

# The Vancouver Register.

VOL. 1. VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1866. NO. 22.

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

**TERMS:**  
Per annum, in advance, \$3 00  
If not paid in six months, 3 50  
If not paid until the end of the year, 4 00

**Terms of Advertising:**  
Transient advertisements, one square (ten lines or less) for each subsequent insertion, \$2 00  
For each subsequent insertion, 1 00  
Quarterly advertisements inserted at liberal rates by special contract.  
Legal advertisements at the established rates.

**PARRISH & HOLMAN,**  
REAL ESTATE & STOCK BROKERS  
And General Intelligence  
And Collection Agents  
OFFICE—No. 80, Lincoln House Block, Corner of Front and Washington Streets.  
PORTLAND, OREGON.

**SETH R. HAMMER,**  
NOTARY PUBLIC.  
AND GENERAL AGENT FOR BUYING AND SELLING Real Estate, Renting Farms, Collecting Rents and Debts, Procuring Employment, &c.  
Office—Up stairs, in Moore's Brick Block, SALEM, OREGON.

**A. G. TRIPP,**  
CARPENTER & JOINER,  
Bateman Street,  
VANCOUVER, W. T.  
Particular attention paid to raising and moving buildings.

**H. G. STRUVE,**  
Attorney-at-Law  
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.  
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,  
VANCOUVER, W. T.

**JAY D. POTTER,**  
Attorney & Counselor at Law,  
CONVEYANCER,  
Law & Land Agency.  
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, (next door to the Postoffice)  
VANCOUVER, W. T.

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

**JOSEPH M. FLETCHER,**  
REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE,  
Notary Public and Conveyancer  
DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, AND LEGAL PAPERS of all kinds, carefully prepared.  
VANCOUVER, Sept. 1, 1865—13-14.

**JULIUS SUISTE,**  
Attorney & Counselor at Law,  
(JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.)  
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,  
VANCOUVER, W. T.  
Deeds, Mortgages, and Legal Papers of all kinds carefully prepared.  
VANCOUVER, Sept. 15, 1865—13-14.

**KINGSLEY & REES,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
Saddles, Harness,  
AND SADDLERY IN  
SADDLERY HARDWARE,  
Saddle Trees, Block and Bent Stirrups, etc.  
SHOP—No. 88 Front St., bet. Washington & Alder,  
PORTLAND, OREGON.

**The Steamer**  
**CELENO,**  
JOHN T. KERNS, MASTER.  
WILL MAKE REGULAR TRIPS BETWEEN PORTLAND and St. Louis, on the Columbia, every Thursday, and between Portland and navigable points on Lewis river every Tuesday, loading for passengers or freight wherever desired. Other days upon job work, dispatch trips, pleasure parties, &c., at rates that will guarantee satisfaction.  
Storage, Forwarding & Commission.

**D. W. WILLIAMS,**  
GRAIN AND FEED OF ALL KINDS  
ALSO  
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.  
Is prepared with  
Ample Fire-Proof Storage,  
And will do a GENERAL  
COMMISSION BUSINESS.  
No Charges for Storage on Goods sold on Commission.  
Proceeds of Sales promptly remitted.  
No. 110 Front Street, (bet. door south of Postoffice).  
Portland, Oregon.  
Sept. 6, 1865—13-14.

**BABY'S SHOES.**  
They're very dainty little things,  
With bow and buckle bright,  
And fitted to dear little feet,  
So soft, and smooth, and white;  
And all the children eager rush  
To tell the wondrous news,  
That our baby has short clothes,  
And pretty little shoes.

Why is it that my timid heart  
Is full of anxious fears,  
And all unconsciously my eyes  
Glisten with bidding tears?  
It is that up to this my babe  
Lays on a loving breast,  
To which he ever eager turned  
For nourishment and rest.

But little shoes ye bid me think  
That from this very day,  
I send another pilgrim forth,  
Upon life's weary way,  
Into the world of sin and care,  
Its struggles and its strife,  
Until, with Job, his soul may wish  
It never had known life.

Two just two years ago I put,  
On little Katie's feet,  
Such shoes as these, with fringed cases,  
And kisses warm and sweet,  
Things just as fragile as these are,  
And out a bit more stoutly,  
Yet she had found the angel band  
Ere they were half worn out.

Alas! many a mother's bitter tears  
On little shoes are shed,  
Relics of household treasures gone,  
Idle among the dead.  
Whether this babe reach man's estate,  
Or soon his course be run,  
I only ask for grace to say,  
"Father, Thy will be done!"

**Letter from Judge Wyche.**

At your request I submit a brief statement of the condition of affairs in the Southern States, with the impressions made upon me, on some questions of public interest, by my recent visit to the late rebel States:  
1st. "War is cruelty," said Sherman, and a view of the country along the march of large armies and on the tracks of the various raids, impresses keenly the truth of the definition. Railroads have been torn up—levees cut and destroyed along the rivers—houses burnt alike in towns and country—fencing destroyed and thousands of plantations in a high state of cultivation before the War, are now overgrown with briars and weeds, and so completely have portions of the country been stripped of all live stock that I traveled many twenty miles from Vicksburg towards Jackson Mississippi, without seeing a hog or a sheep or an ox or an ass. True, some portions of the South were not so much devastated; though the larger portion of it was left by the war in about the above condition, and without particularizing farther I may say the devastation was greater than anticipated. The chimneys standing alone all over the country were called by the soldiers, "Grant's Monuments."

2d. There is at present in the South no real affection for the government, and if attachment to the government is an indispensable element of loyalty, there is then no loyalty now in the South. They recognize the government as the power that has taken from them their negroes, their horses, their corn and wheat, and reduced them from affluence to poverty, and they have no love for such a power. The little real attachment that may exist among the whites is to be found in the poorer classes. While the above is true, it is true also there is a very general disposition all over the South to acquiesce in their situation—to accept the fortunes of war and to submit to the laws of the land, and while their present position is just what they did not want, and what they fought not to have, they acknowledge their inability to have it otherwise, and the utter futility of further efforts against the government, and in all that land there is no such fool there now as to believe the wonderful tales of the powers and resources of the South that were everywhere told and everywhere believed before the war. The Southern ladies are much the bitterest against the government, and next, the class who did the talking and gassing and no fighting, while those who did the hard fighting seem now to be more generally tired of war, and more disposed to submit to their surroundings, than any other class of the people.

3d. A sufficient reason may be found for the failure of the rebellion in the resources of the contending powers, but the people there attribute their failure mainly to three causes.  
1st. The rascality in their Commissary and Quartermaster Department. 2d. The superciliousness of Johnson by Hood, and 3d. and chiefly to the fact, that the non slaveholders of the South were generally beginning to believe that the war was "the rich man's war and the poor man's fight," and that they had fought long enough to preserve a species of property in which they had no interest, and they were consequently abandoning the struggle every where, and I was repeatedly told that at the close of the rebellion more than half the rebel army was in the woods. "If our people had only stuck together you never could have conquered us," is what one often hears South.

4th. The negroes South their present condition, and properly future, and what is best to be done for them and what to be left undone, are matters very probably of deep interest to the American people, and indeed of

interest to all the civilized and Christian world. The negroes behaved well all through the war, and seemed to cherish no malice toward their old masters, and notwithstanding in many places white families were left to a good degree to their mercy, I heard of no real violence having been perpetrated by them. They very generally understood if the war ended in favor of the North they would be free, and if for the South their old master's would hold them, and there was a system of communication among them which enabled them often to get important news even before known generally to the whites. To mention an instance—an acquaintance of mine on the fall of Vicksburg, moved with a large portion of his negroes to eastern Alabama, near the Georgia line, and early one morning one of his negroes, "Abram," came to his room, saying, "well master what we going to do now, the Yankee is got Atlanta and is going all over this country just like Vicksburg and I suppose we might as well go back to the old place." It was the first news the whites had there of the fall of Atlanta. The negroes have flocked largely to the towns and cities and owing to exposure and to the irregularities led by them during the war, and to the oftentimes scanty supply of clothing and food, the mortality among them has been great. Their freedom as far as I saw was conceded by all and understood as a fact by them. When I was among them in October last, it was difficult to make contracts with very many of them to labor this year, as they generally believed that at Christmas, government was going to make a fair division among them of the horses and mules and plows and corn and lands of the country, and hence they wanted to wait till Christmas to see what would be done for them. The soldiers had generally told them that all the property South had been made by their labor, and that the government, when the war was ended, would make a fair division of everything, and though the government through its agents was endeavoring to dispel this notion, the negroes believed the soldiers, and were reluctant to accept any other statement as truth. Many Southern people believe that as a race, the negroes will not work, and that in the history of the Indian race may be read the future of the negro in America.

Just what will be the issues and upshots of emancipation may not now clearly appear. With many exceptions I yet believe as a race, they will work, and will not die out and disappear like the Indian.  
What should be done for them in the way of legislation, is a matter on which there is a wide diversity of opinion. Just and liberal laws should be enacted for the protection of their persons and property—they should have the same status in the courts as the whites, and an efficient system of schools should be established for their education. I believe as a race, as they now are, ignorant of the purposes and functions of government, they are not now prepared for the ballot, and that the well being of neither race would be promoted by making them a part of the political power of the country. Wiser and better men than I, think differently, and theirs may be the better and wiser judgment.

The Bible and spelling book are great elevators, and may do a great work for the African as they have done for other races, and if under their benign influences the negro should rise in the scale of being, and develop capacities and aptitudes for government then their color should be no barrier to the full enjoyment of all the rights of American citizens. A visit to the schools at the "Five Points," in New York will so impress one with the wonderful power of these agencies that he may well feel that he ought never to pass a school house or church without lifting his hat.

5th. A lively interest is now taken by the people in what is termed the "reconstruction policy" of the President and the present attitude of Congress on the subject.  
Just what is the best disposition to be made now of the late rebel States, both for their good and the national good, may be difficult to determine. Some wise men see through the whole matter clearly, and have settled all these knotty questions, but I have not their wisdom. The President proceeds upon the assumption that we must have confidence in the Southern people, and when they say they have enough of war we must believe them. The President may have too much confidence, and may be disposed to move too fast, while others may not have confidence enough, and may move too slow. No course can be suggested to which grave objections may not be truthfully urged, but I believe that a confiding and generous treatment of the South is, perhaps, the wiser, and that they may be safely clothed again with power as an earlier day than many believe. Certainly their present unsettled and chaotic condition is not to be desired either by them or the nation. The President understands the Southern people thoroughly, and if it is safe to follow any body, it is perhaps as safe to follow Johnson as Sumner.

The President is a practical man, and Government is a practical institution to be administered upon facts and stubborn surroundings, rather than upon fine theories and philosophical disquisitions. It is no time now for lobby riding, and it would hardly seem

wise to have questions of peace determined by the passions and animosities of war.  
6th. Northern capital and men are going South, and the country will rise in their ranks—the towns rapidly and the country slowly, but all surely. It opens a fine field for enterprise. Lands are cheap, and good cotton plantations, that commanded before the war from twenty to one hundred dollars per acre, can now be had for from five to twenty dollars. It is the best day for the laboring white man that has ever been in the South, and the poorer whites South are beginning to realize that the war has probably not been such a calamity to them after all. Said a negro to a lady, "Well, Mistress, you think we negroes are mighty glad to be free, but we ain't near so glad as the poor white people."

But I am extending this communication, and will take leave of the subject with the expression of the opinion that the South at an early day will constitute a populous and powerful portion of the Great Republic.  
J. E. WYCHE.

## The Treasury Report.

I.—THE CURRENCY.  
The key to the policy which the Secretary advocates may be found in the declaration of his belief that the authority of Congress to make the obligations of the Government a legal tender resides outside of the Constitution, and that the inflation which has followed upon the necessary exercise of that authority during the war is prejudicial to both public and private interest. While, therefore, he does not advocate the repeal of the legal tender acts, nor believe it possible to reduce the volume of the currency by violent measures, he is of opinion that those acts should be regarded as only temporary, and that the work of retiring the notes which have been issued under them should be commenced without delay, and carefully and persistently continued until all are withdrawn. The rapidity of the process will depend upon the ability to dispose of securities. The specific measures recommended are as follows:

First: That Congress declare that the compound interest notes shall cease to be a legal tender from the day of their maturity. These notes were intended to be a security rather than a circulating medium, and such a declaration by Congress would be neither injurious to the public nor an act of bad faith to the holders.  
Second: That the Secretary be authorized in his discretion to sell bonds of the United States, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent, and redeemable and payable at such periods as may be conducive to the interests of the Government, for the purpose of retiring not only compound interest notes but the United States notes.  
The amount which the Secretary estimates as necessary to be retired, in order to bring the currency within proper limits, is from one hundred to two hundred millions, in addition to the compound notes, of which latter, Oct. 31st, was \$173,012,141, all due in 1867 and 1868. The total paper circulation of the United States at that date was \$704,218,338, to which should be added \$300,000,000, the estimated amount of compound interest notes actually in circulation. The total is likely to be still further increased by the issue of notes to the National Banks now daily going on, and destined to continue till the limit of \$300,000,000 authorized by law shall have been reached, as it will be at no distant date. As but \$185,000,000 of National Bank notes are included in the estimate of \$734,218,338, there remain \$115,000,000 to be added, and the aggregate amount of circulation will then be \$849,218,338. If the recommendations of the Secretary in regard to contraction be fully carried out by retiring \$200,000,000 of United States notes and the \$300,000,000 of compound notes actually in circulation, there will still remain a total circulation of \$649,218,338, even supposing that no extension of the amount of National Bank notes now authorized to be issued be granted by Congress. It is perhaps, in view of these or similar calculations that the Secretary adds to his suggestions the remark that "neither the amount of reduction nor the time that will be required to bring up the currency to the specie standard can now be estimated with any degree of accuracy. The first thing to be done is to establish the policy of contraction."

II.—THE PUBLIC DEBT.  
The Secretary regards it as a public burden, the work of removing which should not be long postponed. He sees no way of doing that except by an increase of the national income beyond the national expenditures. The first step is to fund the obligations that are soon to mature. The next, to provide for raising revenues necessary to pay interest on the debt, and a certain definite amount annually for the reduction of the principal. On the 31st October, since which time no material change has taken place, the public debt amounted to \$2,808,549,437 55; for the items of which total the reader may refer to the report itself. Receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, were \$1,878,532,533 24, of which \$664,863,490 17 were from loans applicable to expenditures, and \$697,361,241 68 from loans applied to payment of public debt, and \$299,464,215 25 from internal revenue. Expenditures were \$1,897,674,234 09 of which the War Department is charged with \$1,031,323,360 79; redemption of debt as above stated; interest on public debt, \$77,397,712. Balance July 1, 1865, \$858,307 15. Total increase of public debt during the year, \$941,992,537 04.  
The receipts for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865, were \$440,226,770 27; expenses, \$273,098,254 83, leaving balance Oct. 1, \$67,158,515 44. Estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters of a year, ending June 30, 1866, are—

Balance	\$100,000,000 00	\$67,158,515 44
Receipts	1,000,000 00	
Expenses	400,000 00	
Internal revenue	175,000,000 00	
Miscellaneous	20,000,000 00	\$366,800,000 00
		\$433,958,515 44

Estimated expenditures for the same period are \$484,853,462 04, of which the War Department (for payment of troops and closing up of existing balance) wants \$407,788,750 57, and interest on the public debt, \$36,

813,868 75. Deficiency for the year, \$112,184,847 20.  
For the year ending June 30, 1867, estimates are—  
Receipts:  
Customs.....\$100,000,000 00  
Internal revenue.....275,000,000 00  
Loans.....1,000,000 00  
Miscellaneous.....20,000,000 00—\$396,000,000 00  
Disbursements:  
Civil service.....\$12,155,599 67  
Finance and Justice.....17,000,540 23  
War Department.....30,017,418 18  
Navy Department.....43,992,427 50  
Interest on the debt.....141,515,068 50—\$244,671,154 08

Estimated surplus of receipts.....\$111,328,845 92  
The past due debt on the 31st Oct. 1865, the compound interest, the United States and the fractional notes, amounted to \$1,473,820,081; debt due in 1865 and 1866 to \$187,548,040 45; debt due in 1867 and 1868 to \$348,323,581 80. Of the latter item, \$330,000,000 consist of 7 3/10 notes. As they are convertible into bonds only at the pleasure of the holders, the Secretary desires to be authorized to fund them, whenever it can be advantageously done, in advance of their maturity. To meet deficiency for the present fiscal year he desires authority to sell, in his discretion bonds of a similar character, to reduce the temporary loan, to pay maturing certificates of indebtedness, and also to take up any portion of the debt maturing prior to 1860 that can be advantageously retired. "It is not probable," remarks the Secretary, "that it would be advisable, even if it could be done without pressing them upon the market, to sell a much larger amount of bonds within the present or the next fiscal year than will be necessary to meet any deficiency of the Treasury, to pay the past due and maturing obligations of the Government, and a part of the temporary loan, and to retire an amount of the compound interest notes and United States notes sufficient to bring back the business of the country to a healthier condition. But no harm can result from investing the Secretary with authority to dispose of bonds if the condition of the market will justify it, in order to anticipate the payment of those obligations that must soon be provided for."  
The total debt on the 1st of July, 1865, is estimated at \$3,000,000,000. The Secretary believes the whole amount may eventually be funded at a rate of interest from 5 to 5 1/2 per cent, and he suggests the application of \$200,000,000 per annum to the payment of principal and interest together, by which the whole would be extinguished in from 28 to 32 years.

III.—INTERNAL REVENUE.  
The Secretary recommends frequent and careful revision of the system of taxation, with a view to its always becoming more simple and productive. For specific recommendations, he awaits the report of the special commission, expected early in the present session. In reference to the Southern States, the Secretary recommends that the collection of taxes accruing before the establishment thereof of offices be indefinitely postponed; that sales of property for direct taxes be postponed till the States have an opportunity of assuming those taxes, as the loyal States did; and that all transactions for want of stamps be legalized so far as lies in the power of Congress. For a great variety of statements and suggestions on other points, the report itself may be consulted.—N. Y. Tribune.

## Congressional Proceedings.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Committee on ways and means have not yet voted on McCulloch's bill, which was laid aside temporarily for modification. The prospect is that a new bill will be prepared.  
The Commissioners appointed to examine the internal revenue made a lengthy report, accompanying it with a draft of bill modifying the present law. The report meets only qualified approval as contemplating perpetuity of taxation and national debt.

The President communicated to the Senate the negotiations with Mexico of 1851, for marching United States troops from Guaymas to Arizona. The correspondence opened with a letter from Senor Romero, May 4th, 1861, calling attention to the Southern project for seizing Mexico and establishing slavery therein. He therefore wishes a new treaty with the United States, provided no foreign power participates, lest it might become a motive or a pretext for intervention by Europe as in Mexico. Mr. Seward replies, May 7th, that the rebel scheme cannot succeed, and that full instructions have been sent to Minister Curwin looking to strengthened influence. Mr. Seward, in the same date, asks permission to march United States troops through Mexico for concentration in Arizona. Mr. Romero responds, August 10th, giving the desired permission. Mr. Seward acknowledges the liberal confidence, and promises that Mexico shall have no occasion to regret it.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill establishing a national militia regiment of infantry in each Congressional district, with provisions similar to the late draft law.  
The debate on the bill conferring civil rights was resumed. Mr. Cowan called attention to the fact that it would naturalize Chinese children in California.  
Trumbull said that Chinese children born here were as much citizens as German children. Considerable discussion ensued between Cowan and other Senators, when Howard, of Michigan, took the floor in a long speech supporting the bill.

The House recommitted the Constitutional amendment to the joint committee on reconstruction, without instructions.  
A resolution for admitting Messrs. Kyle, Byars, and Johnson, of Arkansas, to the privilege of the floor, was rejected. Ayes, 64; noes, 94.  
Sixty-nine members of the House have made preparations for the delivery of speeches on reconstruction. Their names have all been forwarded for that purpose, and they will speak in rotation.

In the Senate, Fessenden, of Maine, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the payment of \$10,000 to delay the expenses of the joint committee on reconstruction.  
Trumbull, from the judiciary committee, reported a resolution declaring that John P. Stockton is entitled to a seat as Senator from New Jersey.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Mr. Raymond spoke over three hours, taking the exact ground of the President against all amendments, attacking the Reconstruction Committee, styling it a committee to reconstruct the government of the United States, and calling upon the House to emancipate itself from such domination. At the close of Mr. Felt's speech, who followed Mr. Raymond, Mr. Griswold, of New York, moved to recommend the whole subject to the joint committee on reconstruction without instructions, and with permission to report at any time. The vote upon this will be taken to-morrow, and there seems no doubt it will succeed.

The President sent a message to Congress to-day, saying it was not advisable to make public the orders and correspondence relating to Gen. Sheridan's position on the Mexican frontier. Maj. Gen. Thomas told the Reconstruction Committee to-day, that if the troops were wholly withdrawn from his department, the agents of the freedmen's bureau and all other loyal men would be compelled to leave. Gen. Sheridan cannot attend the conference of Generals now being held here, as his presence is necessary to preserve order on the Rio Grande.  
Washington, Jan. 31.—In the House to-day the representation amendment to the Constitution was reported back, the words "direct tax" having been stricken out. After some debate the amendment was passed by the requisite vote. Ayes 172, noes 46.

The committee on commerce reported a bill repealing the fishing bounties, and it was passed.  
The bill regulating the registry and refitting vessels sold under foreign flags during the war, was debated and opposed as a bad precedent. Ship-owners should not desert a tonnage of freight and change it to foreign flags.  
The bill for the sale of revenue cutters and marine hospitals was referred.  
The Constitutional amendment which passed the House to-day appertains the representation in Congress upon the aggregate population, excluding classes not allowed the suffrage and civil rights by State laws. The second section relating to direct taxes was stricken out in committee. Stevens, in reporting the amendment from the committee, took occasion to say that the President had put forth a remarkable proclamation while the question was pending in the House, being a violation of the privileges of this body, which if done centuries ago by a British King would have cost the monarch his head. Now, however, we are tolerating usurpation.

Smith, of Kentucky, called for the reading of the paper alluded to.  
The paper was then read, being the reported conversation between the President and Senator Dixon.  
Schenck's amendment, that the apportionment be on the basis of qualified electors, was rejected by a vote of 39 to 130.  
The House then voted on the main question. Ayes, 120; noes, 46. The Speaker declared it carried.

New York, Jan. 31.—Senator Stewart, of Nevada, has introduced a bill granting one million acres of public land for the support of a mining college near Austin, Nevada. The scrip to be issued for the amount which is to be sold by the State, and the proceeds put into United States stocks, the interest on which shall be used for the express purposes of the school.  
The joint committee on reconstruction as has previously been stated, have been divided into five sub-committees of three members each, as follows: First, Senators Fessenden and Johnson, and Representative Stevens, to whom is entrusted the general business of the committee and the examination of persons on the condition of the South as a whole. Second, Senator Grimes, and Representatives Bingham and Grider—investigation of Tennessee matters. Third, Senator Howard, and Representatives Conkling and Blair—respecting Virginia. Fourth, Senator Harris, and Representatives Morrill and Boutwell—the situation of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas. Fifth, Senator Williams, and Representatives Washburn and Rogers—inquiring about Florida, Louisiana, and Texas. One or more of these sub-committees are in session about two hours every morning, that on Tennessee being particularly busy.

Senator Lane, of Kansas, has introduced a bill granting lands for the construction of a railroad from the present southern terminus of the Leavenworth and Lawrence and Fort Gibson road to the northern boundary of Texas, in the direction of Galveston.  
Mrs. Walling, a Texan, who with her three children escaped from the state through innumerable perils, has a very clear conception of some historical facts. In a late description of her sufferings she casually remarked: "I look upon a rebel as a courageous copperhead, but I look upon a copperhead as a cowardly rebel."

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER:

L. P. FISHER, San Francisco.
FARRIS & HOLMAN, Portland.
A. C. COOK, Boston City, N. Y.
BETH A. HAMMILL, Salem.
J. H. MUNSON, Olympia.
N. S. PORTER, Seattle.
W. C. O. BELKNAP, Seattle.

San Francisco Legal Tender rates

Northern Pacific Railroad.

The tenor of our late dispatches from the Eastern States shows clearly that movements have been begun that give promise of accomplishing something in this enterprise.

Another, and if possible a more important meeting was held at Boston, January 31st, to consider the interests of the Northern Pacific road.

Something should be done for the side walks. Many of them are sadly out of repair, and others are needed.

The navigation of the Columbia is already established from its mouth to White Bluffs which is, by the course of the river, between three and four hundred miles.

It has been frequently stated that gold has been found in different places in Clarke county. This is undoubtedly true.

Relative to one of the places where gold has been discovered, we can give a few facts. The locality is on the farm of one of the brothers Probstel, about ten miles north of Vancouver.

Mr. Probstel stated that experienced miners had made examinations of the earth, and unite in the opinion that gold in paying quantities had been found.

Our citizens are deeply interested in the thorough prospecting of the gold placers discovered in Clarke county.

PAIR.—On Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week the Ladies of St. Luke's Episcopal Church and congregation will hold a Fair for the benefit of that Church at Metropolitan Hall.

WE have a kind word to send for Mr. Reed in his enterprise, and in connection with this would say that Hon. L. T. B. Andrews, of King county, long connected with railroads in the Eastern States, and well acquainted with railroad men from Boston to Chicago, soon goes East, under the endorsement of a large portion, if not all, of the late Legislative Assembly of this territory.

MISTAKE.—A statement somehow got into the Legislative reports that Hon. H. G. Struve introduced a bill into the House to repeal the act abolishing Skamania county.

northern route, will be able to furnish much valuable information and aid in the enterprise.

City Improvements Needed.

The site of this city is confessedly one of the finest on this coast. But there is needed a little more enterprise on the part of our city fathers, as well as in our private citizens.

Something should be done for the side walks. Many of them are sadly out of repair, and others are needed.

Gold Placers of Clarke County, W. T.

Relative to one of the places where gold has been discovered, we can give a few facts. The locality is on the farm of one of the brothers Probstel, about ten miles north of Vancouver.

Mr. Probstel stated that experienced miners had made examinations of the earth, and unite in the opinion that gold in paying quantities had been found.

Our citizens are deeply interested in the thorough prospecting of the gold placers discovered in Clarke county.

PAIR.—On Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week the Ladies of St. Luke's Episcopal Church and congregation will hold a Fair for the benefit of that Church at Metropolitan Hall.

WE have a kind word to send for Mr. Reed in his enterprise, and in connection with this would say that Hon. L. T. B. Andrews, of King county, long connected with railroads in the Eastern States, and well acquainted with railroad men from Boston to Chicago, soon goes East, under the endorsement of a large portion, if not all, of the late Legislative Assembly of this territory.

MISTAKE.—A statement somehow got into the Legislative reports that Hon. H. G. Struve introduced a bill into the House to repeal the act abolishing Skamania county.

Portland, and the Oregon Iron Works.

We spent a day or two quite agreeably last week in our neighboring metropolis. Some very pleasant sun-shine, a favor sparingly dispensed now-a-days, and for which we felt duly grateful, contributed not a little to our bodily and mental comfort.

Front street is the Broadway of the place. Its spacious hotels, fine stores, and other business houses, its Nicholson pavement and improved side walks with their numerous pedestrians, its drays and other vehicles, all conspire to give it quite a city like appearance.

The most noticeable and commendable industrial enterprise, which attracted our attention, was the foundry establishment, known as the Oregon Iron Works.

The foundry in its present capacity is intended to supply the present wants of the country, and it is the intention of the enterprising proprietors to enlarge and extend its business to meet the growing demands.

The officers of the company are A. C. Gibbs, President, E. S. Morgan, Secretary, and A. C. Gibbs, S. Coffin, D. McCully, A. G. Hovey and H. Myers, Directors.

The Mails.

For many weeks the mails have arrived at this place very irregularly. We know of course that navigation has been difficult at times, and at other times entirely interrupted.

CHANGE OF BASE.—We see that the partnership of Hicks, Nolmer and Bellingier, former publishers of the Democratic Review, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

THE UPPER COLUMBIA.—The Dalles Mountaineer says that about thirty miles below Unstilla, there is an immense ice barrier across the Columbia, at the head of which the water is backed up some thirty feet in perpendicular height.

GET YOUR MONEY READY.—Mr. Travers, who some months ago passed through this city soliciting subscriptions for Raymond's Life of Lincoln and the "Female Nurse and Spy," has placed upon our table copies of the above books.

NOTICE.—An adjourned meeting of the citizens of this place will be held at Young America Hall, Wednesday evening, February 14th, to hear and consider the report of a committee appointed to examine grounds for a public cemetery.

GEN. SHERIDAN.—We see it stated that Major General Sheridan has written to a friend in Oregon that he intends to visit this coast before long.

ON the 1st of August there were 654 convicts in the Illinois State Penitentiary, and "the cry is still they come!"

WE are under obligations to the Oregonian for telegraphic dispatches.

Those "Principles."

In an attempted reply to a question of ours in a brief notice of his paper, the editor of the Lafayette Courier gives us half a column of stuff without rhyme or reason, and then to crown the absurd climax calls it "principles."

Front street is the Broadway of the place. Its spacious hotels, fine stores, and other business houses, its Nicholson pavement and improved side walks with their numerous pedestrians, its drays and other vehicles, all conspire to give it quite a city like appearance.

Letter from Mr. Peaslee.

The Oregonian publishes the following extract from a letter of Rev. T. H. Peaslee to a gentleman in Portland, dated Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 8th.

You will recollect what I said in my lecture in the Presbyterian Church at Portland, as to my fears that the South would practically establish secession.

NEW LAWS.—We are in receipt of a copy of the revised school law as passed by the last Legislature, from the Printer.

ON motion of Mr. Hayden a committee of seven was selected to examine grounds for cemetery purposes, and report at an adjourned meeting.

INSTALLATION.—On Tuesday evening the following persons were installed as officers of Lincoln Lodge No. 1, I. O. of G. T., for the ensuing three months: Charles B. Montague, W. C. T.; Miss E. J. York, W. V. T.; Mrs. S. J. Caples, W. R. H. S.; Miss Laura Kline, W. L. H. S.; H. G. Struve, W. Sec.; Miss Jennie Rankin, W. A. S.; W. F. S.; George Weeden, W. Treas.; E. Sheum, W. M.; Mrs. M. A. Mowder, W. D. M.; Miss Carrie Rankin, W. I. G.; Frank Caples, W. O. G.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—MORRIS, Bunnell Bros., Front street, cor. Yamhill, Portland, have a large and varied assortment of stoves, tin, copper, and sheet-iron ware, lead pipe, and everything else usually found in a first class stove and tin store.

MR. JOHN WILSON again calls the attention of the public to his large stock of furnishing goods. Those who go to Mr. Wilson's once, go again. He is always found at his old stand, 127 Front street, Portland.

DEATH OF E. G. COWNE.—We regretted to see the Dalles Daily Mountaineer, of the 20th of January, draped in mourning for the death of Mr. Cowne, one of the proprietors and editors of that paper.

A TRUE WITNESS.—The Charleston Leader says: The Christian churches of the North have been the best allies of the Government during the late slaveholders' rebellion, and they are now her best allies in a righteous reconstruction.

CRICKET IN FRANCE.—Cricket is making progress, but there are plenty of jokes at the expense of the players, as it seems to be regarded as a dangerous recreation.

TWO men were conversing about the ill humor of their wives. "Ah," said one with a sorrowful expression, "mine is a Tartar."

"REPRESENT me in my portrait," said a romantic young lady to a painter, "with a book in my hand, and reading aloud. Paint my servant, also, in a corner where he cannot be seen, but in such a manner that he may hear me when I call him."

Reply to Gay Hayden.

I find in the Register of January 27 some questions asked by Mr. Hayden, to which he evidently desires an answer.

At the last session of the Territorial Legislature a bill was passed appropriating one thousand dollars from the Territorial Treasury for opening and improving a road from the upper Cascades to Vancouver.

Emigrant Wagon Road.

At the last session of the Territorial Legislature a bill was passed appropriating one thousand dollars from the Territorial Treasury for opening and improving a road from the upper Cascades to Vancouver.

PROCEEDINGS OF CEMETERY MEETING.—At a meeting of the citizens of Vancouver, held at Metropolitan Hall on the evening of Feb. 7th, for the purpose of making arrangements for procuring grounds for a cemetery, P. O'Keane, Esq., was called to the chair, and H. K. Hines elected Secretary.

ON motion of Mr. Hayden a committee of seven was selected to examine grounds for cemetery purposes, and report at an adjourned meeting.

Messrs. H. K. Hines, G. T. McConnell, J. Brant, G. Hayden, G. Eberts, Capt. Tarabull, and P. O'Keane were appointed said committee.

ON motion the meeting adjourned to meet at Young America Hall, Wednesday evening, February 14th, at 7 o'clock.

H. K. HINES, Secretary.

INSTALLATION.—On Tuesday evening the following persons were installed as officers of Lincoln Lodge No. 1, I. O. of G. T., for the ensuing three months: Charles B. Montague, W. C. T.; Miss E. J. York, W. V. T.; Mrs. S. J. Caples, W. R. H. S.; Miss Laura Kline, W. L. H. S.; H. G. Struve, W. Sec.; Miss Jennie Rankin, W. A. S.; W. F. S.; George Weeden, W. Treas.; E. Sheum, W. M.; Mrs. M. A. Mowder, W. D. M.; Miss Carrie Rankin, W. I. G.; Frank Caples, W. O. G.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—MORRIS, Bunnell Bros., Front street, cor. Yamhill, Portland, have a large and varied assortment of stoves, tin, copper, and sheet-iron ware, lead pipe, and everything else usually found in a first class stove and tin store.

MR. JOHN WILSON again calls the attention of the public to his large stock of furnishing goods. Those who go to Mr. Wilson's once, go again. He is always found at his old stand, 127 Front street, Portland.

DEATH OF E. G. COWNE.—We regretted to see the Dalles Daily Mountaineer, of the 20th of January, draped in mourning for the death of Mr. Cowne, one of the proprietors and editors of that paper.

A TRUE WITNESS.—The Charleston Leader says: The Christian churches of the North have been the best allies of the Government during the late slaveholders' rebellion, and they are now her best allies in a righteous reconstruction.

CRICKET IN FRANCE.—Cricket is making progress, but there are plenty of jokes at the expense of the players, as it seems to be regarded as a dangerous recreation.

TWO men were conversing about the ill humor of their wives. "Ah," said one with a sorrowful expression, "mine is a Tartar."

"REPRESENT me in my portrait," said a romantic young lady to a painter, "with a book in my hand, and reading aloud. Paint my servant, also, in a corner where he cannot be seen, but in such a manner that he may hear me when I call him."

EASTERN NEWS.

New Orleans, Jan. 30.—Galveston dates to Jan. 27, state that Gen. Ortega was at San Antonio, and had published a protest as President of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Mexico against the decree of Juarez.

The Galveston Citizen says that the delegates to the State Convention elect, as near as heard from, warmly support President Johnson's policy. Judge Hancock was elected at Austin over ex-Governor Pease, who was considered more in accord with the radicals than the President.

The reported destruction of the city of Caracas by an earthquake, on the 15th of December, is confirmed. The shock was felt all along the South American coast, and the oscillations were from east to west.

Annapolis, Jan. 31.—The Maryland Legislature has appropriated \$15,000 to complete Antietam Cemetery. The remains of 8,000 soldiers are now lying where they fell and will next summer be collected in one enclosure.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Secretary Harlan publishes a card explaining a late speech made by him in which he says in regard to conferring the "suffrage." "I expressed my greater confidence in ignorant loyalty than in elegant treason."

The Postmaster General yesterday directed upwards of 100 offices to be reopened in the South.

New York, Jan. 31.—The pardon business is again in operation. A batch of 280 of the \$2,000 class were annulled yesterday. About 300 petitions from North Carolina, forwarded by Governor Worth, now ready to be acted upon, will probably be granted.

The Herald's monetary article says: The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Assistant Treasurer to discontinue, after the first of February, receiving deposits for temporary loans at six per cent, but will hereafter receive such deposits at five per cent, payable on ten days' notice after thirty days from the date of deposit.

The Herald's Richmond correspondent says: An effort is making in the Virginia Legislature to declare the election of Senators Underwood and Segar illegal as well as to force the resignation of Gov. Pierpont.

The presence in Washington of the senior Major General still causes the most extensive speculations. They will each be called on to testify before the joint committee on reconstruction.

New York, Feb. 1.—The gunboat Narcissus, from Pensacola, for New York, was totally lost at the mouth of Tampa Bay with all on board.

Death of Doctor Henry.

We copy from the "Illinois State Journal," published at Springfield, Ill., of the 10th of October last, the following tribute to the memory of the late Dr. A. G. Henry, of this Territory. Its publication in this paper will be gratifying to his friends.

Our dispatches, a few days ago, announced the loss, on the 25th of July, of the steamship Brother Jonathan, bound from San Francisco to Portland, Oregon, together with two or three hundred passengers.

Of late years we had quite lost sight of the Doctor, until we met him here last April. It appears that he had been in Washington, soliciting office at the hand of President Lincoln, and was there at the time of his assassination.

Those who knew Doctor Henry best, say he was a kind hearted and genial gentleman, affectionate in his household and amiable in all the relations of life.

"Pa," said a lad to his father, "I often hear of people poor but honest; why don't they sometimes say rich but honest?" "Tut, my son," said the father, "nobody would believe them."

A BRISK SCOTCH LAMBIE.—At an examination in the case of a farmer in a Scotch court, on his sister entering the box to be examined, the following conversation took place between her and the opposing agent:

"How old are you?" said the lawyer.

"O' weel, sir, I am an unmarried woman and I dinna think it richt to answer that question."

"O, yes, inform the gentleman how old you are," said the judge.

"Weel a weel, I am fifty."

"Are you more?"

"Weel I am sixty."

The inquisitive lawyer still further asked if she had any hopes of getting married, to which Miss Jane replied:

"Weel, sir, I wina surely tell a lie, I hings lost hope yet." And she scornfully added: "But I wina marry you, for I am sick and tired of your palaver already."

FANCY FAIR.—The Ladies of Vancouver will hold a Fancy Fair, at Metropolitan Hall, on Monday and Tuesday evenings next, Feb. 12th and 13th, for the benefit of St. Luke's Episcopal Church. Visitors will be treated to excellent music by the Brigade Band. Admission fifty cents. Refreshments extra, children under twelve years free. The Fair will open at seven o'clock each evening.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, (Episcopal.) Rev. Dr. McCarty, Pastor; Services each Sabbath at 11, a. m.

METHODIST CHURCH, Rev. H. K. Hise, Pastor; Services each Sabbath at 10 1/2 a. m. and 7 p. m.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, Rev. Father A. Yung, Pastor; Services each Sabbath at 6, 7, and 10 o'clock a. m. and 6 1/2 p. m.

Washington Lodge No. 4, A. F. & M. A. M.—Holds its Regular Communications on the first and third Saturdays of each month, at 7 o'clock p. m. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W. M.

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

**THE MARKET.**

WHEAT, #1	100 1/2
WHEAT, #2	100 1/2
WHEAT, #3	100 1/2
WHEAT, #4	100 1/2
WHEAT, #5	100 1/2
WHEAT, #6	100 1/2
WHEAT, #7	100 1/2
WHEAT, #8	100 1/2
WHEAT, #9	100 1/2
WHEAT, #10	100 1/2

**FURNISHING GOODS, &c.**

RED SHAKER FLANNEL Under shirts and Drawers, White do., French striped Twilled and Flannel do., White Ladies Wool Drawers, Gray Twilled Flannel A Shirts and Drawers, Red do., Silk A Shirts and Drawers, Cotton Flannel and Jeans do., Ladies Drawers, &c.

MERINO SOCKS, White and Colored, Lamb's Wool Socks, English Cotton Socks, Oregon Knit Socks, &c.

PINK WHITE LINES SHIRTS, French Colored Shirts, Colored Spanish Lines Shirts, Boys Linen Shirts, Linen and Paper Collars, Silk Rib Handkerchiefs, Black and Fancy Silk Ties, Delicately dyed neckties, Napolean Ties, Black and Fancy Silk Scarves, &c.

ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES, Buck Gloves and Gauntlets, Silk and Linen Gloves, Cashmere, Kid, and Leather Gloves, &c. Cambric, Handkerchiefs and Handkerchiefs, Linen and Cotton Overalls.

RUBBER OVER-SHOES, Boots, Coats, Pants, Leggings, Black and Colored, &c. Umbrellas, Stagnation, &c. Foot Brushes, Shaving do., Nail do., Hair and Comb do., Pocket and Handing Combs, Pocket Cutlery, &c.

BEAVER AND BLACK CLOTH COATS, Suits and Business Coats, Silk Vest, Silk, Cashmere, and Fancy Cashmere Vests; Beaver, Deer and Fancy Coats; Boys' Suits, Knit Jackets and Knee Pants, Silk and Linen Jackets and Pants, Youth's Suits and Vests, Boys' Hats and Caps, &c.

DRESS GOODS, Lion Table Covers, Shirting and Table Linens, Oregon Blankets, Towels, Blankets and Yarn, Ladies' Cloths and Silk Cloths, and Circulars, &c.

JOHN WILSON, 224 1/2 Front Street, opposite What Cheer House.

**BUNNELL BROS.**

Portland, Og'n, & 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, C. C. BUNNELL, Front St., Cor. Yamhill, 22 Lewislon, I. T.

FOUND, about one month since, afloat in the Columbia river, a good Skiff about 30 feet long, painted black with a white stripe along the sides; had attached to it a rope about 40 feet long tied to a rock. The owner can obtain further information by calling on Mr. Sugert at the butcher shop.

**LUMBER.**

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE LUMBER of all kinds in any quantity and of any quality to suit the purchaser. SOLD AT LOW RATES FOR CASH. H. G. STEVENS, Vancouver, W. T., Feb. 7, 1866.—211

NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED Administrator of the estate of H. M. Knight, deceased. No order for sale is authorized to be made of said estate except by myself. H. G. STEVENS, Vancouver, W. T., Feb. 7, 1866.—224

NOTICE. WHEREAS MY WIFE MARY has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, this is to find all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. SAMUEL LISHAN, Lewis River, Feb. 1, 1866.—224

J. McHENRY, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

**CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE!**

LAMPS, PLATED WARE, Etc. No. 94 Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON.

W. D. CARTER, DENTIST.

OFFICE—FRONT STREET, near the Post office, PORTLAND, OREGON. WORK DONE AT NEW YORK PRICES.

**BOOK, CARD, & JOB PRINTER!**

Front Street, Portland Oregon.

PRINTED in this office by Ladd & Titton.

**BLACKSMITHING.**

A. B. STEWART HAVING TAKEN THE SHOP FORMERLY occupied by Mr. Stewart is now prepared to do ALL KINDS OF BLACKSMITHING in the very best style.

WAGONS MADE TO ORDER. And all styles of Wagon and Carriage Ironing done at prices that cannot fail to please Customers.

HOUSING DONE NEATLY AND WELL. Plows, Harrows, &c., On hand or made to Order. You will find Stewart on hand to do your work at all times. 21

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of Niels Henriksen, deceased, that they are required to present them, with the necessary vouchers therefor, to the undersigned, the administrator of said deceased, at my wagon shop, corner of Main and Fourth streets, in the city of Vancouver, Clarke county, W. T., within one year from the date of this notice.

Dated this 27th day of January, A. D. 1866. WILLIAM RANCK, Administrator.

**NOTICE.**

Territory of Washington, } County of Clark, } vs. John Maney, Def't.

TO JOHN MANEY, DEFENDANT: You are hereby notified that Weinhard & Dellinger have filed a complaint against you in said Court which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court which shall commence more than two months after the 8th day of January, A. D. 1866, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover of you the sum of \$274 50, for goods and liquors sold and delivered to you by the plaintiffs at divers times between April 18th, 1864, and May 12th, 1865, and also the sum of \$159 50, for liquors and merchandise sold and delivered to you by H. Weinhard at divers times between November 1st, 1863, and March 11th, 1864, which account was transferred to plaintiffs; and plaintiffs pray for judgment against you for the sum of Four Hundred and Thirty-Four Dollars, with interest from May 12th, 1865, besides the costs of suit.

D. FRIEDENRICH, Attorney for Plaintiff, January 8th, 1866. { U. S. Revenue Stamp, } 50 cts. Cancelled. } 18m2

**CARPETS & PAPER HANGINGS.**

WALTER BROS. No. 113 Front Street, (Opposite Vaughn's Wharf.) PORTLAND - OREGON.

ARE RECEIVING BY EVERY STEAMER FROM THE EAST, the Newest Patterns of

Carpets, Oil Cloths, PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, DAMASKS, Lace Curtains, RUGS AND MATS.

And Everything In the Housefurnishing Line. Parties will find it to their interest to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. 13

**Furniture Store!**

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

All Kinds of Furniture Made. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER, NEATLY & PROMPTLY

UPHOLSTERER AND UNDERTAKER! Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine the Stock and Prices for themselves.

JOSEPH WESTALL.

**VANCOUVER DRUG STORE,**

Fourth Street, near Main.

DAVID WALL, APOTHECARY

Constantly on hand a Choice Assortment of

Drugs, Chemicals, PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL KINDS, Alcohol, Toilet Articles, and FANCY GOODS.

Vancouver, Sept. 10, 1866.—147.

**GEO. WEEDEN**

HAVING ESTABLISHED HIMSELF IN THE HARNESS, SADDLERY, Carriage Trimming, & Repairing Business.

SOLICITS THE PUBLIC FAVOR, and pledges himself to execute all orders promptly and in a workmanlike manner. HARNESSES, and the other articles of the trade, always on hand.

SHOP—Up Stairs, over Marsh's Blacksmith Shop. 13 MAIN STREET, VANCOUVER, W. T.

G. W. COOL, DENTIST.

OFFICE—FRONT STREET, near the Post office, PORTLAND, OREGON. WORK DONE AT NEW YORK PRICES.

NOTICE. STRAYED from my place, two miles north of Vancouver, last summer, one deep-red, three years old bull, and a little brown, horse a little dropped, and a small split in the under part of one ear. For information relative to him I shall feel thankful and pay reasonable expenses. H. BULL FOR SALE. PEPPERON LAWN. 21-157

**H. L. & J. F. Caples,**

ATTYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW, Notaries Public, GENERAL REAL ESTATE

And Collecting Agents. HAVE OPENED A LAW OFFICE AT VANCOUVER, and will attend promptly to all business pertaining to the profession to be

JUSTICES, PROBATE, AND DISTRICT COURTS of the 2d Judicial District of Washington Territory. PARTICULAR ATTENTION will be paid to Conveyancing and the Transfer of Real Estate, Deeds, Mortgages, Contracts, and all Legal Instruments of writing, neatly and accurately drawn and acknowledged.

THEY HAVE IN COURSE OF PREPARATION an Abstract of the Titles to, and a map of the lands in all Lands in Clark County, and are prepared to settle, quiet, and Adjust the Titles thereto, either by litigation or otherwise, promptly and satisfactorily.

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

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

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

They are at all times prepared promptly to

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

Vancouver, W. T., Nov. 10, 1865.—104f.

**NOTICE.**

Territory of Washington, } County of Clark, } vs. Henry L. Caples, plaintiff, } Civil action on } against } and attachment } George Merrill, and } issued. } John E. Gilbreath, def't. } To George Merrill and John E. Gilbreath, Defendants.

YOU are hereby notified, that Henry L. Caples, has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard, at the first term of the Court, which shall commence more than two months after the 30th day of December, 1865, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover a judgement against you, upon a certain promissory note executed and delivered by you to plaintiff at Hog'em, I. T., on or about the 24th day of March 1864, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars payable in gold or silver.

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

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

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

**NOTICE.**

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

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

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

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

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

**ATTENTION!!**

RELIABLE SEEDS: EDWARD E. MOORE, 435 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A PRACTICAL AGRICULTURIST, is now 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 procured after using the utmost care in their selection in getting them true to their kind. We have suitable grounds prepared to test the different varieties, so as to insure their entire reliability.

The assortment consists of ALL KINDS OF SEEDS, ALL KINDS OF FLOWER SEEDS, ALL KINDS OF GRASS AND RED AND WHITE CLOVER SEEDS, ALSO ALFALFA AND LUCERNE, Evergreen seeds, (Native 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.

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

Small papers at wholesale or retail. All communications or orders, by mail or Express Co's, attended to promptly. Catalogue furnished on application by letter or otherwise. EDWARD E. MOORE, 435 Washington Street, Nearly opposite Post office, San Francisco, Cal.

**JOHNSTON'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!**

No. 107 Front Street, (opp. Postoffice.) PORTLAND, OREGON.

PICTURES MADE IN EVERY STYLE OF THE ART, From the smallest Miniature to Life Size.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed, or no Charge.

"Secure the shadow as the nature fade, Let nature copy that which nature made." Surpassed by none, and Equaled by but few, This is our Motto and work will prove it true. J. W. JOHNSTON, Pioneer Artist of California. 1867

**DOCTORS**

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

J. A. CHAPMAN, M. D. WM. H. WATKINS, M. D. LATE OF NEW YORK, AND COMMISSIONED SURGEON IN THE U. S. ARMY. SURGEON FIRST OREGON Cavalry. KNOXING—S. E. cor. Taylor and Seventh streets. DR. WATKINS, having received special instruction as to treatment of the EYE and EAR at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, will give particular attention to diseases of these organs.

Particular attention given to Surgery. Oct. 14, 1865.—54f.

**O. E. MACK, DENTIST!**

Assisted by J. H. HATCH, D. D. S., of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, late of San Francisco, California. It is a sufficient commendation that he is endorsed as a Dentist of Superior Skill and a Gentleman by Messrs. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Dr. COLE, Dentist, and many others of San Francisco. The Patronage of those desiring FIRST-CLASS and FINISHED OPERATIONS is particularly requested.

OFFICE AND LABORATORY—At the old place of H. H. Black, No. 10, Alder Street, Portland, Oregon. 14f

**WM. KOEHLER, DENTIST.**

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

ARTIFICIAL TEETH—from one to full Sets, on the Best Materials and with the Latest Improvements; Eight different styles, from \$25 to \$150 a Full Set.

TOOTHACHE CURED, when from exposure of Nerve. FILLING TEETH with PURE GOLD always warranted. TEETH EXTRACTED with Dr. Smith's (of New York) Ocular Extractor, as it is the most safe and painless method now known.

REVIEWS WITH GUARANTEE to First Class and Finished Work will be given at the Office. Portland, Sept. 1, 1865.—111-f.

**J. R. CARDWELL, DENTIST.**

DENTAL ROOMS. No. 80 FIRST STREET, 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.—111f.

**MRS. C. MONELL'S LADIES' EMPORIUM OF FASHION,**

138 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.—54f.

**J. T. MARONY, Military & Citizen TAILOR.**

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC, that he is prepared to guarantee satisfaction in all branches of Tailoring.

I keep constantly on hand American and French Cloths, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, Gents' Clothing Cleaned & Repaired. Main Street, Vancouver. Sept. 11, 1865.—111f.

**DALTON'S GALLERY AND MUSEUM!**

(Bachel & Cardwell's Old Stand.) No. 89, First Street, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Having purchased J. DALTON'S interest in the above Establishment, it will hereafter be known as Cardwell's Gallery and Museum.

MR. DESMOND—several years Brady's Operator at New York City—will continue to take FIRST CLASS CARD PICTURES, and conduct the business as heretofore. J. R. CARDWELL. 1124f

**JOS. BUCHTEL'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!**

Cor. Front & Morrison Sts., Entrance on Morrison Street. Portland, Sept. 10, 1865.—111-f.

**WM. F. POLDEMAN'S GALLERY,**

CORNER OF FIRST AND WASHINGTON STREETS, Portland, Oregon. PICTURES OF ALL KINDS TAKEN IN THE BEST STYLE. LIFE SIZE PICTURES. 14 Taken by the use of the Solar Camera. 1867

**S. KAISER**

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

**MERCHANDISE!**

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

He has a well selected Stock of

**READY MADE CLOTHING!**

ALL KINDS OF COATS! Varying in price from \$7 to \$40, and PANTS, VESTS, AND SHIRTS

To suit all classes of Customers. LADIES' DRESS GOODS!

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

A well selected Stock of

**BOOTS & SHOES!**

Kip and Calf Boots OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY And Balmorals and Gaiters For the Ladies.

From the best Manufacturing Houses in Philadelphia and New York.

He has also a FINE ASSORTMENT of

**HAT'S 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.—54f.

**S. BARKER! ONCE MORE!**

AS I HAVE SOLD GOODS IN THIS PLACE BEFORE I deem it unnecessary to say anything more to the Public, than to let them know that I have opened a nice little

**STOCK OF GOODS**

Opposite the Union Hotel, MAIN STREET, where I desire myself my old friends will come to buy their goods, if they can purchase them as cheap as they can elsewhere. I will just say to them and the public generally that knowing the

WANTS OF THE COMMUNITY, I have bought a Stock of Goods in SAN FRANCISCO, for CASH, as well suited to this Market, as was EVER OFFERED IN THIS PLACE! And if you will give me a call I think I can convince you of the fact.

CALL AND SEE, ANYHOW! S. BARKER. Vancouver, Oct. 27, 1865.—71f.

**CITY BOOT & SHOE STORE**

Main Street, (Next door South of Aird & Stegert's Meat Market.) VANCOUVER, W. T.

WE WILL HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND a new and select assortment of Ladies', Gents', Misses', Boys', and Children's Wear, Also, the best quality of Custom Work Made to Order.

The public are invited to give us a call. MOORE & SOVEY. Vancouver, W. T., Sept. 26, 1865.—113-1f.

**BUTLER & KAST, PHILADELPHIA BOOT & SHOE STORE**

No. 112 Front Street, Portland, Oregon, (Two doors South of the Post Office.)

We are receiving by every steamer a New Supply of LADIES', GENTS', Misses', Boys', and Children's Wear, of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and

**Blacksmithing.**

THE UNDERSIGNED, TAKES THIS METHOD OF informing the Public generally and the rest of mankind in particular, that he may be found at all reasonable working hours, day or night, at HIS OLD AND WELL KNOWN SHOP, COR. FIFTH AND MAIN STREETS, VANCOUVER, Where he is well prepared to do HORSESHOING, and all kinds of BLACKSMITHING, with neatness and dispatch. Particular Attention paid to Shoeing. All kinds of Wagon and Carriage Irons, Edge Tools, &c., made to order. S. MARSH. Vancouver, Dec. 2, 1865.—121y.

**CRAWFORD, SLOCUM & CO.,**

IMPORTERS OF ALL THE GOODS THAT THOUGH ALL THINGS cheap, they are all the same, yesterday, today, and for some time to come, they will be the same in the future, selling

Any Amount of Goods, Importing Direct FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND THE EAST EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET

Consisting of

**DRY GOODS**

Of all Kinds and Descriptions. Embracing particularly

**LADIES' DRESS GOODS**

Ready-Made Clothing For the Million, BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, Tweeds, Linseys, AND ANY AMOUNT OF HOSIERY HATS AND CAPS, Boots and Shoes, And all kinds of Groceries,

Embracing particularly

**SUGARS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, TEA, RICE, SALT, Tobacco, Cigars, Salmon, Mackerel, Codfish, Corn-meal, &c., &c., &c.**

Flour always on Hand.

In addition to the above, we have a FEW other things, all of which we are bound to sell cheap, such as

**CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE**

HARDWARE AND NAILS, WOODEN & WILLOW WARE, Patent Medicines, OILS, PERFUMERIES, &c

Freedom.

Who ever heard of any man reciting a poem to slavery? But if you want the noblest and most inspiring poems, save those from Heaven, read Milton, read Shelley, read Homer, read Hallett, read Bryant; above all—read Shakespeare. There are poets who sell themselves, with venal spirit, to flatter in the atmosphere of courts; but even they, seduced by the pomp and brilliancy of fashion, cannot break into praise of slavery. They may praise the despot himself, but the iniquity of slavish servitude they dare not crown with song. The hauteur of the poet will not allow it, and his hand trembles, falters, and is palsied ere he attempts to sweep it in praise across the lyre of song. But when you talk to him of freedom, the lip of the poet quivers with inspiration; his heart glows, and the numbers break out as the stream dashes from the mountain top to seek the valley below—bright, clear, sparkling, xxix. And are you ashamed to march in that procession? Shall reproach, shall malignant slander, shall base misrepresentation make you hesitate? For me, at least, no; a thousand times, no! Where my youth has trod, my manhood and my age shall march. I am not ashamed to wield into that great procession. I love freedom better than slavery. I will speak her words, I will listen to her music, I will acknowledge her impulses; I will stand beneath her flag, I will fight in her ranks; and when I do so, I shall find myself surrounded by the great, the wise, the good, the brave, the noble of every land. If I could stand for a moment upon one of your high mountain tops, far above all the kingdoms of the civilized world, and there might see, coming up, one after another, the bravest and wisest of the ancient warriors and statesmen, and kings, and monarchs, and priests; and if, as they came up, I might be permitted to ask from them an expression of opinion upon such a case as this, with a common voice and in thunder tones, reverberating through a thousand valleys, and echoing down the ages, they would cry: "LIBERTY, FREEDOM, THE UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD OF MAN!" I join that shout; I swell that anthem; I echo that praise forever, and forever more.—Extract from Baker's Forest Hill Speech.

Farewell.—What means this word, farewell, blending in harmony, sweetness and melancholy? Why does it fall with such crushing weight upon the listener's ear? Why do bright eyes grow dim, and rosy cheeks rival the lily's whiteness, at this momentous word from the lips of some cherished one? Alas! it tells of childhood weeping its first sorrow; of leaving home to seek more happiness, more joy; of poverty and struggles with the cold world; of beauty fled from earth, while a lonely mourner waters a tiny grave with burning tears. It tells of the lone heart a tale of weary months, while a loved one is toiling mid dangers far away; of a vacant chair in the old man's dwelling, "Farewell," is the language of earth. In the bright morning I have gazed upon a beautiful flower but ere the eventide it has passed away forever. In the calm hours of night my spirit has been lulled by some bright dream, but with the night the vision departs. Bright, gorgeously bright, are the dreams with which we have decked the future; but when the time approached in which to test their reality, we behold that, vision-like, they have departed. Partings and farewells cast their shadows all along life's pathway, but they tell us there is a land where farewell tears no more are shed.

CHILDHOOD.—Children are but little people, yet they form a very important part of society, expend much of our capital, employ a great portion of our population in their service, and occupy half the literature of our day in labors for their instruction and amusement. They cause more trouble and anxiety than the national debt; the loveliest of women in her maturity of charms breaks not so many slumbers nor occasions so many sighs as she did in her cradle; and the handsomest of men, with full-grown mustaches, must not flatter himself that he is half so much admired as when he was in petticoats. Without any reference to their being our future statesmen, philosophers, and magistrates in miniature disguise, children form, in their present state of pigmy existence, a most influential class of beings, and the arrival of a lawling infant, who can scarcely open its eyes, and only opens its mouth, like an unfledged bird, for food, will effect the most extraordinary alteration in a whole household; substitute affection for coldness, duty for dissipation, cheerfulness for gravity, benevolence for formality, and unite hearts which time had divided.

Good-bye OR ARM.— In a hospital at Nashville, a short time ago, a wounded hero was lying on the amputating table under the influence of chloroform. They cut off his strong right arm and cast it all bleeding upon the pile of human limbs. He woke from his stupor and missed his arm. With his left arm he lifted the cloth, and there was nothing but the grey stump! "Where's my arm?" he cried, "get my arm; I want to see it once more, my strong right arm!" They brought it to him. He took hold of the cold, clammy fingers, and looking steadfastly at the poor dead member, thus addressed it with tearful earnestness: "Good-bye, old arm. We have been a long time together. You'll never see another carbine nor swing another saber for the government," and the tears rolled down his cheeks. He then said to those standing by: "I understand, I don't regret its loss. It has been torn from my body that no one State should be torn from this glorious Union." He might have added: "Some things are worth less, some others are good. That nation that buys them pay only in blood. For freedom and Union men must own their part, and here I pay my share, all mine from my heart. This is what that man gave. What is your share and mine?"—Chaplain McCabe.

War is a desecration of a railway? Because it travels over sleepers?

WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Florence, Massachusetts. CELEBRATED REVERSIBLE FEED SEWING MACHINES! Making Four Distinct Stitches.

WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE. It is entirely reversible. A patented device prevents its being turned backward. The needle cannot be bent wrong. The Hammer, Feeder, and Presser are acknowledged to be superior to all others.

N.B.—Agents Wanted. STEWART & GOURLEY, 103 Front Street, Agents for Oregon.

Jewelry! Jewelry! STEWART & GOURLEY. Are now offering to the Public the BEST and CHEAPEST assortment of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, IVORY and RUBBER SETTS, Silver-Plated Ware.

JACOB COHEN, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON.

NEW DRUG STORE, L. GROSS, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INFORMS the Public that he has a new and complete assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Leeches, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varieties of Foreign and Domestic Materials, Fine Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Toilet Ware, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Fine Washcloths, Cutlery, Playing Cards, etc.

W. F. WILCOX, MANUFACTURER OF BUREAUS, CHAIRS, TABLES, Bedsteads, AND ALL KINDS OF CABINET WORK.

J. LORVEA'S PORTLAND NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE AND VARIETY STORE.

W. D. CARTER, Mattresses, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Shades, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ETC.

BOOK, CARD, & JOB PRINTER! Front Street, Portland Oregon.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Florence, Massachusetts. CELEBRATED REVERSIBLE FEED SEWING MACHINES!

WILCOX & GIBBS Sewing Machine. It is entirely reversible. A patented device prevents its being turned backward. The needle cannot be bent wrong. The Hammer, Feeder, and Presser are acknowledged to be superior to all others.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INFORMS the Public that he has a new and complete assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Leeches, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varieties of Foreign and Domestic Materials, Fine Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Toilet Ware, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Fine Washcloths, Cutlery, Playing Cards, etc.

W. F. WILCOX, MANUFACTURER OF BUREAUS, CHAIRS, TABLES, Bedsteads, AND ALL KINDS OF CABINET WORK.

NEW DRUG STORE, L. GROSS, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INFORMS the Public that he has a new and complete assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Leeches, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varieties of Foreign and Domestic Materials, Fine Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Toilet Ware, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Fine Washcloths, Cutlery, Playing Cards, etc.

W. F. WILCOX, MANUFACTURER OF BUREAUS, CHAIRS, TABLES, Bedsteads, AND ALL KINDS OF CABINET WORK.

J. LORVEA'S PORTLAND NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE AND VARIETY STORE.

W. D. CARTER, Mattresses, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Shades, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ETC.

BOOK, CARD, & JOB PRINTER! Front Street, Portland Oregon.

HOLY ANGELS' COLLEGE! ESTABLISHED AT ST. JAMES' CHURCH, VANCOUVER, BY THE REV. FATHERS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE SACRAMENTS.

PROVIDENCE SCHOOL! For Young Ladies, CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, VANCOUVER, W. T.

MALE AND FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, VANCOUVER, W. T.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL! VANCOUVER, W. T.

ST. JOHN'S LUNATIC ASYLUM, VANCOUVER, W. T.

UNIVERSITY WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

OREGON IRON WORKS! PORTLAND, OREGON.

OREGON LIVERY, VANCOUVER, W. T.

YANKEE SALOON! VANCOUVER, W. T.

YANKEE SALOON! VANCOUVER, W. T.

Union Meat Market, G. W. & J. E. C. DURGAN & CO., Proprietors. BEEF, MUTTON, Pork, and Salt Meats.

EMPIRE MARKET, Main Street, Vancouver, W. T. FRESH BEEF, Pork, Mutton, SALT FISH, HAMS, BACON, Smoked Beef, &c.

J. F. SMITH, Main Street, Vancouver, W. T. Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Matches, Playing Cards, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, Fishing Tackle, Toys, Fly and Lemerick Hooks, Silk and Other Lines, Fancy Goods.

MICHAEL WINTLER, DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Cor. Main and Fifth Streets.

Columbia River MILLS!

MY LARGE SAW MILL, Immediately adjoining my Great Mill is almost complete.

OREGON TURPENTINE WORKS! Manufacturers and Dealers in Turpentine, Pitch, Priming Oil, BRIGHT YARNISH, AXLE GREASE, ETC.

Farm for Sale.

VANCOUVER BATH HOUSE!

VANCOUVER BATH HOUSE!

WASHINGTON HOTEL! Cor. 6th & Main Sts., VANCOUVER, W. T. Joseph Brant, - Proprietor.

METROPOLIS HALL, In connection with the above house, is a billiard room, and fitted up in a superior manner for Public Amusement.

UNION HOTEL, (FORMERLY KEPT BY M. SHEA), J. L. RANKIN, - PROPRIETOR.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKING! THIS UNDERSIGNED, HAVING REMOVED HIS SHOP to the New Building, Cor. Main and Fourth Streets.

ALTA HOUSE! VANCOUVER, W. T.

LINCOLN HOUSE, Cor. Front and Washington Streets, Portland, Oregon.

WHAT CHEER HOUSE, Nos. 126, 128 & 130, Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Mansion House, (Formerly What Cheer House), THIS WELL KNOWN HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

HARKER BROTHERS, Commission Merchants!

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

MILK AND WATER! TOGETHER OR SEPARATE. Butter, Vegetables, Cord Wood, and Charcoal.