

The Vancouver Register.

VOL. 2.

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1866.

NO. 4

THE VANCOUVER REGISTER, VANCOUVER, W. T.

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

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Vanouver, Aug. 30, 1866.—111-11.

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DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, AND LEGAL PAPERS of all kinds, carefully prepared.
Vanouver, Sept. 1, 1866.—111-11.

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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. 110 Front Street, (1st door south of Postoffice.)
Portland, Oregon.
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STOVES, TIN PLATE,

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And Manufacturers of

TIN, COPPER,

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Jobbing Work Done to Order.

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SADDLERY HARDWARE,

Saddle Trees, Block and Bent Stirrups, etc.

SHOP—No. 88 Front St., bet. Washington & Alder,
15 PORTLAND, OREGON. 19

J. McHENRY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

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LAMPS, PLATED WARE, Etc.

No. 91 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON. 11

NEW SHOP!

Gents' Clothing

CLEANED AND REPAIRED,

Promptly and in the Best of Style.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A SHOP FOR

giving business one door north of John F. Smith's

on Main Street.

Don't forget the "New Shop," where your work

will be done promptly and to your satisfaction.

G. W. MILLER.
Vanouver, June 30, 1866.—42

CITY

BOOT & SHOE STORE

Main Street.

(Not over South of First & Street's Next Market.)

VANCOUVER, W. T.

WE WILL HAVE CONSTANTLY ON

hand a new and select assortment of

low-cut, Gents', Misses', Boys', and Children's Wear.

Also the best quality of

Custom Work Made to Order.

Don't forget the "New Shop," where your work

will be done promptly and to your satisfaction.

MOORE & SOVEY.
Vanouver, W. T., Sept. 29, 1866.—111-11.

WINDY BLINDS and WALL PAPER

at

JONES & TURNBULL'S.

MY LITTLE WIFE AND I.

By W. DRYDEN SMITH, JR.

How happily the moments pass
From dewy morn till night,
While we behold, in fortune's glass,
Sweet pictures of delight!
Two loving hearts one there may see
Beneath a cloudless sky,
Perhaps those loving ones may be
My little wife and I.

No sorrow comes to cloud our lot
Or cast its shadows here,
And every trouble is forgot
While one we love is near;
There is no harsh or cruel word,
There is no saddened sigh,
We never have but kindness heard
My little wife and I.

We know that some day we must part,
When death shall come between,
Alone on faith must lean—
But we shall part to meet again
Beyond earth's cloudy sky,
Beyond earth's sunshine and its rain,
My little wife and I.

HOW HE CAME TO BE MARRIED.

It may be funny, but I've done it. I've got a rib and a baby. Shadows departed—oyster stews, brandy cook tails, cigar boxes, boot-jacks, absconding shirt buttons, what and demijon. Shadows present—hoop skirts, band-boxes, ribbons, garters, long stockings, juvenile dresses, tin trumpets, little wip chairs, cradles, bibs, paragonic, hive syrup, rhubarb and doctors' bills. I'll just tell you how I got caught. I was always the darndest, most tea custard bashful fellow you ever did see; it was kinder in my line to be taken with the shakes every time I saw a pretty gal approaching me, and I would cross the street any time rather than face one; 'twasn't because I didn't like the critters, for I was behind the fence looking through the knot hole. I could not book long enough.—Well, my sister Lib gave a party one night, and I started away from home because I was too bashful to face the music. I hung around the house whistling "Old Dan Tucker," dancing to keep my feet warm, watching the heads bobbing up and down behind the window curtains, and wishing the thundering party would break up, so I could get to my room. I smoked up a bunch of cigars, and as it was getting late and mighty uncomfortable, I concluded to shin the door post. No sooner said than done, and I soon found myself snug in bed.

"Now," says I, "let her rip! Dance till your wits gives out!" And cuddling down under the quilts, Morpheus grabbed me. I was dreaming of soft-shell crabs and stewed tripe, and having a good time when somebody knocked at the door and woke me up. "Rap, rap, rap," I said. "Lap, rap, rap!" Then I heard a whispering, and I knew there was a whole raft of gals outside. Then Lib sings out:

"Jack, are you there?"

"Yes," says I.

Then came a roar of laughter.

"Let us in," said she.

"I won't," said I, "can't you let a fellow alone?"

"Are you abed?" said she.

"I am," says I.

"Get out," says she.

"I won't," says I.

Then came another laugh.

"Get out, you petticoated scare-crows!"

Cried I, "Can't you get a beau without hauling a fellow out of bed? I won't go home with you—I won't, so you may clear out!"

And throwing a boot at the door, I felt better. But presently I heard a soft voice very much like sister Lib's, and it said:

"Jack, you'll have to get up, for all the girls' things are there."

Oh, mercy! what a pickle! Think of me, in bed, all covered over with muffs, shawls, bonnets, nets, cloaks, and twenty girls' outfits the door waiting to get in! I rolled out among the bonnet wars, in a hurry. Smash went the millinery in every direction. I had to dress in the dark—for there was a crack in the door, and the girls will peep—and the way I fumbled about was death on straw hats. The critical moment came. I opened the door and found myself right among the women.

"Oh, my leghorn!" cried one. "My dear, darling winter velvet!" cried another, and they pitched in—they pulled me this way and that, boxed my ears, and one bright-eyed little piece—Sal, her name was—put her arms right round my neck and kissed me right on my lips—Human nature could not stand that, and I gave her as good as she sent. It was the first time I ever got the taste, and it was powerful good. I believe that I could have kissed that gal from Julius Cæsar to the Fourth of July.

"Jack," said she, "we are sorry to disturb you, but won't you see me home?"

"Yes, I will," said I.

I did do it, and had another smack at the gate.

After that we took a kinder turtle diving after each other, both of us sighing like a barrel of new cider when we were away from each other.

'Twas at the close of a glorious Summer day, the sun was setting behind a distant hen-roost, the bull-frogs were commencing their evening songs, and polly wogs in their native mud puddles, were preparing themselves for the shades of night, and Sal and myself sat upon an antiquated back log, listening to the music of nature, such as tree-toads, roosters, and grunting pigs, and now and then the music of a jackass was wafted to our ears by the gentle zephyrs that sighed among the mullen stalks, and heavily laden with the delicious odors of hen-roosts and pig sties. The last lingering rays of the setting sun, glancing from the buttons of a solitary horseman, shone through a knot hole in a log pen, full in Sal's face, showing her hair an orange peel hue, and showing off my thread bare coat to a bad advantage; one of my arms was around Sal's waist, my hand resting on the small of her back; she was toying with my auburn locks of jet black hue; she was almost gone, and I was almost ditto. She looked like a grass hopper dying of the hiccups, and I felt like a mud-turtle choked with a mud-bill ball.

"Sal," says I, in a voice as musical as the notes of a dying swan, "will you have me?"

She raised her eyes heavenward and clasped me by the hand, had an attack of the heaves and blind staggers, and with a sigh

that drew her shoe-strings to her palate, said,

"Yes."

She gave clean out then, and squatted in my lap. I hugged her till I broke my suspenders, and her breath smelled of onions she had eaten two weeks before.

Well, to make a long story short, she set the day, and we practiced for four weeks every night how we would enter the room to be married, till we got so we could walk as gracefully as a couple of Moscow ducks.

The night, the company and the minister came, the signal was given, and arm in arm we went through the hall. We had just entered the parlor door, when down I went—slap on the oil cloth, pulling Sal after me. Some cussed fellow had dropped a banana skin on the floor and it floored me. I split an awful hole in my cassimeres, right under my dress-coat tail. It was too late to back out; so clasping my hand over it we marched in and were spliced, and taking a seat I watched the kissing of the bride operation.—My groomsman was tight, and he kissed her till I jumped up to take a slice, when, oh, horror! a little six year old imp had crawled behind me and pulled my shirt through the hole in my pants, and pinned it to the chair, so when I jumped up it displayed to the admiring gaze of the astonished multitude a trifling more white muslin than was pleasant. The women giggled, the men roared, and I got mad, but was finally put to bed, and there my troubles ended. Good night.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S FANCIES.—The following extract is taken from the London correspondence of the Philadelphia American Presbyterian:

But still the gossip goes about the Queen herself. Her persistent absence from London life—her wearing mourning so long, even at her own daughter's wedding, and at that of Princess Mary of Cambridge—her fancies regarding her late husband—she will not permit any one to speak of him as "the late" Prince Consort; she persists in the belief that he is alive; keeps his horse always ready, saddled and bridled; keeps a lamp burning at his shrine, night and day—and a thousand things of that sort. But the gossip goes down further. There is a "gillie," by name John Brown, a low, vulgar fellow, they say, who smokes a short, black "cutty" pipe, and spits as he goes—the report, in the very highest circles, is, that the Queen sees a likeness to the Prince in Brown; that she believes that Prince Albert's soul has gone into this man; and so, wherever the Queen goes, goes with her John Brown—a stalwart, brawny Highlandman. The other day at Windsor, as the Queen was driving to or from the railway station, with the inseparable gillie standing on the footboard behind the carriage, the mob grew and gathered and shouted out to him, in his wrath, "Why don't you go inside beside Mrs. Brown?" A board, too, was stuck up on the palace wall, when the Queen was in Balmoral, on which was the doggerel rhyme painted in black upon white:

"Mrs. Brown's is gone out to town."

That these things should be even said in any quarter, is deplorable in the extreme.—That they should be said in the very highest circle of the land, and believed there, is worse still. The popularity the Queen so long and so largely enjoyed, has been for some time on the wane; and people are beginning to ask, "what is the good of keeping up a State support of this sort at a cost of £300,000 a year? *Cui bono?*" I am sorry to say the hereditary throne, the Prince of Wales, does not stand much higher in the estimation of the good and true in our land.

THE BLARNEY STONE.—Who has not heard of the Blarney Stone? Irish blarney is quite as familiar a term as Irish wit. Yet there are not many who know where and what is the Blarney Stone, that gives to the Irish who kiss it the persuasive power of the tongue, the all-prevailing flattery, that is said to distinguish them as a race. Five miles from the City of Cork stands the Donjon Keep and the ruins of the ancient Blarney Castle, where, in olden time, dwelt the McCarty's, Barons of Blarney. It was built in the fifteenth century, and the majestic strength and proportions of the work show that in its day, before our modern means of war were in use, it must have been a mighty affair. In the midst of the wall on the north side, and supported by two timbers, several feet below the highest outlook of the castle, was a stone, which could not be reached unless you were held by the heels and so let down till you could touch it with your lips. This stone fell from its place a long time ago, and now another is pointed out on another side of the castle, to be reached in the same way. I confess that I assisted in thus suspending two or three young Americans from Philadelphia, who were ambitious of adding to their other accomplishments this Irish endowment; and a lady of the party, who had no need of it, was content to reach it with her hand, and take the charm on her lips from the ends of her fingers. And that none may be unable to kiss it, with true Irish liberality, a third stone is provided, warranted to be the original one that fell from its place, and this is placed on the ground, at the door of the castle; and you have only to stoop and touch it with your lips, and the virtue is precisely the same as that imparted by the one which is one hundred and twenty feet in the air. Whence this silly tradition arose, nobody knows. Father Prout's Reliques gives the best account of its miraculous power:

"There is a stone there,
That whoever kisses,
Or he never misses
To grow eloquent.

"To his may clamber
To lady's chamber,
Or become a member
Of Parliament.

"A clever apostle,
If he care turn out,
As out and out,
To be let alone!

"Don't hope to hinder him,
Or to bewilder him,
Sure he's a piper
From the Blarney Stone."

Religious matters are growing warm at Salt Lake. On a late Sabbath a Roman Catholic Priest, by the name of Kelly, preached and announced that he had come to establish a church there. On the same evening, Joseph Smith and his colleagues attacked polygamy and Brigham Young with great severity. The hall was crowded to excess.

A SKETCH OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The September number of "Beadle's Monthly," a magazine published in New York city, contains the history of a trip through Oregon and Washington Territory, from which we extract the following:

Passengers taking steamer from Portland down the Willamette for twelve miles, down the Columbia for thirty-eight, and up the Cowlitz for two, land at Monticello, in Washington Territory, the upper half of old Oregon. Thence to Olympia, the capital, stage-wagons jolt them over rough corduroys, through profoundest mud, along the worst roads and among the grandest woods in the world.—Here is the forest primal, thick with slender pine, fir, hemlock, spruce, cedar and arbutus, the trunks gloved in moss of orange-green, the branches hung with brown Spanish moss, the ground white, yellow and purple with luxuriant flowers.

There are two or three rough villages, and a few farm houses five or ten miles apart—grassy islands of prairie in the vast, somber, silent sea of forest. Slender firs, not more than eighteen inches in diameter at the base and straight as arrows, are from two to three hundred feet high, and some even taller.

Washington contains a population of about twenty thousand, engaged in farming and lumbering. Olympia, the seat of Government, is a little village in the forest, on the most western elbow of Puget Sound, struggling hard with primeval nature and aboriginal man. It boasts many neat little cottages, a lonely white frame capitol like a huge warehouse, and plank sidewalks among the stumps, standing upon posts to avoid mud and deluge.

Here we take steamer upon Puget Sound, the loveliest body of water in the western hemisphere. Spreading in a great complicated network of arms, it has fourteen hundred miles of navigation, and affords to Washington more harbors than are possessed by any other region of equal area in the world. It is surrounded by solemn pine forests, sentinelled by snowy mountains. Hundreds of islands dot its shining surface, while its clear depths are almost as transparent as the air. Some of the boldest mountains of the continent are here visible—Baker, Adams, St. Helen, and, more than all others, Mount Ranier, triple-pointed and robed with snow. Shasta is grand—Hood is grander; but, from this standpoint, Ranier is monarch of all—the Mont Blanc of the Pacific coast.

The Cascade mountains which cross Washington from north to south one hundred miles from the coast, with an average height of six thousand feet, are a continuation of the Sierra Nevada. Spurs of the Rocky Mountains are scattered in the eastern portion of the Territory.

The Indians are fish-eating tribes, with little intelligence or manhood, though the patient efforts of missionaries—especially Jesuits—have shown them capable of great improvement. They are often gathered on the shore of the beautiful sound, beside some quiet cove, and hard by the dwelling of a pioneer, in their favorite pursuit of gambling. They sit in groups, intently pursuing their *ma-ko-to-to*—literally "to make, to bet"—but their general term for gambling of every description.

The illustration is from a photograph taken at Penn's cove, on the east side of Whidby's Island. The Indians are of the Skagit tribe. They have no objection to winning from each other, though they commonly select a champion to play against the representative of some neighboring tribe. Then comes their Derby Day. They often bet every article they possess—money, guns, blankets, and even the shirts upon their backs—when the loser goes sadly home in a state of nature as wild in mood as the noble savage ran.

They seat themselves upon mats and continue the contest until both sides are exhausted. They call the game *sta-hal*. It is played with ten disks of serings wood, one being marked to distinguish it from the rest. Two sitting opposite each other, are furnished with disks, as whist players with separate packs of cards. If they possess only one set, that does duty for both. Each also has a line of tow, made from the fibres of the inner bark of the Oregon cedar. They play in turn, while their friends sit on either side of the mat, drumming on a paddle or piece of board, with a chant without particular meaning or words. Each player has five or ten pointed sticks or pegs for counters, as in cribbage. The one who, by lots or agreement, is to commence, rolls his ten disks in the tow, shuffling them as he does so, to avoid the prying glance of his antagonist. He then tears them apart, and holds them out for the latter to guess in which hand is held the marked disk.

If the opposing player guesses right, the first tosses him a counter, which he sticks in the ground, and it becomes his deal. If not he pays instead of receiving the forfeit.—When one party has won all the counters the contest is decided. The same game is played in California, with round sticks, instead of disks. For this information my thanks are due Messrs. George Gibbs and Elwood Evans, both long and favorably associated with Governmental affairs in Washington Territory.

The grand patriarch of all these Indians is Seattle, of the Dawanish tribe. A leading town upon the Sound bears his name. This father of his race, whose memory goes back to Vancouver and his expedition, looks like a connecting link between mummies and men. The stolid features of these savages, like dead men, tell no tales. What can life mean to them? What are their joys and sorrows?—their fears, hopes and ambitions?

The lumber-trade of Puget Sound exceeds a million dollars annually. Every town upon its coast contains immense saw mills. We glanced through one, upward of three hundred feet long, which turns out over a hundred thousand feet daily. Spars, superior to those of any foreign country, and other lumber, are furnished to the entire Pacific coast, the Sandwich Islands, Japan, China, Australia, England and France. The Puget Sound fir is now the model mast all over the world. The fish interests of the Sound and its great coal trade from Bellingham Bay, added to its lumber resources, make it the most important possession of the North Pacific.

At the north end of Puget Sound, we crossed the Straits of Fuca, named from Juan de Fuca, the first white man who ever saw Washington Territory. Though of Greek

birth, he was sent in 1792, in charge of a Spanish vessel, to fortify a supposititious strait west the English should pass through it, from the Atlantic to the Pacific! The geography of his day was a good deal confused. Northwest America is the home of old romance.—Here ingenious scholars placed the Atlantis of Bacon. Here that greatest of navigators and explorers—Captain Lemuel Gulliver—discovered the kingdom of Brobdingnag.

A NEGRO BREAK DOWN AT THE VIRGINIA SEASIDE.—A writer in one of the magazines describes a darkey break down ten years ago, with artistic fidelity:

No sooner had the musician, I think his name was Pompey, struck up his tune, than all the colored amateurs within hearing flocked around. At first two or three small black boys, unable to restrain their heels, began to shuffle on the pavement with might and main. But straightway an older nigger, crying to these small boys to get out of the way, and at the same time frightening them off the walk by blowing a low note from his steam whistle, took up himself the jig. He wore a slouched felt hat, turned up, however, both before and behind, like the ancient cocked one, and which for band was tied around with a long, gray garter, that hung down over his left shoulder. Having on a heavy pair of boots, worn outside his breeches, he at once made the pavement ring; scraping it furiously with his soles, and knocking it sharply and rapidly with his heels. All the while the double joints in his knees were in full play, as also his shoulders, and in fact, every bone and muscle in his whole body. Now, his feet were thrown nearly as high as his head, and his arms a good deal higher. Now, his legs were extended like a dancing girl's and, again, the hinges in his knees were bent double. From time to time, I could see his eyes, when he turned them upwards, flash with excitement of the thing though in the dark; his ivory shone through his mouth like the moon out of clouds; the half-suppressed cry of triumph, a sort of horse-laugh, would occasionally break from his throat; and when, at length, he came to stamp out the final of the "break down," the blowing of his steam whistle might have been heard at the distance of half a mile.

INCENDIARISM.—A most dastardly attempt to fire the city was made last night. An unoccupied building on Fourth street, immediately in the rear of the Catholic Church and adjoining the residences of Messrs. Wingate Saipes, was fired about eleven o'clock, and so rapid did the flames spread that for a time the town was in danger of a general conflagration. The wind had been blowing up stream all the evening, and it is that fact which, we suppose caused the scoundrel to fire the city at that end, that it might have fall away of the town. In a short time after the alarm was given the Fire Department was on the ground, when the building was torn down and the fire extinguished.—*Dallas Mountaineer, Oct 6th.*

WHY EARLY DIDN'T TAKE WASHINGTON CITY.—The credit of saving the city is due alone to a bull and a barrel of whisky. Said bull was the property of Mr. George W. Riggs, the banker, and was much esteemed for his excellent qualities and intrinsic usefulness. The whisky was a barrel of choice old Bourbon, found in Mr. Montgomery Blair's wine cellar. When Jubal Early and his rebel host reached the defences of Washington, they were both hungry and thirsty, and went to searching the houses in the neighborhood for whatever was good. The bull was discovered and slaughtered, and the rebel Generals and their staffs banqueted on him. And there was great rejoicing when the barrel of whisky was captured and brought forth. When these rebel gentlemen had filled their stomachs on the flesh of the bull, they had such a fondness for the whisky that they allowed it to steal away their brains. Indeed they gave themselves up to feasting and drinking, and quite forgot that they had been sent to capture Washington, which they might easily have done, for it was at that time in a defenceless condition. The delay caused by this vicious conduct on the part of Early and his subordinate generals, gave the old sixth corps time to come up, when they scamped back across the Potomac, and the siege was raised.—*National Republican.*

THE CONDITION OF THE IRISH PEASANTRY.—The present position of the occupiers of the soil of Ireland is at present generally that of serfs, without any security either for their tenure or the fruits of their industry. They are dependent for their very means of existence on the will of their landlord, while the amount of that which is called rent is regulated, not by any economic law, but by the disposition of the landlord to extort, and their own ability to pay. This state of things has originated remotely, perhaps not very remotely, in the fact that English power confiscated the whole property of our Island, and placed over the inhabitants alien and hostile proprietors, without making any provision to secure or protect the right of the old inhabitants to live upon the soil. The evil effects of the original injustice were increased by the influence of the laws, which for a long period after the confiscation reduced a great proportion of those occupying the soil, to the condition of slaves in the religious and political disabilities to which they were subjected. They have been up to the present hour aggravated and continued by the antagonism of religion, of habits, and of race which exists between the class that constitutes the owners, and that which supplies the tillers of the soil. The events of the last fifty years have brought these evils to a climax, which is now rapidly completing the extermination of the old Irish race. The only remedy that can be applied to this lamentable and miserable state of things, is to elevate the occupier from his position of serfdom, by giving him an interest in the soil; to do so at any price—to do so by giving him that without which every other remedy is but a miserable palliative—by giving him fixity of tenure—while we leave to the owner of the soil every right and every power, except those which he cannot continue to exercise without the waste and destruction of human life, and without bringing ruin both on himself and the entire community.—*But on Land Tenure.*

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT HAS ABOLISHED POLYGAMY and henceforth will content himself with one wife.

Miscellany.

THE MIANTONOMOH.—A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from London, says:

Here lies the Yankee monitor in the Thames with 15-inch guns, visited by hundreds of Britons, who draw long breaths, wipe their sweaty brows and devoutly thank heaven that the Americans are so friendly; because it is perfectly evident to every one that sees the *Miantonomoh* that the whole British navy could not budge her from stowing up to London bridge and towing her big shells into the dome of St. Paul's, into the Bank of England, into the House of Parliament, into Buckingham, St. James Palace, and wherever she cared to plant those petty seeds of desolation.

A Toledo gentleman had a servant girl in his employ who dreamed that No. 6,391 was going to draw a prize in O'Brien's Chicago gift enterprise. She asked him to write a letter in which she would inclose the money for that ticket. He did so. When the lottery was drawn, he discovered by the papers that 6,391 had drawn \$10,000 in greenbacks, saying nothing of this, he proposed marriage to the girl, was accepted, and they were immediately married. Then he informed her of the luck of 6,391; but was surprised at being told that she had afterwards concluded not to buy any ticket in the lottery.

A PARISIAN has conceived the notion of opening an exhibition, at ten centimes a head to show a million of money spread out in gold pieces. He thinks he will have a rush of visitors, as the curiosity to know what a million is like is universal.

A POLYGLOT NEWSPAPER.—A new journalistic candidate for public favor is announced to make its appearance abroad. It is to be called the *Stranger in London*, and is to be made up in a novel manner. All the news, articles and information it contains will appear in parallel columns in three languages—English, French, German.

From tailors' bills, Doctors' pills, western chills, and other ills—deliver us.

From want of gold, wives that scold, maiden's old, and by sharper sold—deliver us.

From stinging flies, coal black eyes, bakers' pies, and babies' cries—deliver us.

From seedy coats, protested notes, sinking boats, and dishonest votes—deliver us.

From modest girls, with waving curls, and teeth of pearls—oh, never mind.

A GERMAN being required to give a receipt in full, after much mental effort, produced the following: "I lab full. I want no more money

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER:

L. P. FISHER, San Francisco; J. H. HAMMER, Seattle; J. H. MUNSON, Olympia; S. R. PORTER, Seattle; W. C. BELKNAP, Walla Walla; H. N. SEXTON, St. Helens; HEZKIAH CAPLES, St. Helens.

HOME TRADE.

An impression seems to prevail in distant portions of this county, and formerly not without some reason, that the market in Vancouver is an unprofitable one to the farmers; that the prices charged by the merchants for goods were exorbitant when compared with the market of Portland and that the farmer would not readily dispose of his produce for cash. The result has been, that the natural channel of trade has been diverted to some extent, and many people have gone to Portland and other places to dispose of their produce and make their purchases. Whatever may have been the practice of the merchants of Vancouver heretofore we are confident that at present this impression is erroneous. If persons laboring under this idea would examine the list of prices here, they would ascertain that it would be cheaper to trade at home, when they take into consideration the time necessarily lost in a trip to Portland, the price of passage and the freight money due upon the goods purchased. Our merchants now, are not as formerly compelled to pay tribute to Portland; the goods bought and consumed now, do not pass, as formerly, through the hands of several wholesale dealers, each making his profit, and then pass through the wholesale dealer in Portland to our retail dealers to be sold at enormous rates to the poor consumer. Most of our merchants ship their goods directly from San Francisco, and the additional charge of transportation to this place from Portland, are more than counterbalanced, by the enormous expenses incident to a business establishment in Portland, consisting of high rents, heavy taxes, &c. &c.

Again in former times there was but little competition among merchants. Now a number of new stores have sprung into existence and every merchant, if he would retain his custom, is compelled to sell at living prices. We hold it to be the duty of every citizen, to patronize home productions, home manufactures, and home merchants, if he can do it at all consistent with his own interests. Therefore we hope that such of our citizens, who carry their earnings acquired in this Territory out of it will encourage their neighbors at home and thus do something for the advancement and growth of their adopted country.

St. HELENS.—During a late visit to this thriving little village, we were pleased to observe the many substantial improvements, that have been made there this season. Large and commodious stores have been erected and several private dwellings and other houses are in process of erection. Messrs. Cohen & Lyon, a well known firm of Portland, have established a branch business at that place in connection with Mr. J. W. Woodward; Messrs. Williams Brothers an enterprising firm contemplate the erection of a new wharf, and are also associated with other parties, who will in all probability build a new Steam Saw Mill in the town. The location of St. Helens is favorable for a lumber market, being situated on the bank of the Columbia at the confluence of Willamette Slough, Seapoint Bay, Lewis river and Lake river, the banks of which streams abound with good timber of all descriptions, and timber rafts on these streams are carried naturally by the current to the site selected at St. Helens for a saw mill. St. Helens Ledge, F. and A. M., are building a fine two story hall, the lower portion of which will probably be used as a Court House for Columbia county. Owing to a combination of various causes, the prospects of St. Helens have hitherto been under a cloud, but lately a new order of things have been established. Men of enterprise have invested capital and intend to develop the numerous resources of that neighborhood; the lethargy which prevailed the very atmosphere has been dispelled; the people are active and hopeful and we may confidently expect that ere long that locality will assume the proportions of a large, flourishing and important settlement.

GEN. POPE.—This officer who was recently ordered to take command of this Military Department has not yet arrived. At last accounts he was in the State of Kansas at Junction City on Sept. 4th. Our people will sincerely regret to part with Gen. Steele, our present popular and efficient Department Commander.

To JURORS.—We have received several applications from persons summoned as Jurors to attend the District Court which meets next Monday, to be excused from attendance. We would state to these gentlemen and others who desire to be excused, that no excuse will be entertained by the Court, unless they present an affidavit setting forth all the facts.—An irresponsible verbal excuse not sworn to is regarded as insufficient by the Judge and will subject the Jurors, who do not attend to a fine of \$25.00. The Court heretofore has not excused any person, unless he shows by a sworn statement that he is by reason of illness unable to discharge the duty of a Juror, or that illness in his family absolutely requires his attendance at home.— Mere inconvenience in business matters is not deemed a sufficient excuse.

Refrain from Mr. Bart's auction to day.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

There is official authority for denying the statement made by us last week, that the Secretary of the Treasury has given instructions that no money shall be paid out of the Treasury under the provision of the civil appropriation law for additional bounties to soldiers. As soon as the regulations governing the payment shall be agreed upon by the commission, they will be furnished to the Treasury Department, and not until then will be presented for the decision of the Secretary the question whether the law carries with it an appropriation for the object specified.

We are informed by Colonel Blake, that a detachment of three hundred recruits have been sent from Carlisle Barracks Penn. for service in this Military Division. It has not yet been determined to which regiment these recruits will be assigned.

Lieut. Burr of the 2d Artillery, U. S. A. has been ordered to report to Col. Blake, Superintendent of the Recruiting service and will proceed to the Dalles for the purpose of establishing a rendezvous for the enlistment of recruits. It is quite probable, that he will proceed to the Warm Spring Reservation for the purpose of enlisting Indians of the tribe located there, who are to serve as scouts against hostile Indians. The enlistment of these Indians has been authorized by recent legislation of Congress.

Telegraphic information has been received at Department Headquarters, that a company of cavalry will be sent here immediately to operate against the hostile Indians east of the mountains. They probably belong to the first U. S. Cavalry, which is scattered all over the coast, four companies being in this Department, four in California, and four in Arizona. The headquarters of the Regiment are at this post.

The numerous friends of General Steele will be glad to learn of his late promotion to the Colonelcy of the 20th Regiment of Infantry, this being one of the new regiments under the new Army bill regular Army. His gallant services in the field during the late rebellion have also been suitably recognized by the President, who conferred upon him the Brevet of a Major General in the regular army. Gen. Steele will remain on duty in this Department until next spring.

Washington Territory Items.

The Walla Walla Statesman says, that Tuesday last Messrs. Brown, Bros. & Co. discovered that their porter, Charles Hubert, had been perpetrating a series of robberies, which had extended over several months. It seems that the porter had made the acquaintance of a family named Shattuck, and conceiving an affection for one of the girls of the family, a grass widow, sought to propitiate his suit by making her all manner of presents. The other members of the family also came in for their share of his good offices, and on all of them he lavished presents in the utmost profusion.

E. G. Parker, the gentleman who traced Donahue to the Big Bend country, but missed nipping his game in that quarter, has gone to San Francisco for the purpose of bringing Donahue back to his old quarters. Parker is determined to make sure of his man this time.—Walla Walla Statesman.

At this writing—Friday, noon—the Fair is under full headway, and promises to be a brilliant success. The display of stock is particularly fine, and includes animals that could compete for premiums at any Fair in the country.—Id.

Kinney, who killed Ryan, was discharged from arrest, it having been proved to the satisfaction of the court that the killing was done in self defence.—Id.

On Tuesday last, Dr. J. W. Hunter, in attempting to mount his horse, a spirited animal, in front of Mr. Tierney's livery stable, was thrown to the ground and sustained severe injuries.—Id.

The Walla Walla Statesman is advocating the erection of adobe houses. It says: A structure of this kind can be built at a low figure, is safe from fire, and for all useful purposes is quite as good as either brick or stone. In a country where lumber is scarce and lime rules at a high figure, it is with us a matter of surprise that adobes are not more generally used. The most ordinary laboring man can prepare adobes quite as well as the more skillful workman, and two men in less than a month will make enough of adobes to put up a structure of the amplest dimensions. A house of this kind will be cool in summer and warm in winter, and in every way preferable to the wooden shells in which our people freeze through the winter and roast in summer.

A man, whose name we did not learn, had one of his legs severely bruised and mangled on Tuesday last at Port Madison mill. He was caught by the carriage jumping his leg between it and some other machinery, cutting and bruising the flesh badly, but breaking no bones.—P. S. Weekly.

Capt. Perovich has just completed an enlargement to his wharf on the South end of same, forty by sixty feet, making a frontage of one hundred feet the wharf being five hundred feet in length, and the best constructed one in the place.—Olympia P. Tribune.

Mr. L. P. Beach, U. S. Dept. Surveyor, came from the Eastern country by way of Natchez Miss., last week, and pronounces the route much better than the generally received opinion would seem to warrant. He says the road for a greater part of the distance is the best mountain road he has ever traveled. It is a remarkable fact that the opponents of this route are almost universally those who base their opinion solely upon the interested reports of others.—Standard.

The office of the British Columbian, at New Westminster, was destroyed by fire on the 29th ult. Loss, \$1,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Standard of Oct. 6th, reports the proceedings of a mass meeting of the friends of Johnson. A long string of whorases and resolutions were adopted, reaffirming in substance the platform of the convention held at Philadelphia, Aug. 11th.

The Standard has hoisted to its mast-head the name of Andrew Johnson, for President in 1868, subject to the decision of the National Union Convention.

Ducks.—Persons fond of hunting will find abundant game of this kind on the Lakes about 10 miles below Vancouver. We noticed large quantities of ducks at that place the other day.

OREGON NEWS.

The Eugene State Journal contains the following account of a terrible accident which happened in Lane county on Sunday, Sept. 30: On Saturday Capt. Stephen Rigdon, Eli Keeney, Alva Larkin, and a man named Vear, went out in the mountains on Bear Creek, six or eight miles from the Pleasant Hill settlement, on a hunting excursion. They camped in the mountains on Saturday evening, after having hunted during the day.—On Sunday evening they started out from camp to have a little hunt. Keeney and Vear went in one direction and Rigdon and Larkin, who had frequently hunted together, went in another direction. Soon after leaving camp they separated, one bearing to the right and the other to the left. Soon after they had separated Rigdon saw two deer jump up, and fired at one of them. The deer ran off apparently unhurt. After loading his gun he waited for his companion, but receiving no answer, supposed he had gone out of hearing, and followed on in the direction the deer had taken. In the evening when Rigdon and the other two men had returned to camp Larkin was missing. They concluded that he had got lost and that he would make his way out and go home. Hence they made no search for him at the time. On returning to the settlement, however, and finding that Larkin had not yet arrived, they became much alarmed, lest he had met with some accident, and immediately went back with other neighbors to search for him. Rigdon described the manner of separating, and mentioned the circumstance of shooting at the deer soon after they had parted, expressing fears that Larkin might have been in range with the ball and got shot. He took the party to the place where he shot at the deer and showed them where he stood and where the deer was when he shot at it. They found the beds where the deer had been lying when they jumped up, and on going about forty yards beyond, through thick underbrush and leaves, they found the dead body of Larkin shot through the head. On examination it was found impossible to see the horses, some ten in number, which the party had latched round where the body lay, when standing where Rigdon was when he shot, so thick were the leaves on the brush. It was about forty yards further through this thick brush and leaves to where the man had been standing when the fatal ball struck him. The accident was a terrible one, and it is doubtful which is afflicted the worst, the friends and relatives of the unfortunate man, or his unlucky companion who fired the fatal shot.

Our Dalles correspondent, under date of the 5th, writes as follows: I have written you so much about Indians and their depredations of late, it has become almost an old story thrice told, and sometimes I think that I will drop the quill, but there is no abatement to the hostilities. By stage to day, there is additional news from the road to Canyon City.—The Indians are evidently on the "war path." On Tuesday night signal fire were seen south of the road this side of Camp Watson. On Monday morning early, about nine o'clock, a large party of Indians made an attempt to get stage stock at Alkali Flat, and would have succeeded, had not a number of teams come up just as they did. The Indians, evidently fearing a hot pursuit, abandoned their object and made their escape to the mountains unhurt. On the next morning, before daylight, the same party or another party, made an attempt to capture and destroy Mr. Pennington's house—known as the Bridge Creek House, on Bridge Creek—together with the barn, hay and grain, but fortunately a detachment of soldiers were halted for the night at the ranch, and hearing the approach of the Indians, fired at the objects they saw. After exchanging several shots, the Indians fled.—Whether any were killed or wounded, is not known. There is a large amount of freight on the Dalles for the John Day country, but Indians have so frightened the freighters that it is a difficult matter to induce them to venture out on the road with their teams. A few days ago, freights were engaged at four cents a pound, but today I very much doubt if any contract could be let to deliver freight for any less than ten cents per pound. So much for "Mr. L." Trade might be said to be nearly cut off with the John Day country. I understand that there has been merchandise sent via Umatilla and Granite Creek, to Canyon City, for safety. The stage is running again. Colonel Baker furnishes an escort through the infested country.—Daily Oregonian.

The Sentinel learns from a private letter that Thos. Clark killed Skill Kelly at Empire City, Coos county, on the 18th inst. The circumstances of the killing are as follows:—Clark was working in the mill on that day and when down at dinner, or on his return to the mill, met Kelly. Clark and Kelly came out of the house together, and when on the piazza, Clark was seen to strike Kelly, who fell, but soon rose again, when Clark, catching him by the pants, threw him off the piazza on a scuffling. Kelly turned a complete somersault, and laid helpless on the ground. He was taken up and carried into the house speechless, and in a short time died without uttering a word. Clark was arrested, and at the time the letter was written, was in the hands of the Sheriff. The causes leading to the affray are not stated.

An amusing case was tried here during the week, before Judge Stratton. A few days ago a young ardent and a girl about fifteen years old, both living some miles below here, started to run away, with the intention of going to some country where they could get married without a license. The "fond parent" of the girl hastened to town, got out a warrant, and he and the Sheriff Meader overtook the couple and brought them to town. The young man was bound over to the sum of \$500 to make his appearance at court, and the girl was taken home.—Oregon State Journal.

The Corvallis Gazette learns that the Fair of Linn County was a decided success. The weather was fine—the attendance large—and the agricultural and mechanical departments were well represented; and the exhibition of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, etc., was a credit to the enterprise and taste of the citizens of Linn county. We should be glad to see every county in the State holding fairs, which, if properly conducted, would do much toward developing the various interests of our young State.

Mat. Biedel, the notorious desperado, who straggled away from our Penitentiary grounds not long since, was brought in, heavily ironed, the other morning, on the stage. He was taken at Ashland, Southern Oregon, en route for Mexico. He states that having received a flesh wound in the thigh in breaking away from the guards, he was forced to remain in the vicinity of Salem several days after his escape.—Oregon Statesman.

Marion county has fifty-five school districts, forty-two school houses, four academies, forty-seven teachers, and an average attendance of twelve hundred and fifty-nine pupils, from a total of 3317 children in the county of school going age.—Id.

Prof. Vincent, balloonist, has arrived in this State, and will be present at the State Fair next week, with a design of making an ascension.—Id.

[From dispatches to the Daily Oregonian.] EASTERN NEWS.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—The New York papers are full of complaints that the wires across New Foundland are getting out of repair too often. They are now connecting New Foundland with Nova Scotia, and the line will soon be open. The New York and New Foundland and London Telegraph Company will place in thorough repair immediately all their telegraph lines and build an entire new line from Port Hood to Hearty's Content as soon as it can possibly be done. Meanwhile Craig telegraphs to the agent of the Associated Press that if, at the end of a month, it should be found that they receive less than fifty two reports during the month, it will not be exact that the papers will be charged the full price as heretofore, but only in proportion to what they receive.

New York, October 6.—The New York Times, to-day, comes out distinctly for Gov. Fenton and the regular Republican nominees, and says the Democrats deserve and will receive a severe drubbing.

Reports of the famine in India are confirmed, especially in regard to Calcutta. A correspondent of the London Times, writing from [Here storms east of Salt Lake interrupted communication.]

New York, October 7.—By the treaty between Italy and Austria, the former acquires the territory of Venetia as it existed while under the dominion of Austria, and the debt of Venetia, amounting to 35,000,000 florins, is assumed by the Italian Government.

Trieste, October 7.—The insurrectionary movement among the Croats is spreading rapidly. The Cabinet of the Porte talk of ceasing relations with Greece altogether.

Berlin, October 7.—The patent taking possession of the recent Kingdom of Hanover was promulgated by the Government yesterday. The loyalty of people in all cases is demanded.

New York, October 7.—The steamer George Cromwell for New Orleans arrived to-day, having on board the crew and passengers of the steamer Daniel Webster and also the crew of the schooner Minnehaha. The Webster was bound from this port to Mobile, and encountered a heavy gale, causing her to founder.

San Francisco, October 7.—The Board of Fire Commissioners of the paid fire department, elected Frank E. B. Whitney Chief Engineer, and Henry W. Burckes, Foreman of No. 3, First Assistant Engineer, and Chas. H. Anderson, Second Assistant. The Chief and his assistants became fire wardens under the law and are obliged to devote their whole time to the business.

The Army and Navy Journal reports that several Colonels of California volunteers have been confirmed as Brigadier Generals by brevet, enumerating Col. Francis J. Lippitt of the 2d; Col. Jas. F. Curtis of the 4th; Col. Geo. W. Browie of the 5th; Col. Charles W. Lewis of the 7th; Col. Allan L. Anderson of the 8th; Col. Geo. S. Evans and Col. McHenry both of the 21 Cavalry, all for faithful and meritorious services, and to date from March 13, 1865.

A telegram received yesterday from Messrs. Aldrich, Merrill & Co., stated that the Srew steamer Idaho had made her trial trip successfully, and having returned to Trip, Me., left on Friday last for California. The Idaho is in the Anchor Line between this port and the City of Portland, alternately with the Montana. The Idaho is a larger and more roomy vessel than the Montana, and has better passenger accommodations than that vessel.

The steamer Daniel Webster foundered off the coast of Florida on October 31. The Cromwell took off all her passengers and crew while the vessel was sinking. No lives lost.

Baltimore, Oct. 7.—The Catholic Plenary Council assembled today. Present, seven archbishops, thirty eight bishops, one hundred and twenty two priests, heads of orders and doctors of Divinity, seventy-four ecclesiastics, four monks, and three abbots. The procession was formed at the archbishop's residence and moved around the square to the cathedral. There was an immense gathering in the streets, estimated at 40,000 people.—Archbishop Purcell celebrated high mass, and Bishop McClosky preached a sermon. Bishop Spaulding delivered an address in Latin.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—A Washington special says: Commissioner Cooley, of the Indian Bureau, telegraphed his resignation a month ago on account of political differences, and that Lewis P. Boye will not assume the office until Cooley shall have completed his annual report.

Secretary Seward retires temporarily from the State Department to regain his health.—Frederick W. Seward is acting Secretary.

Santa Anna was in Washington a few days ago accompanied by the notorious R. Clay Crawford, who calls himself General. Santa Anna had an interview with Seward and the President, and it is now back again in New York. One report says that at the Cabinet meeting on Thursday Seward made a full exposition of Santa Anna's intentions, and urged the extensions of such moral aid as was desired. Another authority denies this, and says the mission of Santa Anna was to convince the Administration that the Church party is the only one in Mexico which can establish a firm Government there in case of the downfall of Maximilian, but that question has not been pressed on the Cabinet.

New York, October 8.—Additional particulars of the burning of St. Patrick's cathedral show that the loss is not so great as was supposed, not over \$70,000—insured for \$51,000. All the valuables were removed in time and the walls were not seriously damaged.

The Herald says Col. Lopez has sailed for Matamoros with special instructions from Oregon. One of the objects of the mission is to receive consignments of arms which have been dispatched from New York and Philadelphia. He is directed to announce the approaching arrival in that city of Gen. Ortega, who will leave for Mexico at the end of the week.

Advices from San Antonio via Galveston are that quite a number of Santa Anna's agents are at work recruiting for a raid on Matamoros. There is but little sympathy shown him there, it being fully understood that Santa Anna is pledged to Napoleon in gaining a footing on Mexican soil. Very few have joined his standard, he is known not to be partial to the liberal cause. Large quantities of arms and supplies have reached the Mexican frontier for Juarez' army at Matamoros and other places. Gen. Escobedo's forces are now in excellent condition and will soon be fully equipped for a winter campaign. Latest advices say that Juarez was at Chihuahua preparing for an early departure for Monterey, where Gen. Escobedo is in command. The latter is sanguine of future success, and awaits the arrival of the President, who has for five years upheld the liberal cause.

Washington, October 8.—The President has issued a proclamation recommending that Thursday, the 24th of November, be observed as a day of thanksgiving and praise to God for all His mercies and benefits, and also recommending that the people humbly and devoutly implore Him to grant to our national

councils and the whole population that divine wisdom which alone can lead the nation into the way of all good.

Princeton, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Commodore Stockton died just night at 10 o'clock, p. m. His death has caused a deep feeling of gloom to pervade the entire community. The funeral will take place on Wednesday.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—The steamer Tevelia passed Leavenworth October 4th from Fort Benton, bringing a half million in Treasury from Montana.

San Francisco, October 9.—James Dible, a blacksmith residing on Pine street, opposite the academy of Music, was found dead in his bed this morning. A post mortem examination showed that he died of apoplexy. His pipe was in his mouth as if he had been smoking when he died.

The journeyman plasterers of San Francisco are on a strike, nominally not for higher wages, but for the eight hour system, to the number of several hundred, all told. They marched around the city, demanding of the foreman, in charge of each building in process of erection, compliance with their demands. In some places the demand was promptly complied with; in others, compliance was accompanied with a protest; and in others, no acceptance of the terms was signified.

Private telegrams quote gold in New York, yesterday, 149 1/2, and tending at 1 percent, per day—an almost unprecedented rate. There was a dead lock in exchange. Best banker's bills offering freely at 136 1/2 with no buyers. Legal Tenders 7 1/2 buying, and 7 1/4 selling. Mining stocks are inactive with a downward tendency.

Advices from Japan to Sept. 4th have been received. Gen. Van Valkenburg, U. S. Minister to Japan and Anson Burlingame Minister to China, had arrived at Yokohama.—Both Ministers are on a visit to Jeddo. Burlingame was expected to leave for China soon. The Italian Minister had given a banquet to the French Envoy on board the steamer Magenta, which subsequently sailed for China and Italy. Eight English men-of-war, two French, one Italian and one Russian were lying in the harbor of Yokohama. Latter accounts say that the U. S. steamers Hartford, Wyandot and Wachuset sailed Sept. 1st.

Orders have been issued from Washington to retain four companies of New Mexican volunteers in the service until the Indian troubles abate. Two new posts have been established in the territory, one of them between the Abiqui and San Juan rivers to be designated Fort Plummer, and the other in the vicinity of Pinos Altos to be known as Fort Bayard.

Some weeks since the Captain of the British ship Belmont reported having collided with another vessel, unknown, in the Straits of Fuca, and expressed fears that the unknown vessel had been sunk by the collision. It now appears that the other vessel was the Harriet Queen, laden with lumber. No one was injured. Damage comparatively trifling. The dead body of John Kandon, a German, aged twenty years, was found this morning at the foot of Eighth street, hanging by the neck near the sugar refinery, under a large tree. The probabilities are that he committed suicide, although his friends know of no reason for his doing so, except that he has recently been despondent.

A. A. Gen. R. C. Drum left on the steamship Golden Age this morning in accordance with orders requiring him to report for duty at Washington. On the eve of his departure a large number of the most prominent citizens prepared a testimonial, which but echoes the feelings of the people, complimenting him upon the faithful and courteous manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, expressing regret at his departure, their high personal regard for the man as well as the soldier, and their best wishes for his future success and happiness. The testimonial is signed by Gov. Low, Mayor Coon, Judge Hoffman and a large number of bankers, merchants and professional men of the city.—Gen. Drum was also called upon last evening by a large number of officers of the army and his personal friends, and was serenaded by the 24 Artillery Band at the Occidental Hotel.

J. D. HEALY & BROTHER, Main street, Vancouver, W. T., DEALERS IN STOVES, SHEET IRON, Wire, Lead Pipe, &c., Tin Plate, Pumps, and Manufacturers of TIN, COPPER, Jobbing Work Done to Order.

J. F. SMITH, Main Street, Vancouver, W. T., Has just returned from San Francisco with a large assortment of new goods, which he offers for sale lower than Portland rates. Consisting of Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Matches, Playing Cards, Cutlery, Port Monies, Perfumeries, Combs, Brushes, Fishing Tackle, Toys, Fly and Lamerick Hooks, Silk and Other Lines, Fancy Goods, Also Powder, Shot, Lead, Powder Flasks, Confectionery, and many other articles, too numerous to mention. ALL KINDS OF FRUIT KEPT ON HAND.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES. Special attention is called to my assortment of Tea and Yankee Notions. Vancouver, Oct. 13, 1866.—24 ft.

COUNTY TREASURER'S NOTICE. Pay Your Taxes! NOTICE is hereby given to the taxpayers of Clark County that the undersigned, according to law will collect the tax for the year 1866, on the 1st day of November, 1866, the tax roll of Clark County for 1866. Persons delinquent will save ten per cent. on the amount of their taxes by settling the same at the Treasurer's office before the first day of November, 1866. C. H. HUNTER, County Treasurer of Clark County, W. T. Vancouver, Oct. 9, 1866. 3-44.

MRS. D. B. SHEFFIELD, Has been to inform the public, that she can be found at the old stand, three doors South of WESTERS STORE on Main Street, Vancouver, and that she keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of GROCERIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, Fruit, and Candies, Confectionery and Ice Cream, SOGA WATER, TOBACCO AND CIGARS, and other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at reasonable prices. She respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

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. MOSTETTER'S BITTERS, BOKER'S BITTERS, DRAKE'S BITTERS, HOOPLAND'S BITTERS, BABBIE'S POTASH, CANARY SEED, CARRIAGE SPONGE, CASTLE SOAP, SHAKER'S HERRING, INDIGO, DOMESTIC DYER, CRAN TARTAR, BLUE STONE, NITRE, ROBIN, GLUE, COMMON & WHITE, SULPHUR, GLAUBER SALTS, BATH BRICKS, CONCENTRATED LIME, Congress Water and Fragrant Essences. And all articles usually to be found in a Drug store. Physicians prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours. Vancouver, Sept. 22, 1866. 1-14.

MICHAEL WINTLER, DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Cor. Main and Fifth Streets, Keeps constantly on hand and for sale a full assortment of GROCERIES, CROCKERIES, GLASSWARE, HARDWARE AND NAILS, DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BLANKETS, 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. 1-14.

BILLIARD SALOON! THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the public that he has recently renovated and refitted his large BILLIARD SALOON, situated on Main Street, that he keeps on hand the very best quality of WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS. That he has three splendid BILLIARD TABLES of the most approved and Celebrated Manufacture. His customers and the public generally will find his BILLIARD SALOON a cool and pleasant place of resort, where their wants will be attended to by an obliging and attentive bar-keeper. DAVID BROWN. Vancouver, W. T., Sept. 22, 1866. 1-14.

MARBLE'S MILL. ANSEL'S MARBLE MILL RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has now prepared at his MILL, six months of the best Portland Cement, to grind all grades brought to his mill, in a superior manner at the usual rates. He is also prepared to saw at his mill and deliver any amount of superior PORTLAND CEMENT for as low price as any can be bought for in this market. His machinery is in splendid working order and he always accomplishes what he undertakes or promises to do. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. ANSEL S. MARBLE. Sept. 22, 1866. 1-14.

UNION SALOON, 6th Street, Vancouver, W. T. near the Military Reserve. THE UNDERSIGNED announces to the public, that this well known place of resort still lives on in order 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 his statement. M. DAMPIFFER. Sept. 22, 1866. 1-14.

NOTICE TO ALL PERSONS Having Demands on the Government. PENNS. PRIZE MONEY, BOUNTIES, PATENTS, Pay for Vouchers, Scrip, Back Pay, Lost Horse and Application Claims, obtained by the undersigned, who will attend to all other business before the Department at Washington city. C. M. CARTER, Claim Agent, OFFICE—Corner of Alder and Front streets, PORTLAND, Oregon.

LEGAL NOTICE. Jane Campbell, Pft. Finley D. Campbell, dft. In the District Court of the 24 Judicial District of Washington Territory holding terms at Olympia. To Finley D. Campbell Defendant: YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT Jane Campbell has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will be heard before Hon. C. C. Hewitt, Judge of said Court on Saturday the 17th day of November, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock, m., at the Court House in Olympia and unless you appear there and there 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 dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and said plaintiff upon the ground of abandonment and failure to support plaintiff. H. G. STRUVE, Pfts. Adv.

U. S. Revenue stamp, 50 cts. Cancelled, Sept 16, 1866. 1-14.

Local Matters.

District Court Docket.—We publish below the docket of cases pending at present in the District Court:

UNITED STATES CASES. U. S. vs. J. Smith, cutting timber. " vs. H. Brown, " " " vs. P. Anderson, " " "

TERRITORIAL CASES. Territory vs. James Ingalls, Grand Juror.

" vs. J. J. Bush, no arrest. " vs. M. Carroll, Murder. " vs. J. E. Andrews, Usurpation.

CIVIL CASES. R. F. Jones vs. I. J. Ireland, Defendant. J. H. Bush vs. D. F. Bradford, " " " vs. W. Jones vs. A. J. Cornwall, " " " vs. D. F. Nelson vs. Bradford & Bishop, " " S. Kaiser vs. Paul Carlbaia, Attachment. Clark County vs. J. W. Mason et al suit on official bond.

Clark County vs. J. E. Andrews et al suit on official bond.

Clark County vs. J. W. Brazee et al suit on official bond.

B. Sisson vs. Sumner Barker, Debt. Winhard & Dellinger vs. J. Maney, Debt. M. Miskel vs. R. C. Smith, Appeal from award of arbitrators.

M. Miskel vs. N. Stone, Debt. Cascade R. R. Co. vs. Clark County and H. C. Morse, Sheriff, Application for permanent injunction.

M. Cascade Portage Co. vs. D. F. Bradford, and O. S. N. Co. et al.

Love & Barber vs. I. I. Lancaster, Debt. C. H. Rolfe vs. Caroline H. Rolfe, Divorce. S. W. Brown vs. A. G. Tripp, Certiorari from Justice's Court.

William Wolf vs. Daniel P. Riley, Attachment.

Thomas Day vs. C. A. Ross, Debt. R. C. Smith vs. Monticello & Cowlitz Steamboat Co., Debt.

Jacob Dabach vs. A. J. Lawrence, Foreclosure of mortgage.

Territory vs. John Corless, Mandate from Supreme Court.

Clark County vs. ex rel, H. G. Struve, Pr. s. Atty. vs. J. W. Bruces.

The same vs. J. E. Andrews.

Territory vs. Lawrence, Farnsworth et al, Suit on bond.

J. Catlin, executor, vs. W. Huntington et al.

W. H. Dillon vs. C. Powley et al, Foreclosure of mortgage.

N. Kinder vs. G. Kinder, Divorce.

S. B. Maleck vs. J. T. Lovelace, Guardian, Certiorari.

W. H. Hazard vs. John B. Buser et al, Debt. Territory vs. Samuel Sweeney, H. D. Huntington, Charles Bird, A. P. Steward, Chas. Goodnow, Contempt of Court.

It speaks well for the morals and good order prevailing in this Judicial District composed of six counties with a population of over five thousand people, that there has only been one case sent up for the last six months demanding the attention of the Grand Jury.

The past week has been somewhat quiet, hence a great dearth of local items. To be sure, we might write something about the Clatsopian Band, who are said to have made a tremendous noise for several nights, and also something about the presentation of that fat "Old Nick" together with the immense quantities of lager that were taken care of, but our reporter says, that he has only an indistinct recollection of these occurrences which is the reason we dismiss the matter in this summary manner.

DISCHARGED.—The Quartermaster who has nearly the whole Summer employed a large number of carpenters has recently discharged them for the season. Several new houses in the Garrison, large barns, granaries and other buildings have been erected this season which have greatly beautified the appearance of the Reserve.

NEW ADS.—J. F. Smith Esq., has just returned from San Francisco with a large stock of new goods, which completely fill every available space in his store. They form a varied and most excellent assortment, and embrace many articles that cannot be obtained in any other store in town, and are sold reasonably. See his advertisement.

Healy & Bros. advertise their establishment this week. Their stock of stoves and ware is complete, and being prompt and accommodating, they will undoubtedly receive the patronage they so well deserve.

THE STOCK HOLDERS of the Columbia Mining Ledge are requested to meet on Tuesday, the 16th inst, at 7 o'clock p. m., at the office of Mr. McCannell, Clerk of the District Court.

SETTLERS.—A number of Emigrant families from Iowa landed at Vancouver last week with the intention of settling in this County. They proceeded the next day to the neighbourhood of Lewis river where some of their friends reside, and where they will undoubtedly find a suitable place for settlement.

"THE GREAT REBELLION."—The above is the title to a work advertised in this paper. Our readers are referred to the advertisement for testimonials &c. regarding the work. As we have a copy in our possession we can truly say that we believe it to be the best history extant in some respects. It seems to give facts and incidents without reference to party or political views. J. T. Headley's History is a book for everybody. As the work can be obtained by subscription, it will be well to subscribe for the work as soon as the agent comes along.

W. H. Goddard has been employed to canvass this County for subscribers for this and several other good works. If the Doctor is as successful in obtaining subscribers for this work as he is in treating his patients, there will be but few in this County who will not have "The History of the Great Rebellion." Please read the advertisement.

Can's GET MARRIED.—We have noticed frequently of late, that young and loving couples from various portions of the Web foot Kingdom, unable to get married under the laws of Oregon, come to this Territory for that purpose, still supposing it to be the Gretna Green for truant lovers. As a general rule they have been unable to make the connection, not being able to find a friendly Justice or Minister to put them out of their misery. For the future benefit of all such persons, we publish below the sections of the marriage act, which regulate the issuance of marriage licenses. It will be seen, that no minor over 10 years and under 18 years can obtain a license, unless she has resided three months in the Territory or produces the written consent of her parents or guardian.

Sec. 12. Before any person can be joined in marriage, they shall produce a license from the county auditor of the county in which the female resides, directed to any person or religious organization or congregation, to join together the persons therein named as husband and wife.

Sec. 13. Such license shall not issue without the written consent of the parents or guardian, if there be any, if the female be within sixteen years, or the male within the age of twenty years, nor in any case unless the female is over sixteen years, and the male is over twenty years of age, but if either of the parties, being of an age capable of contracting marriage, have no parents or guardian resident within this Territory, and the female has resided within this Territory for the period of three months next preceding such application, the license may issue, if otherwise proper, without the consent mentioned in this section.

Sec. 14. Before the license issues, the applicant therefor shall file with the auditor an affidavit of some credible person, other than the parties seeking the license, showing the facts specified in the last section, or any of them that may be necessary to show in the particular case, except the consent of the parent or guardian, and such affidavit shall be sufficient authority to the auditor, so far as such facts are concerned, for issuing the license.

APOLLO MINSTRELS.—This company gave several of their fine musical entertainments in town during the past week. Those who attended say that their performances are worth patronizing.

PERSONAL.—We acknowledge a friendly call from Rev. J. O. Raynor, well known here as an old resident of this county. Mr. Raynor occupies the position of Post Chaplain, U. S. A., and is stationed at Fort Steilacoom on Puget Sound.

Election News. We publish below the Election News taken from the Portland Dailies, which we received just before going to press. It will be seen that the Union party achieved a signal triumph in the States where elections were held.

Philadelphia, Oct. 10.—An immense vote was polled in this city and State yesterday. At this hour it seems probable that General Geary has 20,000 majority, and that eighteen Union Congressmen are elected. Union gains are: Henry L. Coke in the 10th District, and John Gooden in 21st District. Philadelphia footings, with one ward to hear from, are—Geary 51,212, Clymer 46,843.

Cincinnati, Oct. 9.—In this county the Union ticket has 300 majority; Eggleston, U., beats Pendleton by 2000 majority. Hays, U., is elected by over 2,000 majority. Returns for the State show large Republican gains. Total majority not less than 40,000. Schenck, U., has 15,000 majority.

Columbus, Oct. 10.—2 p. m.—Republican State ticket has between 50,000 and 60,000 majority. Congressional delegation is unchanged, standing 17 Republicans and 2 Cooperheads.

Indianapolis, Oct. 9.—The entire vote of this city is 8,500. Republican majority is about 3,000. Returns are meagre, owing to storms and consequent detriment to wires, but it is probable that the Democrats have gained two Congressmen. Republicans are, however, confident of 15,000 majority in the State, and a majority in both branches of the Legislature. Colfax's majority is over 20,000.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Returns from Iowa indicate large Republican gains, with a majority in the State of probably 35,000, and the entire Congressional delegation.

The returns from the Indiana election are meagre and slow, but it is generally conceded that the Republicans have the Legislature and a majority in the State. The 27th and 28th districts are very close. The Democrats carry the first district and the Republicans all others.

Cincinnati, Oct. 10.—The total vote in this city yesterday totals up over 22,000, which exceeds by over 3,000 any previous vote.—Eggleston's majority in the first district is 900; Hays in the second district 2,600.

Des Moines, Iowa, October 10.—Returns from remote counties show that 34,000 is a moderate estimate for the Union majority.—The vote is much larger than any polled in the State heretofore.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—Further election returns do not change the result heretofore given. The Indiana delegation stands eight Republicans and three Democrats, the Democrats gaining Holman in the district by 300 majority. Hepburn, Republican, is elected in the Seventh Indiana district by 500, and the other Republican in the Eight district by 300. General Hunter, Republican, has 5,000 majority in the Third district. The Indiana Legislature is Republican by six majority in the Senate and twelve or fifteen in the House.

Covado, Republican, has 350 majority in the Twenty first district in Pennsylvania. The Tenth Pennsylvania District is claimed by both parties.

The Philadelphia Bulletin of last evening estimates Geary's majority at 17,800, while Democratic count 10,000 majority.

The Democrats claim the election of Morgan, in the Thirteenth Ohio District, by 200 over Delano.

An inquest was held lately at Appleford, Berks, (England,) on the body of an infant child of Christopher and Amelia Walker, aged six weeks. The child was placed by its mother in a cradle, and shortly afterwards the cat jumped in and laid on the child's face. The mother, not apprehending any danger, but rather pleased than otherwise at what she thought the cat's affection, went and called a neighbor to see the cat lying asleep and on her going into the house they found on removing the cat that the infant had been smothered. The jury returned a verdict of "smothered by a cat."

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

A strange murder was committed in Jerusalem, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, recently. The victim was Mrs. Mary Emerson wife of a wealthy citizen. She was found in the nursery, her child in her arms, with a dagger in her heart, around which was twisted a cord. She had been nursing her child when the fatal blow was struck, and the dagger passed through one cheek of the infant, pinning it fast to her bosom. Mrs. Emerson, when discovered, had probably been dead about an hour. The wound of the child was not serious. There is not the slightest clue to the murderer. The affair is wrapped in profound mystery.

A correspondent of the New York Herald writing from Frankfurt of Mr. Murray United States Consul at the city, says: "The American Consul-General and his family were ordered out of their rooms at the Hotel d'Angleterre to make way for Prussian officers. Mr. Murray sent a reply that he should not go unless put out by force of arms, and has since heard no more of the affair."

Bismarck in 1864.—I had the opportunity of seeing Herr von Bismarck two years ago. He is a man about 50, half German student, half soldier, bold in his demeanor, always ready with a joke. The moment you see him feel convinced of his obstinacy and his violent temper. He told everybody who wished to hear it. We desire the war and we shall get it. We have money and Austria has none. People fought at our army, but you will see what they do on the battle field. We have a people, the Austrians have peoples. We call ourselves Prussians, they call themselves by a heap of barbarous names. We shall get the upper hand. I stake my name on it. The audience—and I among the number—laughed at these speeches, to which no one attached any serious meaning. Events have shown, however, that we were wrong. Letter from Frankfurt.

A Western paper strikes the name of two subscribers from its list because they were recently hung. The publisher says he was compelled to be severe, because he did not know their present address.

From a detailed statement of the revenue and expenses of Maximilian's Government, it appears his annual expenses exceed the income by many millions. His income is put down at \$20,800,000. Annual income on debt, and expenses of Government \$10,020,000. Deficit, \$19,220,000.

Henry & Harris, of Canada, have manufactured a cheese at the Ingersoll factory that weighs three and half tons. It measures six feet eight inches in breadth and three feet in thickness. The milk used in the manufacture weighed thirty-five tons and was furnished by 800 cows. This king of cheeses will be placed on exhibition at the Provincial Fair to be held at Toronto.

The French preserve grapes the year round by coating the clusters with lime. The branches are picked just before they are thoroughly ripe, and dipped in lime-water of the consistency of cream. They are then hung on wires, and when dry are dipped the second time, and then hung up to remain. The lime coating keeps out air, and checks any tendency to decay. When wanted for the table, dip the cluster in warm water to remove the lime.

The Postmaster of Philadelphia has caused to be attached to the cars of one of the street railroads in that city an iron box under the seat of each car, with a wide mouth through the funnel. Into this letters may be dropped on the route, and as the cars thus used stop near the Post Office, letters are rapidly conveyed to the mailing department every two or three minutes during the day.

The tier on which Washington's remains were carried to the tomb, with many other relics which used to grace the Museum at Alexandria, but which disappeared at the beginning of the war, have been restored having been kept secret from Government detectives and other camp followers.

The Rebel Gen. Beauregard, now in Europe is seriously considering the acceptance of the title of Prince from the Roumanians of Moldavia. He is to have command of the military forces; to rank next to the Hospodar; receive \$200,000 in cash and a large salary, and also provide snug berths for as many of his military friends as he chooses.

An inconsiderate fellow calls the prevalent use of tilting skirts the "hinderpest."

The Best Remedy for Purifying the Blood, Strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the Lost Appetite, is FRESH'S HAMBURG TEA.

It is the best preservative against almost any sickness, is used timely. Composed of herbs only, it can be given safely to infants. Full directions in English, French, Spanish, and German, with every package. TRY IT!

For sale at all the wholesale and retail drug stores and groceries. EMIL FRESSE, Wholesale Druggist, Sole Agent, 410 Clay Street, San Francisco.

Vancouver Lodge No. 3, I. O. of O. F. Hold their regular meetings at the Masonic Hall 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.

Notice.—The Vancouver Hibernian Beneficial Society hold their regular monthly meetings on the first Thursday evening of each month.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Valuable City Property FOR SALE.

I hereby give notice that I will come to be sold at Public Auction on the 13th day of October, 1866.

On the premises, the following property, to wit: Lots No. 7 and 8, in Block No. 8, on Main street in Vancouver, W. T., together with the Store and Dwelling thereon.

The property is advantageously located, the buildings are new, with good brick foundation and finely finished. The necessary out-houses, a good well and garden are attached thereto. The title is perfect.

Terms will be Cash in U. S. Coin or in Legal Tenders at their current market value on the day of the auction of the premises.

Oct 4th, 1866. THOMAS BERT, 32w.

DOCTORS

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

J. A. CHAPMAN, M. D. WM. H. WATKINS, M. D. LATE OF NEW YORK, AND Commanded Surgeon in the U. S. Army.

WATERBURY & CO. Tailors and Sewing Machine Dealers, 101 Water Street, Portland, Oregon.

READ, NORRIS & CO. Second and Salmon Streets, Portland, Oregon.

Particular attention given to Surgery. Oct. 14, 1866.—34f.

New Book, Stationery

—AND— GROCERY STORE!!

JONES, TURNBULL & CO. DEALERS IN

BOOKS, STATIONERY & NOTIONS,

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

THE UNDERSIGNED EMPLOYFULLY INFORM the citizens of Vancouver, and the public generally,

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,

Per odicals, 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. JONES, TURNBULL & CO.

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. HURGREN AND SHINDLER.

IMPORTERS AND Manufacturers of every variety

Furniture, Bedding, Mirrors, Gilt & Rosewood, Picture Frames, BLUE AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

No. 97, First and Corner First and Salmon Streets, PORTLAND.

NOTICE

WHEREAS, the Hon. Probate Court of Clarke County, W. T., at the regular adjourned July term, 1866, of said Court made the following order:

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Wright, deceased, Wm. Kelly Executor.

IT APPEARING by the petition presented by said Executor, praying for an order to sell real estate, that it is necessary to sell the real estate of said deceased, to pay the debts outstanding against said deceased, and the debts, expenses and charges of the administration.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate, appear before said Probate Court on the first day of the regular October term, 1866, of said Court at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Court House in Vancouver, to show cause why an order should not be granted to said Executor to sell so much of said real estate as shall be necessary.— And that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the VANCOUVER REGISTER, a newspaper published in said County.

Notice is therefore given to all persons interested in said estate to appear at the time and place above mentioned and show cause as above required, why said real estate should not be sold for the purposes above set forth.

H. G. STRUVE, Atty. for Executor. Vancouver, W. T., Sept. 29.—24w.

Dissolution.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between R. F. McAffee, David McAffee, and G. W. Webber, under the firm name of R. F. McAffee & Co., in the lumber business &c., in Clarke County is dissolved. All persons interested will take notice accordingly.

D. McAFFEE, G. W. WEBBER. Sept. 1st, 1866.

CRAWFORD SLOCUM & CO.,

INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT THROUGH ALL THINGS change, they are still as good as yesterday, today, and in the future, selling

Any Amount of Goods, Importing Direct

FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND THE EAST EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET

Consisting of DRY GOODS

Of all Kinds and Descriptions.

Embracing particularly A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing

For the Million, BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, AND ANY AMOUNT OF HOSIERY

HATS AND CAPS, Boots and Shoes,

And all Kinds of Groceries,

Embracing particularly SUGARS, SYRUPS,

COFFEE, TEA, RICE, SALT, Tobacco, Cigars,

Salmon, Mackerel, Codfish, Corn-meal, &c., &c., &c.

Flour always on Hand.

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

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF Crockery and Glassware,

HARDWARE AND NAILS, WOODEN & WILLOW WARE,

Patent Medicines, OILS, PERFUMERIES, &c., &c.

PITCH, TAR, ROSIN, TURPENTINE, Oakum, Salt, Lime,

CEMENT, AND CHOICE LIQUORS

For Medical Uses, ALWAYS ON HAND.

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

CRAWFORD, SLOCUM & CO., Cor. Main and Third Streets, VANCOUVER, W. T.

Sept. 11, 1866.—14f.

Agents Wanted

FOR HEADLEY'S HISTORY

—OF THE— Great Rebellion.

The Civil War in the United States. BY HON. J. T. HEADLEY.

THIS new and attractive work will embrace a complete and accurate account of the whole contest, neatly printed from beautiful clear type, on good paper, elegantly illustrated with numerous fine steel engravings and bound complete in ONE SUPERB VOLUME of over 1200 pages. Will be furnished to subscribers during the coming autumn.

Mr. Headley has given an impartial and truthful and reliable history of the War. The work is an elegant one, and fully meets our expectations in every respect.—Booker (N. Y.) Advertiser.

It is written in Headley's best style, and he is about the best delineator of battle scenes that there is among our American authors. Persons purchasing this work will get a valuable and entertaining history of the War.—Oregon (Stem) Statesman, July 2.

Of the many histories of the War, "The Great Rebellion, or a History of the Civil War in the United States," by J. T. Headley, author of "Napoleon and His Marshals," etc., is undoubtedly the most candid and impartial, as well as the most interesting which has been issued from the American press. A descriptive writer Mr. Headley has no superior in America.—Daily Herald, (Portland, Oregon) July 17.

It is the best History yet offered. We recommend it to all who desire a fair and impartial history.—Democratic (Salem, Oregon) Review, June 25.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. Be not deceived into subscribing by any other "Impartial History" (numbers now-a-days,) believing it to be Headley's.

N. B.—No other History of the War contains the important History of Gen. Grant and Sheridan.

Agents wanted for History of All Religions, Historical Charts, etc. Sold only by subscription. Address: TRAYER BROS., Gen'l Agents, Portland or Salem.

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, 23f. Of the estate of John Aird, de'd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed and qualified by the Probate Court of Clarke County, W. T., administrator of the estate of Joseph Durgan, late of said county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate, and those having claims against the same, are hereby notified to call at my place of business, in Vancouver and settle the same within one year from this date.

Dated, Vancouver, July 29th 1866, GEORGE W. DURGAN, Administrator of Joseph Durgan, de'd.

46-3m.

S. KAISER

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

MERCHANDISE!

Which he is now opening and which he will sell at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

At his Old Stand on Main Street, Adjoining Aird & Stegert's Meat Market.

He has a well selected Stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING!

