government of the county is expended. We regret to be compelled to state that our county finances are in a truly deplorable condition. We have no reason to believe, that this fact can be ascribed to any fault or official neglect of duty on the part of our county authorities, but various other causes combined have operated to bring us to the verge of bankruptcy, unless prompt action is taken to remove the impending danger by proper legislative enactments.

The Auditor of this county estimates the total indebtedness of this county to be in the neighborhood of \$10,000. No county orders have been redeemed in money, bearing a later date than May 1861. The estimated annual income of the county for county purposes is about \$6,000. Judging from the amount of allowances heretofore made by the county commissioners, it takes about \$8,000 annually to defray the legitimate and ordinary county expenses. Taking the above as a standard, it will be seen, that we must necessarily increase our county indebtedness each year two thousand dollars, beside the legal interest that accrues on these amounts from time to time. We will now enumerate the reasons, which have caused this indebtedness to assume such threatening proportions:

I. The Legislature granted the annual revenue of about \$3,000 derived from licenses to retail liquor dealers to the corporate authorities of this city, for city improvements. Formerly the county had the benefit of this revenue. II. The act of our Legislature, dismembering the county of Skamania, made it incumbent upon our county to assume the indebtedness of Skamania. This was done in good faith and large sums were ordered paid and judgments against this county were recovered for debts that were owing by Skamania county, and while our county has paid these debts, we have had no benefit from the taxpayers of Skamania, they having refused to pay their taxes to this county and having obtained an injunction from Judge Hewitt against our Sheriff restraining him from collecting the same. Now Congress has intervened and, through the manipulations of the O. S. N. Co., and the culpable failure of our delegate to pay any attention whatever to our local interests, the act dividing the county of Skamania was disapproved, and Clark county can whittle for her honest dues.

III. The law makes it the duty of the School Superintendent to apportion annually among the different districts the taxes assessed and set aside for school purposes. Invariably more or less of the assessed taxes cannot be collected, but become delinquent and especially last year owing to this wretched Skamania imbroglio an amount of nearly six thousand dollars became delinquent. The law does not permit the school fund to suffer by any delinquencies, but requires the amount assessed for school purposes to be collected in full; if not paid by the taxpayers the amount must be made good out of the general county fund.

SOMETHING ABOUT "NEUTRALITY."

It is urged by a certain class of people, that a paper, which does not actively engage in the discussion of political questions and makes party politics its main and leading feature, is not worthy of their support and is not calculated to promote the interests of the locality, where it is published. As a general rule we personally prefer a paper decided in its tone and free at all times to express the political convictions of its editor and to advocate the principles of either of the great parties, which now exist in the United States.

Now we intend to present a few considerations to the unprejudiced partisans in justification of the general course adopted by us in the conduct of the REGISTER. The paper depends chiefly upon the patronage of the people of this county. Outside its circulation is limited. There are only about 600 adult persons in this county; they are nearly equally divided in political opinion. A careful canvass of the general sentiments and opinions of the people generally have convinced us:

- 1st. That the Democrats would not support a paper published in the interests of the Union party.
2d. The Union men would not support a Democratic paper.
3d. That the intelligent majority of both parties would support a non-party paper.

The REGISTER was chiefly started by persons belonging to both political parties for the purpose of being an exponent and advocate of our local interests. Our common interests required the continuance of a paper in our midst. With a knowledge of these facts we made an offer to the owners of the concern to publish the paper for one year; no proposition having been made to continue the publication as a Union paper, unless the owners would guarantee a salary of \$1,000 to the editor, our offer was accepted.

As Union men and Democrats our feelings, our interests, our convictions of duty widely and radically differ. As citizens of one county and Territory our interests are identical. Hence, in order to secure the countenance and good will of the majority of our citizens which is necessary to make the REGISTER self-sustaining, our aim will be not to discuss doctrines obnoxious to one party or the other, but devote our whole energy to the constant advocacy of our common interests.

OREGON NEWS.

D. E. Ireland Esq., for a long time the local Editor of the Oregonian is about to start a weekly journal at Oregon City, to be called the "Oregon City Enterprise."

The Legislature of Oregon has ousted the sitting members from Grant County and given the seats to the Democratic contestants from that county.

Mr. P. Berry has been appointed Superintendent of the Penitentiary, vice A. C. R. Shaw, resigned. He is appointed as Warden, W. B. Morse, of Yamhill county, and J. M. Gale, late a Lieutenant in the Oregon Infantry.

Military vs. Civil Authority.

It is well known, that the Island of San Juan for many years past has been jointly occupied as a military station by detachments of United States and British troops, both powers claiming that territory to be within their respective geographical limits. The controversy has never been settled. Settlers of late years have occupied some of the lands and cultivated the same. One of them a man by the name of Higgins, undertook, as we are informed, to fence in one of the military roads leading from the barracks to the landing and used the ground for agricultural purposes. He was thereupon informed by Capt. Gray, the American Commandant, to remove the fence, which he obstinately refused to do. The officer thereupon completed the job himself, cleared out the road, imprisoned Higgins for a few days and then expelled him from the Island. Mr. Higgins then brought suit in the District Court of the 3d Judicial District of this Territory against Capt. Gray for damages alleged to have been sustained by false imprisonment &c., and recovered judgment by default in the sum of \$5,000. He was also indicted by the Grand Jury. Meanwhile Capt. Gray denies the jurisdiction of our civil authorities over the Island of San Juan and fails to obey the process of our courts served at that place, and it is rumored that in consequence thereof, an effort will be made to compel obedience to the civil authority by aid of a posse comitatus.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The following is the text of Special Orders No. 391, A. G. O., dated August 6, 1866, organizing a Commission for examinations and decision of claims in the War Department.

1. That for the examination and speedy decision of claims in the War Department, a special Commission is hereby organized, to consist of Brigadier and Brevet Major Gen. Canby, Brevet Major General Hunter, Judge Advocate-General Holt, Col. and Judge Advocate Dewitt Clinton to be Recorder for said Commission.

All special claims not within the jurisdiction of any Bureau, which may be referred by the Secretary of War, will be examined and decided by the Commission. It will also review such claims heretofore rejected by any Bureau of this Department as shall be presented by the Secretary of War, in appeal or review, or that may be referred by the President for examination or review.

2. All claims referred to the Commission shall be registered in their order by the Recorder, who shall record the decisions and the grounds thereof, and transmit them with the papers in each case, to the proper Bureau giving notice to the claimants. The decision of said Board shall be held the final decision of this Department.

3. The Commission may prescribe rules for their proceedings in conformity with law and regulations. Claims will be diligently examined and disposed of in their order of filing before the Commission. The provisions of this order will not re-open claims heretofore decided.

Large numbers of discharged soldiers entitled to the additional bounty provided for by the recent act of Congress are sending in their papers to the Paymaster-General's Office. As the Secretary of War has appointed a Board to submit rules and regulations in conformity with the act, and to carry out its provisions, it would be better to defer sending in applications for this bounty until the rules decided upon by the board have been published.

Major General Sheridan has received authority from the War Department to raise one regiment of colored cavalry and one of infantry, within the limits of his Department. According to the provisions of the new army bill, the infantry will be enlisted for three and the cavalry for five years.

Major General E. R. S. Canby, U. S. Volunteers, Colonel of the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, has been appointed Brigadier-General U. S. A., to fill an original vacancy.

The report generally circulated and believed here that Capt. Knox, late of the W. T. Infantry, was dead, is untrue. That gentleman is alive and well, doing duty at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM OLYMPIA.—We have received the following telegram from Olympia, dated Sept. 27th: "Yesterday a pair of horses attached to a lumber wagon owned by Mr. Henry Chapman, took fright on the hill opposite the Episcopal Church; becoming unmanageable they came tearing down the street running several hundred yards at a fearful rate, when they were suddenly checked by coming in contact with a post. Mr. Chapman was slightly injured, wagon damaged and the most valuable animal of the team so badly maimed, that it was but an act humane to send him quickly to the other side of Jordan."

OREGON SENATORSHIP.—No Senator has as yet been elected. The last ballot stood Smith Dem. 30. Gibbs 14. Corbett, S. The Democrats voted solid, while Union men scattered. A Union caucus was held Thursday last without definite result. It requires thirty-fives to elect.

LAKE.—By telegraph from Salem, Sept. 28. 2. P. M. No election yet. Result of ballot to day as follows: KELLY, 31; GIBBS, 19; CORBETT, 18.

[From dispatches to the Daily Oregonian.] EASTERN NEWS.

Washington, Sept. 23.—There is no truth in the statement that the payment of bounties provided for the last Congress has been stopped. On the contrary, Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Paymaster-General to commence paying at once. The Treasury Department is prepared to furnish on demand any amount that may be required.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Political interest now centers on the New York personal quarrel between Thurlow Weed and Raymond, and the Albany Democratic regency. Raymond charges that the Democratic leaders have shown bad faith toward the Philadelphia Platform, and that they have repudiated it. The World and News tell Raymond that they don't want him or his platform. Raymond rejoins that it was a fixed matter among Democratic leaders three months ago and virtually confesses that he has been swindled. The mantle of Dean Richmond, he says, his fallen on John Morrissey. The Times says Hoffman was nominated by a trick, and is not the Union candidate. The Herald replies that the Democrats gave 300,000 votes in New York two years ago, and can do it again and that they don't want bankrupt recruits, much less to make bankrupt recruits the leaders of their column.

John Morrissey, Ben. Wood, G. W. Farmer, Fernando Wood and James Brooks are candidates for Congress in their several districts, and it is doubtful if they will allow Raymond to run at all. The Times says: The Democrats instead of patriotically supporting the president as they promised to do upon the platform marked out, have now made a bold push for power on their own account, and that they will not and ought not to succeed.

General Grant having been invited to attend the Pittsburg Soldiers Convention, Colonel Badeau, his aid-de-camp, replies: "He instructs me to say that it is contrary to his habit and to his convictions of duty to attend political meetings of any character whatsoever, and that he sees with regret the action of any officer of the army taking a conspicuous part in the political discussions of the day."

New York, Sept. 24.—The Herald urges the Southern Governors to convene their legislatures and promptly accept the constitutional amendment because the northern election will be overwhelmingly in its favor, and because it is just and right in itself. The Herald urges on President Johnson a full reconstruction of his Cabinet, saying the present members are either actively or passively committed to his view as to Southern policy, which does not represent the real majority of people. Consistency, it adds, demand of the President a cordial support of the ideas of Congress on the subject.

The Times this morning approves of each of the provisions of the constitutional amendment, and says there is not the slightest difference of opinion so far as we are aware in the Union party and very little anywhere else, as to the wisdom of ratifying the constitutional amendment proposed by Congress.

Wendell Phillips, declines any nomination for Congress and says "I feel that in accepting the office I should, paradoxical as it may sound, incur a responsibility to a far greater extent than I should gain power. I do not wish for a place of responsibility without all the power which should accompany it. It seems to me that I can serve our cause better out of Congress than in it."

Washington, Sept. 24.—Sec'y Seward was at the State Department to-day, attending to his official duties. Notwithstanding the President's official order declining to receive any more delegations of office seeking missions but requesting them to file their claims with the proper department, the White House was filled to-day. Not more than a quarter of those in attendance succeeded in getting interviews. Thurlow Weed, however, who closeted with the President for some time, causing an excitement among New York politicians over offices in his State.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Gen. Wm. A. Pile was yesterday nominated Radical candidate for Congress in the First District of Missouri, against Logan, the present member. The Candidates in the Second District are Judge C. A. Newcomb, Radical, and Judge W. V. N. Bay, Conservative.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—Advices from Fort Smith, Arkansas, give the important information that the Seminoles Indians have declared war against the whites, with the exception of one third of the tribe who are against the measure, and are splitting off from the main portion. They have caused some local difficulties which may cause civil war.

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, in command at Louisville, has sent a military commission to investigate the charges made against Dr. Ferris, Mail Agent, arrested on the mail boat by the civil authorities of Warsaw, Kentucky.

The Post's money article says the market is abundantly supplied with idle capital, and large amounts are in some cities leading on Government collateral below the market rates. The bank statement shows an increase of loans of nearly two millions, and a decrease of deposits of less than half a million and other changes though not important. Government securities are a shade lower under the close of the day, with increased demand from importers and foreign exchange and closed firmer. Flour 25c @ 50c better, and most active. Wheat 34c, and corn 1 1/2c lower. The reaction in corn was upon Chicago telegrams, showing less damage to the crops than was expected.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, Sept. 22.—A memorial is being extensively signed in favor of the independence of Frankfort.

Vienna, Sept. 21.—Austria has sent a charge d'affaires to Berlin, who will represent the Government until a minister is appointed.

Vienna, Sept. 22.—Ardouche Albrecht has been made commander in Chief of the Austrian army.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—Passengers who arrived from Cape St. Lucas on the steamer Sacramento, report a rumor of counter revolution in Lower California in favor of the exiled Governor Antonio Poltro, who is now in this city. Four hundred men started from San Jose for La Paz, to install Salvador Villalino as Provisional Governor, pushing the rival of Governor Poltro, who is expected to return next steamer. Another rumor says the Imperial Garrison at Madrid started out to attack Corona with a view of raising the siege of that place, and met a disastrous defeat. Corona followed the defeated Imperials to Mazatlan, captured the town and held it, the French fleet being at Guaymas. The steamer Continental, not knowing that Corona occupied Mazatlan, ran into that port and the Liberal Commander seized her with 3,000 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition, on a charge of being engaged in making war on Mexico.

Jose Miguel suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Santa Cruz on Wednesday, the 9th inst., for the murder of Frank Williams at Watsonville.

being in attendance. Col. Moody, the Ohio fighting parson, offered up a prayer, and Henry N. Barnum of New York, from Committee of state Delegates, reported L. E. Duffly, late private of 13th Massachusetts Infantry, for temporary Chairman. Gen. Bagnall said Duffly held a clerkship in the Treasury Department, and was the efficient Chairman of the District of Columbia. Being denied leave of absence he, Duffly, had resigned his clerkship. Duffly was escorted to the chair amid great applause, and spoke upon, modest words with thanks. After the appointment of committees, the drummer boy of the Kappahannock, private Henderson, was introduced and beat the long roll. The Committee report Gov. J. D. Cox of Ohio, for permanent President who made a brief speech. The convention then adjourned till to-morrow.

Ogdenburg, N. Y., Sept. 25.—It is reported upon good authority that a large number of Fenians are concentrating on the North for a raid into Canada.

Toronto, Sept. 25.—Orders have been given to the volunteer force of the city to muster at given points on the first alarm of the fire bells with forty rounds of ball cartridges. An attempt to burn or capture the city is feared and large quantities of military stores, including ambulances, are arriving here. Regular troops and volunteers are continually moving. Cabinet meeting of the Canadian Government are being held daily in Quebec, the questions being discussed being the military condition of the Province, the confederation scheme and the failure of the Bank of Upper Canada. Much insecurity is felt in financial circles. Money is still commanding 15 per cent in Montreal.

New York, Sept. 25.—The Tribune's special says: Official information received from Braham, Texas, shows that there is a state of insurrection. The citizens are all armed and patrol the streets to prevent the soldiers from coming into town. The Mayor and sheriff are reported to have telegraphed to the Adjutant-General of the State to know how many men he could furnish to drive the Yankees off. A reply is said to have been received offering 5,000 well armed men and more if necessary. The officer in command of a detachment of U. S. troops, numbering about 60 men, had entrenched and otherwise fortified his position and after receiving a large supply of ammunition from Galveston he expressed confidence in his being able to withstand an attack. Gen. Sheridan left for the scene of action this morning.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—The arrival of troops in Washington has given rise to exaggerated rumors of an intended concentrating of 25,000 or 30,000 troops around the National Capitol. The fact is the number of troops here has, for some months, averaged only two or three thousand and that the whole number when all the arrivals are completed, will not exceed 5,000.

Soldiers Convention.

Pittsburg, Sept. 26.—The city was brilliant last night with processions and other displays. The convention assembled at 10 o'clock this morning, but there were so many delegates that the hall could not hold them, and there was an hour's delay, during which the best of feeling was manifested. The famous Wisconsin eagle, "Old Abe," spread his wings and the boys cheered him lustily. After quiet was restored the committee on resolutions were ready to report. James Murdoch was called for and gave patriotic readings. The heroes of 1812 were introduced, and also the city council of Pittsburg. At half past one o'clock Gen. Butler reported the resolutions which were adopted by a rising vote amid much enthusiasm. They in effect endorse Congress, pledge the support of the soldiers to all loyalists of the country, black or white, and give their sympathy to all people everywhere who are struggling for freedom and independence. General Butler was loudly called for and appeared, and argued the question of reconstruction at length. At the close of his address the convention took a recess till 2 o'clock, soon after which an adjournment sine die will probably take place, though a part of the body will assemble at the original time to-morrow to take part in a great demonstration.

We are under renewed obligations to Jones & Turnbull for telegraphic and newspaper favors.

DR. J. E. MOORS, Physician, Surgeon, Acconcheur. Office and Residence, WASHINGTON HOTEL. May be found at the office at all times, unless absent on professional business. Vancouver, Sept. 24th, 1866. 2-11.

MRS. D. B. SHEFFIELD, Keeps on hand a large assortment of Groceries of all descriptions, Fruit, and Candies, Confectionery and Ice Cream, SODA WATER, TOBACCO and CIGARS, and other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at reasonable prices. She respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

Caution! TO Freighters, Drivers and PACKERS. Beware of John D. Crawford.

I have been engaged more or less since 1861 in the freighting business in the upper country and during that time have obtained heavy losses in stock by the dishonesty of a certain class of men, located here and there on the public road, and engaged in trade and traffic, but whose real occupation is robbery and cattle and horse stealing. In the fall of 1864, when coming out of the mountains, my team was turned out at Washburn and during the night the cattle strayed off to Crawford's Ranch. This fellow, John Crawford, keeps a detailed list of the names of the cattle and horses that he has stolen, and the day after the loss of the cattle I succeeded in finding them again after a day's search excepting one, requesting him to hire Indians to make a search and I would pay the bill. Crawford said that he had made diligent search but they could not be found. On the 24th of September, 1864, I again saw Crawford about the cattle. He pretended at that time to have forgotten all of it. He exhibited to me the skin of a dead cow, and said it had been taken by the Indians, as he informed me. I accused Crawford of the theft and wanted him to make reparation to the first he made no reply, the latter he refused.

VANCOUVER DRUG STORE, DAVID WALL, APOTHECARY. Keeps constantly on hand a Choice Selection of Drugs, Medicines, Acids, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Alcohol, Turpentine, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, AND—FANCY GOODS, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medical Use.

HOTEL'S BITTERS, BAKER'S BITTERS, HOOPLAND'S BITTERS, RABBIT'S POTAGE, CANARY SEED, CARRIAGE SPONGE, CASTLE SOAP, BREAKER KIDNEY, INDIGO, DOMESTIC WINE, ORANGE-TARTAR, BLUE STONE, NITRE, ROSIN, GLUE, COMMON & WHITE, SULPHUR, GLASSER SALT, BATH BRICKS, CONCENTRATED LYE.

Michael Wintler, DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Cor. Main and Fifth Streets, Keeps constantly on hand and for sale a full assortment of Groceries, Crockeries, GLASSWARE, HARDWARE AND NAVAL, DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BLANKETS, And all kinds of Salmon, Venison, &c.

M. WINTLER, Celebrated Manufacturer, Will buy all kinds of Farmers Produce at the highest rates. Cash Paid for Wool and Hides. Vancouver, Sept. 21, 1866.

BILLIARD SALOON! THE UNDERSIGNED BEARS LEAVE NOTHING in the public that he has lately renovated and refitted his large BILLIARD ROOM on Stearns street, and he keeps on hand the very best quality of WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS. That he has three splendid BILLIARD TABLES of the most approved and Celebrated Manufacture.

MARBLE'S MILL, ANSEL'S MARBLE MILL, He is also prepared to saw at his mill and deliver any amount of superior ROUGH LUMBER for as low price as any one can be bought for in this market. He is also prepared to do all kinds of mill work and is always ready to undertake any premises to do.

UNION SALOON, 6th Street, Vancouver, W. T. near the Military Reserve. THE UNDERSIGNED announces to the public, that he has a new place of resort still open and in the hands of his management. He keeps a splendid stock of LIQUORS, WINES AND CIGARS, and all other things necessary to constitute a Tip-top Saloon.

NOTICE TO ALL PERSONS Having Demands on the Government PENSIONS, PRIZE MONEY, BOUNTIES, PAYMENTS, Pay for Vouchers, Receipts, Pay, Lost Horses and Applications, Claims, obtained by the undersigned, who will attend to all other business before the Departmental Warington City. C. M. CARTER, Claim Agent, Office—Corner of Alder and Front streets, PORTLAND, Oregon.

Jane Campbell, Plaintiff vs. Finley D. Campbell, Defendant. In the District Court of the 2d Judicial District of Washington Territory holding terms at Olympia. To Finley D. Campbell Defendant: YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT Jane Campbell has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will be heard before Hon. C. C. Hewitt, Judge of said Court on Saturday the 17th day of November, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in Olympia and unless you appear there and there the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint. The object and prayer of said complaint is to obtain a decree of divorce dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and said plaintiff upon the ground of abandonment and failure to support plaintiff. I. G. STRUVE, Plff. Atty. U. S. Revenue stamp, 50 cts. Cancelled, Sept 10, 1866.

