

The Vancouver Register.

VOL. 1.

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1866.

NO. 43.

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

TERMS:
Per annum, in advance, \$3.00
If not paid in six months, 4.00
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A. G. TRIPP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
Bateman Street,
VANCOUVER, W. T.
Particular attention paid to raising and moving buildings.

H. G. STRUVE,
Attorney-at-Law
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
PRACTISING ATTORNEY, 24 Judicial District, W. T. Will practice in all the courts of Washington Territory. Special and prompt attention given to the collection of debts, and to business in the U. S. Land Office.
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,
VANCOUVER, W. T.

JAY D. POTTER,
Attorney & Counselor at Law,
CONVEYANCER,
Law & Land Agency.
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, (next door to the Postoffice)
Vancover, Aug. 20, 1865.—11-14.

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

JOSEPH M. FLETCHER,
(REGISTERED OF THE LAND OFFICE.)
Notary Public and Conveyancer
DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, AND LEGAL PAPERS of all kinds, carefully prepared.
Vancover, Sept. 1, 1865.—11-14.

JULIUS SUISTE,
Attorney & Counselor at Law.
(JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.)
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,
VANCOUVER, W. T.
Deeds, Mortgages, and Legal Papers of all kinds carefully prepared.
Vancover, Sept. 15, 1865.—11-17.

D. W. WILLIAMS,
DEALER IN
GRAIN AND FEED OF ALL KINDS
ALSO
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.
Is prepared with
Ample Fire-Proof Storage,
And will do a GENERAL
COMMISSION BUSINESS.
No Charges for Storage on Goods sold on Commission.
Proceeds of Sales promptly remitted.
No. 119 Front Street, (1st door south of Postoffice)
Portland, Oregon.
Sept. 6, 1865.—11-18.

BUNNELL BROS.,
Portland, Ogden, & Lewiston, I. T.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STOVES, TIN PLATE,
SHEET IRON,
Wire, Pumps,
Lead Pipe, &c.,
And Manufacturers of
TIN, COPPER,
Sheet Iron Ware, &c., &c.
Jobbing Work Done to Order.
D. BUNNELL, C. C. BUNNELL,
Front St., cor. Yamhill. 22 Lewiston, I. T.

The Steamer COWLITZ,
JOHN T. KERNS, MASTER.
WILL MAKE REGULAR TRIPS BETWEEN PORTLAND and Sitka Landing, on the Columbia, every Saturday and between Portland and navigable points on Lewis river every Monday and Wednesday, returning on Tuesdays and Thursdays, loading or unloading freight wherever desired. Other days open for job work, dispatch trips, pleasure parties, &c. At rates that will guarantee satisfaction.
12-17.

KINGSLEY & REES
MANUFACTURERS OF
Saddles, Harness,
AND DEALERS IN
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
Saddle Trees, Block and Bent Stirrups, etc.
SHOP—No. 55 Front St., bet. Washington & Alder,
15 PORTLAND, OREGON. 17

J. McHENRY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,
LAMPS, PLATED WARE, Etc.
No. 9-11 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

LINCOLN HOUSE,
Cor. Front and Washington Streets,
Portland, Oregon.
THE LARGEST AND MOST POPULAR HOTEL IN THE STATE.
AN OMNIBUS EXPRESS WAGONS will attend all the boats and convey Passengers and their baggage to the House Free of Charge, or to any other House in the City for 50 cents.
R. S. JEWETT, Proprietor.
P. S.—HOT AND COLD BATHS IN THE HOUSE.
All the Steamers for Oregon City, Vancouver, Monticello, and Astoria land at the Lincoln House Wharf. 22-17

C. H. MYERS,
Plumber,
GAS AND STEAM FITTER,
DEALER IN
Gas Fixtures, Cooking Ranges,
HOT WATER BOILERS,
Bath Tubs,
Marble Top Wash Stands,
Force and Lift Pumps,
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead,
BLOCK TIN,
Wrought Iron Pipes,
(For Steam, Water, and Gas.)
WATER CLOSETS, SEWER TRAPS, STREET WASHERS
Globe or Throttle Valves,
EVERY VARIETY OF BRASS COCKS,
(For Steam, Water, and Gas.)
Rubber Hose, Hose Pipes, etc.
HOTELS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES heated with the latest improvements in Steam or Hot Air Apparatus.
No. 110 First Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
I INVITE citizens generally to call and examine my Stock of Steam, Gas, and Water Fixtures, including all kinds of work entrusted to my care will give entire satisfaction.
Portland, Sept. 1, 1865.—11-17.

MRS. C. MONELL'S LADIES' EMPORIUM OF FASHION,
18 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
FASHIONABLE MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER.
Keeps constantly on hand a Complete Assortment of TRIMMINGS, AND EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO THE TRADE.
MRS. MONELL RECEIVED FIVE PREMIUMS FOR SUPERIOR MILLINERY, at the late State Fair of Oregon.
October 14, 1865.—5-17.

J. T. MARONY,
Military & Citizen TAILOR.
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC, that he is prepared to guarantee satisfaction in all branches of Tailoring.
I keep constantly on hand
American and French Cloths,
CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Gents' Clothing Cleaned & Repaired.
Main Street, Vancouver.
Sept. 11, 1865.—11-17.

A New Tailor Shop,
VANCOUVER, W. T.,
(Next door to the "Abern House.")
PETER FOX
INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is prepared to give satisfaction in all branches of Tailoring.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO CLEANING & REPAIRING.
"Neat, Cheap, and Quick."
No Machine Sewing.

Administration Notice.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of John Aird, deceased, late of Clarke county, W. T. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me at my residence between the hours of 12 o'clock m. and 1 p. m., or after half past five p. m., or to Messrs. H. L. & J. F. Caples at their office in Vancouver, within one year from date.
VANCOUVER, W. T., Feb. 12, 1866.
LOUIS SOHNS, Adm'r.
23-17 Of the estate of John Aird, dec'd.

HOMESTEAD NOTICE.
TO ROBERT M. PERRY, or his legal representatives: You are hereby notified that on Monday, the 13th of August, 1866, I shall apply at the Land Office at Vancouver, W. T. to enter as a homestead, the n. w. 1/4 of Section No. 24, township 2 north, Range No. 3 east, which land has heretofore been claimed by you under the donation law.
This application will be based upon the failure on your part to prove residence and cultivation as required by said donation law.
HENRY KNOX.
Dated Vancouver, June 29, 1866.—42-61

NOTICE.
I HEREBY WARN all persons not to trust my wife Nancy Kinder, as I will not pay any debts contracted by her after this date.
GALLATIN KINDER.
Lewis River, Clarke Co., Nov. 24, 1864.

TRUTH.
Oh! seek for truth!
Win thou the threshold of her halls;
In age or youth,
Seek her still what'er befalls.
Rich is the least she freely spreads;
And round her board time-honored beads,
Who sought her long and won her well,
In peace and joy forever dwell.

Shrink not from toil!
Truth, rich and lovely, oft upspring
On the poorest soil;
O'er desert she her perfume flings!
Sweet the reward by labor won;
And calm the sleep when day is done,
Of those who tell the truth to find,
With ready hand and earnest mind.

Heed not the scorn
Of worldly men who dwell around;
But, night and morn,
Worship the truth where'er 'tis found!
Truth seekers ever were reviled;
But honest faces and sweet mild
Fry well against ignoble pride,
And turn the scorn's shaft aside.

Fear not to scan
The deep profound or mountain height;
Heed not the man
Who draws out crowds to keep the right.
Examine all creeds, old or new;
Test all with reason, through and through.
For God, in bounty, reason gave
From error's gloom our minds to save.

Serve not the idols:
The rule of duty sketch a right—
Then true abide:
Inspiring still with ardor bright,
Like children's' shed, on the end, seem,
Or passing grief in childhood's dream,
Shall be the bliss and woes of earth
To him who knows of truth the worth.

A State Sophism.
It is amusing to observe the triumphant air with which certain papers ask the question whether, if the United States fought to prevent some of the States from seceding, and were successful, those States are not still in the Union; and if so, whether they have not the same rights in the Union that all other States have?

The best answer to this not very profound or conclusive question is a counter-question. If the rebel States did not succeed in seceding, were they not as much in the Union when the attempt failed as they are now; and if so, by what right were Governors appointed for them without their consent, by what right are certain qualified voters of these States disqualified by the United States Government, and by what right were these States compelled to accept the emancipation amendment before resuming their representation in Congress? If the failure to secede did not affect the relation of the rebel States to the Union, why does the President say to the Texas delegation that he hopes the State will soon be restored to its "normal condition in the Federal Government," but that to this end much would depend upon the people of the State in demonstrating their loyalty to the Government? Does all this mean that Texas, being prevented from seceding, is therefore at once without further consideration or condition to resume an equal share in the National Government?

The truth is, that the rebel States did not succeed in making themselves independent of the Union; but if the rebellion did not disturb the relation of those States to the Union, all that the President has done is unconstitutional and not binding. If it did disturb that relation, any other condition which the Government may exact for the same purpose of national security is equally constitutional. The denunciation of Congress upon constitutional grounds for requiring the assent of these States to an amendment equalizing representation is equally a denunciation of the President for demanding their assent to the amendment abolishing slavery, or to the repudiation of the rebel debt, or to the revocation of the acts of secession.

The questions of further conditions is wholly one of expediency, and not of constitutional right or authority. And can there be anything inexpedient in requiring that a voter who was lately a rebel shall not have twice as much power in the Government as a voter who has been always loyal?—*Harper's Weekly.*

HOW TO IMPROVE THE MEMORY.—What we wish to remember we should attend to, so as to understand it perfectly, fixing our attention specially on its "most important and distinctive features." We should disengage our minds for the moment that we may attend effectually to that which is before us. No man will read with much advantage who cannot empty his mind of other subjects at pleasure, and does not bring to the author he reads an intellect neither troubled with care nor agitated with pleasure. If the mind be filled with other matters how can it receive a new idea. It is a good practice to improve the memory, and far better than making notes or transcribing pages at the time, to read carefully, and after a lapse of some days to write an abstract of what has been read. This will give us the habit of storing up for future use our immediate acquisitions in knowledge. Again, memory is assisted by an orderly arrangement of the thoughts. It is obvious that in recollecting a speech or discourse, that it is more easily recalled in which the argument proceeds from one step to another by regular induction. So we ought to conduct our studies; otherwise the memory will be defective.

Olympia High Comedy—Almost Tragedy.
[Our Olympia correspondent represents the scene described below as actually occurring at that place on the receipt of the REGISTER of May 12th. We should have received the letter containing it three weeks ago, but owing to the failure of the mail it has only come to hand the present week.—Eps.]
PLACE—Front of Olympia Hall.
Street scene.

CHARACTERS—Holmes and Mack.
M. Hello, H.! How are you?—just come! seen the news? [Hands a paper.]
H. [Reads]—lets the paper fall, takes a ferocious attitude, and looks very unutterable things.

M. What's the matter, H.?—sick?—hurt?
H. [Sotto voice] Kicked by two jackasses, by thunder.
M. Where?—how?—when?
H. [Pointing to the paper.]
M. [Reads] Why, you'll fight. I would. My voice is for war. Gods!

H. Angels and ministers of grace—fight? Fight what? A toad—a lizard—a reptile—a copperhead—a whiskey blout, whose carbuncled mug, and hide emits an amount of Democratic ichor that poisons the air around. Fight? Fight? Fight what? Such a reptile? And for what?
M. Why, he abuses you; he says that you lie!

H. He does, 'tis true; but that don't make it true. Should we heed the mouthings of a traitorous cur, or regard the ravings of a drunken copperhead?
M. But he says coward, too.
H. Coward is an easy word to use by cowards. They never attempt to prove by acts, lest their courage ooze through the ends of their fingers, and they be sent before their time jibbering to hell.

M. Well, well, your philosophy seems good. I'll give it up.
H. Yes, 'tis only good when applied to nature's sun so low in the fifth and slime of human depravity that it would be dishonor to heed them. Such things are reptiles "more in soul than the living things of toads." Their praise is dishonor to the recipient, and their blame all praise.

M. Well, the kicks of such jackasses will do no harm.
H. I leave that lowest depth of human baseness. Converse is for men—not with reptiles. I have none for them, and no resentment nor anger. Things like them must sting, and men suffer. 'Tis the charter of life.

Excuse Holmes and Mack in a clap of thunder.
MASONIC HUMANITIES.—The Masons of Massachusetts have made offer of their hospitalities to leading brethren of their ancient order of the South. Coming from Massachusetts, too, this fact will rejoice the heart of every true Mason—will show him the secret of the fact that whilst religion disappeared—while dynasties were swept away—empires went down—the lamp that was trimmed in the days of Solomon has continued to burn brightly until to-day.

Masonry has in the past done good service to religion by keeping alive among men the spirit of its morality. Opinion in these latter days has taken the shape very generally of the conclusion that in that respect the Masonic system has outlived its uses. The error of that public judgment was at all times plain to the thinkers who are able to see underlying the fair surface of modern civilization, as in the case of ancient civilization, all those wild and destructive passions that constitute to a society a constant menace. But confidence in the permanence of our social system of modern times has been exposed to all cases of intelligence as a delusion by the horrible atrocities that, within the past four years and even up to to-day, have burst from the bad passions of men, darkening our civilization with the shadows and as of moral desolation. Under these circumstances it is delightful to observe the humanities that have been enshrined for ages in the bosom of the mystic brotherhood coming upon the scene, and rising on the wreck of religion, holding out to manhood the language of universal brotherhood and love.

A FACT WORTH PRINTING.—At a second-class hotel in Frankfort, Ky., a few days since a little girl entered the bar room and in pitiful tones told the bar keeper that her mother had sent her there to get eight cents.
"Eight cents! What does your mother want with eight cents? I don't owe her anything."
"Well," said the child, "father spends all his money here for rum, and we have had nothing to eat to-day. Mother wants to buy a loaf of bread."
A loafer suggested to the bar keeper to kick the child out.
"No, I'll not do it," said the bar-keeper, "but give her mother the money, and if her father comes back again, I'll kick him out."
Such a circumstance ever happened before, and may never happen again. Humanity owes that bar keeper a vote of thanks.

TO BE VIRTUOUS IS TO BE HAPPY; TO BE GOOD IS TO BE GREAT.

Washington, June 23.—The President's message of yesterday is herewith transmitted:
I submit to Congress the report of the Secretary of State, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution of the 13th inst., respecting the submission to the Legislatures of the States of an additional article for the Constitution of the United States. It will be seen from this report that the Secretary had, on the 16th, transmitted to the Governors of the several States certified copies of the joint resolution passed on the 14th, proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Even in ordinary times the question of amending the Constitution must be justly regarded as of paramount importance. This importance is at present enhanced by the fact that the resolution is submitted for the approval of the President and that of thirty-six States, which constitute the United States, while eleven are excluded from representation in either House of Congress, although with the single exception of Texas, they have been entirely restored to their functions as States in conformity with the organic law of the land, and have appeared at the National Capitol with Senators and Representatives who have applied for admission and been refused their vacant seats. Nor have the sovereign people of the nation been afforded an opportunity of expressing their views upon the important question the amendment involved. Grave doubts may therefore naturally arise as to whether the action of Congress is in harmony with the sentiment of the people, and whether State Legislatures elected without reference to such an issue should be called upon by Congress to decide respecting the ratification of the proposed amendment. Waiving the question as to the constitutional validity of the proceedings of Congress upon the joint resolution proposing the amendment, or as to the merits of the articles which it submits to them through the executive department, it should be observed that the steps taken by the Secretary of State as detailed in the accompanying report are to be considered as purely ministerial, and in no sense whatever of committing the executive to an approval or recommendation of the amendment to the State legislation of the people. On the contrary a proper regard for the letter and spirit of the Constitution, as well as the interest of national order, harmony, and union, and a deference for an enlightened public judgment may at this time well suggest a doubt whether any amendment of the Constitution ought to be provided by Congress and pressed on the Legislatures of the several States for final decision until after the admission of such Senators and Representatives of the now unrepresented States as have been or may hereafter be chosen in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
Wm. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.
Congressional Proceedings.
Washington, June 25.—The Senate passed the House bill extending the Freedmen's bureau two years with several amendments, which sends it back to the House for concurrence. The Senate also refused by yeas 17 and nays 19, to take up the Niagara Ship Canal bill, which disposes of the matter for this session.

The Senate passed the House bill creating the office of Surveyor General for Idaho Territory, and also passed the House bill making the Legislative session in Washington Territory biennial, and increasing the compensation of members.

The Conference Committee on the joint resolution for the relief of Goodrich and Corning for carrying mails from Boise City to Idaho City, made a report reducing the amount from \$20,000 to \$10,000, which was agreed to.

Washington, June 27.—The Senate occupied most of the day on bills establishing universal suffrage in the District of Columbia. Mr. Morrill offered an amendment requiring voters to read and write the English language, which after debate was rejected by yeas 15, nays 18. The New England Senators voted nay, and the conservatives and Democrats nay. The bill comes up to-morrow, and will probably pass and go back to the House—being a substitute for the bill which passed the House last January.

The Senate in executive session rejected every nomination for Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue in Tennessee; it also sent back a long batch of brevet promotions to have the dates connect so that bureau officers, &c., shall not outrank those who served in the field.

BETSEY MADE THE BODY.—Lord Shaftesbury on one occasion was examining a girls' school and just before he was about to take his leave he addressed a girl somewhat older than the rest, and among various other questions he inquired—
"No made your vile body?"
"Please, my lord," responded the unsophisticated girl, "Betsey Jones made my body, but I made the skirts myself."

A HORROR OF HORRORS got up a painting of Heaven. It was enclosed by a fence made of sausages, with a fountain that squirted people.

Do It Well.
Whatever you do, do it well. A job that is slighted because it is apparently unimportant leads to habitual neglect, so that men degenerate incessantly but surely into bad workmen.

"That is a good rough job," said a foreman in our hearing recently, and he meant that it was a piece of work, not elegant in itself, but strongly made and well put together.

Training the hand and eye to do work well leads individuals to form correct habits in other respects, and a good workman is, in most cases, a good citizen. No one need try to rise above his present situation who suffers small things to pass by unimproved, or who neglects, metaphorically speaking, to pick up a cent because it is not a dollar.

Some of the wisest law makers, the best statesmen, the most gifted artists, the most merciful judges, the most ingenious mechanics, rose from the great mass.

A rival of a certain lawyer sought to humiliate him publicly by saying—
"You blacked my father's boot once."
"Yes," replied the lawyer, unabashed, "and I did it well!"

And because of his habit of doing even mean things well, he rose to a higher position in life.

Take heart, all who toil! all youths in humble situations, all in adverse circumstances, and those who labor unappreciated. If it be but to drive the plow, strive to do it well, if it be but to wax thread, wax it well, if only to cut bolts, make good ones; or to blow the bellows, keep the iron hot. It is attention to business that lifts the feet higher up on the ladder.

Says the good Book, "Seeest thou a man diligent in his business, he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men."

A LESSON ON TRUTH.—Some time ago, a boy was discovered laying in the street, evidently bright and intelligent, but sick. A man who has the feeling of kindness strongly developed, went to him and asked him what he was doing.
"Waiting for God to come for me," was his reply.

"What do you mean?" said the gentleman touched by the pathetic tone of the answer and the condition of the boy in whose eye and flushed face he saw the evidence of a fever.
"God sent for mother and father, and little brother," said he, "and took them away to His home away up in the sky, and mother told me when she was sick that He would take care of me. I have no home, nobody to give me anything, and I came out here and have been looking so long up in the sky for God to come and take care of me, as mother said he would. He will come, won't He? Mother never told me a lie."

You should have seen his eyes flash and the smile of triumph creep over his face as he said: "Mother never told me a lie, sir, but you have been so long on the way."

What a lesson of trust, and how this incident shows the effect of never deceiving children with tales.

A DROLL POSTMASTER.—In the days of Andrew Jackson, his Postmaster General, Amos Kendall, wanting to know whereabouts the source of the Tombigbee river was, wrote to the postmaster of a village on its course for the required information.

"Sir," wrote the higher officer to the lower, "this department desires to know how far the Tombigbee river runs up. Respectfully, etc."
The reply was brief, and ran thus:
"Sir, the Tombigbee river doesn't run up at all; it runs down. Very respectfully, etc."

The Postmaster General continued the correspondence in this style:
"Sir, your appointment as postmaster at — is revoked. You will turn over the funds, papers, etc., pertaining to your office to your successor. Respectfully, etc."

The drull understrapper closed the correspondence with this parting shot:
"Sir, the revenues for this office for the quarter ending September 30th, have been 95 cents; its expenditures, same period, for tailow candles and twine, \$1 05. I trust my successor is instructed to adjust the balance due me. Most respectfully."

AN ART SIMILE.—Mr. Mudie, the author of some popular works on "The Seasons" was originally a teacher in Dundee. He happened to be one of tea-party at the house of Rev. Dr. M—. The Doctor was reputed for the suavity of his manners, and his especial politeness towards the fair sex. Handing a dish of honey to one of the ladies, he said, in his wonted manner:
"Do take a little honey, Miss —; 'tis so sweet—so like yourself."

Mr. Mudie could not restrain his native tendency to humor, on handing the butter-dish to his host, he exclaimed:
"Do take a little butter, Doctor; 'tis so soft—so like yourself."

"Ah," said a conceited young parson, "I have this morning been preaching to a congregation of asses."
"Then that was the reason you called them doctored brethren," replied a strong-minded lady.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER:

L. P. FISHER, San Francisco. W. H. HAWKINS, Seattle. J. H. MURPHY, Olympia. N. S. PORTER, Seattle. Rev. C. G. BELKNAP, Walla Walla. Hon. R. N. SEXTON, St. Helens. HEBERIAN CAPLES, St. Helens.

San Francisco Legal Tender rates, 73.

NOTICE.

A MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OR OWNERS OF THE PRESS AND MATERIAL upon which the Vancouver Register is published will be held at Young America Hall on Saturday evening, July 7, 1866, to make arrangements to continue the publication of said paper, and to transact such other business as may be brought before them.

EVERY MAN TO HIS TRADE.

In passing along one of our principal streets the other evening, we stepped near a small knot of men in busy and earnest conversation, and just as we came near enough to hear, one of them, in a tone which indicated some impatience of somebody's action, dropped the remark which stands at the head of this article. It immediately occurred to us, as it often had before, that the words conveyed—and probably, too, in the connection in which the speaker used them—an abominable and injurious falsehood. Let us look at their application a moment.

The great business and duty of every man is to endeavor to improve himself in all the conditions of personal power, and at the same time to improve the world around him. To accomplish this he will always find it necessary to move, speak, and act outside of the limit of what some indolent dolt will be pleased to term "his trade." He will find it impossible not to entertain opinions that disagree with the opinions of somebody else, and in endeavoring to advance them will be very likely to tread on the toes of some individual who has incautiously obtruded his pedantic extremities a little too far into his path. Of course the crushed toes will be jerked back, while the unamiable possessor will be likely to snarl out, "I wish you would stick to your trade."

Here is a man who wishes to rise in the world. He has been apprenticed to a shoemaker or a miller, serves a lawful time as such, and then takes his place on the bench of the shoemaker, or by the dusty hopper of the miller. After a while it strangely enters his mind that he would like to put himself in a position where he could do more for himself and the world than he can as a cobbler or a grinder. He seeks a place, finds it perhaps, but in finding it somebody is sure to remind him that "he'd better stick to his trade." So through all the range of professions and occupations, an earnest, resolute man, a man who feels that he has something to do in the world, who knows his responsibility and dares to meet it, will be sure to hear from the bumpers whose ease he disturbs, from the low, base criminals whose crimes he uncovers, from the hangers-on at the tail end of the garbage cart of official patronage who tremble daily lest their dainty meal will not fall into their mouth, the insulting—"you'd better stick to your trade." This is the stock in trade of the slippery, whining, whispering things that ignore principle; cringe, crawl, count noses, and ever sit like a scared elf astride the top-rail of a political line fence, ready to jump where they think they can find the most supporters.

Do those who are so fond of uttering that facile motto of the incompetent and idiotic think that no man has a right to speak and act on subjects of public interest and improvement, but a certain few whose "trade" it is to hang idly about the street corners, and take particular charge of the interests of the public? Or do they think the carpenter must never think of anything but the use of the saw and plane, the blacksmith of his forging, the lawyer of his briefs, or the minister of his sermons? Are they not all citizens? Have they not all social interests? Who is to take from them their rights or abrogate them from their duty? Which of them is to be taboed by a low, juggling, self-seeking sentiment? So far as we are concerned, not either. Whatever may be the special relations, or the special "trade" of any man, if he sees a work to do for good beyond it, if he has an aspiration to rise, and a will to do it, we shall never fling the insulting advice, "stick to your trade," into his teeth.

And especially in this country where so many of our great and wise men have, by practically disregarding the stale utterance of selfish wisdom, risen from "their trade" to places of honor and positions of power, such mottoes are exceedingly ill timed and impertinent. Many of our greatest statesmen have become such by not "sticking to their trade." Many of the holders of public place have left their trades for such places. Roger Sherman was a shoemaker; Henry Wilson was a shoemaker; Andrew Johnson was a tailor; and a greater than they all was a rail-splitter, flatboatman, and day-laborer. They had mind and independence enough to not listen to the silly old wives' gibberish which, no doubt was oft repeated in their hearing, "every man to his trade."

Great souls never can be stopped in their work and way by any such cowardly and truckling sentiment. They feel pity for such weakness, smile at such folly, but they march on. They don't ask often, they don't care what an idle multitude think of them or their work. They cannot stop at every step and put their finger on the public pulse and see how it beats. Their work is in their thoughts, and they are doing it. They send forth their good thought, not fearing the fate of its recep-

tion. If men strip it naked, spit upon it, buffet it, crucify it, yet they are content. The great soul goes on, rising and growing, while far below it, groups of men are standing on street corners, lounging in the shade of idleness, seeking to justify their own nothingness by hissing through their jealous teeth, "He'd better stick to his trade."

The Celebration.

The 90th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated in this place with appropriate ceremonies. The Federal salute was fired, on the plaza, at sunrise. At about ten o'clock the Independent Order of Good Templars met and forming in a procession, marched to the Government wharf, to receive the Lodges from Portland. The steamer Julia, with four or five hundred people on board, arrived at about half-past ten, followed in a few moments by the Fannie Troup. The procession was soon after formed under the direction of C. B. Montague, Lieutenant Hodges, and W. H. Troup, Marshals of the day, and after marching through the garrison, repaired to the grounds selected for the festivities. After the raising of the flag, and firing a national salute, prayer was offered by Rev. B. C. Lippincott, Chaplain of the day. The Declaration of Independence was read by S. A. Moreland, Esq., and an Oration delivered by Hon. Columbia Lancaster. At the close of the oration the company partook of a well-provided dinner, after which all were left to pursue the bent of their own inclinations.

The boats left the wharf for Portland shortly after three o'clock p. m. We have now passed the 90th anniversary of one of the most important acts of history. For the first time since 1860 has the day been observed in all the States of the Union—the old flag, the stars and stripes, before which the foul rag of treason went down, floating in proud triumph over every portion of this nation. It is one of our proudest recollections that we never had a thought that was not loyal to the stars and stripes. May our right hand forget its cunning, may our tongue cleave to the roof our mouth, may a loyal and liberty loving people forever banish us from the protection of the flag of our redeemed and glorious nationality, if we ever do one act, speak one word, or think one thought that is faithless to the memory of the fathers of the country, or to the due homage of a good citizen to the flag of our country.

God's blessing be upon our own, our native land, The land our fathers won by the strong heart and hand, The land that has been ours since the first of time, When they filled the forest prime, And the tyrant fled, The great, the rich, the wide, God for our native land.

PUSH AHEAD.—Most people have something to do. If there are any who have not, our vote is for passing a law compelling them to congregate together about forty miles outside of the limits of civilization, and obliging them to remain there and "root hog or die." To those who have a plan and aim of life, who comprehend their mission here on earth, we say, crowd forward. Plow, sow, reap, gather into barns; build houses, do anything that your hands find to do earnestly and resolutely. While you are doing it use your minds. Think, Love truth and seek it, and then scatter its influence around you. Never mind if men around you object. They will refute all they can, and what they can't they'll swear at. Don't be scared. Error and vice bluster and say big words, truth and righteousness keep calmly on in their great doing. The true aim of life is not merely a personal victory, but the triumph of right. If you can't sink self in that thought, you can't stand the trial, and will not do for use in the great temple of Justice and Right. Again we say, forward, in the right.

Good Advice.—The Oregon Agriculturalist urges farmers to write for its columns; to communicate facts, items of news, and thus help each other while helping the paper. This is very sensible advice. Many persons complain of a dearth of news, especially of a local character, when they themselves never take the pains to go across the street for the purpose of communicating intelligence to its columns. If they write at all they think it must be on some of the hackneyed and threadbare themes of party discussion, when an article giving the size of a potato or length of a pumpkin vine would be of far more public interest.

THE MINES.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Columbia Lodge, held July 5th, an assessment of ten dollars on each claim was levied, for the purpose of sinking on the ledge. Messrs. L. Farnsworth, H. L. Caples, S. W. Brown and M. Wintler were appointed a committee to superintend the work, and M. Wintler was made Treasurer, to whom the stockholders are desired to pay the sum of ten dollars, legal tender.

We are informed some workman will be wanted. Application may be made to either of the above named gentlemen.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire was sounded in our streets on Thursday evening about six o'clock. In such hot weather as we are having now, "fire" is an unpleasant thing. It was found to be nothing but an old pile of straw in the Quartermaster's yard near Main street, and was probably set on fire through the carelessness of some one in lighting a pipe or cigar. By throwing water and green grass on the fire, it was kept from spreading, and but little damage was done.

MISTAKE.—S. W. Brown has retired from the editorial management of the Vancouver Register.

We clip the above from the Standard of June 30th. Mr. Brown has only given notice of his intended withdrawal, at the end of the current volume, from his connection with the paper, which has been more particularly of a business character—the editorial labor resting more largely on Mr. Hines.

ITEMS.

The Walla Walla Statesman of the 29th of June says that Lewis Allerton and Thomas Donahue, with other prisoners, escaped from the jail of that county on Wednesday, June 20th. Keys to fit the door had been manufactured out of brass by some persons unknown, and were left at the door of the jail when the escape was effected. Donahue was the murderer of Ferd. Patterson.

The bill establishing biennial sessions of our Territorial Legislature has passed the Senate, and if the President don't veto it, will be a law. The bill doubles the pay of the members.

The Mountaineer has suspended its daily issue, and will hereafter be published as a weekly.

The people of Wasco county are about erecting a woolen factory at the Dalles. In one day \$35,000 were subscribed to the capital stock, which is to be 600 shares at \$100 each.

HARBORERS, of Salem, has been sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary for the killing of Sanborn.

DURING the month of May the Oregon City woolen mills manufactured 24,000 yards of woolen goods, ready for the market.

CALIFORNIA has now eleven railroad companies in active operation, working nearly three hundred miles of railroad, costing nearly \$12,000,000.

CHOLERA.—This dread scourge has broken out in the city of New York, and several deaths have occurred. It has also broken out afresh in England, and may be dying.

HOW TO BOTTLE CHERRIES.—We notice the following recipe going the rounds of the press and give it for what it is worth:

To every pound of fruit add six ounces of powdered lump sugar. Fill the jar with fruit, shake the sugar over, and tie each jar down with two bladders, as there is danger of one bursting during the boiling. Place the jars in a boiler of cold water, and after the water has boiled let them remain three hours; take them out, and when cool put them in a dry place, where they will keep over a year.

The Agriculturalist says: "The Board of Managers of the Oregon State Agricultural Society have ordered a new track to be made on the grounds of the Society, (inside the one now used for trials of speed,) to be kept for pleasure riding and training purposes. This improvement will add much to the pleasure of visitors, besides insuring greater safety to those engaged in contending for premiums and preparing for trials. We are also informed by Judge Peebles, one of the Executive Committee, that among other improvements making, the erection of about twenty new stables may be noticed."

MA. CROSS, of Salem, has fifty head of four year old steers of his own raising, which will average over one thousand pounds weight each.

DURING the firing of the sunset salute at the Dalles on the Fourth, a man named William Watson was severely injured by the premature discharge of the piece. He will lose the right arm to the elbow, and, probably, the left. It is feared also that he has received bodily injuries which may prove fatal. Dr. Brooks, who was near at the time of the accident, furnished all the aid possible. Mr. Watson was an employee of the O. S. N. Co.

The famous Catholic orator, Father Hyacinthe, had engaged to preach during Lent in the cathedral at Lyons, France, but he was silenced by his ecclesiastical superiors, who required him to modify certain portions of his lectures, where he dealt with certain abuses in religious affairs, and where, also, "he had dared to look for Christians beyond the portals of his own church, and invoked beneath the vaults of Notre Dame the God of Washington, of Lincoln, and of Johnson, the God that had blessed the banners of free and Christian America."

HOLY ANGELS' COLLEGE.—Other pressing engagements prevented us from being present at the recent annual examination and exhibition at the Holy Angels' College in this city, except for so brief a period that we can say but little of the occasion from our personal knowledge. During the brief hour or two of our presence the examination of classes, was listened to with much interest. We noticed with special satisfaction the performance of several classes in reading, of boys ranging in age, apparently from eleven to fifteen years. Their classification was good, and their reading creditable to themselves and the Institution. Those examined in Geography, History, Rhetoric &c., answered correctly and with remarkable promptness. So far as we heard or saw the occasion was a pleasant one, and the exercises conducted in a manner highly satisfactory to the friends and patrons of the Institution.

This Institution was organized as a college some two years ago under the direction of Rev. P. Mans of the Catholic Church. Its success has been all that could have been reasonably anticipated of such an Institution in a new country, and the friends of the college are under obligations to its worthy Prefect for the taste which he has displayed in the arrangement of the grounds and the industry which he has brought to bear in favor of the college in an educational point of view.

LUNCH SOCIABLE.—The ladies of the Industrial Society will give a lunch sociable at the residence of S. W. Brown on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. A nice lunch will be spread at twenty-five cents. All are invited.

SCIENCE OF SENATOR LANE.—It will be seen by the Eastern news that the Kansas Senator has ended his life by his own hand. The reasons which prompted the performance of the act are not given.

SAN FRANCISCO DIRECTORY.—We are in receipt of the San Francisco Directory compiled by H. G. Langly, Editor of the State Register and State Almanac. It is a work of 679 pages, prepared and arranged in the most thorough manner. It would seem that the book must be indispensable to all business men, and, indeed, to every man who desires to become acquainted with the resources and progress of the coast. The great commercial and social capital of the coast is here before us at a glance. There appears to be more useful and interesting information in this, than in any Directory we have previously examined.

Mr. Harnett, agent, will call upon our citizens with the work. All will serve their own interest by securing it.

In connection with the City Directory Mr. Langly will publish a Pacific Coast Directory. Mr. Leigh Harnett, agent, is now in our county engaged in gathering information for its pages. We hope all our people will communicate with him, giving him all information desired relative to the resources and present condition of the county.

SKAMANIA COUNTY.—The Supreme Court of this Territory has decided that the law of the Territorial Legislature, passed during the session of 1864-65, abolishing Skamania county is invalid. With the decision we certainly have no quarrel. Skamania still lives. Personally we always doubted the wisdom and policy of the law, and think that almost any settlement of the question involved is better than the continued and aggravating discussion of them. The law abolishing Skamania was not passed last winter, as the Oregonian and some other papers have stated, but the winter of 1864 and '65.

CHANGE OF POSTMASTER.—We understand that ——— has been appointed postmaster at Lewis River, vice Wm. Bratton removed. We are inclined to think there must be some mistake about the matter. Mr. B. was a good P. M., an excellent "Johnson man," the post was an important one, and we really think the removal was meant for some other man, but, accidentally, the President got the wrong name.

We also hear that a new post office has been instituted in the lower part of the county, and Mr. R. T. Lockwood appointed P. M.

GONE.—O'Meara has gone. His hopes were before he did. The nights following the election were too dark for him. Ghosts were about him. They scared him. He left Idaho to receive him. Poor, unfortunate Idaho! Its punishment is too great. However there is this consolation in the matter, if O'Meara starts a Democratic paper there, in one year Idaho will go Union.

NEW SETTLEMENTS.—We are told that a number of families have recently selected locations between Salmon creek and Lewis river, on the old government trail. There is a considerable extent of country unoccupied in that neighborhood, with quite an amount of swale land. Persons desiring locations will do well to examine that country.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—We call the attention of the Stockholders in the REGISTER Office to the meeting to be held Saturday evening at Young America Hall. Important questions will be before the meeting and all interested should be present.

TOO LATE.—We received, too late for insertion in this issue, an address delivered by one of the orphan boys during the late commencement exercises of Holy Angels' College, with a request to insert the same. We will publish it with pleasure next week.

OLYMPIA ITEMS.—We find the following local items in the Tribune of June 30th:

Monday and Tuesday of this week was excessively hot, when compared with a few weeks previous. The thermometer ranged from 82° to 86° on both days. On Tuesday evening a thunder storm arose unannounced to the southeast, causing an agreeable change in the temperature of the atmosphere.

The U. S. war steamer Saratoga, Scott, commander, arrived in our port on Thursday. On Friday afternoon many of our citizens availed themselves of an invitation to pay her a visit, and were shown around by her gentlemanly officers. She will probably remain here until Monday next.

The Revenue steamer Lincoln, Captain J. W. White, paid our port a visit on Tuesday last, remaining until Friday morning, when she left for special duty, with Collector G. F. Whitworth on board.

The Fifth Christian Annual Meeting, (or conference), will commence on the 27th day of July, 1866, being the last Friday in the month, at Frost's Prairie, Thurston Co.

A WORD TO THE RABID REBELS.—John M. Burt gently reminds the reconstructed that if they should remain disfranchised for a season, they would only drink the chalice prepared by them for lips of others. They howl vigorously for a large measure of magnanimity now. How do they act when they had the power? Mr. Burt answers:

"In the month of July, 1861, the Declaration of Virginia passed an ordinance declaring: 'That any citizen of Virginia holding office under the Government of the United States after the 31st of July, 1861, should be forever banished from the State and be declared an alien enemy; and that any citizen of Virginia, hereafter undertaking to represent the State of Virginia in the Congress of the United States, should, in addition to the above penalties, be considered guilty of treason and his property be liable to confiscation.' Yet those who voted for and those who approved this measure of vindictive harshness towards those who declined to surrender their birthright as citizens of the free and best Government on earth, or to make a voluntary relinquishment of their great inheritance of freedom, are now the most clamorous to represent the people in this same Congress of the United States, and set up a universal howl of indignation, and implore the wrath of God and man on the heads of those who purpose to give them a small dose of their own medicine."

A REGIMENT of colored troops recently passed through Kansas, en route to Fort Union, New Mexico, where they are to be stationed.

(From dispatches to the Daily Oregonian.)

EASTERN NEWS.

Leavenworth, July 2.—Senator James H. Lane shot himself through the head last evening in this city and died to-day. He had been unwell some weeks and attempted suicide at the Lindell House last week. He arrived here on Saturday, and while driving out with some friends, he got out of the wagon to open a gate when he shot himself as stated.

New York, June 30.—The continued ill health of Gen. Hooker, has decided the War Department to relieve him of his command at New York and give him a long leave of absence. Gen. John Pope will be his successor in command, and Gen. Hancock will succeed Gen. Pope in the West, while Gen. Schofield, lately returned from Europe, takes General Hancock's place at Baltimore.

Influential parties interested in the Omaha or main line of the Pacific railroad, express confidence the bill lately passed by Congress, though this is doubtful.

Congressional Proceedings.

Washington, June 30.—In the Senate Mr. Wilson insisted on the amendment to the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and agreed to the committee of conference called for by the House. The main disputed points are relative to the disposition of the Sea Islands, the House insisting on their being retained by the freedmen, and the Senate providing for their return, under certain conditions, to their former owners. Mr. Holland offered a resolution which was adopted, reciting that it appears that Alfred E. Moore, recently nominated to Senate as Collector of Customs of Mobile, to be confirmed by the Senate, at one time held office under the rebel Government, and calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a copy of his official oath. The Senate then took up the Indian appropriation bill, to which the finance committee recommended an amendment, transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, but after some debate, the bill was postponed.

The House passed a resolution to permit soldiers, for whom homesteads had been selected without personal examination, to change such homesteads of those as are dissatisfied with them, in the same land districts. It also passed bills for the organization of land districts in Arizona, Idaho, Utah, and Montana. The Senate bill granting land in Oregon to aid the construction of a military road from Albany, Oregon, to the Russian boundary, also passed, with amendments, as also the Senate bill granting aid for the construction of a railroad and telegraph from Folsom to Placerville, California.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, reported a bill creating the territory of Lincoln, which was ordered printed. The Senate telegraph bill, which passed yesterday, was to-day taken up in the House and referred to the Post office committee. The House then resumed the discussion of the tariff bill.

Mr. Nye introduced a joint resolution for the representation of mining interests at the Paris exhibition, which was referred to the committee on mines.

The resolution offered on the 4th of June by Mr. Clark, of Ohio, declaring the Fenians entitled to belligerent rights, was taken up and rejected without debate.

Mr. Banks introduced a bill establishing conditions for the admission of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East and Canada West into the Union as States, and for the organization of territories of Selkirk, Katchewan and Columbia by proclamation of the President whenever notice shall be deposited in the Department of State that the Government of Great Britain and the provinces have accepted the propositions made in second section, which are, to assume the provincial debt, including ten million to the Hudson Bay Co.

Foreign News.

New York, July 2.—The steamer Bremen, from Southampton on the 20th of June, has arrived.

Prussia on the 18th formally declared war against Austria. Italy, also, the same day declared war.

The entrance of Prussians into Saxony was preceded by a formal declaration of war against that Kingdom, to which the King of Saxony responded by a proclamation to his faithful people.

The King of Saxony left Dresden to join the army in Bohemia, and it is rumored that the Saxons had effected a junction with the Austrians, and that the Prussians occupied Dresden and overrun the entire Kingdom, rushing to Bohemia. The Austrians had made a demonstration on the Silesian frontier near Neisse, and the entry of the Austrians into Saxony was hourly expected. The King of Hanover had joined the army at Göttingen.

A slight collision had occurred between the Austrians and Prussians in Silesia, when the former retired.

The Prussians have entered Austrian Silesia. St. Petersburg advices deny that there has been any movement of the Prussian troops, and says non-intervention continues to be the policy of Russia. Nothing authentic has been made known of the communication made by France to Austria, but the Vienna press says France denies having made any agreement with Prussia, and that if Austria does not menace the existing kingdom of Italy and if successful does not advance beyond Milan, France will not interfere, but will assist in the conclusion of a definite peace, and further propose to Italy to pay an indemnity for Austrian expenses for the war.

The declaration of war against Austria carried great rejoicing throughout Italy.

Why will the emblems of America outlive those of England, France, Ireland, or Scotland? Because the Rose will fade, the Lily will droop, the Shamrock will wither, and the Thistle will die, but the Stars are eternal.

Catechism for Thinkers.

What is the cause of high taxes?

The war. Who made the war? The Democratic party. Why did they make the war? Because they were expelled from political power.

Why were they expelled from power? Because they were owned, body and soul, by an aristocratic, ambitious, sectional class interest, which sought, in defiance of the Constitution, the will of the people and natural rights, to perpetrate its power by obtaining control of the Territories and States that were to be formed out of them.

What chiefly encouraged this aristocratic class interest to make war upon the Union? The oft repeated, stereotyped, public declaration, never rebuked or disavowed by the party, that the Union should be dissolved if the slaveholders were resisted by the people.

Who were in power when this aristocratic class interest undertook to destroy the Union? The Democratic party. What did they do to prevent it? Nothing.

What did they do to help the traitors? They gave them the forts, arsenals, cannon, arms, ammunition and public moneys in the South, and sent them all they could from the North.

What did General Scott beg them to do to prevent the war? They said, "No, we did, garrison all the Southern forts."

What reply did they make? That the slaveholders wouldn't like it. How long was the Democratic party in power after secession commenced? About three months.

What were the traitors doing all that time? Surrounding Fort Sumpter with batteries of British guns.

What did the Democratic Administration order Major Anderson to do? Let them alone.

What did the Republican Administration do when Sumpter grew short of provisions? Sent more provisions.

What did the Democratic party at Charleston do then with those British guns? They rained shot and shell upon the old flag on the walls of Sumpter until Major Anderson was compelled to lower the flag and evacuate the fort.

What was the consequence? Four years of civil war; the death of half a million of men; a national debt of three thousand millions of dollars; the high taxes and high prices.

If the Democratic Administration did nothing to prevent the dissolution of the Union, what did the Republican Administration do? They prevented it.

Who said the war was a failure? The Democratic party. Was it a failure? Yes—on their side.

What do they ask the people to do, now that they have failed in the war they made? Restore them to power.

Will the people do it? Guess not.

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

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

Vancouver Lodge, I. O. of O. F.—Holds its regular meetings at the Masonic Hall on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

Notice.—The Literary Order of the Sons of Temperance will meet, until further notice, under the Masonic Hall, every Monday evening at 7 o'clock. By order of the G. W. P.

Notice.—The V. H. B. Society hold their regular monthly meetings on the first Thursday evening of each month.

HYGIENIC MEDICATION.

W. M. HOODDARD, Hygienic Physician, may be consulted in his office at his residence, about a mile above the Ordnance Department, in full view of the Columbia River and opposite Mr. Ryan's place. The doctor has chosen this system of Medication in preference to all other systems because he is fully convinced of its great superiority—being true in theory, correct in science, in harmony with the laws of nature, and successful in practice. It cures every thing that is incurable. The sooner one begins the less pain it will take to effect a cure. The doctor gives special attention to Chronic Diseases, Liver, Lung, and throat diseases, female complaints, Scrophulous or Spinal disease, Venereal diseases, &c. All kinds of fevers and acute diseases cured in few days. Are your children unwell? The doctor adapts his treatment to the most delicate constitution. 1. For the most successful treatment of disease strikes at the root. 2. Removes causes. 3. Equalizes the circulation. 4. Purifies the system. 5. Increases the vital power. 6. Harmonizes the mind. 7. Harms not, but strengthens the mental faculties. 8. Makes one better and happier. 9. Makes life longer, more useful, and more enjoyable. Over 5,000 names, 1,100 of whom had previously submitted to caustic burning for uterine diseases, have been cured by Dr. Hoodard's mode of treatment. Over 4,000 young men who had been ruined by spermatorrhoea weakness have been treated successfully, after a method also discovered by Dr. Hoodard. Dr. Hoodard is familiar with this mode of treating disease. Persons thus afflicted, with this mode will not see the doctor until they are cured. Dr. Hoodard will also prescribe treatment for the disease when called upon by their guardians. Many such have been cured by hygienic medication. What greater boon can be bestowed upon such persons than a sound mind? Fee.—For counsel and prescription, in cases of Chronic diseases, \$10; and in cases of acute diseases, \$5, at the doctor's office. For attendance, in addition to the usual fee, the charges will be no more or less according to circumstances—time, distance, expense, &c. Advice to clergymen, prayer, &c. at the poor without charge. All consultations strictly confidential. W. M. HOODDARD, June 23d, 1866.—411f

PETITION FOR DIVORCE

In the District Court of the 2d Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Vancouver. C. H. Rolfe, Plaintiff, vs. CAROLINE H. ROLFE, DEFENDANT. I am: You are hereby notified that the above named plaintiff has filed a complaint against you in said Court which will come on to be heard at the first term of the said Court which shall commence two months or more after the first publication of this notice, and unless you appear and answer, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint. The object and prayer of said complaint is to obtain a decree of divorce on the ground of abandonment. And you are further notified that on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m., the plaintiff will take the deposition of Michael O'Connor, D. Wentworth, and other witnesses, before H. G. Struve, Esq., a Notary Public in and for Washington Territory, at his office in Vancouver, Clarke Co., W. T., which deposition will be offered as evidence in the trial of this cause. July 7, 1866. HILL & MULKEY, 43:2m Attorneys for Plaintiff.

