

# The Vancouver Register.

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**THE VANCOUVER REGISTER.**  
VANCOUVER, W. T.  
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VANCOUVER, Aug. 29, 1865.—1:1-16.

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VANCOUVER, Sept. 15, 1865.—1:1-16.

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**D. W. WILLIAMS,**  
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No Charges for Storage on Goods sold on Commission.  
SP. For Sale of Goods promptly resold. 15  
No. 110 Front Street, (1st door south of Postoffice),  
Portland, Oregon.  
Sept. 6, 1865.—1:1-16.

**CHARITY.**  
When you meet the expected  
Of some secret sin of shame,  
And for this by all rejected  
As a thing of evil fame;  
Guard things every look and action,  
Speak no word of heartless blame,  
For the slanderer's vile detraction,  
Yet may say thy goodly name.

When you meet with one pursuing  
Ways the lost have wandered in,  
Working out his own undoing  
With his reckless and sin;  
Think, if placed in his condition,  
Would a kind word be in vain?  
Or a look of cold suspicion  
Will they look to truth again?

There are spots that bear no flowers,  
Not because the soil is bad,  
But the Summer's genial showers  
Never make their blooms glad.  
Better have an act that's kindly  
Treated sometimes with disdain,  
Than by judging others blindly,  
Doom the innocent to pain.

## POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

We insert the following article from the New York Christian Advocate and Journal, not because we fully endorse the views therein expressed, or the conclusions arrived at as to the result of the President's policy, but because it discusses the subject in a manly and Christian spirit, and expresses a loyalty and a patriotism which reach beyond the mere question of personal opinions:

When President Johnson issued his proclamation for reorganizing the government of North Carolina, we accepted that act as an indication of the policy he intended to pursue toward all the States lately in rebellion. To have received it as relating only to that one State would have been to suppose that he acted without fully considering the subject, or that his course was to be capricious, rather than after a well settled policy. We also entirely agreed with his construction of his official powers and responsibilities as to guaranteeing to those States "governments," which of course must be "republican." We only differed from him as to the manner of carrying out that power, in deciding, as he has done, and it was his prerogative to do, who are the "people" of these States severally, upon whom he is to call and with whom he is to co-operate in the work of reconstructing State governments. We hold that according to eternal righteousness, and to the genius of our institutions and the laws of the country, and still more, the dictates of a wholesome expediency, the colored people of the South, the only class of genuine loyalists of that region, ought to have been allowed a part in the work of reorganization. The President has decided otherwise, and though we very deeply regret his decision, and believe that he has let slip a greater opportunity to gain a glorious immortality than was ever held by any one of his predecessors, yet we submit without bitterness, determined, whether or not our peculiar views are to prevail, to sustain the government of the country, as a Christian, an American citizen, and a loyal journalist. This we believe will be the sentiment of the great body of our readers, who, though disappointed and perhaps chagrined by the President's policy, will nevertheless loyally and cheerfully support his administration.

It is due to the reputation of the President that he should not be held responsible for the methods of defense of his policy used by some of his more zealous than judicious friends. We see it assumed in some of the partisan papers supporting the administration, that in this condition he acted under the restraints of the Constitution of the United States. But Mr. Johnson does not say so; he assumes throughout that all the laws of the State, both constitutional and statutory, are, in consequence of the rebellion, in abeyance, and accordingly he proceeds in his work of reorganization by passing over their provisions whenever he chooses. If in any case the laws of the States as existing before the war are alluded to, it is not to recognize their binding force, but to use them as convenient but powerless memoranda, into which the Presidential proclamation infuses their only legal authority. The Constitution of the United States, wisely anticipating such an emergency, lodged with the President a very large discretion in the case, which is now for the first time called into use. Had the President so chosen he might have applied the provisions of the Constitution of Massachusetts or Ohio to the case in question just as lawfully, that is, altogether lawfully, as he did those of North Carolina. Let him be justified, if he can be, or, if not, condemned in the position in which he has placed himself, and not by untenable assumptions in his behalf. President Johnson, not because he thought he had not the power to order differently, but for other reasons satisfactory to himself, decided that the reorganization of the State governments for the late rebel States should be entrusted to the white men of those States, to the exclusion of the blacks. In this decision he is doubtless sustained by large portions of the loyal people of the country, who believe that it would not have been wise now to elevate the emancipated negroes to the condition of citizens, endowed with the full powers of freemen.

Another large and respectable portion of the

people believe that in this decision he has erred most egregiously, and with these we concur. Still we have no disposition to impugn the motives of the President, nor, had we the power, would we at all embarrass the course of his administration. The experience of the past four years has deeply impressed us with a sense of the sacredness of civil government, and of the mischievousness of factious opposition to its administration, even when such administration cannot be approved. Further than this, there is much that is really excellent in the policy of the government, as developed, which should be taken into the account in estimating the present condition of affairs.

By the action of the President in the case of North Carolina, and since then in the case of Mississippi, his policy of reconstruction is defined. The status of the colored race is fixed as emancipated, but not enfranchised. White men alone shall hold and exercise political power in the late seceded States, until such time as they by their own unconstrained action shall choose to admit the black to political rights with themselves. That this will be done by the present generation, unless under strong outside influence, cannot be expected. It must be further borne in mind that the special power over the subject by which the President is now acting, will cease entirely in each State whenever it shall have perfected for itself a State government. Then the power of the General Government to protect the freedmen of Carolina will be as closely circumscribed as that to protect the free negroes of New Jersey or the Chinese in California. From that day forward the fate of the ex-slaves in each State will be wholly at the disposition of the white men of those States. At their hands, we have but faint hopes that the blacks will receive all the kind consideration that is desirable. But we shall see.

We have desired the immediate enfranchisement of the freedmen for a number of important reasons, which we will briefly enumerate:

1. We believe it is demanded by immutable righteousness. We consider all distinctions of caste as not only anti-American, but morally wrong. This has been the settled law of Christian ethics as to the thoroughly established system of castes in India. All Christian missionaries in that country are instructed to require their converts to renounce it as a condition to baptism, and yet Indian caste is decidedly less odious than American. All disability founded upon distinctions of race is of the nature of caste, and as such the system is condemned by the united voice of Christendom. We do not claim that every man is morally entitled to all the rights of American citizenship; that we believe is a subject of which the government as constituted may judge; but we do insist that a discrimination of rights by race is manifestly a wrong to all who suffer it.
2. We favored the enfranchisement as the only possible method for terminating the hitherto interminable controversy over the negro race. The strife over that question has agitated the nation from the beginning. For the last quarter of a century it has almost entirely engrossed the thoughts and efforts of the country both in Church and State. During the last four years it has involved us in the most extensive, sanguinary, and expensive civil war that ever scourged a civilized nation. We had hoped that with the termination of the war would also come the removal of the disturbing cause, which, however, is not done by the destruction of chattel slavery, if the nominally emancipated race are still left in political vassalage. The friends of the blacks have, indeed, gained decided advantages during the war, but they are as little satisfied as before, and as little inclined to let the subject rest in its present position. They intend to have all they demand, and will continue the conflict till they have it. We had hoped that for the future we might be delivered from the "inevitable negro," but our good President decrees otherwise, and we accordingly submit to spend the rest of our days in the contest for "the equality of all men before the law."
3. We favored it as a means of elevating the colored race to the needful position of self-appreciation, and consequent motives for self-elevation. Nothing else is so promotive of self-respect as respect received from recognized superiors. The negro needs precisely that motive power and incentive in his present condition. Enfranchised, he could not but recognize himself as a man; disfranchised, he sees and feels himself to be something less. We look upon it as a gross cruelty to impose upon him this unnecessary burden.
4. We favored it as a means to secure the peace and loyalty of the South. We would not indulge unnecessary fears, nor give alarm needlessly, and yet we must confess that we look upon the relation in which the two races are to subsist together in the South as eminently perilous. The negroes have had a taste of liberty, just enough to quicken desire without satisfying it. They have also learned something of their own power, and will not be likely to allow their former oppressors to lord it over them with impunity. The most discreet men at the South have seen and called attention to this danger. Enfranchisement

would have effectually prevented it. Besides this, the United States Government and the whole nation are deeply interested in having a loyal, local population at the South. Here was one prepared to our hands: a people sufficiently numerous to hold an effectual balance of power, intensely loyal, and passionately devoted to the national cause as opposed to the rebellious tendencies of the whites, now held in check, but still alive and powerful for evil. But the President has chosen to risk all these dangers, and his is the prerogative to determine the case. We earnestly pray that our fears may never be realized, that a second baptism of blood is not in reserve for the stricken people, and that the disloyalists of the South, into whose hands the governments of all those States will pass, will not be enabled to reverse all the advantages gained to freedom and the right by the late terrible conflict. God bless the President! God save the nation!

**DON'T KNOW THE ROPES.**—Western officers were proverbial for shodding bad uniforms; and, in a majority of instances, it was rather difficult to distinguish them from privates. Among this class there was a Brigadier General named James Morgan, who looked more like a wagon master than a soldier. On a certain occasion, a new recruit, just arrived in camp, had lost a few articles, and was inquiring around among the "vets" in hopes of finding them.

An old soldier, fond of sport, told the recruit that the only thief in the brigade was in Jim Morgan's tent; so he immediately started for "Jim's" quarters, and poking his head in, asked—

"Does Jim Morgan live here?"

"Yes," was the reply. "My name is Morgan."

"Then I want you to hand over those books you stole from me."

"I have none of your books, my man."

"It's an infernal lie," indignantly exclaimed the recruit. "The boys say you are the only thief in the camp; so turn out them books, or I'll grind your carcass into apple sauce."

The General relished the joke much; but, seeing the sinnery recruit peeling off his coat, he informed him of his relation to the brigade, when the recruit walked off, meekly remarking—

"Wall, blast me if I'd take you for a Brigadier. Excuse me, General; I don't know the ropes, yet."

**YANKES INVITED TO ALABAMA.**—The North Alabamaian, published at Tusculum, with great indignation denies the statement made by a New York paper, that no Northern man's life is safe in that region outside of the garrisoned towns, and declares—

"The people of North Carolina want several thousand emigrants to come among them to settle—men of small capital, farmers, blacksmiths, wagon makers, carpenters, brick masons, men of all trades, who will settle down, cultivate the lands as they should be cultivated, build machine shops, and put up buildings in the place of those burned and destroyed by the soldiers."

"It is true," continues that journal, "we are still sore on some subjects and cannot be expected to feel as friendly to Northern men who come among us as we could have felt five years ago, but as to a Northern man's life not being safe, or his property respected, simply because he happens to be a Yankee, that's all stuff that no man acquainted with the Southern people will believe."

The following was found upon the person of a man who died from the use of opium in one of the Eastern hospitals:

"Oh, had I you alone, in some region wild and woody, I'd like to punch your head, old Solomon Nathan Moody. A cambric shirt to me you once did make a sale of, and when I put it on I found you'd cut the tail off, to make a pocket-handkerchief to wipe your Hebrew nose on. Like a man without a wife, like a ship without a sail, sir, the most useless thing in life is a shirt without a tail, sir."

The Oregon Statesman publishes a letter from the Hon. J. H. D. Henderson, in which that gentleman uses the following language:

Some of the wool-dyed Abolitionists will take the ground that the rebel States must enfranchise the Negroes before their members are admitted to seats in Congress. But I do not believe that position will be sustained, because, there are but few of the loyal States that have gone that far, and we surely will not require others to take a position that we have not done ourselves.

**REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE CHURCH.**—Two lawyers in Lowell, were returning from court, when the one said to the other: "I've a notion to join Rev. Mr. —'s church—been debating the matter for some time. What do you think of it?"

"Wouldn't do it," said the other.

"Well, why?"

"Because it could do you no possible good, while it would be a great injury to the church."

**DISCOURAGING.**—A Pike's Peaker writing to a Minnesota journal, says that the miners are very much discouraged in that region; they have to dig through a vein of solid silver four feet thick before they can reach gold!

**Belligerent Numbers.**

The removal from the National Capital to the effect that important negotiations are in progress concerning the Mexican question take some color of probability from facts about which there is no mistake. The appointment of General Logan as Minister to the Republic of Mexico; the emphatic declarations of that distinguished soldier and politician in favor of the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine; the cautious, but firm tone of the President's message where it dealt with the same subject; the belligerent drift of the resolutions simultaneously offered in Congress by Wade and Schenck—certainly present a case in which the French Government would be likely to require explanation. Diplomatic probing and fencing would begin at this point, even if nothing serious were contemplated by either Power. True, Gen. Logan has not yet packed his trunks for El Paso or Chihuahua, and he may not breathe war when he does go in search of Juarez. The resolution offered in Congress may be voted down or so modified as to fall short of their belligerent purpose, though such action is very improbable at this juncture. But there has been a sufficient demonstration of the sentiment of our Government and people on the Mexican question to lead Maximilian's protector to enquire for our intentions, and correspondence making explanations, stating demands, and declaring the policy to be pursued by either Power is doubtless the most interesting business our State Department has on hand at this time. The resolutions introduced in Congress are not simply declarations of sentiment; they contemplate, and in general terms provide for, action. By the final resolution the President is requested "to take such steps concerning this grave matter as will vindicate the recognized policy, honor, and interests of the Government." Of course the usage of civilized nations and the enlightened spirit which ever strives to avert unnecessary war require that the resources of diplomacy shall be exhausted before an appeal shall be made to the final argument of force. Thus, under the authority of such a resolution as that above quoted, the President would apprise the French Government of the Congressional declaration of policy. Maximilian would not be recognized as a belligerent in this case. The wrong done in Mexico is a wrong done by France, from an American point of view. The next step would be a courteous demand for the withdrawal of the French army, leaving the Mexican people free to choose their own form of government. The friends of a temporizing policy on this question say that Napoleon is sick of the enterprise, and that France has long been convinced that neither honor or profit can be gained from it; and, therefore, it is urged we should forbear to push the Emperor and to give him time to get his Zouaves out of the country without damage to their military prestige. If this representation be correct, a courteous demand for the retirement of the French troops within a reasonable time would not be refused, and that would end the difficulty, for the world sees that Maximilian has too much trouble to keep his throne while surrounded by French bayonets to risk his precious person in Mexico after the retreat of the legions of Bazaine. If the demand should be refused it would be apparent that Napoleon does not agree that the enterprise is utterly hopeless, or else is not disposed to abandon a favorite scheme for the sake of conciliating the United States. And the next step? The resolutions before Congress seem to contemplate active intervention in support of the Republic, if no more peaceful remedy should suffice.

The reports from the National Capital, in view of this situation of affairs, refer to anxious Cabinet meetings at which there is a harmonious conjunction of the pen and the sword of the Republic—Seward and Grant; sudden and mysterious departure of the Secretary of the French embassy for Paris; threats that the entire embassy will leave Washington if General Logan's appointment is consummated; assertions that Napoleon has demanded the recognition of Maximilian, and that Secretary Seward, with an unlimited amount of distinguished consideration, has been unable to discern the necessity of compliance; and so on through a thrilling series of sensations in which the special correspondents are revealing as they have not had an opportunity of doing since the collapse of the "Confederate States." It must not be overlooked, however, in the midst of this demonstration of National sentiment and of a brave desire to vindicate Republican sway on this continent that a powerful argument for cool constraint and temporizing is found in the turbulent, and unsatisfactory condition of the Southern States. The New York Times, supposed to be the organ of Secretary Seward and edited by a gentleman who is a member of the committee on foreign relations in the National House of Representatives, delicately refers to the domestic weakness, and that if the Nation became involved in foreign war the greater portion of those lately in arms for our destruction would probably serve under the standard of the enemy. Assuredly, the temper exhibited in that section of the country is not calculated to inspire confidence in the fidelity and trustworthiness of the mass of the whites, under such strong temptations as would be offered by foreign invasion and a possible chance of inflicting injury on the conquering power of the North. Nor is the spirit prevailing the South likely to be sweetened by the disappointment of false hopes of reconstruction or such legislation as is proposed in Congress to prevent the revival of an oppressive policy in the treatment of the blacks. Yet the Lieutenant General, who is presumed to comprehend the military necessities and capacities of the country more thoroughly than any civilian, is quoted as taking a decided position on the Mexican question, and his opinion, expressed with his customary caution, should go far toward satisfying the country that if the Government shall enter vigorously upon the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, it will be strong enough to take care of domestic foes as well as of European intruders.—Sacramento Union.

The track upon which the train of human reformations runs, is laid in sympathy, and this sympathy can never be established as there exists in the heart of virtue the same feeling of hatred towards the sinner that is felt towards the sin.

**THE SQUEAL.**—Our readers have all heard the story of soaping the clergyman's tin horn at a camp-meeting, so that when he went to call the congregation together he blew the "soft soap" over his brother clergymen, and how he exclaimed:

"Brethren, I have served the Lord thirty years, and in this time have never uttered a profane word, but I'll be d—d if I can't whip the man that put that soap in this horn."

Our readers, we say, have all heard this, but have, perhaps, never heard the sequel as it was given to us by a gentleman present.

Some two days after, a tall, swarthy, villainous looking desperado strolled on the ground and leaned against a tree, listening to an eloquent exhortation to repent which was being made by the preacher. After a while he became interested, affected, and then taking a seat on the anxious bench, commenced groaning in the very bitterness of his sorrow. The clergyman walked down and attempted to console him. No consolation—he was too great a sinner, he said. No, he was too wicked—there was no mercy for such as he.

"Well, what crime have you committed?" said the preacher. "Have you been guilty of theft?"

"O, worse than that!"

"What, have you by violence robbed female innocence of its virtue?"

"Worse than that! O, worse than that!"

"Murder?" gasped the now horrified minister.

"Worse than that!" groaned the smitten sinner.

The excited minister commenced "peeling off" his outer garments.

"Here, Brother Cole!" he shouted, "hold my coat! I've found the fellow that soaped my horn."

**POWER OF HUMANITY.**—An individual who owned a small tavern near the field of Waterloo, the scene of the last great action of Napoleon, was frequently questioned as to whether he did not possess some relics of the battle, and he invariably and honestly answered in the negative. He was very poor, and one day, while lamenting, to a neighbor, not only of his poverty, but the annoyance to which travelers subjected him, his friend cut him short with:

"Well, make one help the other. Make some relics!"

"But what can I do?" asked the poor man.

"Tell that Napoleon or Wellington entered your shop during the battle, and set on that chair."

Not long after, an English tourist entered the tavern, and on enquiring for relics, was told the chair story. The next corner was told that Wellington had taken a drink, and the "Wellington tumbler" was accordingly sold. The third arrival gazed with breathless wonder upon the nail on which Napoleon hung his hat. The fourth, purchased the door-posts between which that hero was said to have passed; and the fifth, became the happy purchaser of the floor upon which he had trodden. At the last advice, the fortunate tavern-keeper had not a roof to cover his head, and was sitting on a bag of gold, in the center of a deep pit, formed by selling the earth on which the house had stood.

**LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.**—Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so truth be in the field, we do injuriously, by licensing and prohibiting, to misdoth her strength. Let her and falsehood grapple; who ever knew truth to be put to the worst in a free and open encounter? Her confuting is the best and surest suppressing. What a collusion is this when we are exhorted by the wise man to use diligence, "to seek for wisdom as for hidden treasures," early and late, and another order shall enjoin us to know nothing but by statute! When a man hath been laboring the hardest labor in the deep mines of knowledge, hath furnished out his findings in all their equipage, drawn forth his reasonings, as it were a battle ranged, scattered and defeated, all objections in his way, calls out his adversary into the plain, offers him the advantage of wind and sun, as he pleases only that he may try the matter by dint of argument; for the opponents then to skulk, to lay ambushments, to keep a narrow bridge of licensing, where the challenger should pass, though it be valor enough in soldiery, is but weakness and cowardice in the wars of Truth. For who knows not that Truth is strong next to the Almighty? She needs no policies, nor stratagems, nor licensings, to make her victorious; those are the shifts that Error uses against her power; give her but room, and do not bind her when she sleeps.—John Milton.

**CORRESPONDENT OF THE LEVISTON JOURNAL** says he overheard the following conversation between two small urchins: Says one, "Aint you got no grand-mother?" "No." "I tell yer," responded the other, "they're tip-top. Let yer do as you please; give yer as much good stuff as yer can eat, and the more you eat the better they like it."

When you offer oats to a horse he may say aigh but he don't mean it.



**ATTENTION!**  
**RELIABLE SEEDS!**  
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THE UNDERSIGNED, A PRACTICAL AGRICULTURIST, has prepared to supply the wants of Merchants, Farmers, and all others, by wholesale or retail, of such seeds as will not disappoint those who use them, as our seeds are selected from the most reliable sources, and are guaranteed to be true to their kind. We have suitable grounds prepared to test the different varieties, so as to insure their entire reliability.

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ALSO ALFALFA AND LUCERNE,  
Evergreen seeds,  
(Natives of California and adjacent States.)

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

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Nearly opposite Post office,  
San Francisco, Cal.

**Guardian's Sale of Real Estate, at Public Auction.**

By virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Clarke county, W. T., made on the 12th day of November, 1865, I shall sell at public auction, in the city of Vancouver, in front of the Sheriff's office, on Monday 29th day of January, 1866, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and the setting of the sun on that day, the following described property, to wit: About eighty acres of unplotted town land, the same being a portion of the land claim of Esther Short, deceased, bounded on the East by the lands of Lowell M. Hadden, by Main Street in Vancouver city, and the lands of Andrew Johnson, on the North, by the lands of the Bolon claim, on the West by lands of Charles Slocum, John L. Johnson, deceased, and Wm. Dillon, and on the South, by the child of Wm. Dillon, Gay Hayden, S. C. Archilles, and Lowell M. Hadden, set apart by order of said Probate Court, Feb. 24, 1864, and under No. 9, as set apart by the Commissioners appointed to divide the land claim of Amos M. Short, deceased, to Hannah E. Short, and containing about 35 acres of land.

**LEGAL NOTICE.**  
Territory of Washington, }  
County of Clarke, } ss.  
In the District Court of the 2d Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Vancouver:  
A. L. Coffey, plaintiff, }  
vs. }  
N. S. Bouton, defendant. }  
YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the said plaintiff has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court which shall commence more than two months after the 23d day of December, A. D. 1865, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover a judgment against you, upon a certain promissory note executed and delivered by you to plaintiff at Hog'em, I. T., on or about the 24th day of March 1864, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars payable in gold or silver.

**NOTICE.**  
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vs. }  
N. S. Bouton, defendant. }  
YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the said plaintiff has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court which shall commence more than two months after the 23d day of December, A. D. 1865, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to obtain a judgment against you for the amount of three hundred and seventy six dollars and thirty three cents, balance of principal and interest due and owing on a certain promissory note by you executed and delivered to the said plaintiff on the 3th day of September, 1864, for the sum of five hundred dollars, payable ninety days after date, and upon which note is endorsed, as said thereon, December 15th, 1864, the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars. And that the following described lands situated in the county of Clarke, W. T., as belonging to you have been attached to secure the payment of the above named amount of money, to-wit: A part of the land claim of David C. Parker, on the north bank of the mouth of the Washougl, beginning at a point on the Columbia river between the claim of the said Parker and the claim of Richard Ough; thence north without variation of the compass 60 chains, thence west 16 42-100 chains, thence south without variation of the compass 60 chains, to the Columbia river, thence following the meanders of the river about east 16 42-100 chains to the place of beginning, containing about 98 1/2 acres.

**NOTICE.**  
Territory of Washington, }  
County of Clarke, } ss.  
In the District Court of the 2d Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Vancouver:  
William Kern, plaintiff, }  
vs. }  
Eliza Kern, defendant. }  
YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the said plaintiff has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard in Chambers before the Hon. C. C. Hewitt, Chief Justice and Judge of said Court, at his office in Olympia, W. T., on Thursday the 1st day of February, 1866, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., of that day. And unless you appear at that time and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony now existing between you and plaintiff, on the grounds of abandonment, and desertion, for more than one year.

**NOTICE.**  
Territory of Washington, }  
County of Clarke, } ss.  
In the District Court of the 2d Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Vancouver:  
George A. Rohrer, plaintiff, }  
vs. }  
Mary Ann Rohrer, defendant. }  
YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that Geo. A. Rohrer, has filed a complaint against you in said County, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court which shall commence more than two months after the 30th day of December, 1865, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to procure a decree of Court, dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between yourself and said George A. Rohrer, and giving to him the care and custody of two minor children, mentioned and described in said complaint. Dec. 27th, 1865.

**NOTICE.**  
Territory of Washington, }  
County of Clarke, } ss.  
In the District Court of the 2d Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Vancouver:  
George A. Rohrer, plaintiff, }  
vs. }  
Mary Ann Rohrer, defendant. }  
YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that Geo. A. Rohrer, has filed a complaint against you in said County, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court which shall commence more than two months after the 30th day of December, 1865, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to procure a decree of Court, dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between yourself and said George A. Rohrer, and giving to him the care and custody of two minor children, mentioned and described in said complaint. Dec. 27th, 1865.

**NOTICE.**  
Territory of Washington, }  
County of Clarke, } ss.  
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vs. }  
Eliza Kern, defendant. }  
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**CARPETS & PAPER HANGINGS.**  
**WALTER BROS.**  
No. 118 Front Street,  
(Opposite Vanhook's Wharf.)  
PORTLAND, OREGON.

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

**In the Housefurnishing Line.**  
Parties will find it to their interest to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

**NOTICE.**  
Territory of Washington, }  
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In the District Court of the 2d Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Vancouver:  
Henry L. Caples, plaintiff, }  
vs. }  
George Merrill, and }  
John E. Gibbreath, def'ts. }  
To George Merrill and John E. Gibbreath, Defendants.

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

**BEEF, MUTTON,**  
Fork, and Salt Meats.

**ALL KINDS OF VEGETABLES**  
IN THEIR SEASON.

**H. L. & J. F. Caples,**  
ATTY'S & COUNSELORS AT LAW,  
Notaries Public,  
GENERAL REAL ESTATE  
And Collecting Agents.

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

**J. A. CHAPMAN, M. D.**  
LATH OF NEW YORK, AND  
Commodore, Surgeon in  
the U. S. Army.  
RESIDENCE—E. W. cor-  
ner of Second and Salmon  
Streets.  
Particular attention given  
to Surgery.  
Oct. 24, 1865.—3-4f.

**C. E. MACK,**  
**DENTIST!**  
Assisted by J. H. HATCH, D. D. S., of the Pen-  
sylvanian College of Dental Surgery, late of San Francisco,  
California. It is a sufficient commendation that he is re-  
garded as a Dentist of Superior Skill and a Gentleman by  
Messrs. K. H. McDONALD & CO., Dr. COLLE, Dentist,  
and many others of San Francisco.  
The Patrons of those desiring FIRST-CLASS  
and FINISHED OPERATIONS is particularly  
requested.  
OFFICE and LABORATORY—At the old place of H. H.  
PLACE, No. 16, Alder Street, Portland, Oregon. 3-4f

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

**ARTIFICIAL TEETH**—From one to full Sets,  
on the Best Materials and with the Latest Improvements;  
Eight different styles, from \$25 to \$120 a Full Set.  
TOOTHACHE CURED, when from exposure of Nerve.  
FILLING TEETH with PURE GOLD always warranted.  
TEETH EXTRACTED with Dr. Smith's (of  
New York's) Galvanic Battery, as it is the most safe and  
painless method now known.  
REFERENCES with Guarantee to First Class and Fin-  
ished Work will be given at the Office.  
Portland, Sept. 1, 1865.—1-1-f.

**J. R. CARDWELL,**  
**DENTIST.**  
DENTAL ROOMS.  
No. 89 FIRST STREET,  
1:2 PORTLAND, OREGON. 1f

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

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

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

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

**DALTON'S**  
**GALLERY AND MUSEUM!**  
(Built at Cardwell's Old Stand.)  
No. 89, First Street,  
PORTLAND, OREGON.  
Having purchased F. DALTON'S interest in the above Es-  
tablishment, it will hereafter be known as  
**Cardwell's Gallery and Museum.**  
MR. DESMOND—several years Brady's Operator at New  
York City—will continue to take FIRST CLASS CARD  
PICTURES, and conduct the business as heretofore.  
1:2-f J. R. CARDWELL.

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

**WM. F. POLDEMAN'S**  
**GALLERY,**  
CORNER OF FIFTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS,  
Portland, Oregon.  
PICTURES OF ALL KINDS TAKEN IN THE BEST STYLE.  
LIFE SIZE PICTURES  
1:5 Taken by the use of the Solar Camera. 10f

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

**NOTICE.**  
DO HEREBY WARN all persons not to trust my wife  
Nancy Kinder, as I will not pay any debts contracted  
by her after this date.  
GALLATIEN KINDER.  
Lewis Street Carls Co, W. T., Nov. 24, 1865.

**S. KAISER**  
Is not Dead, as was Supposed,  
But has just returned from San Francisco  
with a carefully and well selected  
and immense Stock of

**MERCHANDISE!**  
Which he is now opening and which he will sell at the  
**LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,**  
At his Old Stand on Main Street,  
Adjoining Alder & Stager's Meat Market.

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

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

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

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

All of which will be sold at the  
**LOWEST LIVING PRICES.**  
Vancouver, Oct. 14, 1865.—3-1-f

**S. BARKER!**  
**ONCE MORE!**  
AS I HAVE SOLD GOODS IN THIS PLACE BEFORE  
the Public, than to just let them know that I have opened a  
store in all branches of Groceries.

**STOCK OF GOODS**  
Opposite the Union Hotel, MAIN STREET, where I offer  
myself my old friends will come to buy their goods, if they  
can purchase them as cheap as they can elsewhere.  
I will just say to them and the public generally that  
knowing the  
**WANTS OF THE COMMUNITY,**  
I have bought a Stock of Goods in SAN FRANCISCO, at  
CASB, as well suited to this Market, as was  
**EVER OFFERED IN THIS PLACE!**  
And if you will give me a call I think I can convince you  
of the fact.

**CALL AND SEE, ANYHOW!**  
**S. BARKER.**  
Vancouver, Oct. 27, 1865.—7-1-f

**CITY**  
**BOOT & SHOE STORE**  
Main Street,  
(Next door South of Alder & Stager's Meat Market.)  
VANCOUVER, W. T.  
WE WILL HAVE CONSTANTLY ON  
hand a well selected assortment of Lad-  
ies', Gents', Misses', Boys', and Children's Wear.  
Also, the best quality of  
Custom Work Made to Order.  
The Public are invited to give us a call.  
**MOORE & SOVEY.**  
Vancouver, W. T., Sept. 26, 1865.—1-1-f.

**BUTLER & KAST,**  
**Philadelphian**  
**BOOT & SHOE STORE**  
No. 112 Front Street,  
Portland, Oregon, 6  
(Two doors South of the Post Office.)  
We are receding by every steamer a New Supply of  
**LADIES',**

**THE SURE WITNESS.**  
BY ADAM CLAY  
The solemn wood had spread  
Shadows around my head—  
"Ourselves they are," I said,  
"Hang this and still about the house of prayer!"  
Softly among the limbs,  
Turning the leaves of hymns,  
I heard the winds and said if God were there  
No voice replied, but while I listened stood,  
Sweet Peace made holy haunts through the wood.  
With ruddy open hand,  
I saw the wild rose stand  
Beside the green gate of the summer hills,  
And pulling at her dress,  
I said "Sweet Hesperion,  
Hast thou beheld him upon the dew daffodils?"  
No voice replied, but while I listened stood,  
His graces beauty made my heart content.  
The moon in splendor shone,  
"She walketh heaven alone,  
Applauds all things," to myself I mused:  
"Hast thou beheld him, then,  
Who hides himself from men,  
In that great power through Nature interposed?"  
No voice replied, and no sign appeared,  
But in the silence I was soothed and cheered.  
Waking one time, strange awe  
Thrilling my soul I saw  
A kindly spirit round about the night;  
Such coming work, and glad,  
No splendor ever planned;  
The moonlight may not be washed so white.  
"Hast thou been in his hand?" I asked, and lo!  
The snow was all the answer of the snow.  
"Thou mayest have said," "O how I do!"  
Question no more, no more!  
The wind, the snow-storm, the wild hermit fever,  
The illuminated air,  
The pleasure after prayer,  
The moonlight's original power!  
The mystery that hides him here and there  
Near the snow white, he is everywhere.  
Who are the Copperheads.  
The New York Evening Post, says the C. C. Advocate, has occasionally some very good articles. Here is a list of pro-slavery and copperhead contradictions, which hits the nail on the head, and may do some good. It was written in answer articles which appeared in a social organ, the Daily News, and called out a reply from that paper so very feeble as to be an actual confession of the truth of the Post's accusations:  
First: That the free negro will not work at all, but  
Second: That he will work so much better than the white laborer, that the latter will be injured by the "pressure of negro competition."  
Third: That the country will be ruined by the idleness of the free blacks, but  
Fourth: That the negroes are so anxious for work as to leave none for the white workmen.  
Fifth: That the negroes are a curse to the country, but  
Sixth: That the slave system which made negro breeding a regular and profitable business, and thus increased their numbers at an abnormal rate, was a divine institution and blessing to the land.  
Seventh: That the negro is naturally an abject coward, but  
Eighth: That he is a most dangerous creature, capable of rising and murdering a community double his numbers, and with a hundred times his strength in arms, and all preparations for defense.  
Ninth: That a negro can only live in a warm climate, like that of Southern States, but  
Tenth: That now he is set free there, he will immediately rush North, and take the bread out of the mouths of the workingmen here.  
Eleventh: That white men cannot work in the Southern fields, which can be cultivated only by negroes, but  
Twelfth: That the negroes ought all to be colonized in Africa, or driven off to some remote corner of this continent.  
Thirteenth: That the freedmen are so stupid and ignorant as to be dangerous to the Republic, but  
Fourteenth: That they ought not to be instructed or permitted to acquire more knowledge.  
Fifteenth: That it would be a curse to Northern workingmen to have the negroes flock into these States, but  
Sixteenth: That Northern workingmen ought not to favor a policy which would make the negroes contented to remain in the South.  
Seventeenth: That the workingmen of the Northern States are the most intelligent, the most capable, the most industrious, and the most virtuous in the world, but  
Eighteenth: That they will inevitably be ruined and deprived of work by the competition of ignorant and idle negroes.  
Nineteenth: That the presence of the blacks among us will always be a source of trouble and difficulty, but  
Twentieth: That the emancipation act is wrong, chiefly because, under its operation, the negro race is likely to die out, like the Indians.  
STRONG CHARACTER.—Strength of character consists of two things—power of will and of restraint. It requires two things, therefore, for existence, strong feelings and strong command over them. Now, it is here we make a great mistake—we mistake strong feelings for strong character. A man who bears all before him, before whose frown domestics tremble and whose bursts of fury make the children of the household quake—because he has his will obeyed and his own way in all things, we call him a strong man. The truth is, that is the weak man; it is his passions that are strong; he, mastered by them, is weak. You must measure the strength of a man by the power of the feelings he subdues, not by the power of those which subdue him. And hence composure is very often the highest result of strength. Did we never see a man receive a flagrant insult, and only grow a little pale, and then reply quietly? That is a man spiritually strong. Or did we never see a man in anguish stand as if carved out of solid rock, mastering himself or one bearing a hopeless daily trial remain silent, and never tell the world what cackled his home-peace? That is strength. He who with strong passions remains chaste; he who, keenly sensitive, with manly power of indignation in him, can be provoked, and yet restrain himself and forgive—these are strong men, the spiritual heroes.—Rev. F. W. Robinson.

**WILCOX & GIBBS**  
**SEWING MACHINE**  
It is entirely useless. A patented device prevents its being turned backward. The needle cannot be set wrong. The Hammer, Feller, and Brander are acknowledged to be superior to all others. It received the Gold Medal of the American Institute in 1853. It also received the first premium for "The Best Sewing Machine."  
at the great "NEW ENGLAND FAIR," the "Vermont State Fair," the "Pennsylvania State Fair," and the "Indiana State Fair," 1854.  
**N. B.—Agents Wanted.**  
**STEWART & GOURLEY,**  
103 Front Street,  
Agents for Oregon.  
**Jewelry! Jewelry!**  
**STEWART & GOURLEY,**  
103 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.  
**CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, IVORY AND RUBBER SETTS,**  
(New Style Jewelry.)  
A Large and Well Selected Stock of  
**Silver-Plated Ware;**  
And everything usually kept in our line of business.  
**AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN WAT J COMPANY.**  
Particular attention paid to the  
**REPAIRS OF FINE WATCHES,**  
and all kinds of J.W. WORK done on short notice by an experienced Workman.  
Call and see for yourselves.  
**STEWART & GOURLEY,**  
103 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.  
**JACOB COHEN,**  
**WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,**  
FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON.  
**CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, SPECTACLES, &c.**  
Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted. Particular attention given to repairing Fine Watches.  
Portland, Sept. 5, 1865.—14-f.  
**NEW DRUG STORE.**  
**L. GROSS,**  
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,  
Front Street,  
(Between What Cheer and New Columbia Hotels.)  
PORTLAND, OREGON.  
THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INFORMS the Public that his Store is now open, and offers for sale, in quantities to suit, at the LOWEST RATES, a general assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Leeches, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass Brushes, Painters' Materials, Fine Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Toilet Ware, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Fine Workmen's Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, &c. Also, a complete assortment of **DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND DENTISTS' MATERIAL.** Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded by an experienced Druggist and Chemist, and put up at all hours of the night.  
Orders from the country solicited and prompt attention guaranteed.  
L. GROSS.  
**W. F. WILCOX,**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
**BUREAUS, CHAIRS, TABLES, Bedsteads, AND ALL KINDS OF CABINET WORK.**  
Wood Turning and Carving of Every Description done to order. Particular attention given to Stair Building.  
PORTLAND, OREGON.  
(Opposite Bates & Son's Saw Mill.)  
Sept. 1, 1865.—14-f.  
**J. LORVEA'S PORTLAND NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE AND VARIETY STORE.**  
Mattresses, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Shades, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ETC.  
Front Street, Portland, Oregon,  
(Opposite Dr. Weatherford's Drug Store.)  
Sept. 1, 1865.—14-f.  
**J. McHENRY,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
**CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE!**  
**LAMPS, PLATED WARE, Etc.**  
No. 94 Front Street.  
PORTLAND, OREGON.  
**DEBTORS, TAKE WARNING!**  
ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNDERSIGNED are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts as after the 1st of January, 1866, they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.  
DAVID WALL.

**FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,**  
Florence, - Massachusetts,  
MANUFACTURERS OF THE  
**CELEBRATED REVERSIBLE FEED SEWING MACHINES!**  
Making Four Distinct Stitches.  
WHILE a large number of Machines have been offered to the Public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit, we have long felt that others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in the lightest degree simplicity with durability, and while capable of doing a greater range of work, one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.  
To supply a Sewing Machine free from the objections attaching to others, has been no easy task; for we had not only to supply others as they appeared years ago, but also as improved from time to time, by more recent experiments.  
This we claim has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, untiring labor of years; and in presenting our Machine to the public, we shall make no unwarranted assertions respecting its merits, which we are prepared to substantiate in every particular.  
Discarding the Chain and Loop, or Knit Stitches, we adopt the Lock Stitch, (called on both sides of the fabric), which is regarded by the masses as the best suited to all kinds of work. But to meet objections sometimes urged against this favorite stitch, we have added the Knot, Double Lock and Double Knot, either of which is stronger and more elastic than the Lock; thus enabling the operator to select a stitch perfectly suited to every grade of fabric, and where necessary, one which makes much stronger than it is possible to do by hand.  
The FLORENCE makes four different stitches with as much ease as ordinary Machines make one, and with as little machinery.  
The result of repeated tests has been all we could desire, and from its first introduction the FLORENCE has gained the approval of friends, and been regarded a household necessity; we claim for the FLORENCE the following advantages over any and all Sewing Machines:  
1. It makes four different stitches, Lock, Knot, Double Lock, and Double Knot, just as the same Machine. Each stitch being adapted to both sides of the fabric.  
2. Every Machine has the reversible foot, which enables the operator to sew either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam, or to sew the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.  
3. Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.  
4. The needle is easily adjusted.  
5. It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary.  
6. Its motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables the most inexperienced to operate it.  
7. It does not require finer thread in the under than in the upper side, and will sew across the coarsest seams from one to the other, without changing the needle, tension, or breaking thread.  
8. The tension is easily adjusted, and will turn any width of hem desired.  
9. No other Machine will do so great a range of work as the FLORENCE.  
10. It will hem, gather, fell, bind, blind, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruffle at the same time.  
11. The taking up of the slack thread is not performed by the irregular contraction of a wire coil or uncertain operation of wire levers. The simple and accurate method of the FLORENCE draws the thread into the cloth, is unobscured in any Sewing Machine hitherto offered in the market.  
12. We furnish each Machine with "Barnum's Self Sewer," which guides the work, and is of incalculable value, especially to inexperienced operators.  
13. It is fully protected and licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., and his associates, and our own Letters Patent.  
14. While possessing the above and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first class Machines, and a careful examination will fully substantiate all that we have claimed for it, and justify the name of the new make, that it is the best Sewing Machine in the world.  
We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim for it and further references may be had by addressing  
**J. L. FARRISH & Co.,**  
Agents, Portland, Oregon.  
**O. H. MYERS,**  
Plumber,  
GAS AND STEAM FITTER,  
DEALER IN  
Gas Fixtures, Cooking Ranges,  
HOT WATER BOILERS,  
Bath Tubs,  
Marble Top Wash Stands,  
Force and Lift Pumps,  
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead,  
BLOCK TIN,  
Wrought Iron Pipes,  
(For Steam, Water, and Gas.)  
WATER CLOSETS, SEWER TRAPS, STREET WASHERS  
Globe or Throttle Valves,  
EVERY VARIETY OF BRASS COCKS.  
(For Steam, Water, and Gas.)  
Rubber Hose, Hose Pipes, etc.  
HOTELS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES heated with the latest improvements in Steam or Hot Air Apparatus.  
No. 110, First Street.  
PORTLAND, OREGON.  
I INVITE citizens generally to call and examine my Stock of Steam, Gas, and Water Fixtures, feeling confident that all work entrusted to my care will give entire satisfaction.  
O. H. MYERS.  
Portland, Sept. 1, 1865.—13-1/2-f.  
**OREGON IRON WORKS!**  
A. C. GIBBS, E. L. MORAN, H. BROWNFIELD.  
**A. C. GIBBS & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AND all kinds of Mills, HOISTING MACHINES, HORSE POWERS, REAPERS and MOWERS, QUARTZ MILLS, AMAIGAMATING FANS, And Separators**  
Of the most approved kinds,  
Cooking Ranges, Pumps, etc.  
J. C. CARROLL, S. PORTER.  
**CARSON & PORTER,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOLDING, And all kinds of Frames, etc.**  
Seasoned Lumber for finishing always on hand.  
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.  
No. 208, Front Street, (at Estes' Saw Mill.)  
PORTLAND, OREGON.

**HOLY ANGELS' COLLEGE!**  
THIS COLLEGE, ESTABLISHED AT ST. JAMES Mission, Vancouver, is conducted by Catholic Clergymen, under the immediate supervision of the Right Rev. A. M. A. Blanchet, D. D.  
The Domestic Department and Infirmary are under the care of the "Sisters of Charity."  
The terms for boarders, including Tuition, Board, Washing, and Bedding, are from \$27 to \$75 per annum, with no other extra except for music, foreign languages, and Medical Attendance.  
The new building erected in the spring of '64, and greatly improved during the past summer, together with the picturesque grounds attached, are on the testimony of reliable authority, most conducive toward the comfort and health of the occupants.  
To the Boarding School is attached a Day School of which the terms, according to different studies pursued, vary from \$4 to \$24 per annum.  
Payments are invariably made quarterly in advance.  
The object of the institution is to give a thorough moral and scientific training to the attending pupils, and make them more highly competent for either professional or commercial pursuits.  
Correspondence with the College is done through the **REV. P. MANS, Prefect,** Vancouver, Sept. 12, 1865.—14-f.  
**PROVIDENCE SCHOOL!**  
For Young Ladies,  
CONDUCTED BY  
**THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, VANCOUVER, W. T.**  
THIS INSTITUTION, which was commenced in the year 1858, is delightfully situated at Vancouver, on the north bank of the Columbia river. The beauty of the surrounding scenery, and the salubrity of the place cannot be surpassed.  
The course of studies embraces the various branches of a solid and useful education, and a particular attention is given to form the pupils to household duties and plain and domestic economy.  
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 maintenance of good order, 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, .. 10  
For Board during vacation, .. 25  
For Washing .. 10  
**TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:**  
Per quarter..... \$6  
Payment to be made invariably quarterly in advance.  
Books, stationery, beds and bedding will form extra charge.  
Each pupil must be provided with a white muslin and a sky blue de laize dress. Also, with six changes, and a sufficient quantity of party of choice. The blue de laize to be procured at the establishment.  
No absence is allowed during the year, except in case of serious illness.  
August 31, 1865.—14-f.  
**MALE AND FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM,**  
KEPT BY  
**THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, VANCOUVER, W. T.**  
THE MAIN OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION IS the proper rearing and education of destitute orphans. Other children, however, are admitted by paying \$12 per calendar year for Board, Tuition, Washing and Clothing, payable half-yearly in advance. The education given in this school, education of the country, diversified with manual labor suited to the age and natural abilities of the pupils.  
No charges from Washington are admitted FREE.  
The above institutions are entirely independent of each other.  
**ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL!**  
KEPT BY  
**THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, VANCOUVER, W. T.**  
INVALIDS will here find every care and attention for the sum of one dollar per day, payable in advance.  
Wines and spirituous liquors, when ordered by the physician, and funeral expenses from extra charges. 13-f.  
**ST. JOHN'S LUNATIC ASYLUM**  
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF  
**THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, VANCOUVER, W. T.**  
THIS INSTITUTION, under the patronage of the Legislature and Executive of the Territory of Washington, is recommended by its location in the prettiest and healthiest part of Vancouver.  
Sisters of Charity are constantly in attendance, and no pains are spared to procure the best and most comfortable and salutary medicines under their care.  
**TERMS:**  
One dollar and fifty cents per day, paid monthly in advance.  
For further particulars apply to the Superiors of the Establishment. 13-f.  
**UNIVERSITY WASHINGTON TERRITORY.**  
THIS INSTITUTION WILL RE-OPEN ON THE Third Monday of October.  
Rates of Tuition:  
(Payable in advance per Quarter.)  
Collegiate Course..... \$10 00  
Primary .. 6 00  
Instruction on the Piano .. 15 00  
Students can be accommodated on the University grounds, in the family of the President, at \$5 per quarter, in advance, board, room rent, washing, fuel, lights, and tuition included. Room rent and board, without tuition, at \$2 per week.  
For further particulars, address **W. E. BARNARD, President,** Seattle, W. T., Sept. 30, 1865.—14-f.  
**LIVERY SALE AND EXCHANGE**  
**STABLES**  
Cor. 6th & A Streets,  
VANCOUVER, W. T.  
HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND WAGONS  
Let by the hour, day, or week,  
at moderate rates.  
HORSES TAKEN TO KEEP AT REASONABLE RATES.  
Public Patronage respectfully solicited.  
**JOSEPH BRANT, Prop'r.**  
Vancouver, Sept. 5, 1865.—14-f.  
**YOUNG AMERICA SALOON!**  
MAIN STREET, VANCOUVER.  
**F. O'NEILL, - PROPRIETOR.**  
THIS POPULAR PLACE HAS NOW BECOME a First Class Institution, celebrated for the genuineness of its Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.  
PAPERS OF THE LATEST DATES  
ALWAYS ON HAND.  
The Proprietor has, at considerable expense, fitted up this Saloon for the accommodation of the Public, and it is the Largest, most Central, and best Lighted Saloon in this City. He flatters himself that all "or any other man" who may call in to see him will not go away dissatisfied. 13-f.

**DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!**  
THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INFORMS the Public that he has just moved into his New Store adjoining his Old Stand, on  
**NORTH MAIN STREET,**  
Where he has, and will keep on hand,  
**A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES!**  
Embracing, in the former Department:  
**Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, READY-MADE CLOTHING, Ladies' Hats, and Dress Goods generally.**  
And in the latter:  
**TEA, COFFEE, SUGARS of all Kinds, FLOUR**  
And in both departments, everything else that any live man, woman, or child could want. I occupy my own buildings, and pay no rent. My goods for CASH, and at the LOWEST PRICES. I do my own work as far as I can, and pay out no money for useless clerks; I therefore can and will sell goods as cheap as "any other man," not accepting the cheapest in Portland.  
**NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS!**  
Ladies and Gentlemen, please call and examine my Stock, and mutually give yourselves and your humble servant,  
**THOMAS BURT.**  
Vancouver, Sept. 7, 1865.—14-f.  
**R. C. STEBBY**  
**AIRD & STECERT,**  
**EMPIRE MARKET**  
Main Street, Vancouver, W. T.  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
**FRESH BEEF, Pork, Mutton, SALT LARD, HAMS, BACON, Smoked Beef, &c.**  
Cash paid for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.  
Vancouver, Aug. 28, 1865.—14-f.  
**WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKING!**  
THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING REMOVED HIS SHOP to the New Building,  
**Cor. Main and Fourth Streets,**  
is now prepared to do all kinds of Work in his line.  
Thankful for past favors, he still solicits the patronage of the public.  
**NEW WAGONS ALWAYS ON HAND, OR MADE TO ORDER.**  
REPAIRING DONE on Short Notice, and on REASONABLE TERMS.  
**WM. RANCK.**  
Vancouver, Sept. 5, 1865.—13-f.  
**J. F. SMITH,**  
Main Street, Vancouver, W. T.  
DEALER IN  
**Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Matches, Playing Cards, Cutlery, Port Monies, Perfumeries, Combs, Brushes, Fishing Tackle, Toys, Fly and Lemerick Hooks, Silk and Other Lines, Fancy Goods, Also, Powder, Shot, Lead, Powder Flasks, Confectionery, and many other articles, in connection with the above.**  
ALL KINDS OF FRUIT KEPT ON HAND.  
**A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES.**  
Vancouver, Sept. 7, 1865.—13-f.  
**MICHAEL WINTLER,**  
DEALER IN  
**GENERAL MERCHANDISE,**  
is still on hand, at his old Stand,  
**Cor. Main and Fifth Streets,**  
Opposite Marsh's Blacksmith Shop, where he is at all times glad to see his friends, and wait on customers.  
Will buy all kinds of Farmer's Produce at the highest Cash Price.  
**N. B.—Cash paid for Wool & Hides.**  
Vancouver, Sept. 12, 1865.—14-f.  
**Columbia River MILLS!**  
THREE EXTENSIVE MILLS ARE SITUATED 2 1/2 Miles above Vancouver, on the Washington Territory side of the river.  
The owner takes the method of informing the public that he has a convenient way of being and lowering into boats, and that he is now prepared to grind any amount of grain that may be brought to his Mill both by land and water.  
**CUSTOM WORK IS ESPECIALLY SOLICITED.**  
Graham Flour made to order.  
**FEED ALWAYS ON HAND.**  
**MY LARGE SAW MILL,**  
Immediately adjoining my Grind Mill is almost complete. In a short time I shall be prepared to manufacture  
**ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,**  
And saw up any amount of logs that can be hauled or rafted to my mill.  
**LEWIS LOVE, Proprietor.**  
**R. C. NORTHROP.....J. G. CORRY.**  
**OREGON TURPENTINE WORKS!**  
Manufacturers and Dealers in  
**Turpentine, Pitch, Priming Oil, BRIGHT VARNISH, AXLE GREASE, ETC.**  
A SUPPLY of the above articles constantly on hand, to which the attention of the Trade is called.  
\$2 00 per 1000 pounds will be paid for Pine Pitch delivered at our Works, Front Street, Portland, Oregon.  
**NORTHROP & COREY,**  
Portland, Sept. 11, 1865.—14-f.  
**Farm for Sale.**  
THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS TO SELL HIS FARM consisting of 320 acres of Land, situated in Clark County, W. T., 30 miles above Vancouver and one mile from the Columbia river. Said Farm contains 240 acres of Prairie and 80 acres of good Fir and Oak Timber, 40 acres under fence and improved, with a good House, Barn, and other outbuildings, and a good bearing orchard.  
The wagon road from Vancouver to the Cascades runs through the place. It has a fine stream of ever-flowing water running through it. It is every way a desirable place, and will be sold at a bargain.  
**TERMS:** One-quarter down, and the remainder on reasonable time with ten per cent. interest to the subscriber, at his store in Vancouver.  
October 29, 1865.—24-f.  
**WM. H. GODDARD,**  
HAYING for a series of years devoted much time to the study of various kinds of medical treatment and of Hygiene in particular; and being convinced of the great superiority of the latter, and of the great injury done to the lives and health of the people by the use of medicine to cure or prevent disease, he has himself prepared for his services to the sick, satisfied that his course of treatment and advice will be to them of material benefit.  
Charges moderate. 13-f.

**WASHINGTON HOTEL!**  
Cor. 6th & Main Sts.,  
VANCOUVER, W. T.  
**Joseph Brant, - Proprietor.**  
THIS WELL KNOWN HOUSE HAS JUST BEEN enlarged and thoroughly renovated in every department.  
The Proprietor announces to the traveling public with confidence and pleasure, that he is now prepared to entertain all who may give him a call, to their entire satisfaction.  
THE PARLORS AND SLEEPING APARTMENTS are fitted up in an elegant manner, and furnished with special reference to the Comfort of Guests.  
A First Class Piano will at all times be found in the Ladies Parlor.  
Carrriages (and drivers, if desired) are always ready for a ride, at reasonable rates.  
**METROPOLIS HALL**  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE HOUSE, is still in running order, and fitted up in superior style for Public Assemblies, Theatricals, Amusements, Stage, Society, Balls, and all necessary appointments.  
A First Class Piano and such other Musical Instruments as may be desired in connection with Plays and Theatrical Entertainments will at all times be ready for the use of the Hall.  
Vancouver, Sept. 7, 1865.—14-f.  
**UNION HOTEL,**  
(FORMERLY KEPT BY M. SHEA.)  
**J. L. RANKIN, - PROPRIETOR.**  
THIS WELL-KNOWN HOTEL IS STILL OPEN for the reception of guests. The Proprietor, by strict attention to the comfort of his Guests, hopes to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.  
**TERMS:**  
BOARD AND LODGING per week..... \$7 00  
BOARD WITHOUT LODGING, per week..... 5 00  
SINGLE MEALS..... 1 00  
SINGLE MEALS..... 1 00  
LODGING..... 1 00  
ALL BARBERS CAREFULLY TAKEN CARE OF.  
Vancouver, Oct. 27, 1865.—9-f.  
**OYSTERS. CAPT. W. BAKER. OYSTERS.**  
**Oysters in Every Style**  
MEALS AT ALL HOURS  
FROM 6 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING TO 12 AT NIGHT.  
Board by the day or week. The table is supplied, at all times, with the best the market affords.  
**Families Supplied with Oysters, IN THE SHELL OR OUT.**  
**W. BAKER.**  
Vancouver, Aug. 30, 1865.—11-f.  
**ALTA HOUSE!**  
VANCOUVER, W. T.  
THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING JUST PURCHASED the above Hotel, and repaired and renovated it in all its departments, is now prepared to entertain the traveling public, just as that thing ought to be done. It is the Proprietor's intention to satisfy every reasonable person, both as to accommodations and charges.  
The ALTA HOUSE is situated on the river bank, convenient to the Steamboat landing.  
**A. RIGGS, Prop.**  
Vancouver, Sept. 11, 1865.—14-f.  
**LINCOLN HOUSE,**  
Cor. Front and Washington Streets,  
Portland, Oregon.  
**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. LARGEST IN THE STATE.**  
**AN OMNIBUS**  
will attend all the boats and convey Passengers and their Baggage to the House Free of Charge, or to any other House in the City for 50 cents.  
**S. COFFEY, Proprietor.**  
P. S.—HOT AND COLD BATHS IN THE HOUSE.  
All the Steamers for Oregon City, Vancouver, Montreal, and Astoria land at the Lincoln House Wharf. 14-f.  
**WHAT CHEER HOUSE,**  
Nos. 126, 128 & 130, Front Street,  
PORTLAND, OREGON.  
**RE. O'CONNOR, Proprietor.**  
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST HOUSE in Oregon. Can accommodate 1000 persons.  
Superior accommodations for Families.  
Board and Lodging, per week..... \$4 00  
Baggage taken to the House Free of Charge.  
Portland, Sept. 4, 1865.—14-f.  
**Mansion House,**  
(Formerly What Cheer House.)  
THIS WELL KNOWN HOTEL IS NOW OPEN for the reception of Guests, after being thoroughly renovated and newly furnished.  
**TERMS:**  
Board and Lodging, per week..... \$4 00  
Board without Lodging, per week..... 3 00  
Board per day..... 1 00  
Single Meals..... 1 00  
Lodging..... 1 00  
This House is conducted strictly upon TEMPERATE PRINCIPLES.  
FIRE-PROOF SAFE in the Office for valuable.  
Baggage taken to the House free of charge.  
Portland, Sept. 6, 1865.—14-f.  
**HARKER BROTHERS,**  
Commission  
**MERCHANTS!**  
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
**Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods**  
Groceries, Flour, BACON, BUTTER, SALT, AND ALL KINDS OF OREGON PRODUCE.  
No. 123 Front, and 124 First Street,  
PORTLAND, - - OREGON.  
Goods received on Storage and sold on Commission.  
Sept. 1, 1865.—14-f.  
**D. HEALY,**  
**TIN & SHEET-IRON WORKER,**  
Main Street,  
141 VANCOUVER, W. T.  
**MILK AND WATER**  
TOGETHER OR SEPARATE.  
**Butter, Vegetables, Cord Wood, And Charcoal.**  
To be had of the subscriber on liberal terms.  
J. S. HATHAWAY.