

# The Vancouver Register.

VOL. 3.

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY. SATURDAY FEBRUARY 29, 1868. NO. 22.

## THE VANCOUVER REGISTER, VANCOUVER, W. T.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

B. M. WASHBURN & S. P. McDONALD,  
Editors and Publishers.

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—AND—

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(SUCCESSION OF THE LATE OFFICE.)

## Notary Public & Conveyancer

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Vancouver, Sept. 1, 1865.—11-14.

## HURAH! HURAH!!

—FOR THE—

## CITY BAKERY

—AND—

## Confectionery.

## JOHN MANEY

Keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of fresh

BREAD, CAKES, PIES

and Crackers of all kinds. Also a good assortment of

GROCERIES AND FRUITS.

of all kinds. Fancy Cakes made at short notice.

Warm Bread and hot Rolls carried around every morning to those who wish.

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## J. D. HEALY,

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## STOVES, TIN PLATE

## SHEET IRON,

## Wire, Pumps,

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## TIN, COPPER,

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## Jobbing Work Done to Order.

He has on hand a large and new assortment of Tin Ware, and other articles in his line, suitable for this market, which he will sell at low rates, for cash.

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## BRITTON & GRAY,

## Attorneys at Law,

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Having had years of experience in the General Land Office, and a long and successful practice in land claims and controversies, we are enabled to offer valuable services before the U. S. Supreme Court, Interior Department, and General Land Office.

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### THE UNDER DOG IN THE FIGHT.

I know that the world, that the great, big world, From the peasant up to the king, Has a different tale from the tale I tell, And a different song to sing.

But for me—and I care not a single fig If I say I am wrong or am right—I shall always go for the weaker dog. For the under dog in the fight.

I know that the world, that the great, big world, Will never a moment stop To see which dog may be in the lead, But will shout for the dog on top.

But for me, I shall never pause to ask Which dog may be in the right, For my heart will beat, while it beats at all, For the under dog in the fight.

Perchance what I've said I had better not say, Or I've better I had said it inco. But with heart and with glass tilted chock to the brim, Here's health to the bottom dog.

### The Will.

It was a little after midnight that a knock came to the door of the cabin. I heard it first, for I used to sleep in a little snug basket near the fire; but I didn't speak for I was frightened. It was still repeated louder and then came a cry: "Con. Cregan; Con. I say; open the door! I want you."

I knew the voice well! It was Peter McCabe's; but I pretended to be fast asleep, and snored loudly. At last my father unbolted the door, and I heard him say:

"Oh, Mr. Heter, what's the matter? Is the old man worse?"

"Faix, that's what he is, for he's dead!"

"Glory be his bed! When did it happen?"

"About an hour ago," said Peter, in a voice that even I from my corner, could perceive was greatly agitated. "He died like an old hatter, Con., and never made a will!"

"That's bad," said my father, "for he was always a polite man, and said whatever was pleasing to the company."

"It is bad," said Peter, "but it would be worse if he couldn't help it. Listen to me now, Corney. I want ye to help me in this business. Here are five guineas in gold if ye do what I bid ye. You know that ye were always reckoned the image of my father; and before he took ill ye were mistaken for each other every day of the week."

"Anan!" said my father, for he was getting frightened at the notion, without well knowing why.

"Well, what I want is for ye to come over into the house, and get into bed."

"Not beside the corpse!" said my father, trembling.

"By no means, but by yourself; and ye're to pretend to be my father, and that ye want to make yer will before ye die. Then I'll send for the neighbors, and Billy Scanlan, the schoolmaster, and ye'll tell him what to write, leaving all the farm and everything to me—ye understand. As the neighbors will see ye and hear yer voice, it will never be believed but that it was himself that did it."

"The room must be very dark," says my father.

"To be sure it will, but have no fear! Nobody will dare to come nigh the bed, and ye will only have to make a cross with yer pen under the name."

"And the priest?" said my father.

"My father quarreled with him last week about the Easter dues; and Father Tom said he'd not give him the rites; and that's lucky now! Come along, now, quick, for we've no time to lose. It must be all finished before daybreaks."

My father did not lose much time at his toilet, for he just wrapped his big coat round him, and slipping on the brogues, left the house. I sat up in the basket, and listened till they were gone some minutes; and then, in a costume as light as my parent's, set out after them to watch the course of the adventure. I thought to take a short cut, and before them; but by bad luck I fell into a bog-hole, and only escaped drowning by chance. As it was, when I reached the house, the performance had already begun.

I think that I see the whole scene this instant before my eyes as I sat on a little window, with one pane, and that a broken one, and surveyed the proceedings. It was a very large room, at one end of which was a bed, and beside it a table with physic bottles and spoons and teneups; a little further off was another table at which sat Billy Scanlan, with all manner of writing materials before him.

The country people sat two and sometimes three deep round the walls, all intently eager and anxious for the coming event; Peter, himself, went from place to place, trying to soothe his grief, and occasionally helping the company to whisky, which was supplied with more than accustomed liberality.

All my consciousness of the deceit and trickery could not deprive the scene of a certain solemnity. The mystic distance of the half-lighted room; the highly wrought expressions of the country people's faces, never more intensely excited than at some moment of this kind; the low, deep-drawn breathings broken save by a sigh or a sob; the tribute of affectionate sorrow to some lost friend, whose memory was thus brought back; these were all so real that, as I looked, a thrilling sense of awe stole over me, and I actually shook with fear.

A low faint cough from the dark corner where the bed stood seemed to cause a deeper stillness; and then, in a silence where the buzzing of a fly could have been heard, my father said:

"Where's Billy Scanlan? I want to make my will."

"He's here father," said Peter, taking Billy by the hand, and leading him to the bedside.

"Write what I bid ye, and be quick, for I haven't a long time before me here. I die a good Catholic, though Father O'Rafferty won't give me the general rites."

A general chorus of muttered, "O, mushal mushal!" was now heard through the room; but whether in grief over the sad fate of the dying man, or the undimmed severity of the priest, is hard to say.

"I die in peace with all my neighbors and mankind."

Another chorus of the company seemed to approve their characteristic expressions.

"I bequeath unto my son, Peter, (and never was there a better son, or a decenter,) have ye that down? I bequeath unto my son, Peter, the whole of my two farms of Killimundoney and Knocksheboora, with the fallow meadows behind Lynch's house, the forge and wright of turf on the Dooran bog. I give him, and much good may it do him, Lantry Cassara's acre, and the Lantry fields, with the lime kiln, and that reminds me that my mouth is just as dry. Let me taste what ye have in the jug." Here the dying man took a very hearty pull, and seemed considerably refreshed by it.

"Where was I, Billy Scanlan?" says he.

"Oh, I remember—at the lime kiln. I leave him, that's Peter, I mean, the two potato gardens at Noonan's. Well; and it is the elegant crops grow there."

"Ain't ye getting weak, father darlin'?" says Peter, who began to be afraid of my father's loquaciousness, for, to say the truth, the punch got into his head and he was greatly disposed to talk.

"I am, Peter, my son," says he; "I am getting weaker; just touch my lips again with the jug. Ah, Peter, Peter, you watered the drink."

"No, indeed, father, but it's the taste is leaving you," says Peter, and again a low chorus of compassionate pity murmured through the cabin.

"Well, I'm nearly done, now," says my father; "there's only one plot of ground remaining, and I put it on you, Peter, as ye wish to live a good man, and die with the same easy heart as I do now, that ye mind my last words to ye here. Are ye listening? Are the neighbors listening?"

"Yes, sir, yes, father, we're all minding," chorused the audience.

"Well, then, it's my last will and testament, and may—give me the jug!"—here he took a long drink—"and may that blessed liquor be poison to me if I'm not as eager about this as every other part of the will; I say, then, I bequeath the little plot at the cross roads to Con. Cregan, for he has a heavy charge, and is an honest and as hard working a man as ever I knew. Be a friend to him, Peter dear; never let him want while ye have it yourself—think of me on my death bed whenever he asks ye for a trifle. Is it down, Billy Scanlan?—the two acres at the cross roads to Con. Cregan and his heirs in *secula seculorum*? Ah! blessed be the saint! but I feel my heart lighter after that," says he—a good work makes an easy conscience. And now I'll drink all the company's good health, and many happy returns—"

What he was going to add there's no saying; but Peter, who was now terribly frightened at the lively tone the sick man was assuming, hurried all the people into another room to let his father die in peace.

When they were all gone Peter slipped back to my father, who was putting on his brogues in a corner. "Con," says he, "ye did it all well; but sure it was all a joke about the two acres at the cross."

"Of course it was, Peter!" says he, "sure it was all a joke for the matter of that; won't I make the neighbors laugh hearty to-morrow when I tell them all about it?"

"You wouldn't be mean enough to betray me!" says Peter, trembling with fright.

"Sure ye wouldn't be mean enough to go against yer father's dying words?" says my father; "the last sentence he ever spoke; and here he gave a low wicked laugh, that made myself shake with fear."

"Very well, Con!" said Peter, holding out his hand; "a bargain's a bargain; yer a deep fellow, that's all." And so it ended, and my father slipped over the bog, mighty well satisfied with the legacy he left himself.

And thus we became the owners of the little spot known as Con's acre.

The New York Tribune prints nearly two solid double columns of names of persons on the Registry List of that city, who cannot be found at the places where they pretended to live. This is only a part of the list, its extreme length preventing a full publication. This is known as the "great Democratic reaction."

It is said that a Portland (Me.) belle has captivated the hero of Winchester, and a serious engagement is expected.

### Capital Punishment.

There is a bill before the Legislature to abolish capital punishment in California. Of course it will not pass, for we are not yet far enough advanced civilization and humanity to adopt so radical a reform. Together with its twin relics of barbarism, the pillory, whipping post and war, it will be the last to the dictates of expediency and right. But its introduction is opportune; succeeding Legislatures will regard the action of the present one, and the sentiment of the people as expressed through the public press, as landmarks to which they can look back and see how much of progress has been made. Furthermore every effort made in behalf of the right results in a positive gain to humanity, and the introduction of the bill will set many thinking people to reasoning upon the subject, thus giving the spirit of philanthropy a much needed impulse in the right direction.

A brief and candid consideration of the arguments pro and con, is all that is necessary with individuals who have not already passed judgement, to convince them of its injustice and inexpediency; but it is doubtful if a revelation from Heaven would do as much for either one of the two classes—members of old Vigilance Committees, or that large and unfortunate class who have inherited their little all of ideas and belief, and is it not somewhat significant that all of those that give "because" as a reason for anything are in favor of the retention of the death penalty?

The supporters of this cruel and repulsive law argue in its favor on the ground of expediency and right. As every statute ought to hinge upon these two principles, and as those two points are the strongest and most natural that can be made against it, its opponents join issue here. The arguments in its favor then, are briefly as follows:

1st—The right of self-defence is one of the first principles of our nature; society is made of individuals who have mutually surrendered many personal rights to obtain better security for those reserved. When, therefore, a life becomes dangerous society, by the right of self-defence, society may terminate that life.

2d—Universal consent or custom is urged in its favor; that cannot be wrong which all nations have during some period in their existence recognized as right.

3d—Divine authority has sanctioned it, and it was practiced by the Jews while they were under the immediate government of Jehovah.

4th—On the ground of expediency the argument is that it exhibits a terrible example to evil doers.

These are weighty considerations, and unanswered make a very strong case, but opposed to them are arguments equally as potent, viz:

1st—Life is an inalienable right. No one can give a valid consent to his own death. Though one man beseech another to kill him, yet he who complies with his request, in the eye of the law, is a murderer. It is therefore absolutely impossible to surrender to society one's right to life. Nor is the right of self-defence a sufficient plea, since no one individual can endanger society. Self-defence is only preventive, and is not, like punishment, prospective and retrospective in its character. Self-defence must stop short with justice enough to prevent the commission of an injury, and if it go beyond this a crime is committed. Society may use force sufficient to restrain an individual and stop far short of taking life.

2d—The argument, from custom, proves too much, for what wrong can be mentioned that has not received the sanction of custom and universal consent?

3d—The Scriptural argument does not aid those in favor of this punishment, for no declaration of the Bible is more explicit than the unqualified "Thou shalt not kill." The punishment of the first murderer, Cain, and the second, Lamech, must not irreverently be considered as experiments on the part of Jehovah; neither should we forget that if God instituted the death penalty at all, it was for thirty and odd crimes, and that in no place has He authorized us to retain one of these capital offenses and reject the rest. This, like the preceding, if it proves anything proves altogether too much; not even a religious enthusiast and fanatic would be willing to submit to the ancient Jewish code, of which the death penalty for murder forms a part.

4th—But, as in human governments, the right often gives way to the expedient, so in this case we may safely concede the end, and yet the welfare of society demands its abolition. Experience has proved that the more humane laws become, the more crime decreases. In other words, just in proportion as the death penalty has been abolished, convictions have decreased. That it is not efficient as a "terrible example" is shown in the fact that executions are now secretly conducted. If its effect was such as is claimed by some of its friends, the whole community should be permitted to attend and witness it, that society might reap the whole benefit of such act. Such was formerly the case, but it has been ascertained that the demoralizing and brutalizing effects of a public execution greatly outweigh the benefit arising from the fear which it begets in evil doers. Petty thefts in Eng-

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Two unsophisticated country lasses visited Niblos', in New York, during the ballet season. When the short skirted, gossamer clad nymphs made their appearance on the stage, they became restless, and edgy.

"Oh Annie," exclaimed one, sotto voce. "Well Mary!"

"It aint nice—I don't like it,"

"Hush."

"I don't care, it aint nice; and I wonder why aint brought us to such a place."

"Hush, Mary the folks will laugh at you."

After some one or two figs and a pirouette, the blushing mary said:

"Annie, let us go—it aint nice, and I don't feel comfortable."

"Do hush, Mary," replied the sister, whose own face was scarlet, though it wore an air of determination: "Its the first time I ever was to a theatre, and I suppose it will be the last; so I am just going to stay it out, if they dance every rag off their backs!"

In the cultivation of the feelings the natural language is of the greatest importance. Have the feeling which you wish to inspire speak its natural language, and you will impress the juvenile mind. Avoid particularly the natural expressions of the interior affections as of anger, jealousy, envy, impatience, etc. In showing anger to children, you give a practical lesson. Follow the example of the philosopher who said, "I should punish you if I were not angry."

I have ever remarked that when Fate has any great misfortune in store, it is always preceded by a brief period of calm and sunshine as if to add bitterness of contrast to all other misery. It is for the happy to tremble—it is over their heads that the thunderbolt is about to burst.

The man who, whether in his habits or his actions, in great things or in small, separates himself from his friends, seems to set every evil and envious feeling of our nature in array against him. Distinction is purchased at the expense of sympathy.

Be not astonished when you see men of virtue in disgrace, and dignities worn by those who have no right to them. Open your eyes and consider the innumerable stars which never lose any thing of their brightness, but the heaven's turn, and now the moon, now the sun, is eclipsed.

Never vex quarrelsome or obstinate children particularly do not at length yield to them and let them have their own way; never desire such children to do what is unjust; make every demand on them quietly, but never yield.

Happiness and sorrow are the measures of our mortal life. We willingly record the moments of gladness, and sorrow's hours make their own impress.

Let it be constantly remembered, that he who envies another confesses his superiority; and let those be reformed by their pride, who have lost their virtue.

A wedded couple should always study each others' dispositions, and mutually make all the allowance possible for the weak points in their respective characters.

A firm faith is the best divinity a good life the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty the best policy; and temperance the physic.

Men are often capable of greater things than they perform. They are sent into the world with bills of credit, and seldom draw to their full extent.

Inviolable fidelity, good humor, and complacency of temper, outshine all the charms of a fine face and make the decay of it invisible.

Diplomacy may work as much calamity as a battle; a few ink drops may cost a nation more misery and exhaustion than a river of blood.

Nothing so adorns the face as cheerfulness. When the heart is in flower, its bloom and beauty pass to the features.

Talent is an eyesore to tyranny. In weakness, tyranny fears it as a power; in power it hates it as a liberty.

Who aims at excellence will be above mediocrity; who aims at mediocrity will fall short of it.

He is well constituted who grieves not for what he has not, and rejoices for what he has.

Death and the sun have this in common—few can gaze at him steadily.

Every art is best taught by example; good deeds produce good friends.

A truly great man puts not away the simplicity of a child.

Men with a few faults are the least anxious to discover those of others.

If all the world were ugly, deformity would be no monster.

Every day is a little life, and our whole life is but a day repeated.

Some desire is necessary to keep life in motion, and he whose real wants are supplied must admit those of fancy.

We may safely fix our esteem on those whom we hear some people deprecate.

Some Difference.—Copperhead papers are fond of representing that the Freedman's Bureau costs \$20,000,000 a year. Last year it cost less than \$3,000,000, a little difference of \$17,000,000 to be credited to Copperhead veracity.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER:

J. P. FISHER, San Francisco; JAMES JONES, Walla Walla; HENRIETTA CLARK, St. Helens; N. S. PORTER, Olympia; Rev. C. G. WELLS, Seattle; ALICE B. HANMAN, Salem.

THE BRADSHAW IMBROGLIO.

Editors Register:

In your issue of Feb. 28th, an article appeared with the above caption, occupying the position, and written as an editorial. I am satisfied the majority of your readers regard it as an editorial and expressive of the opinions and sentiments of your paper.

As to our Senators' assertion that Mr. B. intended to vote for Longmire on the final vote, it is simply an assertion without any evidence or even probability—why did he not do it if he intended to? Longmire could not seize the opportunity to send you greetings and good tidings from the Antipodes of Alaska.

Our Senator further says Mr. Bradshaw had made pledges to republicans that he would vote for McLane to keep his seat. In reply have to say I asked him how he would vote on that question—his reply was "the man who has the largest number of legal votes shall have my vote."

The grand conclusions our Senator arrives at, from alleged evidence received from the Message and long after he and the Council had condemned their presiding officer is as follows: "That Mr. Bradshaw had bargained with both parties, and deceived them both."

These conclusions of our Senator the editor purport to be drawn from the Message and are a: both of the trumped up charges gotten up by those "noble Senators" to appease the rabble. Here the writer would say he is no exponent of Mr. Bradshaw. Mr. B. has, and is able to defend himself. He has and does deny every charge and reflection bearing in any way on himself dishonorably, and has explained to the satisfaction of all who have heard him that he did no wrong.

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SITKA, ALASKA TERRITORY, January 10th, 1868.

Editors Register: The bark Milan under the command of Capt. Snow, sails to day for the Sound and I seize the opportunity to send you greetings and good tidings from the Antipodes of Alaska.

Our Senator further says Mr. Bradshaw had made pledges to republicans that he would vote for McLane to keep his seat. In reply have to say I asked him how he would vote on that question—his reply was "the man who has the largest number of legal votes shall have my vote."

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JUDGE WYCHE.

At the close of the late session of the Washington Territory legislature an entertainment was given by Speaker Johnson in which the members and the officers of both Houses, and many other celebrities of the Territory, participated.

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Judge Wyche is complimented by the Herald. That paper glories in his conversion to Democracy. It attributes only to a "Christian and patriotic motive" his demand in behalf of "the South" that "the bayonet shall be taken from the throat and the heel from the neck of that people."

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These conclusions of our Senator the editor purport to be drawn from the Message and are a: both of the trumped up charges gotten up by those "noble Senators" to appease the rabble.

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VANCOUVER DRUG STORE!

DAVID WALL, APOTHECARY. Keeps constantly on hand a Choice Selection of Drugs, Medicines, Acids, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Alcohol, Turpentine.

FANCY GOODS. Pure Wines and Liquors for Medical Use.

HOPSETT'S BITTERS, BOKER'S BITTERS, DRANK'S BITTERS, HOOPLAND'S BITTERS, RABBIT'S POTAGE, GAMBAY BRAND, CARRIAGE SPONGE, CASTLE SOAP, SHAKER HERB, DOMESTIC DYER, CREAM TARTAR, BLUE STONE, NITRE, ROSIN, OLIVE OIL, GLASS, SULPHUR, GLAUBER SALT, BATH BRICKS, CONCENTRATED LYE, Congress Water and Fragrant Soap.

MICHAEL WINTLER, GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Cor. Main and Fifth Streets. Keeps constantly on hand and for sale a full assortment of GROCERIES, CROCKERIES, GLASSWARE, HARDWARE AND NAILS, DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BLANKETS, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

JOHN WILSON, 127 Front Street. Opposite the "What Cheer House." Has just opened a NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK of Merchandise for the Winter Trade, carefully selected from the latest importations.

Direct from Paris, London and New York. And which is offered at the lowest market prices FOR CASH!

DRESS GOODS—An elegant selection of Plain and Fancy Silks, Merinos, Winceys, Embroidered Cloths, 44 Blueing, Linens—all prices—Table Linens, Table Damask Cloths—a fine assortment—Napkins, Doilies, Towels, Blankets, Quilts, Cottons, Ribbons, Cuffs, Casimere, Tweeds, and a general variety of Fine Goods, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS—A fine assortment of Velvet, Beavers and Plain Cloths, in Black, Brown, Purple, Grey, Tan, Scarlet, and various Blue Colors. Waterproof Tweeds, of English and Scotch make, Cottons, &c., &c., with buttons and trimmings to suit.

LADY DRY GOODS—10-4 Cotton Sheetings, Full-weight Cottons, 10-4 Linen Sheetings, 6-4 Flannel Linen, 4-4 Blueing, Linens—all prices—Napkins, Doilies, Towels, Blankets, Quilts, Cottons, Ribbons, Cuffs, Casimere, Tweeds, and a general variety of Fine Goods, &c., &c.

ZEPHYR—All colors, in single, double and split, Berlin Wool, Tidy Cotton, Berlin Wool and Crochet Patterns, Crochet Hooks, Knitting Pins, in wood and steel; Netting Pins, Stiletts, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS—Braid Gimps, Black Colored Velvet Ribbons, &c. Trimming Ribbons, Silk Cord and Tassels, Alpaca Braids and Bindings, Silk Twist, Machine Sewing Silks and Linens, Embroidery Silks, Dress Buttons, Rubber Combs and Hair Pins, Hair Nets, &c., &c.

HATS AND CAPS—A full assortment of Men's and Boy's Hats and Caps, Light's Fancy Dress Hats, Navy Caps, Gilted Caps, &c., &c.

CLOTHING—Latest Style Best Custom Made Children's Gaiters Suit, Boys' Suits, Youth's Casimere and Fine Beaver Suits, Gent's Cloth and Beaver Suits, Black Broadcloth and Beaver Pants, Beaver, Cloth and Silk's vest, Vestments and Boys' Overalls, Boys' Vests, Boys' Linen B. Shirts, Boys' U. Shirts and Drawers, Boy's Neck Ties, Silk, etc., Beards, French and English Cotton Socks, Linen and Cotton Hosiery, Silk Umbrellas, Underclothing, and Furnishing Goods generally.

FOR SALE BY JOHN WILSON, 127 Front Street, Opposite the "What Cheer House." Portland, Jan. 1st, 1868.

NEW DRUG STORE. VANCOUVER, W. T., Proprietor. LAWRENCE KIDD, Proprietor. The Proprietor would respectfully announce to the citizens of Vancouver and vicinity, that he has just opened a new DRUG STORE on Main Street opposite the "What Cheer House," where he offers to those who will buy with their patronage a well selected stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, EXTRACTS, ESSENTIAL OILS HERBS, and a complete assortment of all popular PATENT MEDICINES.

ALL KINDS OF BITTERS. The Purest Wines and Liquors for Medicinal purposes, in fact all articles generally kept in well ordered DRUG STORES. Special attention paid to prescriptions of Physicians which are prepared of the purest drugs and carefully put up. VANCOUVER, Dec. 8, 1867. LA WILSON'S 1340.

Dog Law.

The following law, to protect sheep and other domestic animals from the ravages of dogs, was introduced by Mr. Jones of this county:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That every owner, claimant, or keeper of a dog or dogs, of the age of four months or over, shall hereafter pay an annual tax on all dogs owned, claimed or kept by him or her. For the first male dog, one dollar, and every additional male dog, two dollars, and every female dog, three dollars.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the county assessor in each county, at the time of making their annual assessments of real estate and personal property, to ascertain by diligent inquiry and examination, the names of all persons owning, claiming or keeping any dog or dogs, and they shall assess all such dogs in the amounts respectively as provided in the section of this act, to the person owning, claiming or keeping the same, and shall make lists and the delivery thereof, on their annual tax lists or assessment rolls, at the same time and in the same manner as their lists and delivery of other personal property are made and delivered, and the proper officers are hereby empowered and required to collect such tax on dogs in the same mode and manner as other taxes are collected, and paid over the same into the County school fund.

SECTION 3. And every person owning and claiming any dog or dogs, shall, as soon as possible after being assessed for such dog or dogs, cause to be placed securely upon the neck of such dog a collar of some substantial material, with the initial or name of the owner of such dog, legibly engraved or marked thereon. And any dog not having said collar shall be deemed to have no owner, and may be lawfully killed by any person seeing the same running at large. And any person who shall willfully and with evil intent, take or remove from the neck of any dog the collar thereon, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one nor more than six weeks.

SECTION 4. Every dog kept or staying at any house, shall be deemed sufficient evidence of ownership to authorize the assessor to return the person inhabiting the house, as the owner of the dog, and any person sending his or her dog from house to house, or from place to place for the purpose of evading the tax, shall pay double rates therefor, and every dog not so returned shall be deemed to have no owner and may be lawfully killed by any person seeing the same running at large.

SECTION 5. The owner or owners of any dog or dogs which shall kill, wound or maim any sheep or other domestic animals, shall be liable to the owner of said sheep or other domestic animal, for the damages and costs of suit, to be recovered before any Court having jurisdiction in the case.

SECTION 6. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

THE JUDICIAL IMBROGLIO.—One of the most exciting events of the week has been the imbroglio between Judges Hewitt and Wyche growing out of the act of the legislature as signing the Judges. The first official act of Wyche was the appointment of the head and front of the Copperheads of this country to the office of Clerk of the District and Supreme Courts, in place of R. H. Hewitt, removed. Mr. Hewitt, very properly, we think, refused to deliver to the aforesaid Copperhead the Court property in his hands, embracing records, papers, etc. Hereupon Wyche issued an attachment, which was met by a counter order from Judge Hewitt. Subsequently an attachment was placed in the hands of a person deputized by Wyche, whereupon Mr. Hewitt was called away from town; on discovering his absence, Wyche ordered his deputy to bring R. H. Hewitt before him at Vancouver, if not captured before Friday, the day fixed for his (Wyche's) departure hence. The new Clerk, meanwhile, was instructed and authorized to improvise a seal until he could obtain possession of the original or genuine seal in the hands of Mr. Hewitt. This, in brief, is a history of the proceeding for the week. Judge Hewitt questions and resists the authority of Wyche, whose course is characterized by very unbecoming haste, to say the least of it. We do not believe that the law or Congress will sustain the action of Wyche in the premises; while we feel quite certain that the Union sentiment of the Territory will not sustain him. We await the next step with no little curiosity.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—On Wednesday evening last, between seven and eight o'clock while T. F. McElroy was in the store of Mr. C. G. Williams, on Main street, A. J. Moses entered and addressed himself to McElroy, whereupon the latter assaulted him. (Moses) it is stated, with an iron bar, knocking him down among some stoves, severing his left leg and fracturing his skull, bravely braving his assailant, and inflicting other injuries of a painful nature. Moses was removed to the drug store of Dr. Willard, who set his leg and dressed his wounds. On the following day he was taken to his home in Swanton, to be ministered to by his relatives. Though suffering acute pains from his wounds, we are glad to learn that his life is not in danger. McElroy gave himself into custody and entered into bonds of 1,000 for his appearance at the next term of the District Court to answer for the assault. We refrain from comment upon the above from a desire to avoid influencing public sentiment pro or con; preferring to leave the matter for the proper tribunal to act upon without prejudice.

A RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO MR. MAGRATH.—At a meeting of Vigilance Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1 on the 24th of Feb. 1868, the following resolution was unanimously passed: "We the undersigned officers and members of said company offer our sincere thanks to Mr. Wm. H. Magrath for his able and efficient services rendered to us as Foreman, and wish him and family, health and prosperity in their Eastern home." CURTIS SNOW, Pres't. Wm. BARK, Sec'y.

THANKS.—Stephen J. McCormick printer of Portland news-vendors, has sent us a voluminous selection of Eastern papers, for which we return thanks. You can find everything you desire in that line at his depot.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.—The congregation of this church held a meeting last week for the purpose of electing a vestry for the present year. The following gentlemen were elected: J. M. Fletcher Esq. and Col. H. C. Hodges, Wardens; Messrs J. Crawford, H. G. Struve, J. Edging, Jas. Davidson and G. Weedon, Vestrymen. A regular meeting of the vestry will be held on next Monday. The Rev. Dr. McCarty who has for a number of years past labored earnestly and zealously as Pastor of this Church, intends leaving for the Atlantic States in about six weeks. It is not known yet who will be his successor.

FROM WASHINGTON.—We are under obligations to Hon. ALVAN FLEANDER for numerous public Documents, copies of congressional bills, &c. Mr. Fleander makes a very efficient Delegate.

THE SPEAKER'S ADDRESS.

The speaker's address to her sons in the days of prosperity. When calamities gather around her, desert her, to her children, are her generous people and loyal biles.

We learn from the Standard that Judge Wyche responded to the above, and we are favored by that paper with a synopsis of his remarks. The response does equal credit to the heart and heart of the distinguished Judge. He pitied the calamities of the South but rejoiced in the country's victories. He was opposed to subjecting thirty millions of whites, who possess intelligence, wealth, refinement and valor, to the bondage of four millions of negroes, who, to adopt his own forcible language, are "encompassed with ignorance, and as conversant with the functions of government as a hog is with heaven."

He opposed the "building up of the heresy that the white man had no rights which the black man was bound to respect." He would establish no such doctrine as that in this country. He "loved liberty," and therefore would never consent that a great nation of white men, capable of so high a destiny, should be ground under the heel of one tenth their number of ignorant and degraded negroes. Such sentiments do credit to the distinguished Judge's sense of justice and humanity, and we have strong hopes that while the white men of this country can find champions so resolute, the evil day of their servitude may never come.

The speaker was "willing to entrust our institutions to patriotic men of all parties," to such statesmen as Fessenden and Pendleton, and to such warriors as Grant, but not to the mad dreams of Stevens, or the leprous embraces of Sumner. The catholicity of spirit which makes one equally willing to support Fessenden or Pendleton and the views and the measures they respectively advocate, is of a piece with that benevolence and humanity which protests against putting the many million of white people of this country under the domination of a handful of negroes. Such expressions as "the mad dream of Stevens" and the leprous embraces of Sumner," may seem a little harsh in the mouth of one whose nature is so full of the milk of human kindness; but when we consider that these names are the essence of wickedness compared with those which were applied to the same persons by our worthy President, we can pardon that little bitterness which does no more than convert this milk of human kindness into a very soft curd on festive occasions when the two terrible individuals are remembered.

As we have coincided in so many particulars with the sentiments of the speech, so we are glad to agree with the speaker in the former remark that this nation is "too vast a heritage to be ruled by little men and little measures." There can be scarcely a doubt that when this kindred sentiment were delivered the feast had reached that stage so eloquently described by Curran,—when "the innocent enjoyment of social mirth became expanded into the nobler enjoyment of social virtue, and the horizon of the board became enlarged to the horizon of man." To what else could we attribute this apparent willingness to make a Presidential ticket of the names of Fessenden and Pendleton and this invincible repugnance to allowing the white race of America to be enslaved by an oligarchy formed of an inferior people, "as conversant with the functions of government as a hog is with heaven?"

The speaker was not there to commend Congress or to commend the President. But of the South, he said that "in her valleys and on her hill-sides dwell a people of intelligence and enterprise in whose Anglo Saxon veins courses the master blood of the world, and to such a people the government of that country properly belonged. He demanded, therefore, that the bayonet should be taken from the throat of that people and the heel from the neck of that people." These sentences are very well founded to the ear, but in order to fully understand their meaning and how they came to be uttered, it will be necessary to speak of an incident or two in the history of the politics of Washington Territory.

A gentleman of that Territory occupying a judicial position was considerably less than a year ago, a candidate before the Union party for the nomination as delegate to Congress. At that time he did not hesitate to commend Congress and oppose the President. The reconstruction acts had been passed and had gone into operation, and he believed in sustaining them. He did not then declare that the government of that country "belonged" exclusively to defeated rebels. He had no well rounded metaphors about the "bayonet at the throat, and the heel upon the neck of that people." He was not afraid of negro domination. He did not deem it necessary to say anything against the terrible danger (?) of establishing the doctrine that the white man has no rights which the negro is bound to respect. At that time he was not so quick. It was probably his opinion that the whites, with their numbers, energy, experience and property, would be able to stand up against negro competition. He sought the support of the Union party on the ground of his approval of the present policy of Congress which is endorsed by that party. But he did not get the nomination. The choice fell on another. Defeat is often conservatizing in its influence, and in this case it was clearly so. The gentleman in ermine evidently thought, as several Oregon politicians have done, that a party which would not nominate him for a high office was too "radical" for him to affiliate with longer, and hence his virtual withdrawal from that party and his condemnation of measures which he fully approved only a few months ago. Now there are many persons who will think that the justice and policy of the reconstruction acts are in no wise affected or altered by the failure of an ambitious gentleman to be chosen a delegate to Congress from Washington Territory; that if those principles were correct while he was seeking an office under a pledge of supporting them, they are just as good when another candidate gets the office which the aforesaid ambitious gentleman was so anxious to fill. But office-seeking ambition has been frequently known, on meeting with disappointment, to try to assuage its injured dignity by accepting the consolations of the opposite party. There have been a great many men whose political opinions have depended on their successes or disappointments in getting office. A very good author has said, and the sentiment is a good one for this occasion, that "ambition should be made sterner stuff." We have been thus particular in explaining the origin of some of the speeches delivered at the banquet at Olympia because that speech has been pretty widely circulated by the Democratic press; and under the circumstances it was fit, and even necessary, that this explanation should be made.

Local Matters.

Steam Ferry and Plank Road.

Having taken a lively interest in the establishment of a new route between Portland and this place, I have deemed it proper to submit the following remarks explanatory of the design.

Some four hundred tax payers of Multnomah County, Oregon, have signed a petition praying their Commissioners to build a substantial plank road, above high water mark, between Love's Slough and Siltster's Landing on the Columbia river.

A preliminary agreement has been entered into and signed to the effect that a number of property holders in Vancouver and Clarke County pledge themselves to enter into bonds to the amount of \$2,000, guaranteeing to build and maintain a good steam ferry-boat on the Columbia river, to connect with the plank road, provided Multnomah County builds said road.

The petition will be laid before the County Commissioners of Multnomah County on the 21 of March, proximo, and it is reasonable for the undersigned to presume that the Commissioners will give the scheme a full and fair consideration.

Portland, in order to maintain her position as the commercial metropolis of Oregon, needs other and less uncertain channels of communication. Railroads are much spoken of and will ultimately be built.

Pleasure seekers should favor this scheme as it will afford a much needed extension and variety to their present circumscribed limits for driving and pleasure seeking.

The citizens of East Portland are fully alive to the benefit that would accrue to them from the realization of the enterprise. There is no estimating the importance of a successful fruition of this scheme to them.

That Vancouver will eventually be a point of commercial importance, its peculiarly eligible situation, backed as it is by an abundance of the finest agricultural land, no reasonable man will for a moment doubt.

Freight can be carried as cheap, if not cheaper, over the proposed route as by any other, besides being less liable to the interruptions to which all others are exposed at certain seasons of the year.

The Dramatic Club.—In pursuance of announcement of the performance for the benefit of P. A. Hern, Esq., came off at Metropolitan Hall on Monday evening, 24th inst.

Mr. Glover's impersonation of Robert Macaire was such as to convince his numerous admirers that his first "hit" was not the result of accident.

The character of Marie (not Ma-rish) was assumed by Mrs. H. B. Wood most effectively. This lady's reading is over average and with some knowledge (easily acquired) of elocution and gesticulation would do much better.

Miss Mary Brans appeared perfectly at home in the character of "Clementine" and displayed many of the qualities requisite for an actress.

"Toodles" had the same cast as the debut with the exception of the female characters, which were female in reality this time. Mrs. Lawrence played Mrs. Toodles "up to the hilt," and we shall not accuse her as she did the unhappy "Toodles" that though they'd been married three years he'd never did anything proper yet.

Crowded Out.—We have been compelled to omit the regulations for Lent with regret.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Wm. Magrath and family and Mr. H. C. Turner, old residents of this place, leave to-day (Saturday) for the East.

HOME AGAIN.—Mr. John Frances, who has been sojourning in the East for some time, returned on a late steamer, and we believe he intends to remain amongst us in future.

Hor 111.—The regular Hop of Gen. Allen No. 3 will come off at Oro Fino Hall this (Friday) evening. Admittance fifty-cents.

All persons having shares in the raffle for a horse which was begun at the late Fancy Fair, are informed that the drawing will take place at 7 o'clock on the evening of Wednesday next, March 4th at Mr. Brant's Hall Vancouver.

EPISCOPAL FAIR.—Great preparations are being made for this event which will come off some time next month.

REVENUE REGISTER.—The receipts of the benefit tendered to Mr. A. Hern last Monday evening amounted to \$141 in currency—deduct expenses—\$41—leaving a balance of \$100 which has been presented to Mr. A. Hern, whose acknowledgment we enclose herewith, with his request for its publication.

To the members of the Vancouver Dramatic Association: GENTLEMEN.—I hereby acknowledge the receipt of \$100 in currency, the proceeds of the benefit you so ably gave me Monday evening last.

New Advertisements. (Ordinance No. 40.) An Ordinance to provide for the government, and disposal of the City Cemetery.

The City of Vancouver does ordain as follows: SECTION 1st. The South East quarter of the City Cemetery, as now laid off, shall be sold at private sale, for the sum of five dollars per lot, for all lots purchased and paid for, on or before the first day of May, 1868, and for all lots purchased after that date, there shall be paid the sum of ten dollars per lot.

SECTION 2d. The North East quarter of said cemetery, shall be, and hereby is, set apart as a place of burial for any person dying within the City of Vancouver, who is not the owner of any lot, and who has no interest in any part of said cemetery by right of purchase from the City.

SECTION 3d. The West half of said cemetery shall be, and hereby is, divided into four equal parts, exclusive of roads as now laid off, divided by a line running due North and South, the East half of the North West quarter shall be known as Lot "A," the West half of the North West quarter shall be known as Lot "B," the East half of the South West quarter shall be known as Lot "C," and the West half of the South West quarter shall be known as Lot "D," and when sold shall be so described in the Deed or Certificate of title to said lots, or either of them, is conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

SECTION 4. Any person desirous to purchase a lot in the Southeast quarter of said cemetery, must make application to the Clerk of the Council, who shall, upon payment to him of the price of said lot, issue to the purchaser a certificate of purchase, with the seal of the City attached thereto, and the Clerk shall be entitled to collect from the person to whom the certificate is issued, in addition to the price of the lot, an amount in coin, equal to the percentage of the revenue stamp necessary to be affixed to such certificate.

SECTION 5. The first applicant shall have the choice of lots, and if two or more persons shall make application at the same time, for one and the same lot, the Clerk shall sell the same at auction to the highest bidder. And no person shall occupy, or perform any act of ownership whatsoever, on, or about any lot in said Cemetery, unless the same shall first have been purchased of the City. And no more than one lot shall be sold to the same person.

SECTION 6. Burials upon the Northeast quarter of the Cemetery shall commence at the Northeast corner of said quarter, and proceed Westward until one of the graves is occupied, and then, commencing immediately South of the grave at the Western extremity of said quarter, and leaving a space of three feet between the graves, proceed Eastward in the Eastern extremity of said quarter, and so on proceeding regularly from East to West, and from West to East.

SECTION 7. The lots "A," "B," "C," and "D," shall be sold for the sum of one hundred and forty dollars per lot, but neither of said lots shall be sold to individual citizens, but only to incorporated bodies, or charitable or religious associations within the city. And if the corporation or association purchasing either of said lots shall so request it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Council to execute and deliver to such corporation or association, a good and valid deed, with the seal of the City attached thereto, which deed shall convey to the purchaser all of the right, title and interest of the City, in and to the lot purchased, and described in said deed, but in such case, all conveyances shall be at the cost of the purchaser.

SECTION 8. The sale of either of the lots named in section 7, shall be made by public auction, but shall not be construed to permit the purchaser of either, or any, or all of said lots, in any manner to alter, change, or extend the route as now laid out, and it is hereby made the duty of the City Surveyor to prepare a plat of said Cemetery, and cause the same to be recorded in the records of Clarke County.

SECTION 9. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage. Read the first and second times in the Council, Feb. 24 1868. Read the third time and passed, Feb. 17, 1868. Approved Feb. 19th, 1868. A. G. TRIPP, Mayor of the City of Vancouver. J. M. FLETCHER, Clerk of the Council.

HOMESTEAD NOTICE. To Felix Peers: YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that an affidavit has been filed in this office, alleging that Homestead Entry No. 616, made by you on the South West quarter of Section No. 3, Township No. 3, North Range No. 2, East, has been abandoned by you, and asking that the said Entry may be cancelled.

Lincoln Lodge No. 1, I. O. G. T. Meets every Tuesday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock at Old Fellows Hall in Burgan & Co's building, corner of Main and Third streets. Members in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the W. C. T.

The Vancouver Hibernian Benevolent Society hold their regular monthly meetings on the first Thursday evening of each month at 7 o'clock.

Columbia Lodge, No. 2, I. O. G. T. Meets every Wednesday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock at the New Hall corner of Main and 10th street. Members in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the W. C. T.

Williams & Myers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Dried Fruits, Grain and Feed of all kinds. Have ample fire-proof storage, and will do a General Commission Business. NO. 113 Front St., Portland, Oregon. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

LOUIS SOHNS. D. F. SCHUELE.

SOHNS & SCHUELE, DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

BRICK BUILDING, CORNER SIXTH AND MAIN STREETS VANCOUVER, W. T.

Respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have opened our new store and keep constantly on hand the best selected stock of

ASSORTED GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, Dry Goods, Hosiery, Ladies' and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, CUTLERY, YANKEE NOTIONS, Tobacco, Cigars, Candies, Nuts,

FRUITS, OF ALL KINDS FRESH BUTTER, CHEESE, AND EGGS, Wall Paper, Window and Picture Glass, Crockery and Glass Ware

We endeavor to offer for sale the best quality of "CHENOOK SALMON"

In barrels or by the pound. CASH PAID FOR WOOL & HIDES.

Having neither Rent nor Clerks to pay we offer greater bargains than —ANY— OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY

COME ONE, COME ALL! Examine, Judge and Purchase.

AGENTS—For the best qualities of CEDAR, ASH and MAPLE LUMBER, from LEISER'S MILL, on SALMON CREEK. 3 13-ly.

C. H. HUNDER, AMERICAN AND ENGLISH HARDWARE, Main Street, one door South of M. Winter's Store.

VANCOUVER, W. T. BLACKSMITH'S AND CARPENTER'S TOOLS, For sale by C. H. HUNDER.

ROPE OF ALL SIZES, For sale by C. H. HUNDER. HAYING AND HARVESTING TOOLS, For sale by C. H. HUNDER.

POWDER AND SHOT, For sale by C. H. HUNDER. BUILDING MATERIALS, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Nails, &c., for sale by C. H. HUNDER.

RAPEE'S MOWER'S and agricultural implements generally, for sale by C. H. HUNDER. A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Hardware and Cutlery, for sale by C. H. HUNDER.

ALL of the above named articles and numerous others will be sold at Portland prices, by C. H. HUNDER. 22-ly.

10,000 PAIRS OF FALL AND WINTER BOOTS & SHOES!

COMPRISING—LADY WASHINGTON, VIRGINIA, AND GENIE BALMORALS Double Soled, &c. &c.

Banker's Quilted Bottom Boots, San Francisco High Heeled Boots and a large variety of the leading brands.

Also: New Styles Wears & Children's Dress, BOYS' BOOTS, &c.

have just been received at the PHILADELPHIA BOOT STORE No. 112 Front Street PORTLAND, OREGON.

CABINET AND UNDERTAKING. THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED AT THE CORNER of Seventh and Main streets, a Stock consisting of

BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, CENTRE TABLES, DINING TABLES, LIGHT STANDS, WHAT-NOTS, CHAIRS, &c.

And other articles usually found at a Furniture Store, Repairing done on short notice. Call on hand or mailing to order. JAMES MIDDLETON. Vancouver, Feb. 1, 1868. 18-ly.

Mount Tabor Nursery. Those wishing to purchase fruit trees would do well to give me a call, as I have a large and choice collection of all the various fruits suited to this climate, of thirty and healthy trees, large and small, together with the small fruits and vine fruits. GRAPES, STRAWBERRY, &c., &c. In exchange for produce or money. Credit will be given to retail in quantities and any amount to order by giving security.

Location of Nursery 1 1/2 miles East of Portland, Oregon, on Lake Line Road. Come and examine or address to JAMES ABRAHAM, Portland, Oregon. 11-ly.

PAINTS AND OILS, VARNISHES AND BRUSHES and all kinds of Painters materials just received by Steamer from San Francisco by DAVID WALL, Vancouver Drug Store 13-ly.

JAMES CRAWFORD & CO. INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT THROUGH ALL TIMES, change, they are still the same, yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow, Providence permitting—surely to be for some time in the future, selling

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

Consisting of DRY GOODS OF all Kinds and Descriptions. Embracing particularly A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' DRESS GOODS

Ready-Made Clothing For the Million, BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, Tweeds, Linseys, AND ANY AMOUNT OF HOSIERY

HATS AND CAPS, Boots and Shoes, And all kinds of Groceries, Embracing particularly SUGARS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, TEA, RICE, SALT, Tobacco, Cigars, Salmon, Mackerel, Codfish, Corn-meal, &c., &c., &c.

Flour always on Hand. In addition to the above, we have a FEW other things, of which we are bound to sell cheap, such as AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Crockery and Glassware, HARDWARE AND NAILS, WOODEN & WILLOW WARE, Patent Medicines, OILS, PERFUMERIES, &c., &c.

PITCH, TAR, ROSIN, TURPENTINE, Oakum, Salt, Lime, CEMENT, AND CHOICE LIQUORS

For Medical Uses, ALWAYS ON HAND. We have all of the above, and about a thousand other things, which must be sold immediately to make room for more.

JAMES CRAWFORD & CO., Cor. Main and Third Streets, VANCOUVER, W. T. Sept. 11, 1865.—11-ly.

VANCOUVER BATH HOUSE —AND— SHAVING SALOON!! One door South of John F. Smith's and opposite Steger's Meat Market.

Warm and Cold Baths, SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, and SHAMPOOING done in the latest style

Particular attention given to cutting and dressing Ladies' and Children's hair. Perfumeries and Hair Restoratives always on hand. A. F. WALTHERA. Vancouver, Nov. 16, 1867. 7-ly.

FURNITURE. HURGREN & SHINDLER, IMPORTERS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS, Are now receiving a variety of the latest styles of goods in their line. Also Blankets, Bedding, Picture-Frames, Mirrors and Upholstery Goods.

Warehouses No. 166 168 and 172 FIRST STREET, CORNER SALMON. Portland, Nov. 30, 1867.—9-ly.

W. LEAHY, —DEALER IN— SCHOOL BOOKS —AND— STATIONERY. Wall's Brick, Main Street. Vancouver, W. T., Nov. 30, 1867.—9-ly.

CHEAP JOHN! Would respectfully announce to the public at large that he offers to the trade at lower rates than ever offered in this market, his large and well selected stock of CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS, Yankee Notions, —AND— Ladies' Wear. —ALSO— Trunks, Valises, Glazed & Carpet Bags. Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere and I will guarantee to please. Outside auction sales attended to at reasonable terms. J. ISAACS & CO. Vancouver, Oct. 4, 1867.

ALL OVER THE WORLD people of sense and judgment have learned to use PLANTATION BITTERS. Dyspepsia, with its symptoms, Headache, Heartburn, Flatulency, Bad Breath, Bile, Colic, Constipation, &c., can be cured by using PLANTATION BITTERS.

This is the most successful tonic of the age. Young, middle-aged and old, are delighted with its effects. The Best trial always has a marked good effect. No change of diet is necessary. Eat all you wish, of the best and most nutritious food.

It is the greatest cure ever known for an overloaded and distressed stomach, which it relieves in a few moments. We know that we have the best and most popular medicine in the world. We are not afraid to show what it is composed of.

PHYSICIANS ARE COMPELLED TO RECOMMEND IT. CALIFORNIA BARK has been celebrated for over two hundred years, and was sold during the reign of Louis XVI, King of France, for the enormous price of its own weight in silver. It is remarkable for Dyspepsia, Fevers, Weakness, Constipation, &c.

CASCARILLA BARK.—For Diarrhoea, Colic, and diseases of the stomach and bowels. DANDELION.—For Inflammation of the Lungs and Dropsical Affections. CASCARILLA FLOWERS.—For antebiotic digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS.—Aromatic, stimulant and tonically invigorating in nervous debility. WORMWOOD.—For Scrophulous Rheumatism, &c. WHEAT.—An aromatic carminative; creates flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing. Also clovebuds, orange, caraway, coriander, snake root, &c.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we wish to introduce it to the present. With this receipt before the community, and evidence of effects meeting them on all sides, the success of Dr. DRAKE stands founded upon the rock of truth. Almost every family has some case of suffering which the PLANTATION BITTERS will alleviate and cure.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure and harmless. NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and impostor. It is put up only in our log cabin bottle. Beware of bottles filled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork unimpaired, and our signature on a steel-plate label.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe. F. H. DRAKE & CO. New York, Sole Proprietor. REDINGTON & CO. San Francisco, AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. The merits of this Liniment are well known. Its effects are instantaneous, soothing, and wonderful. Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common, and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made. It is more certain than the doctor's knife, time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

READ THE FOLLOWING. "I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Burns, Scalds, or falls on Horse. Our men have used it for Burns, Bruises, Sores, Rheumatism, &c., and all say it acts like magic." J. W. HEWITT, Foreman for Amer's, Wells, Fargo's and Hardens Express. "The sprain of my daughter's ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment." Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865. DR. BAILY.

Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of F. H. DRAKE, Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of Deane Bannan & Co. of the top. An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. Beware of cheap imitations. Sold by all Druggists, and Grocers, at 25 and 50 cts. and \$1.

It is well known that Lyon's genuine Magnetic Powder will perfectly destroy everything in the shape of fleas, ticks, bedbugs, mosquitoes, etc.; that it is perfect poison to the insect tribe, but entirely harmless to the human species and domestic animals. Bedbugs,lice, fleas, etc., are in every house. Powder is their natural death. It should be in every cupboard. L. B. BROWN, Esq., Superintendent of the New York City Hospital, writes: "It is the only article we have ever used." NEW YORK HOTEL PROPRIETORS say: "We have used LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER for exterminating insects and vermin, with entire satisfaction." COLMAN & STETSON, Astor House. S. T. COLLIER, American Hotel. ALLEN & TAYLOR, St. Nicholas Hotel. S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel.

Testimony of this character might be added to any length. Whoever is in need of it, let him try it. The genuine has the signature of E. LYON, and the private stamp of DEANE BANNAN & CO. Anything else of this kind is an imitation or counterfeit. Any druggist will procure the genuine, if you insist you will have no other. Sold by all druggists and general storekeepers in every town and mining camp on the Pacific Coast. Nov. 22, 1867. 8-ly.

E. M. BURTON. W. H. HARRIS. BURTON & HARRIS. (Successors to J. L. PARRISH & Co.), IMPRINTERS & WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN BOOKS AND STATIONERY, No. 87 Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON. SCHOOL BOOKS, PRINTERS' INK, LAW BOOKS, WRITING FLUIDS, MEDICAL BOOKS, COPPER INK, BLANK BOOKS, WRITING PAPER, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, BLANK PAPER, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, WRAPPING PAPER, and a full assortment of PRINTER'S MATERIAL! Agents for LEROY W. FAIRCHILD & CO'S. GOLD PENS. And importer of GEORGE WORTENHOLM & SON'S CELEBRATED I. X. L. CUTLERY Agents for the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE. We will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of goods in our line. OUR ENTIRE STOCK IS IMPORTED DIRECT FROM PUBLISHERS AND MANUFACTURERS, and persons purchasing from us can at all times rely upon getting GENUINE ARTICLES and at PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION. BURTON & HARRIS, No. 87 Front Street, Portland, Oregon. 9-ly.

