

The Vancouver Register.

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THE VANCOUVER REGISTER,
VANCOUVER, W. T.
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.
ENOCH G. ADAMS,
Editor and Proprietor.

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ATTORNEYS
—AND—
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VANCOUVER, W. T.

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ATTORNEY AND
Counsellor-at-Law,
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Portland, Oregon.

JOS. BUCHEL'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!
Old Buchel and Cardwell's Gallery,
No. 80 First Street,
BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND ALDER.
Portland, Oct. 5, 1867.—21-17.

I. L. TOBEY,
Physician, Surgeon
And Accoucheur.
(Two doors North of J. F. Buchel's office.)
VANCOUVER, W. T.
March 14th, 1864.—21-17.

JOSEPH M. FLETCHER,
(REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.)
Notary Public & Conveyancer
DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, AND LEGAL PA-
PER OF all kinds, carefully prepared.
Vancouver, Sept. 1, 1865.—1-14-17.

J. G. CHAPMAN,
Attorney & Counsellor
At-Law,
86 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Oct. 24, 1868.—no2-17.

J. B. KELLOGG.
KELLOGG HOUSE,
196 Madison Street,
Between Front and First Streets,
Portland, Oregon,
Oct. 24, 1868.—no2-17.

CHEAP JOHN!
Would respectfully announce to the public at large that he offers to the trade at lower rates than ever offered in this territory, the large and well selected stock of
CLOTHING,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
Yankee Notions,
—AND—
Ladies Wear,
—ALSO—
**Trunks, Valises, Glazed & Car-
pet Bags,**
Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere and I will guarantee to please.
Outside section sales attended to at reasonable terms.
J. B. KELLOGG & CO.
Vancouver, Oct. 5, 1867.

BRITTON & GRAY,
Attorneys at Law,
No. 376 Seventh st., P. O. Box 1034,
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 Departments and Congress.
Having had years of experience in the General Land Office, and a long and successful practice in land claims and controversies, we are qualified to offer valuable services before the U. S. Supreme Court, Interior Department, and General Land Office.
We refer generally to all U. S. Land Officers. 43-17.

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THE ONLY PLACE IN PORTLAND WHERE YOU are sure of getting No. 1 Pictures at all times is at Hendee's Gallery, corner of First and Morrison streets, where he has well prepared to do all kinds of work as any gallery in Oregon, and will guarantee as good satisfaction for all his work as can be had in the State.
Pictures of every kind can be had at short notice. Old pictures can be copied, enlarged and retouched in India Ink, or Oil Colors, AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER PLACE.
Oct. 5, 31-17.

I wish I was an Editor.
A "Printer's devil" in Omaha, inspired by the late Editorial Excursion, got off the following stanza:
I wish I was an Editor,
To join in jolly press,
To go on big excursions,
And see the "Gay Parades,"
To hob and nob with "Turkey Foot,"
"White Bear" and "Spotted Tail,"
And over Nebraska prairie
Ride on the U. P. Rail.

I wish I was an Editor,
My pen away I'd throw,
To grasp for once my rifle
Against elk and buffalo,
To dine on roasted prairie dog,
Dance up in Kinsley's boat,
And see the brick mason
That revel in the West.

I wish I was an Editor,
Or Great George Francis Train,
I'd go on every leader,
Through mountains, lake and plain;
I'd then forget subscribers,
And the little that they owe;
I'd gladly quit the shooting stick,
To shoot the buffalo.

Address
DELIVERED BEFORE THE CLARKE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY, OCT. 22, 1868, BY LEWIS VAN VLEET, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

FELLOW CITIZENS, of Clarke County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, it becomes my duty at this time, according to our articles of incorporation, to deliver an address to this Society. In accordance with that duty, I shall now proceed to give you such thoughts as shall seem to me to be proper at this time. Not being ashamed of the character of the laborer, and the vocation of the farmer and mechanic, having been an operative mechanic for seven years of my life, the rest being mostly spent upon the farm, which is my business at the present. I shall, therefore, ask your patient attention for the short time that I shall address you.

This fellow citizen, is the first coming together of the working men and women of our county for the purpose of exhibiting the products of the different farms, dairies and workshops of the county, and to compare them one with another for mutual benefits to all.

The early settlements of this county was attended with a great many difficulties. The Hudson Bay Company claimed the possessory right to the land from Lewis River, thence east by lake river, thence to the Fourth and Lacamas plains, thence to the Columbia River, embracing the greater portion of the good land of the county. That right was not extinguished until January 1859 on the expiration of the treaty with Great Britain. The public surveys were not extended over that part of our county until January 1860. The citizens then commenced for the first time to perfect the title to their land, many of them having lived out their four years upon their farms, and several farms having passed into the hands of other parties than the original donors. In the autumn of 1855 the Indian war broke out in this Territory, and the settlers of the county, who had gone into the prairie and forest and had erected their log houses preparatory to the commencement of opening up their farms, they were compelled to leave and come together, the better to protect themselves and families from the savages who were their immediate neighbors and who greatly outnumbered them.

The most of the citizens of the county assembled here at Vancouver, then a military post of our government, and a few other houses outside the post, also the old Hudson Bay Fort, situated on the military reservation, the business of which was to trade with the Indians, and from the Port of the Company, was taken a great deal of the ammunition and fire arms used against us. This Fort has now only one house left to mark the place where once was the great depot of all the upper Columbia Fur trade.

The hardy pioneers, like sagacious frontiersmen brought the Indians (their enemies) with them, and placed them upon a part of the military reserve, and guarded them there until the Indian Department could place them upon a reserve where they could be taken care of by the government.

In the latter part of the month of March 1856, the Cascades was attacked by the Indians and the portage held by them for three days; during this attack there were several of the citizens of this county wounded, and the citizens fearing the Indians would come down here, came again together for greater safety.

Vancouver at this time contained but few houses, and many of the citizens when they arrived here with their families, were compelled to camp by their wagons until they could build them a shelter; log houses were erected among the thick undergrowth, and the town took a start; the thickets of brush began to disappear; the place filled up with enterprising people, and has continued to prosper until now it can boast of some of the best buildings and the most prosperous of any place in the Territory.

The Military Post has also been changed from a post of a few log houses to that of a large place with good warehouses, wharves, and nice commodious quarters for the officers and soldiers.

The organized city government and its prosperous condition at present, the thorough

organization of a fire Department, which the late fire proved to be so well perfected, the fire getting such a start before it was discovered, that when the firemen brought their engines to bear upon the flames, it was but a short time until they stopped them and saved the greater part of a building already consumed by the fire, showing to the citizens of Vancouver the great advantage of a well perfected fire organization, in saving their property from conflagration.

We see also the pure cold water running toward a grand reservoir back of the city to be carried from thence over the entire city in pipes to supply each residence and place of business with good spring water. Much credit is due to the enterprising citizens, who are endeavoring to carry the water project into successful operation. The city and reservation have a good site by nature, which has been improved by the hands of the laboring men, the mechanic and the artisan, until it now presents the finest appearance of any city on the Pacific slope. Whilst the city has grown, the rest of the county has not stood still. Settlements commenced first upon the river and they have gradually pressed back into the forest until they have reached the base of the Cascade mountains, although some of the back precincts are sparsely settled, yet the pioneer is there with his family, and sometimes with but little else, being compelled to work hard to support them, his progress is slow, but still he continues with the apparent determination of subduing the wilderness and of opening a future home for them.

Whilst the pioneer is going into the woods and erecting his log cabin upon his homestead which the Government has given him, the farmer and older settlers have opened and fenced their farms and built them good barns and sheds and other out-buildings for their stock, they have also by the aid of the mechanic erected them good and convenient dwelling houses, and in many cases they have connected the beautiful with the useful, so that we have some of the finest residences among our farmers that can be found in the Territory. There is no place on the coast that shows more thrift and energy than is to be seen upon the farms of Clarke County. The scarcity of labor compels each farmer and tradesman to do his own work in a great measure with his own hands, and to use the language of another:

"The noblest man I know on earth
Are men whose hands are brown with toil,
When backed by an ancestral heritage,
Move down the woods and till the soil."

Could the farmer realize enough for his produce and then obtain labor for a fair compensation in proportion to the price of his grain, so that he could hire hands and pay them for raising it, and have a surplus left as a profit to keep up his other necessary expenses, he then could extend his operations to many times the amount of land now worked by him, and greatly increase the number of bushels per acre. With the present scarcity of labor the farmers are compelled to keep their operations upon their farms within the reach of their own hands; when I speak of their own hands, I mean the farmers and their families whose fortunes should be his and theirs. Should they be successful in putting in a large amount of grain, which they can do in our climate almost every year, they have no assurance that they will be able to harvest it, owing to the want of laborers. I trust the time is not far off when this will not be the case. There are many reasons to believe that our Territory and especially our county will be thickly populated in a very short time with sterling energetic men and men of capital, when our county furnishes so fine a field for them. Within the limits of our county we have the best body of land upon the Pacific slope.

The total number of acres of surveyed lands in Clarke County is three hundred and six thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight, 306,958.

The number of acres subject to settlement under the Preemption Laws, or to entry at \$1 25 per acre, is one hundred and thirty-eight thousand six hundred and two, 138,602.

Allowing each 160 to be occupied by a family of four persons, the surveyed portion of Clarke County, would contain a population of 7,672 persons, leaving a garden spot of 78 acres for some old Bach.

At the same ratio the vacant surveyed lands in Clarke County would accommodate 896 families of four persons each, being equal to a population of 3,584.

There is no doubt but that the quality of the vacant land is fully equal to that already occupied.

It is worthy of remark that of the one hundred and sixty-eight thousand acres of land that has been disposed of, not one has been sold to a non-resident.

We have from the rich swale and peat lands to the warm and alluvial soils of the Columbia and Lewis river bottoms; we have also from the stiff and heavy clay soils of the uplands and Fern ridges, to that of the gravelly plains, all of them are capable of producing large crops of grain and hay when properly cultivated. The swale lands need to be ditched or underdrained, and when this is properly done and they are properly subduced by the hand of the husbandman they cannot be excelled by any lands in any coun-

try for the production of vegetables and the cereals common to our northern climate.

The different varieties of the cultivated grasses grown luxuriantly upon them, especially berds grass or timothy, yielding from two to four tons of hay per acre; they also furnish a vast amount of very nutritious grass for grazing purposes, making the feeding of beef cattle and milch cows and some varieties of sheep very profitable.

The rich lands of the Columbia and Lewis river bottoms, which are made so by the annual overflow of the rivers, cannot be relied upon for grain every year, although when the water does not destroy the crops, the yield of grain is abundant. They are the best adapted to grazing beef and dairy cattle, the heavy growth of both the wild and cultivated grasses so early in the spring and the same again in the fall, fitting them as it were expressly for the heavy short-horned Durham cattle, which are among the best if not the best of cattle for beef; they are heavy feeders and require a great amount of very nutritious grass to bring them to perfection, which the bottom lands of the Columbia and Lewis rivers supplies in such an abundance. A cross of the short-horns with the best of our common cows, will produce milch cows as much superior to the common cow as does the short-horned ox excel the Spanish steer for beef.

Already has some of the cheese made in this county found a place in the advertised reports of the markets of Portland. Why not have them known in the markets of the world as well as the famous cheese from the associated cheese manufacturing establishments of the States New York and Ohio? Also the Cheddar and Cheshire cheese of England. Again, for butter-making the same may be said; cows grazed upon the grass of the bottoms produces an abundance of milk, of the best quality and gives to the butter that beautiful color that every body so much admires.

Mr. Gadock Pratt, of Windham, at the foot of the Catskill Mountains, State of New York, upon the land he had cleared of hemlock, the bark of which he used for tanning purposes, he feeds with the cultivated grasses and roots raised upon the same, eighty cows of the common breed, from which he made two hundred and twenty four pounds of butter per cow per annum.

In that county he had to feed his cows six or seven months each year, whilst here we have to feed only three or four, making dairying and the raising of beef the best business of our county.

The clay uplands and fern ridges and the gravelly plains, are well adapted to sheep raising and grain growing. On the plains the farmers can put in more grain than they can well take care of, although the use of Reapers and Threshers are very much aiding them. I have it from good authority that one Reaper on Mill Plain cut two hundred acres of grain in ten days, which was the crop of one of our farmers.

Again we have a threshing machine that threshed one thousand bushels of oats in ten hours, another that threshed one thousand two hundred and seventy bushels in the same length of time.

The plains are also well fitted for the growth of fine wool and the breeding of mutton sheep. The uplands require much more labor to cultivate them, yet the yield per acre is much above that of the plains. There has been fifty bushels of oats raised per acre, and twenty-seven bushels of wheat, without the aid of manure. There is no lands that is so much benefited by the use of manure as the uplands for the fern-ridges. Cultivated breeds do well upon them, rendering them good stock as well as grain farms.

The cattle live the year round without feed, but for the uplands they should be crossed with the Devon instead of the Durham, rendering them active, the more better to feed in the woods, which is their winter range. They will winter themselves during any of our common winters.

The uplands are also well adapted to the dairying business; they are also not surpassed by any section of our county for sheep raising. Sheep, if properly cared for, are free from all disease. We cannot expect to rear healthy sheep unless we take care of them. If they are left unsheltered during the cold rains of winter, and allowed to remain wet month after month, and when fed their hay thrown to them where they will tramp it in the mud, it cannot be otherwise than that they will become sickly and die of disease.

The great amount of wet weather during our winters renders it necessary for sheep to be sheltered at least at night, so they will be dry at least once each day. The sheds should be open except on the side from which the heavy storms come. A shed sixty by twenty feet is sufficient; to shelter comfortably one hundred head of sheep, with their feed-boxes, which should be filled with hay or straw each day during the winter. Pea straw makes excellent food for sheep.

The wet weather of our climate renders the breed of sheep quite an object to us. The fleece of the fine marine appears to be too close and compact, although very greasy, the wool will get wet, and when once saturated with water it is a very hard matter to get it dry, and in some instances it has become very

much damaged and has fallen from their backs, whilst it is not the case with the coarser wool and heavier mutton sheep.

The improved Kentucky sheep, the Leicester, and especially the Cotswolds, crossed with the marine flocks, would be the sheep for us. Our nearness to market renders the mutton sheep more profitable to us than the wool growing ones. The Cotswolds were formerly bred only upon the Cotswold Hills, of England, and fattened in the valleys of the Severn and the Thames. The same can be applied to this county. They can be reared on the uplands and the plains and fattened on the swales and on Lewis and Columbia river bottoms. We are now but a short distance from Portland, the city of Oregon, and when our county is connected with Puget Sound by railroad, and our beef and mutton, butter and cheese, are carried thence by the iron horse, not only to supply the Sound, but the British Possessions and our own Alaska. Then will the county of Clarke take her position by the side of the foremost counties on the Pacific Coast. The uplands and plains of our county are best adapted to the rearing of good horses, the horse like the sheep, requires high, dry land to make him that noble and fleet animal which nature designed him to be. The bottom lands are good for raising the heavy draft horse. Our good horses have always found a ready market and at good prices. The same may be said of mules the rearing of which is of late date with our farmers and will prove very profitable to them.

Poultry of all kinds thrive well here and will return to us a handsome profit besides furnishing our own tables with eggs and the best quality of meat.

And for fruits such as apples, pears, plums cherries, our county cannot be excelled. There has been apples raised here that we challenge the world to beat them for both size and flavor.

The cultivated berries can be raised in great abundance, and will yet be canned and sent to foreign markets. The horticulturist has in fact in this county the garden of the world.

We have a vast amount of the finest timber for milling purposes, and for ship-building. The mills at Oak Point, St. Helens and Portland have been using a large number of the best of saw-logs taken from Lewis and Lake rivers, besides what has been consumed by mills of our own county, which formerly shipped a large quantity of lumber to San Francisco and other places, that foreign shipment has again revived and that there has lately been a cargo of lumber shipped from our county to the Sandwich Islands.

We have three grist-mills in good running order and doing well and making premium flour from wheat grown here.

There are some branches of business not represented with us; one of them is tanning; we have good hemlock and water-privileges close together, the great essentials for tanning, and within a few miles of the Columbia river. Another is woolen factories, for which our county has the best of facilities. For water we have Lewis river and its tributaries, Salmon Creek, Lacamas and the Washougal. The two latter streams have best of mill sites. The Washougal has them as far up from the mouth as could be wished for, and by taking it in a ditch for one mile to the Columbia river it would furnish a water-power equal to that of the Salem Woolen Factory. The same can be said of the Lacamas. It formerly had four saw-mills within the distance of one mile, the stream having fall and rapids so that the water can be used over and over again. Also a lake of three miles in length, averaging one-fourth of a mile wide, forming one of Nature's greatest reservoirs for holding water so that it can be used at pleasure. There is no county in the Territory better watered than our own.

Besides the streams before mentioned, there are innumerable shallow ones, also springs of the purest water without number, and good well water can be obtained by digging a few feet in any part of the county.

There are no large marshes to send forth their miasmatic malaria, rendering agues and fevers prevalent.

This is one of the healthiest countries west of the Rocky Mountains, and furnishes as many inducements to the emigrant as any other.

The only thing our county lacks is a sufficient amount of population, and a great reason for it is the lack of information of our advantages and resources sent abroad. I trust that this association, now in its infancy, will yet supply that deficiency by creating a committee whose duty it shall be to gather statistics and send them abroad by having them published in papers of general and wide circulation. Also an immigrant aid society to assist the laboring men and women of other States to settle with us and spend their time and energies for their good and at the same time our general prosperity.

An eastern paper states that Seymour is not a parent now, nor will be apparent after the election of November. A Democratic wag suggests that he secure a birth on the J. L. Stephens.

In what particular is a prudent man like a pin? Because his head prevents him from going too far.

Snoqualmie Road.

Through the politeness of C. Clymer, Esq., we are enabled to give a few items concerning the road over the mountains: Mr. Clymer and Mr. Houser, of Black river, started out on the 18th of September, with a two-horse wagon, for Kitisas valley, via the Snoqualmie Pass. They found the road in excellent condition, and experienced very little difficulty, except in one or two places, where the fire had crossed it. From Snoqualmie Prairie to Kitisas valley, on the eastern side of the mountains, the journey was made in three days, having, on ascending to the summit, had occasion to use two additional horses. Along the shore of Lake Kitchelias, for about two miles, the road being rocky, it was deemed prudent to transport the wagon on a raft, which Mr. Bush had constructed. From there onward the road was excellent, and parties coming through will experience little or no difficulty. Mr. Clymer states that extensive fires are still raging in the mountains but at considerable distance from the road. Mr. Houser intends to remain and settle in Kitisas Valley, which is spoken of in terms of praise. At the present time, Mr. Clymer has a large number of sheep and a quantity of cattle grazing in the valley, and it is his intention next summer to add considerably to their number.—Intelligencer

A Company has been formed for the purpose of clearing away the Cascade Falls, on the Columbia, or building a canal around them.

A new railroad company has just been organized at Vancouver, says the Seattle Intelligencer, and articles of incorporation filed with the Secretary of the Territory, for a railroad from Vancouver to Puget Sound, and are soliciting aid from Oregon capitalists.

Up Cook's Inlet they catch salmon, five of which will fill a barrel. No country in the world can equal Alaska for fine fisheries. Here, in Sitka, for the last four months, it has not cost anyone a cent for fish, as they can go down to the fish house every day and get all the fresh salmon they wish to take away.—Cor. Ogn.

Iowa has three woman editors—Mrs. Mooney of the Jefferson Era; Mrs. Hartshorn, of the Corydon Monitor; and Mrs. Mary Reed, of the Wright County Register.

In Peoria, Illinois, a hungry hog went into Mr. Andrew Feeny's dwelling, took an infant Feeny from the cradle, and ran away with it, but Mrs. Feeny and sympathizing neighbors pursued and overhauled the grunter just as he was getting ready for a Peenyan repast. The infant was not dangerously hurt.

Read the address of Lewis Van Vleet, Esq., it will repay perusal. The capabilities and resources of Clarke County were never brought before the public in so favorable a light.

We clip the following from the Territorial Republican.

A LARGE EAGLE.—Two gentlemen while out hunting one day last week, wounded and brought down a large American Eagle. One of the men, took hold of the bird, when, alas, came one of its claws upon his hand like a vice; the other man ran to his assistance, when, bang, went the other claw on his hand. The eagle had them both foul, and came very near making prey of the men instead of their making prey of the bird. Both men were thrown down in the struggle; but finally they got hold of clubs with their hands, and beat the noble eagle on the head till he "creed." The American Eagle is "hefty," when aroused.

PIKE ON CORN.—A Niabin Democrat from Pike was expatiating "mucbly" on the large quantity of corn raised on the coast of Missouri "whar" he came from, when a Republican bystander asked him what became of all the corn raised in that country. "Wal," said Pike, "they make up some of it into whisky, but they waste a good sized sight of it for bread!"—"Rah for Pike!"

PROSPECTIVE SOIL.—Mr. L. F. Thompson has cultivated a piece less than two acres of offland on the Puyallup river, for the past two years with the following results: First year a crop of rutabagoes which netted him \$160. Second year a crop of wheat which netted him \$80. Third year a crop of oats which netted him \$50. Fourth year a crop of hops which netted him \$500. Fifth (this) year a crop of 5,000 lbs. of hops which will readily sell for 40 cents. The land has never been fertilized. Others in the vicinity have had similar yields. There is more of this same kind of land in Washington Territory.

SAN JUAN ISLAND.—Some time ago Captain Thomas Gray and William Graves, U. S. A., stationed at San Juan Island, were indicted at the Port Townsend District Court for malicious trespass in ejecting a citizen named Higgins from the Island. At the late term of said court the Prosecuting Attorney applied for an alias warrant for the arrest of the officers, which application was resisted by the defendants. Judge Dennison delivered an elaborate opinion in the case and decided that the present status or condition of San Juan Island, was not such as to justify the course of this Territory in exercising jurisdiction upon it.

Charles Pepper and William Allspice have started a paper in Texas. It should be a spicy sheet.

The Vancouver Register.

VANCOUVER, W. T.

SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1868.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER:

L. P. FISHER, San Francisco. HERRICK & CAPLES, Seattle. H. MUNSON, Olympia. HUDSON & MENET, our only authorized Agents in the Pacific States. Office, 41 Park Row, Times Building, New York City.

San Francisco, Legal Tender rates 72 1/2 @ 73.

THE UTILITY OF FAIRS.

Those that measure themselves by their own, and compare themselves with themselves are not wise, as the Holy Book declares, and the Holy Book is right. Man wants competition to bring out his ability. Republican governments give full scope to individuality. If any one has talent it can come out in a Republican government. But still there are other incentives needed. Every man is judged like a tree by what he produces. A fair gives him a chance for exhibition. A man may have great talents, but if the public don't know it, he is almost as bad off as if he had none. At a fair you can get a glimpse of every one's genius without traveling over a vast circuit. You can swing round the circle of the arts and sciences, and take in the capabilities of the people about you at a glance. There is no chance for deception—everything speaks for itself. A fair is eminently materialistic. Every article has the inspection of a thousand eyes. Appreciation is a great incentive to genius. In a fair every one can show their peculiar talent without being charged with egotism. Their work is their ambassador, their herald, their servant, their page and usher. By comparison with others they find the true value of their ability, its grade, its class, its rank. As the ancient games of Greece taught the inhabitants to cultivate and develop their bodily strength, so the modern fair teaches men to cultivate their mental ability, and develop their native ingenuity. At a fair also they can learn what crops are best adapted to their peculiar soil, what are most remunerative and certain. A fair improves stock by the introduction of blooded animals. The farmer finds he can raise fine stock as easily as he can raise acorns. His neighbor has fine horses, cows and sheep, and certainly he has as good a right to have fine animals as he. It rubs off the prejudices of cliques, parties and sects. Men sometimes dislike each other, because they are not acquainted. There is a saying when you see a smart man, you'll find another full as smart as he, and people mingling in society and particularly when genius competes with genius, find out others have brains as well as themselves. Every one comes to their proper level. Everything about a fair is true; a reality, not imagination. Fairs doubtless have their evils; evil clings to all things of earth. We must extract the good, and throw the bad away, but we think their utility overbalances their evil. They are promoters of healthy and natural pleasures, in reviewing the products of Art and Nature the heart grows better. A man cannot be an infidel or an Atheist that studies nature and art. A man that studies, must love them, a man that loves them, must reverence God, their great first source. There is a principle of co-operation that though apparently unseen is stronger than laws of iron or chains of steel. Each man has his part to act in the great workshop, and knows where his place is—the fair labels his rank, grade and quality. Another advantage of the fair is it gives the ladies a chance to exhibit their taste, their skill and industry. It brings into repute a housewife instead of a fine lady. Woman learns she can be useful as well as ornamental. She comes on an equality with man, she is not rudely pushed aside because she is a woman. The custom that pays woman less than man for the same amount of labor, skill or ingenuity is a relic of barbarism. Everything that has a tendency to elevate woman elevates humanity. Fairs elevate woman, therefore fairs elevate humanity, and should be supported. All the young men and women will industriously labor knowing their hour of triumph and appreciation will come. The influence of fairs on the young is good. It shows them that if they would be respected they must be useful. If they would have the worship and homage they must earn it by labor and thought. Fairs are not the encouragers of the empty trappings of wealth and fashion. The humble mechanic can show his ingenious product, fearless of the scorn of a stupid millionaire. The industrious, careful housewife can show her tangible something, in contradistinction to the impalpable nothings of the mere belle or flirt. Let the Politician, the Press, let the rastrum and the book, encourage fairs. Let no little bickerings, or distrust turn any aside from the development they afford. Turn not out to chase a ground-squirrel when pursuing an elk. The greatest good to the greatest number—let this be your motto and watchword. Know the resources you possess, and then develop them, and the Great Master at the last will award you the premiums for your labors and the more valuable plaudits—Well done, good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over a few things. I will make thee ruler over many, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.

Ladies have in former years taken great interest in politics. Mrs. Adams, wife of John Adams was an enthusiast in her husband's political affairs. Mrs. Seymour seems to take a like interest in her husband's affairs. We have seen a letter purporting to be from her to a lady of Oregon. She states that she wishes her husband to withdraw, that she is sorry he ever consented to stand, as she is afraid he will not run well.

The Shooting of Ex-Governor Beall.

Below is an account of the homicide of Governor Beall, father of S. W. Beall, Deputy Sheriff of this county. The deceased appears to have been one of Nature's noblemen.

The Montana Herald, of September 25th, gives the following particulars in regard to this tragic affair:

Ex-Governor S. W. Beall, of Wisconsin, was shot and probably mortally wounded, in the counting room of the Post, between the hours of two and three o'clock this afternoon, by George M. Pinney, the manager of the paper. This lamentable accident originated in several scurrilous and libelous articles reflecting upon Governor Beall, published by Pinney in the Post. On account of these articles, Col. Beall had visited the office of Pinney on Wednesday, and demanded an apology for his character, or to give him the satisfaction of a gentleman. Pinney drew his derringer and temporarily ordered him to leave. He appealed to Marshal Howe, who was present, for a pistol, for an equitable settlement of the matter then and there. This was not granted, and Colonel Beall was again ordered to leave, and still threatened with Pinney's pistol, took his departure. He again visited the office to-day, when some work took place between the Colonel and Pinney, the only other person present being Pinney's partner, John Potter, our incorruptible and worthy Postmaster. Colonel Beall was there shot down by Pinney, who fired twice. The first shot lodged in the front wall of the room, and the second ball struck the gray-headed old man a little beneath the left eye, and ranged downward, inflicting a terrible wound, falling him instantly to the floor, where he lay insensible in a pool of blood. Governor Beall fell with a pistol in his hand, which the sudden onslaught upon him, it would appear, gave him no opportunity to use.

The counting room presented a horrible spectacle. With his gray hair dabbled in blood, and gasping for breath, the venerable old man lay upon the floor, half supported by a bystander, while the victorious assassin stood in streams from the ghastly wound. A large and excited crowd had gathered about the doors and windows—for Governor Beall, though among us but a short time, was universally known and respected for his culture, ability and antecedents. The feeling of indignation against Pinney was very strong, and threats of summary vengeance upon him were openly indulged in. Colonel Beall is well known throughout the West.

He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Wisconsin, and afterwards elected Lieutenant Governor of the same State, but as the Governor was elected to the United States Senate, Colonel Beall was acting Governor for three years. From that time until the outbreak of the rebellion, he held many important offices in the great State and the United States. Patriotic and ardent, in spite of his years, he entered the army when the first rebellious gun was fired, as Major of a Wisconsin regiment, and was afterward transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and made Lieutenant Colonel. He never followed in the discharge of his duty, and received for his gallantry, both from General Grant and the lamented McPherson, as well as a dozen other illustrious Generals unsolicited testimonials of the most flattering character for his bravery and patriotism. He was well known throughout the country as a writer for the Atlantic, and other prominent magazines, and has always held a high rank as a man of letters, a gentleman of culture and refinement.

Colonel Beall was a brother-in-law of Hamilton Fish of New York, both having married daughters of the famous novelist, J. Fenimore Cooper. He was a graduate of Columbia College, N. Y., and a Virginian by birth. He was between sixty and seventy years of age.

After lingering in a state of unconsciousness through the night and until eleven o'clock this afternoon, Governor Beall died at the residence of General S. D. Meredith, on Clark street. A delegation from the U. S. A. R. were with him during the night, but all that could be done by careful medical attendance and watchers, proved unavailing—the wound was mortal, and human help was vain.

Thus passed away one of the bravest of the brave, an accomplished gentleman of the old school; a chivalrous friend; a man whose brilliant intellect—equalled by few, excelled by none—had placed him as a peer among the leading thinkers of two generations.—Honored and respected throughout the whole country, connected by blood and marriage ties with the leading men of many States, his untimely and terrible fate will wring the hearts, and bedim the eyes of a wide circle of friends with tears of grief and pity.

Had he received his death wound in the shock of battle, and fallen at the head of the Wisconsin boys who followed him into the very jaws of death, how ever sad such a fate might have been, we know that he would have passed away happy in the thought that his blood mingled with that of his martyred comrades, who died that the Republic might live. But fate willed otherwise.

Advanced in years, far from that home to which he was about to return to further the interests of Montana, he was stricken down, and none but those who have suffered a similar calamity can appreciate the magnitude of this bereavement, which the faithful ladies have thus reached. We extend to them the heartfelt sympathy of the Montana public, but sincerely can never fill the void in the heart, or compensate for the loss of a husband and father.

Though Colonel Beall had been but a short time in our Territory, he was a man Montana could ill afford to lose. The riches of her mountains and valleys, the fertility of her soil, and her fortunate position at the head of two mighty rivers, he caught at a glance, and her development and prosperity constantly occupied his thoughts and pen. With a large amount of data in regard to her mineral wealth, he was about to return to the States, and use his powerful influence to promote the removal of more capital hither.—He would have been eminently successful; and the Territory, to-day, could have better spared other men than him.

The word Seymour contains the Democratic battle cry "Rear, O! yea?" The word Blair only lacks a d—little of being riddled.

A field of wheat of seventy acres, near Forest Grove, Washington county, harvested this year, yielded an average of fifty-four bushels and a half per acre.—Ez.

Clarke county can beat that! See Mr. Van Vleet's address.

During the recent earthquake in Peru, 500 mummies rose from the grave.—Times.

If they were in Oregon at election they would all vote the Democratic ticket.

When will the old Democratic hall sink? When it ships one Seymour (see more?)

Drums are now ornamented with a likeness of Grant. A better man to beat doesn't exist.—H. W. Stetson.

But rebels, you mean.

What is the difference between a real nose and a bunch of flowers? One is a guy nose and the other a nose guy.

What word can you spell with a letter and figure? K 9 (kaine).

The Albany Register pays us a compliment by taking an extract from our leader of Oct. 17th. C. Dins Van Cleve is an old comrade in arms. Give him a lift, every true Union man! His paper is alive and racy. Nothing on the "weak sister" style.

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But rebels, you mean.

Whereas, Col. S. W. Beall, widely known for his patriotism, gallant services, and devotion to the Union cause, has been stricken down in the midst of his usefulness, it is therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of this war veteran, and chivalrous gentleman, we recognize that the country has lost one of its bravest defenders, and society one of its brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family and wide circle of friends our heartfelt sympathy, and unite with them in lamenting the loss of him whom to know was to respect and honor.

Resolved, That all Wisconsin papers be requested to publish these resolutions, and further,

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be furnished to the Helena Herald and Helena Gazette for publication.

On motion, the Chair appointed a committee of three, consisting of Col. W. S. Scribner, Capt. Geo. F. Cowan and Lieut. H. McAnley, to make all necessary and proper arrangements for the funeral services of our lamented comrade.

Committee reported comrades Geo. F. Cowan, W. S. Scribner, H. McAnley, H. H. Lohmire, Putman, Geo. Van Waters, H. W. and J. B. Jennings as pall bearers.

Moved and adopted that all comrades and friends, in honor of deceased, wear crepe for the period of ten days.

On motion, the duties of the committee on funeral services were amended to include preparations and arrangements for sending the remains of deceased to his family and friends in Wisconsin.

Col. F. Aht was appointed a committee of one to secure music for the funeral occasion.

Moved and adopted, that an escort of two be obtained from the comrades of the city to send the remains to the Union Pacific Railroad for transportation to Wisconsin.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

THE FUNERAL OF EX-GOVERNOR BEALL. EX-MEMBERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND A LARGE CONCOURSE OF CITIZENS, PAY A LAST TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE OLD HERO.

"Hark! 'tis the bugle's shrill calling, That pierces the soft summer air, For the old gallant veteran was there. The layments earthward were turning, And the drum's martial music rolls around; But he hears not the voice of the morning, Nor awakes to the bugle's shrill sound."

The sad tolling of the bells at St. Mary's Church, yesterday afternoon, was a signal for the many ex-representatives of the army and navy, and the friends of ex-Governor Beall to assemble at the residence of Gen. S. D. Meredith, there to pay their last tribute of respect and affection to the old soldier veteran of many a field. We arrived and found that many were assembled in that chamber of death; ladies and gentlemen reverently gazed on the face of the dead, and silently passed away to the place in the hearse. The sad funeral cortege moved slowly through our streets, preceded by Israel's brass band, playing the solemn and slow notes of a dead march; while immediately following in the hearse, accompanied by six of Wisconsin's soldiers as pall bearers. Members of the Grand Army of the Republic follow with slow and measured tread, while they in turn are followed by citizens on foot, in carriages and on horseback. Upon arriving at St. Mary's Church, the corpse was placed in the centre of the aisle.

The choir then chanted in a very impressive manner, the Mass. The Rev. Father Anderson made some remarks very appropriate to the occasion, and then read the ever solemn Catholic burial service, at the conclusion of which, the entire vast congregation passed up the aisle, then to take a last look at one of our country's brave defenders. The scene of this multitude passing the remains of the old hero was very affecting; tearful eyes gazed on the stricken form; aged and young, soldiers and citizens, alike seemed visibly affected.

The procession reform, the music again lent its poignant strains to add to the solemnity of the occasion, and the body was removed to its present resting place. To-morrow the remains will be sent to Madison, Wisconsin.

"Sabbath, rest thy warfare o'er; Sleep the sleep that knows not of breaking; Dream of danger, nights of waking."

Only two executions have occurred in Vermont within forty years.—Ez.

This shows the condition of a State under Radical rule. The spirit of Republicanism is law and justice. Its fruits, peace and quietness; its results, happiness and prosperity.

Why are men like dough? Because women knead them.—Moorlet News.

In order that they may be (broad) bred.

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New Advertisements. C. S. Silver & Co., No. 136 Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

Highest Cash Price paid for all kinds of Country Produce.

NOTICE. C. DOLSON. BROS LEAVE TO NOTIFY HIS CUSTOMERS and friends that he is now located with C. S. SILVER & CO., where he guarantees to give satisfaction and sell goods as low as at any house in Portland.

NOTICE. C. M. CARTER collects all demands on the U. S. on any State, such as Bounty, Bounties, or Youngers, Back Pay, Lost Hours and Spoilation Claims, Indian Vouchers, Unpaid Patents and Land Warrants, Postpaid collected Bounties, or other and sundry, back to time of discharge or death of soldier, the arrears to be paid by Pension Agents.

DOCTOR JIM, Surgeon and Physician, LATE OF WALLA WALLA, W. T., Begs leave to announce to the Citizens of Portland and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself on NORTH SIDE OF WASHINGTON ST., SECOND DOOR FROM FIRST.

Where he will attend to Diseases of All kinds, and warrants a PERMANENT CURE for all Diseases on the OUTSIDE of a body or to charge.

MOODY'S HOTEL, (FORMERLY THE "PATTON HOUSE") 139 FRONT STREET, Portland Oregon, S. T. Moody - Proprietor.

Single Meals, 25 Cts. Board per Week, \$4.50. Lodgings, 25 Cts. Lodgings from 25 to 50 Cts.

Whalley & Feuchheimer, Attorneys & Counselors at Law, Office—No. 86 Front Street, Portland, Oct. 31, 1868.—ad-1f.

PORTLAND BAG FACTORY, No. 55 Front Street, Opposite U. S. N. Co's. Buildings, Portland, Oregon.

Bags, Ceilings, Awnings, TARPAULINS, TENTS, WAGON COVERS, HOSE, ETC., Kept constantly on hand and Made to Order. Special Contracts at Greatly Reduced Rates. Particular attention paid to Re-Packing Merchandise.

Orders left with C. S. SILVER & Co., will receive prompt attention. K. B. ANDERSON & Co. Oct. 31, 1868.—ad-1f.

Jos. Harris & Son, TAKE pleasure in informing the ladies, and the public in general, of Portland and vicinity that they have just opened a fine stock of the following goods: Dress goods of all description, SILK OF ALL COLORS, CALICONS, CLOAKS, MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS, CLOAKS, MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS, TAILORS TRIMMINGS, &c. Cloaks and Dresses cut and made in the latest style. Country orders promptly attended to.

JOE HARRIS & SON, No. 111 First Street, Portland, Oregon, Opposite Western Hotel, Oct. 31, 1868.—ad-3m.

TEETH EXTRACTED AND PAIN MITIGATED By Dr. Richardson's Apparatus, Lately improved by Dr. Koehler, with Ether Spray. WILLIAM KOEHLER, DENTIST.

OFFICE—Southwest corner Front and Yamhill Streets, opposite No. 2, Northrup & Co's Hardware Store. I am now making, amongst numerous other styles of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, the improved Valuable Plates of Dr. U. W. Goddard's Patent, patented Dec. 2, 1867, the improvement of which consists in lining the entire concave surface with fine gold; it not only makes the plate doubly as strong and denser than the common Valuable Plate, it also can be by it be made considerably thinner and lighter, whereas the price is but little above that for common plates. Call and see specimens.

N. B.—Dentists wishing to secure the office right for Dr. U. W. Goddard's Improved Valuable Plates can have it made out to them by applying to me to this office.

N. B.—To strangers I would say, that a constantly increasing demand for these plates in this city, will be a sufficient guarantee for them to receive a First-Class and Finished Piece of Work. Numerous testimonials to the same can be seen at this office.

Godard & Lake, No. 114 and 116, Corner of Morrison and Second Streets, PORTLAND, OREGON.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT A REVITTED THE OLD BENNETT & WHITE Livery, Sale and Feed Stable

We are now prepared to receive all the old customers, and so many more patrons as we 21 to give us a call in our line of business, and will give particular attention to FARMERS' STOCK.

We are satisfied that we can and will give entire satisfaction to our friends and the public.

OUR LIVERY IS ALL NEW, BOTH CARRIAGES AND HORSES, and we shall take pride in turning out as nice an outfit as any establishment can on this coast for the same money.

We will also be prepared to BUY ALL THE GOOD HORSES that come to this market, at BETTER PRICES than any one else, as we have a connection below superior to any other parties in San Francisco.

Oct. 31, 1868.—ad-3m.

LOST! At the time of the raising of the Grant and Colfax Poles on Main street, near Crawford's Store, a French and Pew combated. The combater leaving it at Mr. Crawford's Store will receive a suitable reward. E. H. FRANKMAN.

NOTICE! Matches for sale. San Francisco Prices, \$1.25 per Gross, Front Street, opposite J. P. Walker's Bath and Beer Factory, PORTLAND, OREGON. Oct. 31, 1868.—ad-1f.

IF YOU WANT GOOD AND DURABLE BOOTS & SHOES

R. D. WHITE & CO'S BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE No. 131 First Street, (MONASTERS' BLOCK)

WHO HAVE RECEIVED LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

In their line ever offered to the City of Portland.

Boots and Shoes at any Price! Calif Boots as low as \$2 50, Men's Heavy Boots \$2 00.

Farmers' Willamette Valley Water Proof Slaughter Boots, \$2 00, Infants' Shoes as low as 10 cents

San Francisco Custom-made Work 25 per cent less than ever sold before. See Book the highest price at the Mechanics State Fair, San Francisco!

\$2-\$5,000 worth of Stearns' Philadelphia Boots, which will be sold at 50 per cent less than heretofore!

Benkert's Philadelphia Boots, Double and Single Soles.

All of the standard brands—Reed's, Goff's, Clement & Co's, Egg & Child's and Treadwell's.

A complete assortment of Buckingham's Premium French Calf Hand-Made San Francisco Boots.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

R. D. WHITE & CO., 131 First Street, Portland, Oct. 31, 1868.—ad-1f.

The Earthquake may shake up San Francisco, but Portland, Oregon, is all right and so are

BECK & WALDMAN, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES

Foreign, Domestic, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, No. 51 FRONT STREET,

CARTER'S BRICK BLOCK, OPPOSITE AMERICAN EXCHANGE, Portland, Oregon, Oct. 31, 1868.—ad-1f.

Portland Academy AND—Female Seminary. NO effort is spared to make this school worthy of the very liberal patronage it receives. For catalogue containing full information, address, T. M. GATCHE, Principal.

SMITH & DAVIS, Wholesale Druggists AND DEALERS IN PAINTS, OILS, DYES & C. 71 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

S. M. SMITH, T. A. DAVIS, P. C. BOUTWELL, JR. Oct. 31, 1868.—ad-1f.

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Dental Notice. HOME AGAIN

During my year of two years in the Eastern States I have acquired the most perfect knowledge of my profession. Those desiring the best work that the nature of the case will admit of, can find me at my office, 107 Front street two doors above McCormick's Book Store; Oct. 31, 1868.—ad-1f. DR. J. G. GLENN.

WESTERN HOTEL PORTLAND, OREGON. Corner of First and Morrison Streets.

THE best and most commodious Hotel in the State, where every want is anticipated and cheerfully supplied. Warm and Cold Baths attached to the House.

The Hotel is located near the Steamship Landing. The Hotel-Cheek will be in attendance at all the Landings to convey Passengers and baggage, and to receive Passengers Free of Charge. S. M. GLENN, Proprietor.

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

New Orleans, Oct. 24.—A row occurred to-night about ten o'clock between the white and negro clubs in Down street, where they were in close proximity. Several whites were fired. Three negroes were killed. Canal street was filled with debris, torches and lamps, and a large and excited crowd gathered in the vicinity. Nothing is yet learned in regard to the origin of the difficulty.

New Orleans, Oct. 25.—The origin of the difficulty last night is difficult to discover. The Picayune says: The negro club abused and insulted the Democratic club, which were marching in their rear. Three whites and six blacks were killed. The stores at the corner of Baronne street were masked with bullets.

The city to-day has been filled with exciting rumors of trouble at St. Bernard parish adjoining New Orleans and below the city. From information brought to headquarters by the sheriff it appears that a difficulty occurred yesterday on the occasion of a public display by two democratic clubs in which one white man was wounded and two negroes killed. At night the negroes proceeded in a body to the house of a Spanish banker and killed him and his son and sister-in-law. They afterwards set fire to the house, which was burned to the ground. His wife escaped with a child in her arms. Two other houses are reported burned, in one of which four children are said to have been killed. Rumors are various and conflicting as to the extent of the outrage. Many of the white inhabitants of the parish deserted their houses and fled to this city. Early this morning on first notice of the trouble, Gen. Beauchamp ordered a company of infantry to march down the river. Later in the day he dispatched another company of the 1st Infantry in the same direction on the steamer "Gen. Worth" instructing the officer in charge to arrest all the riot-makers who could be found. This evening it is currently reported that the first body of infantry was attacked, but by what body of men it is not ascertained. Staff officers have been dispatched to investigate the matter. When the rumors spread this A. M., large numbers of white men congregated on the levee in the lower part of the city and chartered three steam tugs to convey them to the scene of action, but were prevented from leaving the city by order of Gen. Beauchamp as the number of troops sent were sufficient to restore order. The disturbed condition of affairs has deterred the internal revenue officials from entering the parish to day for the discharge of their duties. Prominent members of both parties had an interview with General Beauchamp. He generally agreed to discontinuance and prevent, as far as possible, any further political demonstrations. Beauchamp intends removing all the troops in this vicinity into the city to prevent the recurrence of the scenes of last Saturday night. That disturbance demonstrated the utter helplessness of the civil government. No effort on his part appeared to have been made until the soldiers appeared on the ground on Saturday night. For two hours after the riot on Canal street, not a single policeman was to be seen, though numbers were congregated in St. Charles street, within four blocks of the scene of disturbance.

The following are the officers of the Agricultural and Mechanical Society of Clarke county W. T. President, Lewis Van Vleet; Vice Presidents, M. R. Hathaway, S. W. Brown; Secretary, Julius Suist; Treasurer, S. D. Maxon. The Committee-men for all Precincts of Clarke County are A. McCandrew, who was also Assistant Secretary, G. Q. Stiles and T. M. Coffey and others whose names we are unable to learn. Mr. I. T. Maulby, by his energetic working was also a party to the getting up of the Fair. The ladies of the Sewing Society of the Episcopal Church contributed to the success of the Fair, keeping tables where refreshments of fine quality could be obtained. We understand that a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Haak, for the excellent music discoursed in the Pavilion and also to Mr. Joseph Brant, of this city for his kindness to the Society in lending free of charge, his Hall for the meeting of its members. A vote of thanks was accorded to the ladies for their unwearied exertions in aiding the Fair, also on motion of Joseph Brant, a vote of thanks was tendered to the A. M. Society for their liberality in the granting of so many premiums.

Without the deer ladies we would be but a stay-nation.—Morning Chronicle.

This editor seems to favor on the ladies. His heart must be as impenetrable as do.

A Georgia rebel, having presented Horatio Seymour a magnificent melon, a Republican

List of Premiums and Diplomas.

CLASS 1—HORSES. Best horse for all work, to John Bosarth, Diploma. Best brood mare for all work, to Joseph Brant, Diploma.

CLASS 2—CATTLE. Best cow, four years old and upwards, to James Crawford, Diploma. Best bull, four years old upwards, to Joseph Brant, Diploma.

CLASS 3—SHEEP. Best buck, three years old and upwards, to Lewis Van Vleet, Diploma. Best wethers, to Matthias Spurgeon, Diploma.

CLASS 4—PIGS. Best pair of pigs, three months old, to Matthias Spurgeon, Diploma. Best pair of pigs, three months old, to Matthias Spurgeon, Diploma.

CLASS 5—POULTRY. Best turkey, to Joseph Brant, Diploma. Best pair of turkeys, to Joseph Brant, Diploma.

CLASS 6—VEGETABLES. Best potatoes, to S. D. Maxon, Diploma. Best pumpkins, to J. S. Towley, Diploma.

CLASS 7—FRUITS. Best exhibit of dried apples, to Mrs. A. Knight, Diploma. Best exhibit of apples, grown by exhibitor, to W. Bratton, Sr., Diploma.

CLASS 8—FLOWERS AND FANCY WORK. Best exhibit of natural flowers, to Mrs. Ebert, Diploma. Best exhibit of flowers, to Mrs. Ebert, Diploma.

CLASS 9—HOUSEWORK. No. 1. Best butter, Mrs. Knight, premium of one dollar. Best salt-rising bread, Miss Rosanna Lister, premium of one dollar.

CLASS 10—MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT. Best two-horse wagon, Clarke county manufacture, Joseph Brant, premium of five dollars. Best plow, to Gay Hayden, premium of two dollars.

quilt, to Mrs. Mary Brant, premium of one dollar. Mrs. C. Goddard, Diploma. Best bench, to Mrs. C. C. Stiles, premium of one dollar.

CLASS 11—SQUERRIERSHIP. The 1st premium of \$10 was awarded to Miss Dollie Hayden. The Diploma to Miss Alice Field.

CLASS 12—SHOOTING. The 1st premium of five dollars was awarded to John Powell. CLASS 13—BEE FARM, to Gay Hayden, Diploma.

CLASS 14—The premium for penmanship was awarded to Miss Anna Wintler, aged fourteen years. BASE BALL CLUBS—The purse of \$30 was awarded to the "Continental."

LEWIS VAN VLEET, President. JULIUS SUITE, Secretary. Clarke County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, Vancouver, W. T. Oct. 24th, 1868.

Mr. P. M. Buchanan, residing near Close Hill, or Fern Prairie, at a place called Burnt Woods, was entirely burnt out on Oct. 20th.

ACCIDENT.—Last Saturday after our paper went to press, Harry H. Wood, of this city, met with a serious accident. He was on horseback near the Q. M.'s blacksmith shop when the horse reared, and fell over backwards.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The City Council of Vancouver are preparing a cistern on 21st street, near Main. The Durgan Bros. boss the job.

Mrs. Brown, wife of Hon. S. W. Brown, left on the steamer Fannie Troup, Oct. 29th, for medical treatment at Milwaukee. It is hoped she will return much improved in health.

J. Isaacs & Co. have some nice neckties. They did not forget the Editor but sent him one, much preferable to a hemp one. They have our thanks.

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. 2, I. O. O. F. holds its regular meetings at their new Hall in Durgan's Brick building, on Saturday evenings at 8 o'clock.

Lincoln Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock at Odd Fellows Hall in Durgan & Co's building.

Columbia Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock at the New Hall, corner of Main and 10th street.

STAR OF THE UNION CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. These delicious Stomach Bitters are entirely Vegetable and free from alcohol and every harmful ingredient.

DR. HUFFLAND'S CELEBRATED SWISS STOMACH BITTERS! The best Purifier of the Blood! A Pleasant Taste! A Very Agreeable Drink!

COLGATE & COMPANY TOILET SOAPS. COLGATE & CO'S Primrose Toilet Soap Has a DELICIOUS PERFUME, and produces an extremely BENEFICIAL EFFECT upon the skin.

HEUSTON, HASTINGS & CO. ARE THE FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS OF SAN FRANCISCO. SPECIALITIES. PRICE AND GUARANTEE.

STYLES. Having agents in London and Paris we introduce the new styles in San Francisco simultaneously with their appearance in New York.

GOODS MADE TO ORDER. For the accommodation of such as may desire, we have secured the services of a celebrated European cutter, and are prepared to make up piece goods in a style superior to any other house on the coast.

COUNTRY ORDERS. Goods forwarded by Express to any part of the Pacific Coast on receipt of orders and measures; send for directions for measurement.

WOOL! WOOL!! 25,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED For which the highest market price will be paid by CRAWFORD, SLOCUM & CO.

JAMES CRAWFORD & CO., Importing Direct FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND THE EAST EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET

DRY GOODS Of all Kinds and Descriptions. A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' DRESS GOODS Ready-Made Clothing

For the Million! BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, Tweeds, Linseys, AND ANY AMOUNT OF HOSIERY HATS AND CAPS, Boots and Shoes, And all kinds of Groceries,

SUGARS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, TEA, RICE, SALT, Tobacco, Cigars, Salmon, Mackerel, Codfish, Corn-meal, &c., &c., &c. Flour always on Hand.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF Groceries 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!

JAMES CRAWFORD & CO. Cor. Main and Third Streets, VANCOUVER, W. T. \$100 PREMIUM!

N. SCHOFIELD. Corner of Seventh and Main Street, HAS JUST RECEIVED ONE OF THE RICHEST, Cheapest and most desirable stocks of DRY GOODS,

Figured & Plain Empress Cloth, PLAID POPLINS, Real Irish Poplin, BLACK AND FIGURED MERINOS, PLAIN AND FIGURED ALAPACAS, Figured & Plain Wool Delaines, Table Linens—all grades,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, Also Trimmings of the latest style, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Hyman Bros. ORIGINAL CHEAP JOHN, PORTLAND, OREGON. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Tobacco, Cigars, Yankee Notions, Etc.

CELEBRATED LUMBER of the best quality for Sale—log constantly kept on hand by N. SCHOFIELD.

VANCOUVER DRUG STORE. DAVID WALL, DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY.

Keeps constantly on hand a full stock of Drugs, Medicines, Acids, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Perfumeries, and FANCY GOODS.

ALL THE NEW STYLES OF WORK IN PHOTOGRAPHY, SUN PEARLS, AND DIAMOND PEARLS IN WATCHES Large and Small Photographs, Plain or Colored, in Water or Oil, OR RE-TOUCHED IN INDIA INK.

Ambrotypes, Gems, &c., &c. VIEWS OF SCENERY TAKEN TO ORDER. All Negatives Preserved if Requested. JOSEPH BUCHTEL, Portland, Oct. 24, 1868.—no2-17.

J. B. CONGLE, 92 Front Street, Portland, Wholesale and Retail Dealer. SADDLERY, HARDWARE, SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NATHANIEL THWING, HAVING REMOVED TO NO 88 FRONT STREET, Is prepared to manufacture (on a large scale) Saddles, Harness and Collars, Of every description, all of which will be sold low for CASH. Always on hand.

VAN FRIDAGH AND CO. Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in DRY GOODS, FANCY MILLINERY GOODS, SHAWLS, AND MANTILLAS, No. 123 Front Street, Between Morrison and Yamhill, Portland, Oregon, Oct. 21, 1868.—no1-17.

MEUSSDOFFER BROTHERS Offer their entire stock of AND HAT MATERIAL, AND STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE AT COST, UNTIL DECEMBER 1ST. To show the store they now occupy at No. 17 Front street, and will, after that date, RE-OPEN AT THE CORNER OF FRONT AND MORRISON STREETS.

THE FALL AND WINTER STYLE FOR 1868, IN SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS. IS NOW READY. We also receive, in addition to our well selected stock, New Styles by each steamer. Give us a call now, if you wish a bargain at 74 FRONT STREET, Portland, Oct. 24, 1868.—no2-17.

J. McHenry, No. 94 Front-street, Portland, Oregon, HAS ON HAND, and is constantly receiving direct from the East, a large and carefully selected of Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Plated Ware, Etc. All of which he offers at prices to suit the times, at Wholesale and Retail.

Auction Sale. O'CONNOR'S ORDNANCE STORES, CONSISTING of Horse Equipments, Saddles, Trunks, &c., at Vancouver Arsenal, Vancouver, W. T., Oct. 21st, 1868, at 10 o'clock a. m. Terms—Cash, in legal tender notes. L. S. BARRETT, Capt. of Ordnance, Chief of Sale. Oct. 24, 1868.—no2-17.

NEW PAINT SHOP! HOUSE and SIGN PAINTING, PAPER HANGING, BLINDS, &c., &c. All Work done with neatness and dispatch. J. S. BARRETT, Vancouver, April 25, 1867.

ST. 1860-X. A great French Physician says: "More than half of the disease in the world arises from neglect to keep the system regular and pure."

Important Certificates. "I have much to say, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life." Rev. W. H. Wagoner, Mead, N. Y.

"I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had at length given up, when the Plantation Bitters cured me." Rev. J. S. Carter, Rochester, N. Y.

"I have given the Plantation Bitters to thousands of my family and with the most successful effect." Superintendant Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O.

The Plantation Bitters cure the most distressing cases of Dyspepsia, and are endorsed by the great medical authorities. The public may rest assured that in no case will the perfect 7 years standing of this medicine be forfeited.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Lintment will perform more cures in shorter time, on men and women, than any article ever discovered. No compound has ever been invented equal to it, not only in curing Rheumatism, Sprain and Weak Joints, Burns, Bruises, Swellings, Toothache, Headache, and all other ailments, but also in curing all other ailments.

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American Saw Company. EMERSON'S PATENT Movable-Tooth and Perforated Circular Saws. Perforated Mallet, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws, with Adjustable Blades.

SAW-GUNNERS, SWAGES, CANT-DOGS, Etc., have established an office for the sale of the above articles, at No. 606 Front Street, San Francisco. Descriptive Pamphlets will be furnished to any one giving an address.

NEW PAINT SHOP! HOUSE and SIGN PAINTING, PAPER HANGING, BLINDS, &c., &c. All Work done with neatness and dispatch. J. S. BARRETT, Vancouver, April 25, 1867.

