



AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER:

L. P. FISHER, San Francisco.
PARRIS & HOLMAN, Portland.
A. G. COOK, Boise City, I. T.
J. H. HANMER, Salem.
J. H. WILSON, Olympia.
Y. S. PORTER, Seattle.
Rev. C. G. BELLEAU, Walla Walla.
H. E. N. SEXTON, Walla Walla.
HERRIEM CAPLES, St. Helens.

THE NEWS.

For several weeks there have been rumors, more or less exciting, that certain parties had discovered both placer and quartz mines a few miles from this city. As much as has been certainly known, from time to time, we have frankly stated. Desiring to avoid creating any unnecessary excitement, we have given no currency to mere rumor, and never having seen for ourselves, we could say but little. The gentlemen who have been engaged in prospecting kept their own counsel, as they had a perfect right to do, and besides they themselves probably did not feel fully satisfied that they had found anything of much importance. At all events, if they did, they did not communicate their impressions to us. It was only within a week that we have had any very definite information in regard to the nature and extent of the discoveries, and that information we obtained by a personal visit to the localities where gold bearing quartz, it was supposed had been discovered. For the benefit of our readers, especially those at a distance, we propose to give some of our impressions.

The locality supposed to contain gold is about sixteen miles north east of Vancouver. The best way to reach it is to take the upper Mill Plain road, and then from Mill Plain the road that crosses the Lackamas creek near Mr. Shubs. About a mile after crossing the creek the road branches again, the left-hand fork leading in the right direction. After a few rods the road emerges from a belt of green timber into an upland opening having a slight north eastern descent toward the south branch of the Lackamas. Laying directly opposite, and across that stream is the north disposition of a ridge of mountain country, upon which the timber has all been killed by fire for several years. Cutting down that southern slope are several small branches of Lackamas, dividing the slope of the mountain into ridges and ravines. Extending from west to east, nearly along the southern slope of the mountains, the three or four ledges of quartz rock cut across the ravines, cropping out very clearly and distinctly at many places, but more especially at the ravines.

The number of ledges thus far discovered is three or four. The one nearest the foot of the mountain, which has been named "Columbia Ledge" where it crosses a ravine is, perhaps, fifty feet in width, and can be traced in a westerly direction for half or three fourths of a mile, though easterly it soon goes under the surface of the ridge. The rock from this ledge is very red, and of a most singular appearance, though giving many indications of being gold-bearing. Next above that, and probably fifty or fifty rods distant, another ledge crosses the ravine, running parallel to the first, seven or eight feet in width, of a grayish color, and filled with particles of quartz, and giving a very favorable prospect for gold. Three or four rods up the ravine another wider ledge crosses, of a somewhat more bluish color, with about the same quartz indication as the other. Some fifteen or twenty rods up the ravine another broad ledge crosses differing somewhat in color from any of the others. Some specimens from this ledge have been tested and clearly disclose gold.

Some of the rock from Columbia Ledge has been tried both by assay and crushing and amalgamation. The assay was returned at some \$2 to the ton, the crushed at \$18 60. Whether those tests are reliable or not we cannot certainly tell. They are certainly sufficiently favorable to justify a thorough prospecting. We do not yet consider it settled what is the value of these discoveries, and will not be necessary to the raising of an unfounded mining excitement, yet we ought to state that the gentlemen who have done most to prospect and develop the country as a mining district, are sanguine of the value of the ledges, and also are sanguine that extensive placer diggings exist very near them: From what little we have seen of mining country we deem it certain that gold exists in that vicinity, but whether it will be found in paying deposits, is a question to be solved.

A single word in reference to the course of the Register in regard to the discoveries. We have always given what we knew to be facts, and have not felt it right to give currency to mere rumor. What we have stated above is from personal observation on the ground. To say now that we are certain that rich and extensive mines have been struck, would be saying what we are not confident of. When we are shall say so. We do say, however, that enough is known to encourage prospectors, and give good hope that the future of this place, and of this country is assured. Enough is certainly known to give a feeling of confidence in all business transactions here, real estate has risen, and everything betokens an advancing prosperity.

The revenue steamer Lincoln, ordered to report for duty in Puget Sound district, arrived at San Francisco Feb. 25th. The Lincoln is a propeller of 600 tons burden, a fast sailer, and a beautiful model. She is commanded by Capt. J. W. White.

Rev. Joseph Durgan.

On Sabbath morning last, at about half past five o'clock, Rev. Joseph Durgan, one of the most aged gentlemen in this county, and perhaps in the Territory died very suddenly and unexpectedly. Having a very vigorous constitution, he was hardly ever, in his long life of over seventy-six years, unable to attend to his business affairs. For a few days preceding his death, he had complained of being somewhat unwell, but was yet able to be on the streets. On Saturday he was at the place of business of his sons, G. W. Durgan & Co., and though speaking of a feeling of weakness, gave no unusual evidence of disease. He retired to rest Saturday evening in his usual state of health, apparently, and slept undisturbed through the night. At a little after five in the morning of Sunday, while his son was kindling a fire his attention was arrested by a slight moan, and going to the room occupied by his father and mother, he found the former lying in apparent repose but just gasping his last. He had evidently suffered no pain, not even awakening out of slumber, as his eyes were closed, and every feature was in the repose of sleep, but he was dead.

Mr. Durgan was a native of New Hampshire, but had resided in Maine, Ohio, Illinois, from which State he crossed the plains in 1854 and settled in Clark county, where he has always since resided. He was surrounded here by a large and highly respectable family of sons and daughters, and his desire seemed to be to live among them, enjoying their society, and caring for his own necessities, until the last.

His funeral services were attended at the M. E. church on Tuesday, where a very large attendance of the people of the county evinced the respect in which the deceased and his family was held by the people. Probably no other man in this Territory could be followed to the grave by so large a number of his children, grandchildren and relations as the deceased, and the many and proper evidences of sorrow that large circle evinced on the occasion of the funeral, showed the estimation in which they held the patriarch.

Oregon State Convention.

The Union State Convention met at Corvallis on Thursday last. The Convention put in the field Rufus Mallory for Congress, Geo. L. Woods for Governor, S. E. May for Secretary of State, E. N. Cook for Treasurer and W. A. McPherson for State printer. Below are the resolutions:

Resolved, 1st, That we have an abiding confidence in the justice, intelligence and patriotism of the people of the United States; that they have the firmness and wisdom to preserve the Union their valor has sustained. 2d, As the best plan of restoring the late revolted States to the exercise of all their functions in the Union and the legislation necessary in relation to the freedmen, loyal men may honestly differ. We deprecate that obstinacy or pride of opinion, where or by whom displayed, that would give strength to the enemies of the Union through discord and division among its friends.

3d, Holding the cardinal principle of our Government to be that the right of representation goes with taxation, we desire a full recognition of all civil and political privileges to the inhabitants of the States lately in revolt, as soon as compatible with the national safety and the protection of the loyal people in those States. 4th, The name of the man or of the party that would propose to this Nation to repudiate its just pecuniary obligations, should be consigned to everlasting infamy.

5th, The courage and devotion of those who have borne arms in the cause of the Union entitle them to our enduring gratitude, and we pledge ourselves not to dishonor them by destroying the principle or surrendering the results for which they fought and bled. 6th, That we will, as we ever have, support the State Governments in all their rights as the most competent administrators of their domestic concerns and the surest breastwork against anti-republican tendencies, and to preserve the Federal Government in its whole Constitutional vigor.

7th, That the doctrines of nullification and secession, held by the so-called Democratic party, are antagonistic to the perpetuity of the Union and destructive of the peace, order and prosperity of the American people. 8th, That we pledge ourselves to sustain the National Union, and to organize for action in carrying out and maintaining these principles, and in support of the candidates nominated by this Convention.

9th, We regard any measure which has for its object the taxing or sale of the mineral lands of the United States, that tends to retard or discourage the free use or occupancy and speedy development of the same, as detrimental to the best interests of the country, and inconsistent with sound national policy; and we respectfully call the attention of our present delegation in Congress to the subject of this resolution.

STRANGE FATALITY.—A startling inquiry, says the State Rights Democrat, is suggested upon a review of the manner and time of the death of the most prominent men who were investigators and parties to the savage and exorbitant war the country has emerged from, and upon whom much of the responsibility rests for all the woes and calamities the land is now laboring under. Giddings dropped dead, Owen Lovejoy died suddenly, Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, Preston King drowned himself, Winter Davis dropped off suddenly from disease, and last though not least of all, Thomas Corwin, died without a moment's warning, as it were. Is it the judgment of God that is thus made visible in these sudden, singular deaths?

A still more "startling inquiry" is suggested upon a review of the manner and time of the death of several of the prominent Democrats of the ilk of the writer of the above paragraph. Not to mention Yancey, Keitt, and several others; we have an indistinct recollection that Atzerodt, Payne, and Wirt "dropped off" a little more suddenly, and in a little different manner from Winter Davis, and we should not be greatly surprised if some others "dropped off" before the dropping off is done with.

A COMPANY at Oregon City are about commencing the manufacture of the goods made at the factory at that place into clothing.

Gov. Orr, of South Carolina.

Gov. ORR, of South Carolina, in his inaugural says that slavery was the foundation of the war, that it has perished and the State Rights theory been overthrown, and says that freedmen must be allowed to testify in the courts in all cases where their rights are concerned.

The Oregon Herald publishes the following among the resolutions of the Columbia County Democratic Convention. The same men that hurrahed for Jeff. Davis all through the war still keep up the traitorous howl.

Resolved, That we believe with Jefferson Davis that the people are the best judges of their own grievances, and of the manner and mode of redressing them.

The people of Owyhee propose to wage a war of extermination against the bands of Indians that have so long infested that country. They have organized a company to go out and fight the Indians, and they have further agreed upon a regular scale of bounties to be paid for scalps. The schedule is as follows: Bucks, \$100; squaws, \$50; children, \$25. At Boise City meetings had been held for the purpose of organizing a company of Indian fighters, and more than seventy names were enrolled. A large sum of money had been subscribed for the purpose of fitting out the volunteers, and everything went to show that the war against the Indians was to be prosecuted to the bitter end.

We learn by a letter from Idaho City, dated the 9th inst., that there will be a great rush from that district to Blackfoot this season. It was thought this would be a benefit to those remaining, as the mines there have heretofore been too much crowded. The miners in Idaho were just beginning work—the winter breaking up near a month earlier than last year.

The white boy who escaped from Sioux Indians a few months ago, and found his way to the camp of Col. King, and was by him taken to Jefferson City, has proved to be the son of Mr. Sylvester, who now resides in Albany, Oregon. The boy was stolen in 1861, while on his way to Oregon with his father's family, and has long been given up as lost by his parents and friends. His recovery is like bringing back the dead.

Hon. B. F. PENNA has completed his report of the survey of the Oregon Central Military road from Eugene City to Owyhee. Little has been known of that part of the State. The survey and the road to follow will open a large tract of pastoral country for settlement.

From the Aulacche we copy the following, which prove the Owyhee country the richest in the world: Three different assays of the Minnesota were as follows: No. 1, by smelting process, went \$8,262 42 in gold, and \$816 07 in silver—\$9,078 49 per ton; No. 2—\$3,063 91 in gold, \$518 08 in silver—\$3,581 99 per ton; No. 3, in gold, \$878 89, in silver, \$189 54—\$1,068 43 per ton. There is a shaft down on this ledge sixty feet, and drifts progressing each way on the ledge. Six pounds of average rock from the Metropolis yielded 515.16 ozs.—or \$669 70, silver. Average rock from the Twilight yielded \$811 85, silver. Ten tons from the Silver Legion yielded \$1,100—a large mill will be erected on this ledge in the spring. These ledges are all being worked, and Owyhee will ship millions of bullion the coming year. The Morning Star claim cleaned up during the present week, \$17,000 in bullion. It was the result of short eleven days' run.

DISTRICT COURT.—Action has been had on the following cases in the District Court since our last issue:

- Benjamin Sisson vs. Sumner Barker. Continued.
M. Miskal vs. N. Stone. Dismissed without prejudice.
C. A. Ross vs. Bernard Hanley. Judgment for plaintiff for \$189 20 and foreclosure of mortgage.
Thomas Miles vs. H. S. Burlingame. Argued and submitted to Court.
Wm. Barnes vs. C. C. Stiles. Argued and submitted.
Levi Freidenrich vs. J. T. Lovelace. Dismissed at costs of plaintiff.
James Jamison vs. H. Byrnes. Dismissed at costs of plaintiff.
G. W. Jones vs. A. J. Cornwell et al. Continued.
George A. Rohrer vs. Mary A. Rohrer. Divorce granted and custody of children decreed to plaintiff.
William Kern vs. Eliza Kern. In divorce. Continued.
Gallagher vs. Gallagher and Hunsicker vs. Hunsicker. Divorces granted.
Territory vs. Timothy Martin. Indictment for grand larceny. Verdict of guilty and sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary for one year.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We stated a few weeks ago that were always glad to receive any items of news from any body, even though they might not be in a fit dress for publication, and would gladly do the dressing up. We cannot say the same however of long articles of controversy, and especially articles of a personal character. Such, if we publish at all, we must publish as they are written, as we have not time to re write and arrange them.

Another rule of the office is that the proper name of the writer must accompany all communications. The name need not be published, but it must be in the possession of the Editor, or the communication will not appear. We cannot deviate from this rule. By bearing these things in mind, correspondents will sometimes save themselves mortification, and as the pain of neglecting their communications.

RECENTLY.—A Jerseyman was lately arrested for flagging a woman, and excused the act by saying he was near sighted, and thought it was his wife!

Washington, March 22.—The President

transmitted to the House to-day over 11,000 pages of manuscript—correspondence on the resources and condition of Mexico. It dates back from this month two or three years. Most of it has been published.

The friends of the Mexican Republic are circulating a printed statement showing that French intervention has created a debt which Maximilian seeks to impose upon the country, amounting to \$192,062,060, wholly in France, to which should be added a foreign debt of \$81,632,660, recognized by the Republic of 1862, and to adjust which intervention was nominally begun. The expenditures of Maximilian, including the interest on the debt, are stated at \$500,000, while the expenses of the Republic were only \$110,000. The interior debt of Mexico has been entirely extinguished, by the sale of Church property.

Chicago, March 23.—The Rhode Island Union Convention, which nominated General Burnside for Congress, put forward no platform, and the Democrats have decided not to nominate a ticket because of a split in the Union ranks. The other wing will probably nominate the present Governor Smith for re election.

The friends of Colorado do not despair of securing the admission of that territory to the Union, by this Congress. An effort will be made to renew the direct attempt. If this fails, an effort will be made to admit Colorado and Nebraska by one act. Perhaps Montana will be ready to come in by that time.

Washington, March 23.—The following letter was sent to-day by the Secretary of the Treasury to the chairman of the ways and means committee, dated Treasury Department, March 23d:

Sir—Your favor of the 23d has been received, transmitting the following resolution: Resolved, That the committee address a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that the committee has learned through one of its members that the Secretary is of opinion that he, without further legislation, is sufficiently armed with power to carry out the policy announced in his annual report, and to request the Secretary to inform the committee whether such is his opinion.

In reply, I have to say that I must have failed to make my views clear to the honorable members to whom reference is made. I did not say that the Secretary, without legislation, is sufficiently armed with power, etc., but I did intend to say, that if it should be found necessary to modify in any important particulars the provisions of the bill reported by the committee, I should prefer that it would not become a law. It will be, in my opinion, a national calamity if Congress shall fail to grant additional powers to the Secretary, for it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to fund the interest-bearing notes under the present laws. But I do not think that the committee or myself should become responsible in any way for the law that is likely to fail in realizing that object. I regard it a matter of the greatest importance that the powers of the Secretary should not be strictly defined. For example, if the Secretary should be prohibited from selling bonds below par, it would be easy, as the market, in the process of funding, must be liberally supplied, for the enemies of the Government to form successful combinations for keeping the bonds at such a price as would prevent negotiation of them. On the other hand, if the authority of the Secretary in this respect is not limited, such combinations would not likely be formed. In my opinion the best way of keeping the bonds at a premium will be to leave the Secretary unrestricted in their sale. In regard to the other important features of the bill regarding authority to withdraw notes, I have to reply to the remark that it is of vast importance to the business of the country, the welfare of the people and the credit of the nation, that such a financial policy should be adopted by this Congress as will prepare the way for specie payment. Whether this is brought about will depend on the condition of the national industry. The relations between the United States and foreign nations make it desirable that specie payment be restored if it can be made by increasing industry, and the proper adjustment of trade with Europe. The indications are all now in the right direction, and if they shall be adjusted by judicious legislation, I shall be hopeful that the currency of the country may be brought up to a specie standard without a larger reduction of it. The apprehension that if power be given to the Secretary to retire United States notes, the circulation of the country will be ruinously contracted, is without substantial foundation.

If no reliance can be placed upon the discretion and carefulness of the Secretary, the very condition of the finances of the country will prevent such reduction as will make either a light market or depress business. Authority to reduce the currency will give every facility to prevent necessity for reduction. The battle will be more than half fought when the Government shall adopt a healthy financial policy.

(Signed) HUGH McCULLOUGH.

The House bill passed yesterday appropriating \$70,000 to reimburse Pennsylvania for the State troops employed in 1863 to repel Lee's invasion.

Cincinnati, March 24.—The Commercial gives prominence to a statement that leading members of Congress have agreed to continue in session till the 4th of March, and will take a recess from time to time as occasion may require, leaving a few members on hand to keep up the formality.

Frankfort, Ky., March 27.—The Court of Appeals has rendered a decision which virtually prevents a soldier, Union or Confederate from being prosecuted for acts committed under order of the superior officers.

Washington, March 27.—The Republican asserts that the President has laid up for prosecution the cases of five hundred of the principal participants in the rebellion, whom he holds for the purpose of justice.

The Supreme Court yesterday, decided that national bank shares are liable to local taxation, being personal property. Chief Justice Chase dissented, and read an opinion that this was an indirect mode of taxing national securities, which was not authorized by Congress. In the cases of Cutting, Fisk and others the Court held that a broker is chargeable on purchases of securities made on his own account, the same as on his commissions when purchasing for others.

Congressional Proceedings.—Washington, March 23.—In the House, Kansas, of Iowa, presented a memorial from the Iowa Legislature for Government aid for the construction of the Iowa branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The House proceeded to consider the joint resolution to amend the Agricultural College, bill Bidwell, of California, submitted some remarks and advocated the measure. After discussion, the resolution was committed to the Committee on Agriculture.

A large number of bills for various appropriations were acted upon.

During the day's proceedings in the House, Raymond, of New York, asked Bingham, of Ohio, what had become of the resolution for the admission of Tennessee, and if it would come up again for reconsideration. Bingham replied that the gentleman was mistaken as to the nature of the proposition. He had hoped that it might be brought up next week, but it would not be right to vote on it so soon. Raymond remarked that he had supposed the object of the measure was to provide for the admission of the members from Tennessee on this floor. There were some errors in the publication of the vote on the passage of the bill. Hutchinson appears as voting aye. He was not present and did not vote. Washburn of Illinois and Conklin of New York do not appear as voting at all. They both voted aye.

Washington, March 23.—In the Senate Mr. Pomeroy offered a bill to aid the construction of the main branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which was referred.

Mr. Anthony, from the publishing committee, reported a resolution which was adopted that the further observations of the United States naval astronomical expedition to Chile be discontinued.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the report of the Judiciary committee on the protest of the New Jersey Legislature against admitting John Stockton to a seat. An amendment to resolution declaring Mr. Stockton not entitled to his seat resulted, ayes 19, noes 21. The closeness of the vote created considerable excitement. The question was then taken on declaring Mr. Stockton entitled. Before the vote was declared, Mr. Stockton said that Mr. Morrill had agreed to pair off with his colleague Mr. Wright, but had nevertheless voted. Mr. Stockton desired that the Clerk should call his (Stockton's) name which was allowed by the Chair. The vote was then declared ayes 23, noes 21. The Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Stevens introduced a resolution which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to report expenditures made under his direction in conformity with the fifth section of the Indian appropriation bill of March 31st, 1860; which provided and paid to each tribe, for what object disbursed. Mr. Bingham, of the committee on military affairs, reported against the resolution which passed, providing relief for officers of volunteers to be mustered into a grade for which they held commissions but could not be mustered in, through no fault of their own. The resolution was amended and passed so as to apply to all cases where officers were killed before being mustered in. The bill to reimburse the Pennsylvania militia expenses passed. The ways and means committee reported back the loan bill with amendments one of which provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not retire more than ten millions within six months, and thereafter not more than four millions in any month. The House then went into Committee of the whole on this subject, Mr. Morrill advocating the bill as amended. The bill finally was reported to the House, and passed; ayes 83, noes 53. The House then adjourned.

In Congress last Monday a communication was received from Secretary Seward, including a letter from Messrs. Brower & Co., relating to a bill for service in bringing to Honolulu from the Ascension Islands 68 American seamen, left there by the pirate Shenandoah. The bill is for \$3,330 in gold, which the Secretary thinks should be promptly paid.

The following is the loan bill as it passed the House. Do it enacted, That the act entitled an Act to provide ways and means to support the Government, passed March 3d, 1865, shall be extended and construed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury at his discretion to receive any treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress, bearing interest or not, in exchange for a description of bonds authorized by the act to which this is an amendment; also to dispose of any description of bonds of such act either in the United States or elsewhere, in such a manner or such a rate as he may think best, for money of the United States or for treasury notes certificates of indebtedness, certificates of deposit or other representatives of value, which have been or may be issued, the proceeds to be used for retiring treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act—noting herein contained shall be construed to authorize any increase of the public debt; provided of United States notes not more than ten millions of dollars may be retired and canceled within six months after the passage of the act and not more than four million

dollars in any one month, and provided that the bonds which may be disposed of elsewhere than in the United States, may be payable, both principal and interest, in coin or currency of the country in which they are made payable, but shall not be at a rate of interest exceeding five per cent.; provided further, that the act to which this is an amendment, shall continue in force in all its provisions, except modified by this act.

Section 24 states that the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to Congress at the commencement of the next session, the amount of expenses or money borrowed under this Act, and on what terms, and character of indebtedness.

The Secretary of War informs Congress in answer to the resolution, that on January 1st there were 152,611 men in the service, namely: regulars, 26,587; white volunteers, 67,593; colored, 65,766. Staff officers are, 1,760. The troops were distributed as follows: 10,508 in Missouri; 4,641 in Virginia, 3,100 in North Carolina; 4,768 in South Carolina; 20,630 in Georgia; 10,284 in Mississippi; 10,623 in Alabama; 10,684 in Tennessee; 8,267 in Arkansas; 10,253 in Louisiana and 29,248 in Texas. Orders have been issued for further reduction of 18,655 whites and 2,300 colored.

The House Judiciary committee agreed to report a constitutional amendment preventing any persons who have ever held office under the so-called Confederate Government from holding office under this Government.

It is now certain that no action will be taken by Congress, amending the law concerning the income tax, in season to effect the next assessment; that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has commenced the preparation of blank instructions under existing laws; assessors and assistants will be instructed to prepare immediately for assessment. Henry S. Foote publishes a statement denying any authorship in Senator Stewart's resolutions. He says: "I warmly approve of them and was called upon by the author in regard to the probability of the South accepting them." Mr. Foote promises a forthcoming letter in support of the resolutions.

Washington, March 24.—The House went into the Committee of the whole for general debate. The attendance was small. The proceedings were not important. The President's veto of the civil rights bill will probably be sent to the Senate on Monday, and it is anticipated with much interest. Various speculations are afloat regarding the probabilities of the message, and while nothing is certainly known, it seems to be believed the President will reiterate the argument of the other veto message against legislation for the South while those States are unrepresented. He will avail himself of this occasion to further define his policy.

The President yesterday expressed his disapprobation of Senator Stewart's proposition providing for universal amnesty on condition that the States shall grant universal suffrage. In preparing the loan bill to be telegraphed last night, a printed copy was used containing a clause which had been stricken out. The following should have been omitted; provided, the bonds which may be disposed of anywhere else than in the United States, may be made payable, both principal and interest in coin, in the currency of the country in which they are made payable, but shall not bear a rate of interest exceeding five per cent. This clause is not in the bill as it passed.

President Johnson transmitted a veto message to the Senate to-day, on the civil rights bill.

Senator Foote, of Vermont, is supposed to be in a dying condition this noon.

Hon. A. Denny.—We learn by a private letter just received from our Delegate, Hon. A. Denny, that he has introduced a bill in Congress, which, if passed, as we trust it will, will change the sessions of our Territorial Legislature from annual to biennial terms, and double the per diem, and also that he has asked for an appropriation of \$20,000 to improve the road from Stockton Check to Monticello.

Mr. Denny writes us that in consequence of serious illness he has fallen much behind with his work, but at the date of his letter, February 14, he had entirely recovered and was determined to discharge his whole duty. We have no doubt he will, and that he will make for himself a good record.

BRICK KILN.—We should like to see some good brick buildings go up in our town this season, and we should like to see a number of houses which now rest upon blocks, as well as those to be erected this summer, placed upon good brick foundations. To promote these desirable results and for the mutual accommodation of himself and the public, Mr. A. B. Armstrong intends to burn an immense brick kiln on his farm and a half mile north-west of town. It is his intention we are informed to commence just as soon as the weather will allow so as to accommodate the wants of the people during the summer and fall.

INCENDIARISM.—Two of the old Hudson Bay buildings at this place containing, as we are informed, some eighty or one hundred tons of sheep oats belonging to the Government, were burned on Sunday evening last and a large shed full of straw on Monday evening. The two fires occurred nearly at the same hour—about nine o'clock, p. m.—and appear to us to be acts of premeditated incendiarism. Great pains should be taken to ferret out the perpetrators of such villainy, and to prevent similar cases which it is expected will follow if not prevented by the vigilance of those whose special duty it is to protect and preserve the property of the Government.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Special notice is called to our new advertisements this week. Mr. Joseph Wise notifies the public that he has permanently located at his old stand and is engaged in the business of general merchandising, where he will be most happy to wait on his old customers and many new ones. Mr. James Jones has opened a New Book and Stationery Store and has lots of pictures which he will sell either with or without frames as buyers may choose, and other notions to numerous to mention. Read the advertisements.



LEADER, PAGE.

BY LAMAR.

Would you be young again?
Do you not see I—
One tear to memory given,

If you might, would you now
Remember just why?
Wander through memory's maze,

Where, then, are those dear ones,
Our joy and delight?
Dear and more dear, though now

How People Treat Each Other.

Not one man in ten thousand sees him
with whom he associates as they really are.
If the prayer of Burns were granted, and

The Father's Lesson.

Grown people should have more faith in,
and appreciation of, the sentiments and feelings
of their children. When I read, some

I then took him in my lap, enlarged on
the heinousness of telling an untruth, told him
that I did not care much about my pen, and,

SATURDAY EVENINGS.—Every Saturday
evening has, to my ear, a gentle knock.
The week tells itself away, one, two, three,

LEARNING and Religion are the firmest pillars
of the commonwealth.

WILCOX & GIBBS



SEWING MACHINE

It is entirely noiseless.
A patented device prevents its being turned backward.

It also received the first premium for
"The Best Sewing Machine,"
at the great "New England Fair," the "Vermont State

W. B. AGENTS WANTED.
STEWART & GOURLEY,
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Jewelry! Jewelry!

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Are now offering to the Public the BEST and CHEAPEST

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

IVORY and RUBBER SETTS,

Silver-Plated Ware

And everything usually kept in our line of business.

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.

REPAIRS OF FINE WATCHES,

and all kinds of JOB WORK done on short notice by an

STEWART & GOURLEY,

JACOB COHEN,

WATCHMAKER

AND JEWELER,

FRONT STREET, PORTLAND,

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

Solid Silver and Plated Ware,

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W. F. WILCOX,

BUREAUS,

CHAIRS, TABLES,

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CABINET WORK.

Wood Turning and Carving of Every Description

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FURNITURE

AND

VARIETY STORE.

Mattresses, Carpets, Oil Cloths,

Wall Paper, Shades,

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ETC.

ATTENTION!!

RELIABLE SEEDS!

EDWARDE MOORE,

425 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A PRACTICAL AGRICULTURIST,

ALL KINDS OF VEGETABLE SEEDS,

ALL KINDS OF FLOWER SEEDS,

ALL KINDS OF GRASS AND RED AND WHITE CLOVER SEEDS,

ALSO ALFALFA AND LUCERNE.

EVERGREEN SEEDS,

All kinds of Trees and Shrubs,

All kinds of Flowers in their Season,

All kinds of Bulbs in their Season,

Strawberry and Raspberry Plants.

425 Washington Street,

Next opposite Post Office,

San Francisco, Cal.

FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINE

COMPANY.

Florence, - Massachusetts,

CELEBRATED

REVERSIBLE FEED

SEWING MACHINES!

Making Four Distinct Stitches.

While a large number of Machines have been offered

This claim has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure

Discarding the Chain and Loop, or Kwik-Stitch, we

The FLORENCE makes four distinct stitches with as

The results of repeated tests have been as we would desire

Discarding the Chain and Loop, or Kwik-Stitch, we

Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind

It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is

It does not require thread in the under, then

The hemmer is easily adjusted and will turn any

It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is

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HOLY ANGEL'S

COLLEGE!

THIS COLLEGE, ESTABLISHED AT ST. JAMES

The new building erected in the Spring of 1864, and greatly

To the Boarding School is attached a Day School of which

Correspondence with the College is done through the

PROVIDENCE SCHOOL

For Young Ladies,

CONDUCTED BY

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY,

VANCOUVER, W. T.

THIS INSTITUTION, which was commenced in the

THE MAIN OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION IS

OTHER CHILDREN, however, are admitted by paying \$100

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OTHER CHILDREN, however, are admitted by paying \$100

Union Meat Market

G. W. & J. E. C. BURGAN & CO.,

Proprietors,
(Three Doors North of Crawford, Stearns & Co.'s)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fresh

ALL KINDS OF VEGETABLES

INTENDING TO PURCHASE OUR MARKET with the

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FRESH BEEF,

Pork, Mutton,

WAGON AND CARRIAGE

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING REMOVED THIS

NEW WAGONS ALWAYS ON HAND,

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE, and on

CARPETS & PAPER HANGINGS,

WALTER BROS.

PORTLAND OREGON.

Carpets, Oil Cloths,

PAPER HANGINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, DAMASKS,

RUSS AND MATS,

in the Housefurnishing Line.

Columbia River

MILLS!

THESE EXTENSIVE MILLS ARE SITUATED

WASHINGTON

HOTEL!

Cor. 6th & Main Sts.,

VANCOUVER, W. T.

Joseph Brant, - Proprietor.

THIS WELL KNOWN HOUSE HAS JUST BEEN

THE PARLORS AND SLEEPING APARTMENTS

Metropolis Hall

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE HOUSE

Metropolis Hall

Metropolis Hall