

# The Vancouver Register.

VOL. 2.

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY AUGUST 10, 1867.

NO. 47.

THE VANCOUVER REGISTER,  
VANCOUVER, W. T.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY,  
By H. G. STRUVE  
Editor and Publisher.

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VANCOUVER, W. T.

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Physician, Surgeon,  
—AND—  
Accoucher  
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the People of Vancouver and vicinity.  
Office on Main Street.  
Vancouver, W. T., Jan. 19. 1847

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OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, (next door to the Post Office).  
Vancouver, Aug. 30, 1866—11-16.

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DEBTS, MORTGAGES, BOND, AND LEGAL PAPERS of all kinds, carefully prepared.  
Vancouver, Sept. 1, 1865—11-16.

**D. W. WILLIAMS,**  
DEALER IN.....  
GRAIN AND FEED OF ALL KINDS  
—ALSO—  
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.  
A prepared with  
Ample Fire-Proof Storage,  
And will do a GENERAL  
COMMISSION BUSINESS.  
No Charges for Storage on Goods sold on Commission.  
All Proceeds of Sales promptly remitted.  
No. 118 Front Street, (at door south of Post Office).  
Portland, Oregon.  
Sept. 4, 1866—11-16.

**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,  
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PORTLAND, OREGON.

**BUNNELL BROS.,**  
Portland, Oreg., & 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.

**UNION SALOON,**  
4th Street, Vancouver, W. T., near the  
Military Reserve.  
THE UNDERSIGNED announces to the public, that this well known place of resort will hereafter be under his management. He keeps a splendid stock of  
LIQUORS WINES AND CIGARS  
and all other things necessary to constitute a  
Tip-top Saloon.  
Give him a call and satisfy yourselves of the truth of the statement.  
M. DAMPHOFFER.  
144.  
Sept. 22, 1866.

**DAVID WALL, DREGGIST,** is determined to keep some trade at home. If selling more, but the best articles in his line at the lowest prices, will accomplish it.

**BOWEN AND SONS** of all sizes and all kinds constantly kept on hand and sold at the lowest prices.  
JONES TURNBULL & CO.  
12-17.

**Wool! Wool!!**  
THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR WOOL AND Hides at  
TURNBULL & LEAHY'S.  
30-17.

**Fish.**  
MACKEREL AND CODFISH of the best quality—on hand at  
JONES & TURNBULL'S.

## THE LAST COURT OF INQUIRY.

When we meet that dread Inquiry  
Held before the throne of God,  
And the angel writes his story  
Record of the path we've trod:  
When each step that we have taken,  
Stands exposed before that Throne,  
May we view the scroll unshaken,  
May we hear the words, "well done!"

May we find that like true brothers  
Nurtured in the Christian school,  
We have acted unto others  
By our favored's golden rule;  
Practising, with a true understanding,  
CHARITY, that "chief of three,"  
In each manly bosom planted—  
Spark of God's Divinity!

Then, although some earthly leaves  
May appear to mar the scroll,  
Still the approving smile of Heaven  
Will assure the frightened soul:  
And the golden winged Recorder  
Will, (white penning, half in doubt,  
Waiting for the Master's order)  
Drop a tear and blot it out!

But, should shallow human justice  
Govern in our sets below,  
Scorning him in whom our trust is  
For our future weal or woe,  
Vain will be the late repentance  
Of the once unbending heart,  
As the awful final sentence  
Issues from the Throne, "Depart!"

Cut not from this, this, my brother,  
This, this opportunity:  
As thou judgest for another,  
So thy God shall judge for thee:  
He, the Judge, Supreme and High God,  
Gives thee counsel for thy best,  
And approveth thy every deed,  
When 'tis given on Mary's side!

## A GHOST STORY.

The following from *Ainsworth's Magazine*, (for July, 1846), is a passage in ghost story which rather puzzles our brain. We do not readily see how it is to be explained, on philosophical grounds, so as to dispose of the dog, and account for the extreme terror with which he was affected. The fact that the apparition was seen by the dog as well as the master, is pretty good proof that it was not an optical illusion, or the effect of a diseased or excited imagination. There was manifestly some sort of "visibility," and the supposition that it was inflammable gas or vapor, does not seem to meet the case.

In the year 1817, a young woman named Shepherd, was one evening returning from the little market town of Mansfield, situated in the heart of the ancient boundary of Sherwood forest, when, having arrived at a lonely part of the road, near a place called Runworthwater she was overtaken by a tramping scoundrel named Rother, who beat out her brains with a hedge-stake, and robbed her of everything she thought worth carrying away. He was subsequently executed at Nottingham for the murder; but during his confinement he stated that the intention to kill her rushed into his mind instantaneously; he had never thought of either murder or robbery before, and he felt as an irresistible impulse that he must put her to death, whatever might be the consequences. The case of the poor girl, however, excited much commiseration; and according to the taste of the times, a stone monument, with an iron plate attached, stating the circumstances of her death, was erected by the road-side, upon the spot where the murderer took place.

It might be four or five years after this horrible event, that one night a few respectable gentlemen of Mansfield were seated in the parlour of one of the principal inns of that town, and between the hours of nine and ten o'clock. Suddenly, an acquaintance, who had been to Nottingham on horseback that day, and had just returned, entered the room in a somewhat hurried manner, and requested two of the individuals present to retire with him for a few minutes into another room. When there, he told them a somewhat strange thing had happened to him on his way home from Nottingham, and he wished to acquaint them with it; though he did not choose to do so before a miscellaneous company, lest the story should subject him to ridicule and contempt.

"The fact is," said he, "some people in my place would have said they had seen a ghost; but for myself I do not believe in anything of the kind, though I feel completely at a loss to make out or even conjecture what it was I did see. The worst of it is, however, that I am afraid I have lost my dog for he was so dreadfully frightened that he turned again and ran back toward Nottingham as hard as he could put feet to the ground."

This last circumstance was the most surprising to the narrator's two hearers, as the dog in question, which was one of the thorough English bull breed, was literally notorious for his amazing fearlessness and determined courage. He would, on being told, actually pounce a fire out of a grate with his paws, nor cease while a live red ember remained. When tied up to his kennel, he has been known in play to commence rolling about on the ground a common brown pig which held water, until he gradually grew savage over his amusement, and ended by biting it to pieces, and chewing the fragments into mere dust, while he would also refuse to walk out of the doorway, if he chanced to be there, even when any vehicle threatened to run over him; but instead, the moment a horse touched him, he flew straight at his nose, and in that manner "pinned" the poor animal to the spot.

The narrator was accordingly pressed to detail the circumstances at once, which he did as follows:  
"It was rather deep in the dusk of the evening when I was descending at a leisurely pace the hill on the other side of Rainworthwater. No body was on the road but myself and a man, as I took him to be, driving sheep or cattle, for they looked whitish at a distance, down the opposite hill, and meeting me. As we approached each other, however, I remarked that there was no noise of sheep or cattle, no voice of a drover, no

barking of a dog, no sound of feet upon the road, nor any dust blown up from the undisturbed earth. The object, too, which I had mistaken for animals of some kind, although much nearer, appeared quite without definite form—a light, shapeless, something, sweeping evenly and silently along the surface of the road, like a little cloud. The idea of its being anything supernatural did not even enter my mind; my first impression being, at the time, that the whole was a trick got up by some person or other to frighten the first traveler who might happen to pass that way; consequently I did not change my course, as the apparition in question. It had the appearance of a sheet spread out on the air with a light under it. The motion was as even as though it had been floating on the surface of a river, and clearly enough there could not be any living creature beneath it. My eyes followed after it had passed, and then it was that I saw my dog scurrying away back at the utmost of his speed. I whistled and hailed to no purpose—he never even turned his head. Meantime the appearance which had so alarmed him pursued its course steadily down the descent of the road, gradually turned off towards Shepherd's Monument where it stopped, seemed to me as though it folded itself around the stone as one might have gathered about a blanket, and in that manner disappeared. I felt no alarm at the time of the occurrence, but the more I have reflected upon all the attendant circumstances, the greater becomes my embarrassment."

One of the gentlemen present here suggested a walk as far as the house of the Mansfield carrier, for the purpose of ascertaining whether, on his return from Nottingham, that same evening, he had seen anything of the dog. The carrier had just arrived at the three reached his house. He had met the dog about a mile beyond the spot where this curious circumstance took place, and had tried to stop him, though ineffectually; as he had inclined to imagine, from his wild speed and manner, that he might be in a rapid state.

Several hours afterwards, in the course of the night, he returned home of his own accord, but in a state of exhaustion scarcely to be imagined, as well as otherwise affected, in a manner which clearly proved the extremity of the terror to which he had been subjected. The dog recovered, but his courage had forever fled. Not the least singular point in this story, was, that the horse which the gentleman rode did not at any moment appear to see anything whatever.

The suggestion has been thrown out that this appearance was nothing but a common "will-o'-the-wisp." If so, it appeared in a very unusual situation, as the forest land is high, sandy and dry; though the insensible obligation to such an interpretation exists in the fact of no deviation from a steady and solemn course having taken place in the appearance, from the time of its first being seen until it became no longer visible; a thing most impossible in the case of a mere inflammable vapour, which the least current of air will agitate and turn aside; whereas, in the present instance, a horseman rides close past without producing any other effect than could have been produced upon a solid body in the same situation. Thus, philosophy is again brought to a stand-still, and the only alternative presents itself, either as fabulous, or of admitting that the mind does occasionally receive impressions apparently through the senses, and from external objects for which human investigation fails to account.

**MODERN MONTAZUMA.** Juarez, the conqueror of Mexico, it is not generally known, is a pure blooded Indian. It adds a dramatic interest to the news of the day, and seems like a vision of Neopusa, to think that the man who has driven Napoleon and his foreign cohorts from our continent, and carried the colors of the Republic from Vera Cruz to Mexico, is a full blooded descendant of the old Montazumas. He avenges to day on Europe the wrongs of his country for centuries, and the young and accomplished Archduke of Austria must expiate in his person the crimes and cruelties of the days of Cortez. It seems in our times as if history could not be too dramatized. The new ruler of Mexico, who has won his right to govern by the sword, as well as by the choice of the people, is a polished and liberally educated gentleman. Our conventional idea of an Indian makes it almost impossible for us to think of the Liberal chiefman as a person who has received an accomplished academic, legal, and philosophical education, but such is the case. How it must have worn and wearied such a man to have striven for years with the wretched material which forms the armies of Mexico, we can well conceive and it is painful to think that this hard earned success won by such indomitable energy and pluck, will, in all probability result in so little. This interesting indication of the life and vigor that still animates the old blood of Mexico, suggests a pregnant reflection. This race we so despise has produced a great man, and as long as that can be done it is a living race. What right have we to despise or condemn any race until it has been fairly tried and tested?—*Frederic's Press.*

It appears from a late account given by a traveler in Africa that the true worth of women in that country is estimated by a comparison between her strength and that of a cow, and rice cerea. Not because her amiability should be like the good nature of the cow, as the judgment sometimes is of this country, but because she can carry a heavy jar of water or other heavy work to compensate for her living. The price of a good strong young wife is placed, on this basis, at ten cows. The women of Africa may be stronger than the women of America, but they cannot be worth so much, for many a woman in this country costs a thousand times the price of ten cows, and does not in her whole life give milk.

Dryden, on the night that one of his plays was damned, was taking his walk for the nonce, when he was met by a concubine acquaintance, who said, "What, Dryden, my boy I upon my soul I feel for you. Can there be anything more sickening to a poet's feelings than a d-d play?" "Yes, sir, a d-d fool," replied the poet.

## A Fair Burglar.

A Dresden correspondent of the *Cleveland Plaindealer* thus writes of what happened to him on awaking in the morning, after a night's sleep in "private quarters:"

"You can imagine my terror when, upon early day, our door was opened and a female form slowly and carefully glided into our room, and coming to the head of my bed took off from the bedpost my vest. I saw it all with one eye partially opened; but what could I say? I dared not make a noise, for I could not be understood if I spoke. She felt for my watch and drew it out, carefully disengaging the chain hook from the button-hole. A cold chill came over me, but I remained as quiet as a stone. She laid the watch upon the table; next she took my coat in which was my little stamp, circular notes, bills of exchange, memorandum book, pass-book, etc. These she gracefully drew out and gracefully placed upon the table. Next came my pants from close beside my bed. These she took, next my overcoat, which hung up on the wall. Then she proceeded to the opposite side of the room and performed a like ceremony with the apparel of my companion, when, with all this load of integuments, together with our boots, she disappeared from the room. As she closed the door, we both arose upright in bed and wondered what all that meant. We had each observed the operation with a single eye, and equally fearful of making an alarm. Then I was sorry that I had not found some method to tie my companion. Here we are two poor, blind, miserable fellows, many thousand miles from home and not a bread crumb to put on. I thought of my family and my neighbors' families, how they had clothing and to spare, but—well—a thought occurred to me that perhaps this was the way they got so many statues for their public parks and museums and buildings. Perhaps they take just such specimens as we are and set them up. The perplexity ran down my back, and I was in a cold sweat. I felt bad. If she had left my watch wearing apparel, I have been in places where I wanted food, and had plenty of money, but I could not buy a mouthful. Now I am in a place with money and no clothing. After these horrid forebodings had perplexed my soul for half an hour, the door again opened and the same female entered, with all our wearing apparel nicely brushed and cleaned, and our boots with the glossiest kind of a black. It is a custom of the country, that's all, and I feel better now."

**HOW SLEEP REVEALS US.**—You should steal upon him or her, when, by whatever preliminaries, long or short, agonizing or delightful, the total absorption of the senses has been brought about. It is affirmed by many, and may be true, that the course of life is left stamped upon the features after death. It is certainly so stamped in sleep. In the court of the Roman emperors, the men habitually wore, through fear, what was termed a *janua ruitus*, or countenance at command. The same is the case, more or less, at all times, and everywhere. Few would be willing to seem what they are; the majority make a mask, and are at pains to put it on every morning to delude their fellow creatures when they come into their presence. None but those who think themselves good enough to be contemplated by gods, or men in their true lineaments and proportions omit this precaution, and they are commonly hated for their intrepidity. But all put of the mask in sleep, though in most cases sorely against their will. Even in earliest infancy, the character, to a discerning eye, begins to loom above the horizon. In some, whether young or old, there is during sleep, a grace, an abandon, a serene countenance, a placid absence of anxiety, all betokening innocence of life and correctness of purpose. Painful reserves reveal their existence in the small muscles about the mouth, which, being pinched and drawn tight during the day, as if to keep back by physical exertion the confessions always ready to escape, fail to relax even in sleep, and give to the countenance a hard repelling aspect. To gaze at such a face when unprotected by its habitual disguise, is in a high degree humiliating and painful; the idiosyncrasy of the consciousness concealed beneath that screen of skin, muscles and sinews, you do not, and perhaps never can know; but you may be sure that if you did, you would not be happier by the discovery. On the other hand, there are faces which in sleep look like a vision of paradise—not for their beauty, nor for their youth, but for something internal, far transcending both.—*Chamber's Journal.*

**OLD FOLKS.**—The entire number of persons in our country, who according to the census, have attained the great age of 100 years and upwards, is probably somewhat larger than most of our readers would guess. It is just 1,200. Of these, there are white 40; black 688; mulatto 46; Indians 25.—Women attain high longevity in greater numbers than men, and black people more than white. There are white males, 184; females 256; black males 205; females 333. The proportions are about the same in the different years above a hundred as in the aggregate. The oldest persons are a white woman in South Carolina, and an Indian woman in California, aged 140 years. The oldest blacks—two males and three females—are 136 years.—From these advanced years down to 100, there are persons in every successive year.—At 110, there are 28 whites and 113 blacks; at 120, there are 2 white and 31 black. In proportion to numbers, twelve times as many blacks as whites exceed a hundred years of age. By the best calculation made, it is ascertained that the average duration of human life is greater in the United States than in any other nation.

**SERVED HIM RIGHT.**—A fast young man after dining at a country tavern where no pudding was served, refused to pay the bill, as he said he had not had his "desert."—"You shall certainly have your deserts," said the landlord as he kicked the fellow out of the door. Soon after, the chap being broke, put up at the same place and when he was ready to go he turned his back to the host saying, "I am ready to pay my bill." The landlord having on a very thick pair of boots took his pay with interest.

**To remove stains from the character—get rich.**  
A gentleman of high rank had wronged a poor widow of a sum of money, and was ordered by Sir T. More, when Lord Chancellor, forthwith to make restitution of the property with the costs attending the suit.  
"I hope, then, your lordship will grant me a long day to pay." "I will grant your motion," instantly replied the Chancellor. "Monday next is Barnabas day, which is the longest in the whole year; pay it then to the widow, without fail, or I will commit you to the Fleet Prison."

"What is the use of living?" snarled a veteran grumbler, the other day; "we are flugged for crying when we are babies; flugged because the schoolmaster is cross, when we are boys; obliged to toil, sick or well, or starve, when we are men; to work still harder, and suffer something worse, when we are husbands; and, after exhausting life and strength in the service of other people, die, and leave our children to quarrel about the possession of our watch, and our wife—to catch somebody else."

## Important Surgical Discovery.

A new process for what is technically called "local anesthesia," but which we know by the humbler and less jaw-breaking name of "insensated sensation," has been discovered and brought into practice by Mr. Richardson. It consists in directing on the part of the body to be operated upon, perfectly pure ether in the form of infinitely minute subdivisions or fine sprays. The instrument employed invented by Dr. Richardson for this purpose consists of a diaphragm of glass, edged with a small hand bellows, and fixed in a bottle of ether. When the bellows are blown into action the ether is delivered from a capillary jet, and is directed to the body at a distance of from half an inch to an inch and a half. In a very brief period, varying according to the circulatory power of the patient, five to fifty seconds, the portion of the body under the influence of the ether spray becomes of snowy whiteness, and absolutely insensible to pain. The skin may now be divided, and the ether being directed into the wound, deeper incisions may be carried on. In a case of disease affecting the thigh in a patient at the Great Northern Hospital, W. Adams, one of the surgeons to the Hospital made an incision five inches long and one inch and a half deep, after Dr. Richardson had thus rendered the parts insensible, and the patient was not even conscious that the knife had been used. Up to the present time, we are informed, Dr. Richardson has applied the local anesthetic in more than fifty operations, and in all with perfect success. The process has also been adopted with equal success by other practitioners. "As yet it has been used only in minor operations, but the author of the plan is of opinion that, with a larger and improved apparatus, he can make it applicable for capital operations."

The principle of the process consists in a combination of a mode of producing sedative and extreme cold by and in combination with an anesthetic fluid—viz: ether. The extreme cold causes the superficial nerves of the skin, but when the skin is dried, the ether exerts its own direct action on the nerves combined with the action of cold; hence the deep insensibility that results. After the application, the parts quickly recover their sensibility and heal well. The advantages of this method are its great simplicity of application, its rapidity of action, its absolute safety, and its power as an anesthetic. The process does not interfere in the consciousness, and a very little practice makes every surgeon master of the necessary details for its successful employment. The number of deaths that have recently occurred from chloroform have made professional men peculiarly anxious in respect to its use in small operations while at the same time they have been desirous of operating without, in every case, the production of pain from the knife. Dr. Richardson's discovery is received, therefore, by the profession, with a degree of enthusiasm which has probably only once been expressed since the news first came from America of the discovery of general anesthesia by the inhalation of ether vapor. We mean when Professor, now Sir James, Simpson announced the discovery of chloroform as the substitute for ether.—*Star.*

**Wait!**  
Wait a moment, young man, before you throw that money down on the bar and demand a glass of brandy and water. Ask yourself if twenty five cents cannot be better invested in something else. Put it back in your pocket and give it to the little cripple who sells matches on the corner. Take our word for it, you will not be sorry.  
Wait, madam—think twice before you decide on that hundred dollar shawl. A hundred dollars is a great deal of money, and a dollar is a great deal, when people once compare the amount of goodness it will accomplish, in careful hands. Your husband's business is uncertain; there is a financial crisis close at hand. Who knows what that hundred dollars may be to you yet.  
Wait, sir, before you buy that gaudy emerald breast pin you are surveying so earnestly through the jeweler's plate-glass windows. Keep your money for another piece of jewelry—a plain gold wedding ring, made to fit a rosy finger that you wot of. A shirt neatly ironed, and stocking darned like lace-work, are better than gilt brooches and flaming emeralds. You can't afford to marry? You mean you can't afford not to marry?—Wait, and think the matter over!

**Wait, mother,** before you speak harshly to the little chubby rogue who has torn his apron and soiled his white Marseilles jacket. He is only a child, and "Mother" is the sweetest word in all the world to him. Needle and thread and soap suds will repair all damages now, but if you once teach him to shrink from his mother, and hide away his childish faults, that damage can not be repaired!  
Wait, husband, before you wonder audibly why your wife don't get along with family cares and household duties, "as your mother did." She is doing her best—and no woman can endure her best to be slighted. Remember the night she sat up with the little babe that died; remember the love and care she bestowed on you when you had that long fit of illness! Do you think she is made of cast-iron? Wait—wait in silence and forbearance, the old light will come back to her eyes, and the old light of all the old days.  
Wait, wife, before you speak reproachfully to your husband when he comes home late, and weary, and "out of sorts." He has worked for you all day long; he has wrestled hand to hand, with Care, and Salladness, and Grief, and all the demons that follow in the train of money-making. Let home be another atmosphere entirely; let him feel that there is one place in the world where he can find peace, and quiet, and perfect love.

**Wait, bright young girl,** before you arch your pretty eyebrows, and whisper "old maid" as the quiet figure steals by with all her in her hair and crown's feet round the eye. It is hard enough to lose life's gladness and elasticity—it is hard enough to see you drifting away, without adding to the bitter cup one drop of scorn! You do not know what she has endured; you never can know until experience teaches you, so wait, before you sneer at the Old Maid.  
Wait, before you add a billiard room to your house, and buy the fast horses that Black and White and all the rest of "the fellows" ever. Wait, and think whether you can afford it—whether your outstanding bills are paid and your liabilities fully met, and all the chances and changes of life duly provided for. Wait, and ask yourself how you would like, ten years from now, to see your fair wife struggling with poverty, your children shabby and want-stricken, and yourself a miserable hanger on round groceries and one horse gambling saloons. You think that is impossible; do you remember what Israel said to the son of old: "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?"  
Wait, merchant before you tell the pale faced boy from the country "that you can do nothing for him." You can do something for him; you can give him a word of encouragement, a word of advice. There was a time once, when you were young, and poor, and friendless! Have you forgotten it already?

**Wait, blue-eyed lassie,** wait a while before you say "yes" to the dashing young fellow who says he can't live without you. Wait until you have ascertained "for sure and for certain" as the children say, that the cigar, and the wine-bottle, and the card table are not to be your rivals in his heart; a little delay won't hurt him, whatever he may say—just see if it will.  
And wait, my friend in the brown moustache; don't commit yourself to Laura Matilda, until you are sure that she will be kind to your old mother, and gentle with your six to a true loving wife to you, instead of a mere puppet who lives on the breath of fashion and excitement, and regards the sunny side of Broadway as second only to Elysium. As a general thing, people are in too great a hurry in this world; we say, wait.

**The Tower of Babel.**—A writer in *Blackwood's Magazine* thus describes the present appearance "of the place where languages got mixed:  
"After a ride of nine miles, we were at the Bier's Nimrod. Our horses' feet were trampling upon the remains of brick, which showed here and there through the accumulated dust and rubbish of ages. Before our eyes arose a great mound of earth, barren and bare. This was Bier Nimrod, the ruins of the tower of Babel, by which the first builders of the earth had vainly hoped to scale high heaven. Here, alas, it was that Nebuchadnezzar built, for bricks, bearing his name, have been found in the ruins. At the top of the mound a great mass of brickwork pierces the accumulated soil. With your finger you touch the very bricks—large, square shaped and massive—that were thoroughly burned; the very mortar, the same now hard as granite, handled more than four thousand years ago by earth's impious people. From the summit of the mound, far away over the plain, we could see glistening, brilliant as a star, the gilded dome of a mosque, that caught and reflected the bright rays of the tomb of the holy Ali. To pray before this at some period of his life; to kiss the sacred dust of the earth around there, at some time or other; to bend his body and count his beads—is the daily desire of every devout Mahomedan."

**INSULTING HEAVEN.**—At a Baptist Church Fair in Memphis, recently, an editorial chair was awarded to the bloody handed pirate Semmes.  
A gentleman of high rank had wronged a poor widow of a sum of money, and was ordered by Sir T. More, when Lord Chancellor, forthwith to make restitution of the property with the costs attending the suit.  
"I hope, then, your lordship will grant me a long day to pay." "I will grant your motion," instantly replied the Chancellor. "Monday next is Barnabas day, which is the longest in the whole year; pay it then to the widow, without fail, or I will commit you to the Fleet Prison."

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER: P. P. FISHER, San Francisco; JAMES JONES, Walla Walla; HERBERT CAPLAN, St. Helens; R. C. G. BELKNAP, Seattle; A. H. H. HANNA, Salem; H. MURKIN, Olympia; A. S. PORTER, ...

AN EX-PARTE STATEMENT.

We have been requested by a gentleman interested in the settlement of the town site to publish the following, being extracts from a letter written by General Rufus Ingalls in 1850 to the Quartermaster General of the U. S. Army. Gen. Ingalls was then Quartermaster at this post. As will be seen the General is strongly opposed to the claims of the Mission. We would have published the entire letter, but the same is too lengthy for our columns. We have no personal knowledge of the facts, but suppose there are two sides to the question. As the subject is just now of the greatest importance to all our citizens, we shall gladly give the use of our columns to any statement of facts, that would shed light upon the question, with a view of assisting all parties interested in their efforts to obtain an early settlement of the controversy.

I have the honor to submit the enclosed documents, bearing on the case, to which I will refer, and also to state the following facts:

The Hudson's Bay Company under a trading license for a term of years from the British Government (the said license expires this year) occupied this place in 1824, while the Convention of October 29, 1818, was in force, and that company has been in constant and uninterrupted occupation since that date of all the lands here, except those surrendered to the U. S. military post, which was established here in May, 1849.

The rights of the Company are now protected by article 3d, of the treaty of Washington, of the 15th of June, 1846. At the time of the passage of the act establishing the Territorial Government of Oregon, on the 14th of August, 1848, the Hudson's Bay Company actually occupied and cultivated the lands for miles in and near Vancouver. The present Mission building and grounds were owned and occupied by that company.

Upon the invitation of the late Peter Skeen Ogden, at that time Governor and Chief Factor in charge of the H. B. Co. interest in Oregon. I was among the first who came here, and it was my particular duty to understand our rights and true position. I have in past time made my reports on this subject to my seniors in the department. The post department and division commanders have also made early and frequent reports on the same subject to the proper Bureaus.

These reports can be found filed away, no doubt, in their proper places. In none of them is the Catholic Mission claim noticed, acknowledged or entertained, so far as my knowledge extends. It was not set up until four years after the establishment of the post at this place, and not until under the auspices of a Catholic post commander. The priests were allowed many privileges, and were permitted to make improvements within certain defined limits, which they now wish to extend. It is fair to state here that even the post commander referred to (Col. Bonneville) did not acknowledge any right on the part of the Mission to any lands here. What he granted was by way of favors, and of course his successors had the right to withdraw them when the public service required it.

Before the post was established here, and before any improvements were made by the U. S., I entered into a written agreement as agent of the U. S. Government with Gov. Ogden, as agent of the H. B. Co., to the effect that the U. S. troops should have the right to take post here and to put up such improvements and occupy such vacant lands as might be deemed necessary, and that all such improvements should always remain subject to the orders of the proper officers of the U. S. Army. By virtue of this agreement, Maj. J. S. Hathaway, late of the 1st Artillery, then in command of a battalion and the eleventh military department, established the first military post and depot at this place and took possession of all lands here not enclosed by the H. B. Co., where, since that date, May, 1849, we have been in constant occupation, where the post has uniformly exercised supreme control within the limits of its reservation, excepting always whatever rights the H. B. Co. may be decided to have and where the U. S. Government created improvements in the shape of Quarters, Barracks, Hospital, Wharf, Stables, and storehouses to the value from first to last of over \$200,000. Thus the U. S. came into possession here.

The Catholic Mission has never sought to intermeddle with us here. It never protested. It never claimed anything while these improvements were being made. But a town of importance sprang up here a year or two ago, which bids fair to be a prosperous one. The post is now completed for six companies of troops. The license of the H. B. Co. expires the present year, hence the desire on the part of Bishop Blanchet to absorb the whole of the Church.

The paper marked "A" is a sketch of this place. By a glance at it, you cannot fail to see how very much the Mission would like to see laid to a spot that must be always of the highest importance in a military and commercial point of view.

In 1853, having come to the determination to set up a claim to the lands here, Bishop Blanchet had it recorded in the Surveyor

General's office, though that officer, under special instructions from Washington, had not surveyed these lands, as they formed a portion of the possessory rights of the H. B. Co., and as such were not subject to occupation and claim by this Mission. See Article 3d, of the treaty before referred to. Besides, the Indian title, if there was any, had not been extinguished, as expected to be done by the 1st proviso of the Act under which the Mission lays its claim. Still the presumption and ingratitude on the part of the Mission in setting up a claim at all to anything here, induced Gov. Ogden to file a protest against such absurd pretensions in the office of the Surveyor General. See paper herewith marked "B."

As the reserve was not designed to interfere with the Company's rights, but declared a reservation for military uses, subject to whatever rights the Company may possess, under the treaty affording the post here the use of all vacant lands, not wanted or in use by the Company, sufficient for all our purposes, and as it is presumed the entire place would fall to the Government on a final settlement with the Company, or when it retired on the expiration of its trading license. The protest filed by Gov. Ogden was supposed by the commanding officer to be sufficient by conclusive. But any attempt on the part of this Mission ever to have exercised any of the rights of ownership, or to have extended its enclosures or improvements beyond the limits allowed it as a favor by the commanding officer here would always from 1849 to this day have been summarily checked. Such is the position of the case now.

Col. W. W. Loring, of the rifles, succeeded Maj. Hathaway in command here on the 21st of October, 1850, he declared a reserve here of four miles square, by the order of the late Gen. P. F. Smith, under directions from the War Department. Within the limits of Col. Loring's reservation there were some private donation claims, none of which are the present one. By the Act of February 14th, 1853, the lands that can be reserved for fortifications are limited to 650 acres. His reservation was thus reduced by orders from the War Department of October 29th, 1853. See papers marked "C," "D" and "E." These are first a letter from the Secretary of War to Gen. Hitchcock, then in command of the Pacific Division; second, a letter from Gen. Hitchcock to Col. Bonneville, then in command of this post; third, Col. Bonneville's order announcing the limits and boundaries of the reserve, soon after announcing the present reserve. The Colonel ordered a board of officers to assemble and to examine and report upon the extent, condition and probable value of all improvements contained within the limits of the present Military Reservation at this post. See paper marked "F."

This board discovered no improvements of the Mission. The Mission made no effort then to assert before this board, legally instituted, that any existed, else the claim would have been weighed, assessed and reported upon. In 1850, when the present garrison was mostly erected, other parties than the Mission brought a suit against Col. Loring and myself for an injunction to stop our building here. The case was tried in the courts, and the judge gave a written opinion to the effect that the post had the right over the parties complaining and was rightfully in possession. The Mission at that day was not in existence in any tangible form. If it had existence at all it must have been a paper one simply.

Most of the improvements which pertain to the Mission have been created with our consent by Mr. Brouillette, Vicar Gen. of the Diocese since my return here in 1856. This gentleman has opened fine schools for the young of both sexes and has a hospital for the indigent sick. The post has interposed no objections to the creating of institutions useful and charitable at this point, in a country so new and sparsely settled. But no officer ever dreamed that this Mission would put forth so preposterous a claim as the one in question. All parties would be willing that the Mission may have what lands it now has enclosed, and they are ample for its legitimate uses. There are large and space enough here for the Post, Mission, Company and the town if rightly divided and occupied.

The Mission claims under the 21 provision of Section 1st of the act referred to above. At that date the Mission as such was not really in existence. It assumed form and tangible existence only in 1853, and created no improvements of value until after 1855, and then only by the permission and under the protection of the military authorities here, against whom the Reverend Bishop is so cruelly unjust. For a long time prior and subsequent to the passage of the act under which the Mission claims land here, the H. B. Co. had hired a chaplain for the benefit of its servants. The books of the Company show that the church building is still their property. The chaplain was always until after my arrival lodged and fed by the Company, inside of its stockade.

Whatever of permission the Mission had to make the improvements it now has were granted by motives of kindness by Col. Bonneville, in 1853 and later to enable the Mission to establish schools. Under his auspices the Mission made its first enclosures. In 1859 I rented this church building of the Company, a part of it was occupied as quarters for an officer of the regiment and the rest for it was paid the Co. As against the Company what claim in law or equity has this Mission?

In conclusion, I very respectfully ask your early attention to this communication and beg you will refer to the President or the War Department, in order that this Mission claim may undergo a fair and close investigation before any decision can be made on ex parte evidence. I would suggest that some competent, disinterested person or persons be appointed to investigate the situation of affairs

here, touching the Mission claims and also the extent and character of the possessory rights of the H. B. Co. at this place. This should be done at an early day, while there are many witnesses living who can testify to all material facts. For the satisfaction of all parties and to afford increased prosperity and security to the settlers near here an adjustment should be made. The reserve should be confirmed without delay. It is of great value and importance to the military service, as well as the Government generally. I repeat the request that early action may be had in the premises.

Washington Territory Items.

Michael Williams, who murdered the seaman George Washington on board the Vidette at Ursalady, some weeks since, got away from the keeper of the prison, on Wednesday evening last, and attempted, by outwitting him, to escape. Although he had the start by about a hundred yards, he was soon overtaken, his confinement not having tendency to strengthen his "wind," and returned to durance vile, where he will not be likely to enjoy so many privileges as heretofore. -Port Townsend Message.

SEIZURE.—On Thursday last, on Camano Island, a man by the name of Levi Livingstone committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. He was buried on Saturday. It is said that the deceased has been ill for two years past, and at times, during the period, has been afflicted with partial insanity. -B.

MURDER.—We learn that A. J. Johnson, a former resident of Walla Walla, was shot and instantly killed at Leesburg, on the 16th of July. No particulars have been received other than that he was shot by a packer named McManus, who first used a double barrel shot gun, and after discharging both barrels, then finished his bloody work with a revolver. The murdered man left Walla Walla early in the spring with a stock of merchandise for the Lemhi country, and had recently written to his partner here that he had almost closed out and would soon return. He was a single man, aged about thirty-two years and was highly respected by those who knew him. -Walla Walla Statesman.

The fruit crop of the Valley is much larger than any previous year, and a good deal of it is coming into market. -B.

On Wednesday the thermometer was up to one hundred degrees, at which figure it stood for several hours.

THE EXPEDITION TO ALASKA.—The U. S. steamer Lincoln left Victoria last Sunday for Sitka, having on board a corps of scientific men to make a thorough report upon our newly acquired territory. The Colonel says the expedition is under the supervision of Geo. Davidson, Esq., who had charge of the astronomical observations in the east survey of California and Oregon from 1850 to 1859, when he was obliged to go East on account of his health. Associated with him are A. T. Mossman, astronomer; Geo. Farquhar, hydrographer, to whom J. Forney will act as aid; Mr. Hamel, Engineer; Dr. Albert Kellogg, botanist; G. W. Harford, zoologist, and F. A. Blake, geologist. Capt. W. A. Howard, the oldest Captain in the United States Revenue service department, accompanied by Lieut. George W. Moore, will proceed on the Lincoln to Sitka, to organize and look after the revenue department affairs. -Standard.

The Inspectors of the Insane Asylum, report a shameful negligence of duty as far as regards Mr. Spinning, an inmate of the Asylum. We hope that the matter will receive the attention of the proper authorities. -B.

SURVEYING PARTY.—Mr. W. H. Carlton, of the Engineer Corps of the N. P. R. R., with a full company of assistants left on Wednesday, to survey the Cowitz pass of the Cascades. After that is done, it is his intention, he is to examine the Skagit pass to ascertain its practicability for a railroad. Mr. J. S. Ford, in charge of another company left on Thursday for Seattle, with instructions to examine the Saquahmie pass. If when that survey is completed there is time sufficient, he is also to examine Cady's, or the Wenatchee pass, farther North. So it we cannot now hear the roaring of the iron horse, we have the satisfaction of knowing that critical instrumental observations are being taken of all the passes from the Cowitz, North, with a view of ascertaining the actual height of every obstruction and depth of every gorge in the course a Rail Road would take—information which is now possessed of. -P. Tribune.

OREGON NEWS.

The Mountaineer is energetically urging the Branch Mint at the Dalles.

The Albany Democrat says the hay and grain crops in this section of Oregon will not generally be so large as usual. The hay crop particularly is deficient; but as most farmers have considerable old hay on hand it is believed that there will be an abundance to supply the present and future demands.

The Unalutk learns that the residence of Robert Aiken, about four miles south of Salem, was burned on Sunday afternoon. The family was at home when the fire was first discovered, but were unable to check it, and had barely time to remove the household goods before the building was completely wrapped in flames. The fire caught from a defective stove flue.

The State Journal of the 3d inst., gives the particulars of rather an interesting case which came off before Justice Campbell, at Eugene City, last Friday. It appears that one Dr. Alexander and his wife, at that place, attempted to extort money from Dr. Rentrow, also of Eugene, by the lady inviting the unsuspecting "Joseph" into her bedroom and arranging for her husband to capture him while there. The husband and wife then proceeded to compel Rentrow to sign a note for two thousand dollars, payable the next day at 11 o'clock. Instead of honoring the note Rentrow entered complaint and had the pair arrested. Alexander was bound over under bonds of \$750, and it appearing that his wife acted from fear of him she was discharged.

On Monday last, 3,600 pounds of quartz taken from the "Melanch" lead, was crushed at the Coburn mill, and yielded \$125, or about \$78 per ton. The above named lead is situated on Lightning Gulch, a tributary of Canyon creek, about four miles from Kirbyville, and is the property of Mr. Malachy Baughman, who has already realized a considerable sum by working it with a hand mortar. Many specimens have been taken from it that are rich in free gold. -Standard.

Insane Asylum.

The following is a letter received from Mr. James Huntington, one of the keepers of the W. T. Insane Asylum, and is intended to answer the charge made against him, of receiving into the asylum as a patient a resident of Oregon without a sufficient commitment:

MONTICELLO, W. T. Aug. 5, 1867.

In the REGISTER of July 27th, I notice a request for information in relation to a Mr. T. W. Hays, from Yakima county, W. T. In the first place I will state, that there is no such person in the asylum at Monticello nor has there ever been any person from Yakima county in said asylum; but for the information of all concerned, I will state the case to which I suppose the article in the REGISTER refers. On the 22d of July a person by the name of John W. Mitchell was brought to the Willamette valley by the name of Wm. Murphy, stating that there was no qualified officers in Klickitat county by whom a proper commitment could be made, and requesting the keepers of the asylum to receive him until such commitment could be made, and said Murphy further guaranteed to be responsible for the payment of the expenses incurred by said Mitchell. As the Territorial Treasury is not touched by said patient, I hope this will be satisfactory.

I have further, the satisfaction to be able to state that from present appearances Mitchell will be able in the course of a week or two to return to his family, as he has had but very slight appearance of insanity since about the 25th or 26th of July. As for his being a resident of Oregon, he says he went to Klickitat county in 1851 and has been a resident of the county from that time with the exception of one year; in the spring of 1866 he went to Yaquina in Oregon, but being dissatisfied he returned to his former residence in Feb. '67. Hoping you will see the justice of inserting the above in the REGISTER I remain your obedient servant,

JAS. HUNTINGTON.

ASTORIA NEWS.—Mr. Mercer Acting Surveyor of the Custom House at Astoria, called upon us one day this week. From him we learned the following items of Astoria news: The erection of a new Custom House at Astoria is in contemplation. It will be large, commodious and fire-proof. A part of the building will probably be used as a Postoffice and a bonded Warehouse, which will greatly facilitate the business of importers, who in the absence of a bonded warehouse are compelled to pay large amounts of import duty, before they have an opportunity to dispose of the importations in the market.

A new boot and shoe factory on an extensive scale will also be started at Astoria shortly. In the vicinity of the place are to be found a great abundance of hemlock trees the bark of which is vastly superior to any other for the purpose of tanning leather.

A Congregational church is now being erected there, which when completed will be a fine addition to the place. The congregation is under the pastoral charge of the Rev. W. H. Gray.

Rich discoveries of coal in the immediate vicinity of Astoria have been made lately. Another coal lead has also been found near the cement lead of Mr. Hopkinson opposite Astoria on the Washington Territory side of the Columbia.

Workmen are now engaged in breaking up the old ship Nylea de Grace, which has been quietly reposing on a rock above Astoria for the last eighteen years. She was formerly owned by Capt. L. C. Gray of St. Helens and was loaded with a cargo of lumber at the time she wrecked. The timbers in the ship are represented as sound as ever and the parties engaged in breaking her up, expect to realize a handsome profit by the sale of the timber and the copper.

Work has been commenced at Fort Stevens to strengthen the earthworks at that fort. It was found, that the timber used in the construction of the works had greatly decayed, and it is now the intention of the officer in charge to build up with solid masonry. For that purpose large quantities of brick have been lately shipped to Fort Stevens.

FROM OAK POINT.—Hon. A. S. Abernethy writes us as follows: The body of a drowned man was found on July 21st, on the rocks, on the western side of the river, two miles above Oak Point mill. It was in such an advanced state of decomposition that it could not be recognized, the hands, feet, and all the flesh from the head being gone. He had on the remains of fine black cassimere pants, with light colored ribbon suspenders, a white knit merino undershirt, part of white cotton shirt, and a large black silk neck kerchief. The body was put in a coffin and buried a short distance from where it was found. Any information in regard to it can be obtained by writing to A. S. Abernethy, Oak Point.

AFTER THEM WITH A SHARP STICK.—A private letter to us gives the rumor, that Squire Bennett, of St. Helens, who was arrested by military authority in 1855, for openly rejecting over the assassination of President Lincoln, has commenced an action to recover \$10,000 damages from Col. Maury, then commanding the District of Oregon, and a number of citizens including a very intimate acquaintance of the editor of this paper, who, as it is alleged, aided and abetted the aforesaid Col. Maury in procuring the arrest and imprisonment of the Plaintiff. We are informed that an ambitious and enterprising firm of young lawyers in Portland have undertaken the job of collecting the ten thousand dollars damages "on shears."

[From Dispatch to the Daily Register.]

Galzosta, Aug. 5.—The steamer from Brass brings intelligence that Juarez has issued an address complaining the Mexicans for preserving their liberty and achieving the independence of the Republic. An election for President is ordered to take place immediately. The press favors general amnesty. The country is divided into six military districts. Escobedo and others are to have command. Lozada's force refuse to recognize Juarez. Castello is sentenced to be shot. The place of concealment of Moxdes was discovered, but he effected his escape by cutting his way through the guard.

New Orleans, Aug. 5.—An arrival from Very Cruz brings reports that Admiral Falmer and his staff have gone to Mexico to demand the person of Santa Anna and induce the Liberals to give up the body of Maximilian. The Austrian steamer Elizabeth was at Sacrificos taking aboard the Austrian refugees. Very Cruz was healthy.

New York, Aug. 5.—The steamer Virginia brought dates from Vera Cruz to the 24th. The Presidential election in Mexico is progressing peaceably. The Generals advise Juarez to organize forces in the mountains where the Indians are making bold incursions of the white settlements near Yucatan.

New York, Aug. 5.—The steamer Rapidan brings Havana dates to July 31st. Great preparations were making to celebrate the laying of the Cuban Cable. Some arrests are reported at Matanzas and Cardenas on suspicion of being in connection with an attempted disturbance. There was great anxiety for the arrival of the next mail from Cadix. It is feared the new Minister will send out new officers.

New York, Aug. 5.—The prospectus of a California petroleum stock company is extensively advertised by Miner Bros. Capital, \$1,000,000. Their object is to introduce on the Pacific coast petroleum burners, lately tried at Boston and now on trial here. Upton arrived on the China, on the 31 of August, and Simonton came on the Cambria, on the 4th.

Washington, Aug. 5.—The Controller of Currency is making a thorough investigation of the affairs of the Unadilly Bank. A receiver will be appointed. Pierpont spoke the entire day in the Surratt case, and concludes to-morrow. The case will then be left with the jury.

The contract for carrying the mail between Lincoln, California, and Portland, Oregon, was awarded to James D. Carr, of San Francisco. The compensation is \$196,000. The present contractor, Corbett, having become a U. S. Senator, could not legally retain the contract.

New York, Aug. 5.—A council of war is now being held in Russia, between the staffs of the Russian armies, under the presidency of the Czar himself. Plans of campaign, suggested by the probable coalition between France and other States, are under consideration. It is further asserted that Prussia is eager to begin the war immediately, before France can get into an attitude. Russia inclines to postponement, which however does not render the strife less inevitable.

Daniel Gould, Consul at Lath, died there on the 22d of July. The Examiner says there is every indication of a war between France and Prussia.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

THE PRINTER'S DOLLARS.—Where are they? Not in your substantial building, guarded securely by bolt and bar, ready to come forth at their master's bidding. They are scattered as were the hosts of Israel—demoralized, separated, and divested of their legitimate power as capital. Could the right captain only marshal them together—tell the little pieces of silver to come in squads, and companies, and regiments, and battalions—to swell into power and force and significance, he could better fight the battles of Truth against Error; better break down the barriers of Ignorance, strike sturdier blows in the cause of enlightenment and public intelligence, yet do no injustice to those who weaken the press by keeping its forces scattered. Scarcely a number of any community but how some printer's dollars, to part with which would make him none the poorer, but would make the press run smoother, the impression fairer, and the printer better able to please his subscribers. Reader, feel in your pockets, and see if any of the printer's dollars are there. -Sentinel.

A wedding party lately assembled, in Missouri, and the groom not making his appearance at the precise time, accepted the proffered hand of another gallant and was married to him before the forsaken lover arrived to find himself forever to late.

The facies silent echo of the heart.—Weariness seldom necessary to express the profound contempt one mortal may hold towards another; a glance of the eye, a scowl of the brow explains the inward feelings as well.

The reason that great men are often not admired until after death is, that their disfigurement in advance of the multitude dwarfs them in our eyes. We overtake them when they die.

It is stated that there are three extinct volcanic craters near Red Mountain City, Montana, which are so deep that the light is entirely excluded from their depths, and that when a stone is thrown into them no sound can be heard of their reaching the bottom.

The world is only wicked and weary to those who are satiated with its delights, or who are incapable of appreciating them. The material world itself sets such an example of brightness and cheerfulness, that it is quite wonderful how any one can imagine for a moment that weariness could possibly be one of its attributes. The year dies in the gloom and bitterness of winter, but the fresh and young beauties of nature revive again in the spring. Nature is perpetually renewing her charms and multiplying her gifts. If man could only renew his life in like manner he might live forever without weariness, and find the world—even this so called wicked world—a paradise to all eternity. The sun is always shining, the flowers are always blooming, the birds are always singing, the golden grain is always waving somewhere in this wicked world.

There are now but four American steamers carrying the American flag between this country and Europe, and thirty-two carrying foreign flags. The Postmaster General has just taken from these four American steamers the right to carry the mails; and consequently, hereafter all letters must cross the ocean under a foreign flag.

VANCOUVER DRUG STORE, DAVID WALL, APOTHECARY. Keeps constantly on hand a Choice Selection of Drugs, Medicines, Acids, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Alcohol, Turpentine, Perfumery, Toilet Articles. -AND- FANCY GOODS, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medical Use.

HOPKINSON'S BITTERS, BROWN'S BITTERS, DRANK'S BITTERS, HOOPLAND'S BITTERS, BARK'S POTASH, CANARY SEED, CABBAGE SPONGE, CASTLE SOAP, QUAKER BREAD, INDIGO, DOMESTIC DYES, CREAM TARTAR, BLUE STONE, ROSTER, BLUE COMMON & WHITE, SULPHUR, GLENN'S BALM, BATH BRICKS, CONCENTRATED LYE, Congress Water and Fragrant Essences. And all articles usually kept in Drug stores. Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours. Vancouver, Sept. 22, 1866.

MICHAEL WINTLER, DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Cor. Main and Fifth Streets, Keeps constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail GROCERIES, CROCKERIES, GLASSWARE, HARDWARE AND NAILS, DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BLANKETS, And all kinds of Salem Woolen Goods, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES of all descriptions. Will buy all kinds of Farmers Produce at the highest rates. Cash Paid for Wool and Hides. M. WINTLER. Vancouver, Sept. 22, 1866.

L. C. HENRICHSEN, (Successor to Jacob Cohen.) PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER & JEWELER, 103 Front St. Portland, Oregon, REPAIRS AND RETURNS THE PUBLIC THAT has been just returned from San Francisco with a splendid stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES & JEWELRY! In the store recently occupied by Jacob Cohen, (when he succeeds in business,) and where he will keep constantly on hand every article connected with the above business. Watches and Jewelry Repaired and Warranted. Particular attention paid to DIAMOND SETTING, ENGRAVING and ENAMELING. Portland, Jan. 25, 1867.

J. D. HEALY, Main Street, Vancouver, W. T. -DEALER IN- STOVES, TIN PLATE SHEET IRON, Wire, Pumps, Lead Pipe, &c., And Manufacturer of TIN, COPPER, Sheet Iron Ware, &c., &c. Jobbing Work Done to Order. He has on hand a large and new assortment of Tin Ware, and other articles in his line, suitable for the market, which he will sell at low rates, for cash. J. D. HEALY. Jan. 12, 1867.

ST. CHARLES SALOON, -AND- RESTAURANT, (Lately known as the Mount Hood.) Having been newly fitted up, is now ready to accommodate the citizens of Vancouver, and the public generally. Boarding by the week, - - - \$3 00 " per day, - - - \$1 00 " Single Meals, - - - \$7 1/2. The Bar always well stocked with the best of assorted LIQUORS AND CIGARS. J. B. BROUILLETTE & W. H. BOGGS, PROPRIETORS. Vancouver, March 21, 1867.

HYGIENIC. Wm. H. Goddard, Hygienic Physician, and authorized agent and Lecturer for the "National Health Reform Association," has treated successfully the following forms of disease: Diphtheria, Brain Fever, Fever and Ague, Cough, Cold, Headache, Constipation of the bowels, Rheumatism, Pleurisy, Sore Eyes, Flatula, Colic, Piles, Stricture, Spontaneous or Seminal Weakness; and what is more remarkable, he has not up to this time lost a single patient. Office at the BUTTEVILLE HYGIENIC HOME, Oregon. REFERENCES:—Messrs. J. L. Rankin & S. R. Whipple, M. R. Hathaway and L. Holmes Esq. Vancouver, April 6, 1867.

Local Matters.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—Council met on Monday last. Mr. Dorgan in the Chair.

A petition was presented from Aug. A. Shaeben praying for the passage of an Ordinance restraining cattle and hogs from running at large in the city limits.

A largely signed petition was presented requesting the Common Council to guarantee to Britton & Gray, Attys at law at Washington City, the payment of one thousand dollars in coin, if they are successful in procuring a patent for the town site, which petition was referred to committee on Ways and Means.

The Chief Engineer made requisition for oil for the use of Vancouver Fire Engine Co. No. 1, and Gen. Allen No. 3. Referred to committee on Fire Department.

The following bills were ordered paid: W. H. McGrath, \$8 00; J. F. Smith, \$8 00; Marshal Brady, \$13 00.

John Eddings asked and obtained leave for the use of one half of Main street in front of his premises for building purposes.

An Ordinance to fix and establish a grade on Main street was then taken up, read a third time and passed by the following vote: Ayes, Brant, Eddings, Fletcher, Preston, and Whipple—5. Nays, O'Keane, Dorgan—2.

On motion the Council proceeded to the election of a city collector. H. B. Wood having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected.

Mr. John Middleton having presented a bill for repairing the apparatus of Vigilance Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, and the committee having reported unfavorably upon the same, whereupon Mr. Fletcher introduced the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to draw an order on the city Treasurer in payment for said truck and apparatus, whenever the said Hook and Ladder Co. shall acknowledge in writing, the ownership and right of property of the city in the said truck and apparatus.

The Council then adjourned.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT.—A regular term of this Court convened last Monday at the Court-house. Present—Louis Love, John Probstel and F. Leo Lewis, Commissioners; Levi Farnsworth, Auditor and Clerk.

On motion Mr. Louis Love was elected chairman of the board.

The several official bonds of the Auditor, Sheriff, Treasurer and Coroner were presented and approved.

It was ordered that the Assessor give bonds in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his official duties.

A petition signed by 19 citizens for a road commencing at the termination of the Vancouver and Fifth Plain road at John Campbell's old house, running from thence Northward to Salmon creek, was presented, examined, passed and it was ordered, that T. M. Goffey, John Campbell and W. I. Lakin be appointed viewers of said road and that the county Surveyor be directed to survey the same.

It was ordered, that William Quine, a pauper, be placed in St. Joseph's Hospital and maintained at the expense of the county.

Levi Donath, Probate Judge, was allowed fifty four dollars per diem and mileage during the July term 1867 of Probate Court.

The Grand and Petit Jurors for the next term of the District Court were then drawn and selected as provided by law.

The following road was then declared a public highway, to wit: Commencing at the Northeast corner of L. Covington's Donation land claim, thence South on the line between J. Probstel and B. Covington across the Fourth Plain to the timber, thence along the timber in an easterly direction to the Fourth Plain School-house, intersecting with the 4th and 5th Plain road.

The fees of the Inspector, Judges and Clerks of election at the late general election were audited and ordered paid.

A special appropriation of two thousand dollars was made to pay the current expenses of the county, the said appropriation to have preference in order of payment from the county funds.

We intend to publish the balance of the proceedings next week.

DECIDEDLY COOL.—A couple of soldiers bent on a raid to raise the wind, broke into the Adjutant General's office at this post last week and stole a fine carpet from the floor in the office. The act was a very risky one, as the building is adjacent to the quarters and an armed sentinel is kept day and night in front of the premises. The thieves concealed the carpet in town, where it was discovered the next day by Marshal Brady. The thieves are securely lodged in the Guard-house, where for the present they will remain, like Mizawber, "waiting for something to turn up."

SEIZURE.—About 140 cases containing over 6000 cans of preserved Salmon were seized by Deputy Collector Coulter at Oak Point, for an alleged violation of the Revenue law in failing to put upon each can the required amount of U. S. Revenue stamps. The Salmon belonged to the firm of Haggood & Hume, who as it is generally believed, are entirely innocent of an intentional violation of the law.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Some time during next week the Opera troupe now performing at Portland will perform for four nights at Vancouver, as is announced by an advertisement appearing elsewhere in this paper. Their performances are highly spoken of by our exchanges, and we bespeak for the troupe full and appreciative audiences. The exact day for their performance has not yet been fixed, but will be announced by posters in a day or two.

REGULAR MEETING.—General Allen Engine Co. No. 3, will hold their regular meeting this (Saturday) evening. A full attendance is requested.

By order of the Foreman.

FOR ARIZONA.—Rev. J. O. Rayner, late Post Chaplain at Fort Steilacoom, has been ordered to Fort Grant, in Arizona. Mr. Rayner, who was in town last week, informed us that he would leave with his family in about ten days.

A private letter from Steilacoom states, that Hon. Frank Clark, late Democratic Candidate for Congress, contemplates settling either at Portland or Vancouver.

The officers of Lincoln Lodge No. 11. O. G. T., were publicly installed at Brants Hall on last Tuesday night by Thos. Johnson, Lodge Deputy. Quite a crowd assembled to witness the ceremonies.

We have received a matrimonial advertisement from Union Ridge, which we refuse to publish unless the same is paid for in advance and signed by a responsible party.

The woods adjacent to the Fourth Plain are full of an excellent variety of huckleberries well adapted for preserves. We state this for the benefit of good house wives, who at small cost, can procure an abundance.

A list of the amount of sales in Chicago during the year 1866 is published. Eight firms did a business of over one million dollars, the highest being the dry goods house of Field, Palmer & Selter, nine million two hundred thousand dollars.

England is selling these "wooden walls" that were once her glory. Five line-of-battle ships and first class frigates were sold recently for \$340,000; these ten ships have an aggregate tonnage of 24,300 tons, an aggregate nominal horse-power of 4,010, and an average age of about 12 years only; the boilers and machinery of most of them are in sea going order; indeed one 80-gun ship has never used her engines. These vessels originally cost, including expense of placing new machinery in some of them, about \$20,000,000, and the actual value of the timber and metals in them at the time they were sold was \$671,030, yet they were sold for almost half that sum. England knows that iron ships alone can compete with the navies of other nations and she values her wooden ships at next to nothing.

If you wish the very best CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS, you must call on BRADLEY & RULOPSON, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY!

Will perform at Vancouver, W. T., during next week.

Positively for FOUR NIGHTS ONLY!

The following celebrated Artists will appear: Signor EUGENIA BELLINI, Prima Donna Soprano; Signor ANNETTA MARFOLI, Contralto; Signor EUGENIO BIANCHI, Tenor; Mr. JOHN GREGG, Baritone; Signor EUGENIO BELLINI, Basso Profondo; HERR GRUBB, Conductor.

The season will consist of FOUR OPERAS IN FULL COSTUME!

Namely: LUCREZIA BORGIA; NORMA; IL TROVATORE; ERNANI!

ADMISSION, One Dollar; RESERVE SEATS, \$1 50.

Box Office opens daily from 10 to 4 o'clock. Libretto of the Operas to be had at the Box Office—Price, 50 cents.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the undersigned near his residence 3 miles from Vancouver, W. T., on July 21st, 1867, a red cow about five years old, marked with a red star on her forehead, and a white star on her forehead. The animal is supposed to be Durban and Devon stock mixed.

The owner can have the same by paying charges as provided by law. JAMES JAMISON, August 9, 1867.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Estate of Roque Ducheny, deceased. FINAL SETTLEMENT of the above named Estate, will be made at the office of the Probate Judge at Astoria, Clatsop county, W. T., on the 30th day of October 1867.

By order of the Court. H. K. STEVENS, Administrator. Dated July 29, 1867. 47-11.

For Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale his well known residence, together with the life upon which it stands, situated in the city of Vancouver, opposite the premises occupied by Capt. H. H. H. It is centrally located and would furnish a comfortable residence for a family. There are four rooms upon the ground floor and two up stairs. There is also an excellent well upon the premises, together with a barn, out-house, fruit tree, &c. Terms reasonable. For further particulars apply to ROBERT BUCKEY, August 3, 1867.

THRASHING MACHINE!

Farmers Take Notice. Charles Perex hereby informs the farmers of FOURTH PLAIN and Clarke county generally, that he is willing to thresh their grain, whenever desired, as cheap as any other person in Clarke county.

His Machine is SUPERIOR to any other in Clarke county, as it does the work cleaner and more expeditiously, also contains the latest and most useful improvements.

If he don't perform his work to a satisfactory and husband-like manner, he asks no pay for his services, all his bills are waived.

He respectfully solicits the patronage of the farmers. CHAS. PEREX, Vancouver, W. T., July 24, 1867. 43-34.

HOLY ANGELS' COLLEGE!

VANCOUVER, W. T.

THE STUDIES OF THIS FAVORITE INSTITUTION will be resumed on the 15TH OF AUGUST NEXT.

It is expected that all intending to follow the Course will make it a point to present themselves at, or near to the opening of the session as possible.

For further particulars, apply by letter or otherwise to the Treasurer, Mrs. J. B. BOULEY, to whom all communications regarding studies are, for the future, to be directed. 25-16.

Special Notices.

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

Vancouver Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F. holds its regular meetings at its new Hall in Dorgan's Brick building, on Monday evenings at 8 o'clock. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W. M. G.

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

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

Draper and Tailor. Thomas Murphy, successor to J. T. Maroney, has the pleasure to announce to the public that he is now ready to execute the demands of all who may give him a call and use in need of Clothing.

As he has been employed as a Cutter in the East, and had charge of some of the most fashionable Clothing Stores in New York, for a number of years, he pledges himself to Cut and make Clothing for men and boys in the most fashionable style, and warranted to fit or no charge. Clothing will be carefully cleaned and repaired.

Cutting will be done for country customers on the shortest notice. Store on Main Street. THOMAS MURPHY. Vancouver, June 15, 1867. 39-17.

DR. HUFELAND'S SWISS STOMACH BITTERS!

The best Purifier of the Blood! A Pleasant Tonic! A Very Agreeable Drink! Unsurpassed for acting safely but powerfully on the secretions of the kidneys, bowels, stomach and liver!

For sale at all wholesale and retail liquor, drug and grocery stores. NO BODY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT! J. G. FAUCI, Proprietor. TAYLOR & BUNDEL, Sole Agents. 37-17.

C. H. HUNDER, AMERICAN AND ENGLISH HARDWARE.

Corner of Main and First Street, in L. Friederich's old stand, VANCOUVER, W. T. Y.

BLACKSMITH'S AND CARPENTERS' TOOLS. For sale by C. H. HUNDER.

WORK OF ALL SIZES. For sale by C. H. HUNDER.

SAVING AND HARVESTING TOOLS. For sale by C. H. HUNDER.

POWDER AND SHOT. For sale by C. H. HUNDER.

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

REPAIRER'S MACHINES and agricultural implements generally. For sale by C. H. HUNDER.

GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Hardware and Cutlery, for sale by C. H. HUNDER.

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

DIVORCE NOTICE.

In the District Court of the 24 Judicial District holding term at Vancouver, Washington Territory.

Maria J. Field, Plaintiff, vs. Hiram Field, Defendant.

YOU are hereby notified that Maria J. Field has filed a complaint against you in said Court which will come on to be heard at the first term thereof, which shall commence more than 120 months after the 15th day of July 1867, and unless you appear and answer at said term, 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 from the bonds of matrimony now existing between you and plaintiff, and for the care and custody of the minor child of said parties, and for alimony, and application is made on the ground of abandonment for more than one year. J. D. PORTER, Plaintiff's Atty. 50 cts. Cancelled. Dated July 15, 1867. 43-11.

VANCOUVER SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution will commence on the 14th of next August, under charge of W. D. Nichols, assisted by Mrs. Nichols and other competent teachers.

Rates of Tuition.

Primary, per term of eleven weeks, \$6 00; Common Eng. " " " " 7 00; Higher " " " " 9 00; Languages, each extra, 3 00; Instrumental Music, 2 00; Wax work, Painting, and Water-colors, each \$5 00; Drawing, and Mezzotint Painting, \$3 00.

There are facilities of Wilson's School and Family Charts and Mattison's Astronomical Maps, for the use of the school. S. W. BROWN, President. S. R. WHIPPLE, Secy. Vancouver, July 15, 1867. 43-17.

PACIFIC HOUSE.

(LATE UNION HOTEL) West side of Main Street, near the ORO FINO HALL.

And convenient to the Steamboat Landing, VANCOUVER, W. T.

J. L. Rankin, Proprietor.

Having rebuilt, renovated and replastered the above House, wishes to announce to the public that he is now prepared to accommodate guests in a satisfactory manner. Nothing will be left undone which is in the power of the proprietor to render guests comfortable.

N. B.—Good care taken of baggage. Vancouver, July 20, 1867. 44-17.

DIVORCE NOTICE.

In the District Court of the 24 Judicial District of Washington Territory holding term at Vancouver, W. T. Nancy A. Sutton, Plaintiff, vs. George M. Sutton, Defendant.

To George M. Sutton, Defendant. YOU are hereby notified that the above named plaintiff has filed a complaint against you in the above named Court, which will come on to be heard on the first day of the next term of said Court, which shall commence two months after the 29th day of July A. D. 1867, and unless you appear at said term 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 procure a decree of divorce upon the ground of abandonment for more than one year and your failure to make provision for the support of said plaintiff. H. B. STEVENS, Plaintiff's Atty. U. S. Revenue Stamp, 50 cts. Cancelled.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING REMOVED their entire stock of FURNITURE!!

TO THEIR OWN NEW AND COMMODIOUS SALES-ROOMS, 87 First Street, Near Salmon Street.

WHERE, WITH AMPLER ROOM, THEY NOW invite the attention of the public to a Larger and Better Assortment!

They were presented before, and although situated a little away from the center of trade, still, with improved expenses and GOODS FROM EASTERN MANUFACTURERS DIRECT, they feel confident that it will repay purchasers to give them a call. HUGHES & SHINDLER. Portland, Nov. 12th, 1866. 13-17.

IMPORTANT NEWS.—BY THE—ORIFLAMME!!

MAXIMILIAN has not left MEXICO, but has his baggage all packed ready to start by the first

MULE TRAIN.

SUMMER BARKER. Came upon a passenger, bringing with him a fine and well selected STOCK OF MERCHANDISE

Bought in San Francisco for Cash, and shipped to the Columbia River for one dollar per ton and is now prepared and will sell said goods, at his Store in Vancouver, on Main Street, opposite the Union Hotel, Cheaper than any House in Town, let him be

"JEW OR CENTILE." Give us a call.

S. BARKER. Vancouver, Jan. 5, 1867. 16-17.

REMINGTON'S ARMOY, Iliou, New York.

Agency for Pacific Coast, 310 Washington St., San Francisco.

ON HAND FOR SALE, At Greatly Reduced Prices, LARGE STOCK

ARMS. REVOLVERS, Army, Navy and Belt, Single and Double Action.

RIFLES, Breech Loading, Revolving and U. S. Muskets.

GUN CANES, REPAIRERS. Single Barrel Vent Pocket Pistols (New Models).

All the different Patterns and Styles of Finish. Gun Barrels and Material.

UPWARDS OF TWO HUNDRED thousand furnished the United States Government since 1840.

Army Revolver, 44 100 in. Caliber. Navy Revolver, 36 100 in. Caliber. Belt Revolver, 32 100 in. Navy Caliber. Belt Revolver, Navy Size Caliber. Single Barrel Revolver, with loading lever. Pocket Revolver, Best Quality. Loading Pistol (with 100 in. No. 22 Cartridge. Vest Pocket Pistol, No. 22 and 24 Cartridge. Gun Canes, using No. 22 Cartridge. Single Barrel Shot Gun.

Revolving Rifle, 25 and 45 100 in. Caliber. Breech Loading Rifle, No. 52 Cartridge. Breech Loading Carbine, No. 46 Cartridge. U. S. Rifle (Steel Barrel), with Sakers Bayonet. U. S. Rifle (Wood Barrel), Springfield pattern. Our Breech Loading Arms have just been approved and adopted for military service in Europe.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Iliou, N. Y. ALBERT E. CRANE, Agent, San Francisco. April 27-17.

WM. STEVENS. Respectfully calls the attention of the citizens of Vancouver to the fact, that he has just added to his establishment

—A NEW— BAKERY,

and that he is ready to supply everybody with Bread, Pies and cakes &c., in any quantity and at reasonable rates.

He has also hand a large and well selected stock of Family Groceries, CONFECTIONERY, Candies, etc., etc.

Also, a great many other articles too numerous to mention. Please call and examine his stock at the old stand, corner of Main and Third Street. WM. STEVENS. Vancouver, W. T., June 29, 1867. 41-17.

COLUMBIA BREWERY!

Messrs. Damphofer & Probstel beg leave to inform the public, that they have just completed and opened their new brewery at Vancouver, W. T.

They are now ready to furnish a very superior article of LAGER BEER,

—AT— Wholesale or Retail.

To Saloons or Private Families as cheap as any other Brewery in Vancouver or Portland.

The services of a competent and experienced brewer have been engaged. A wagon is attached to the establishment and lager beer will be delivered to customers in the neighborhood free of charge.

A Saloon has also been opened adjacent to the Brewery, where none but the choicest Liquors, Wines and Cigars are sold, and where the latest newspapers can always be found.

M. DAMPHOFER, & O. W. PROBSTEL, Proprietors. Vancouver, W. T., July 15, 1867. 43-17.

BRITTON & GRAY, Attorneys at Law,

No. 375 Seventh St., P. O. Box 1024, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO LAND BUSINESS, before the General Land Office and Interior Department, and generally to business before the Executive Department and Congress.

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

We refer generally to all U. S. Land Offices. 43-17.

New Book, Stationery

GROCERY STORE!!

TURNBULL & LEAHY, DEALERS IN BOOKS, STATIONERY & NOTIONS,

One door south of Crawford, Slocum & Co., Main Street, Vancouver, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INFORM the citizens of Vancouver, and the public generally, that they have just opened

A NEW STORE, and will constantly keep a general assortment of STATIONERY, SCHOOL BOOKS, Blank Books, Day Books, Journals, Ledgers, & MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

We will be in receipt, by each Steamer, of California and Eastern Papers, Periodicals, New Novels, and Light Reading.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to our STOCK OF PICTURES

We shall keep an excellent variety of FRAMES AND MOLDINGS

—AND— Window Shades.

We have also on hand and will constantly keep A Fine Assortment of Wood & Willow Ware

MATTING, WINDOW GLASS, AND WALL PAPER.

—ALSO— a general assortment of Groceries, comprising

Sugars, Syrups, Tea, Coffee, Flour and Cornmeal, FEED, SALT, TOBACCO, NUTS, CANDIES,

—also— Wines and Liquors, Wholesale & Retail.

And every thing else adapted to the trade. TURNBULL & LEAHY.

GLORIOUS NEWS

JOSEPH WISE Has come back to town again, and is at his old stand, corner of

MAIN & BATEMAN STREETS, Where he will be happy to see his old customers and a great many new ones.

ROOM FOR ALL WHO WANT TO BUY CHEAP GOODS!

MY WAY OF SELLING IS SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. I will take in exchange ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, the same as I used to. My stock consists of

Dry Goods, Clothing Hats and Caps, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, All kinds of Salem Goods,

BOOTS AND SHOES OF ALL SORTS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

And many other things too numerous to mention.

COME, ALL, AND SEE WISE AGAIN! HE HAS COME BACK THIS TIME TO STAY.

TO THE LADIES: I would say, Mrs. Wise will wait on them with all kinds of FANCY ARTICLES, LADIES' DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

Remember Wise at the old Corner Store, if

TURNBULL & LEAHY. Have just received from

SAN FRANCISCO, A full and complete assortment of

STATIONERY.

Consisting of LEGAL CAP, FOLIO CAP, LETTER and NOTE PAPER. Also all kinds of BLANKS and LEGAL FORMS, such as DEEDS, MORTGAGES, POWERS of ATTORNEY, ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, BILLS of SALE, PROBATE BLANKS, &c., &c., &c.

Also Form Books for practical use.

The above articles have been selected with special reference to the local demands, and said Legal Blanks can be safely used under the laws of this Territory.

Vancouver, Jan. 5, 1867. 16-17.

New Arrangement, 1867. 1867.

BLACKSMITHING.

G. W. A. J. E. C. DURGAN WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have purchased the blacksmithing establishment of Messrs. Marks and Duragan and that they will continue the business at the old and well known stand on Main Street, Vancouver, W. T., where they are prepared to do all kinds of BLACKSMITHING, with neatness and dispatch.

Particular Attention paid to Shoeing. All kinds of Wagon and Carriage Ironing done in the best style. Plows, Mill Irons, Forge Tools, &c., made to order.

It will be under the superintendance of the very best of workmen, and all kinds of work will be done at the shortest notice.

By making reasonable charges and paying the strictest attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a liberal portion of the public patronage.

Vancouver, June 1st, 1867. G. W. A. J. E. C. DURGAN & CO. 37-17.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL tax list of Clatsop county for the year A. D. 1867, has been placed this day in my hands for collection and that I am now ready to receive all taxes due and unpaid thereon, and that they will continue to be received until the first day of November next, after which all delinquent taxes assessed therein with ten per cent penalty in addition thereon will be laid over to the 1st day of collection as required by law. D. F. SCHUELE, Treasurer of Clatsop County, W. T. Vancouver, W. T., June 21st, 1867. 41-17.

