

# The Vancouver Register.

VOL. 1.

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1865.

NO. 10.

THE VANCOUVER REGISTER.  
VANCOUVER, W. T.

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

TERMS:  
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VANCOUVER, Aug. 30, 1865.—1-1-16.

JOHN F. CAPLES,  
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OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,  
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(REGISTERED OF THE LAND OFFICE.)  
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DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, AND LEGAL PAPERS of all kinds, carefully prepared.  
VANCOUVER, Sept. 1, 1865.—1-1-16.

JULIUS SUISTE,  
Attorney & Counselor at Law.  
(JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.)  
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,  
VANCOUVER, W. T.  
Deeds, Mortgages, and Legal Papers of all kinds carefully prepared.  
VANCOUVER, Sept. 15, 1865.—1-1-16.

W. D. CARTER,  
BOOK, CARD, & JOB  
PRINTER!  
Front Street, Portland Oregon.  
OFFICE in Rooms formerly occupied by Ladd & Titton.

KINGSLEY & REES,  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
Saddles, Harness,  
AND DEALERS IN  
SADDLERY HARDWARE,  
Saddle Trees, Block and Bent Stirrups, etc.  
SHOP—No. 28 Front St., bet. Washington & Alder,  
15 PORTLAND, OREGON.

The Steamer  
CELEO,  
JOHN T. KERNS, MASTER.  
WILL MAKE REGULAR TRIPS BETWEEN PORTLAND and Miles Landing, on the Columbia, every Thursday, and between Portland and navigable points on Lewis river every Tuesday, loading for passengers or freight whenever desired. Other days open for job work, dispatch trips, pleasure parties, &c., at rates that will guarantee satisfaction.  
1-2-16

MILK AND WATER!  
TOGETHER OR SEPARATE.  
Butter, Vegetables, Cord Wood,  
And Charcoal.  
To be had of the subscriber on liberal terms.  
J. S. MATHAWAY.

## THE LONG AND; OR, THE RIVER OF TIME.

By E. F. TAYLOR.  
Of a wonderful stream in the river TIME,  
As it flows through the realm of tears,  
With a countless realm, and a myriad rhyme,  
And a broader sweep and a surge sublime,  
As it blends with the ocean of years.

How the winters are drifting, like flakes of snow,  
And the summers like buds between,  
And the year in the show—so they come and they go,  
On the river's broad breast, with its ebb and its flow,  
As it glides in the shadow and show.

There's a magical life up the river Time,  
Where the softest of airs is playing,  
There's a cloudless sky, and a tropical climate,  
And a song as sweet as a vesper chime,  
And the June with the roses are staying.

The name of this Isle is the Lone Ape,  
And we weary our treasures there;  
There are lovers of beauty and looms of snow—  
They are hoards of dust, but we loved them so,  
They are trinkets and trusses of hair.

There are fragments of song that nobody sings,  
And a part of an infant's prayer,  
There's a late sunset and a hazy without strings,  
There are broken vows and pieces of rings,  
And the garments that she used to wear.

There are heads that are waved, when the fairy shore  
By the mirage is lifted in air,  
And we sometimes hear, through the turbulent roar,  
Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before,  
When the wind drowsed the river to fair.

O! remembered for aye be the blessed Isle,  
All the day of our life till night—  
When the evening comes with its beautiful smile,  
And our eyes are closing to slumber white,  
May that "GARDEN" of soul be in sight!

A Democratic Protest.  
Petroleum V. Nasby protests, as a consistent Democrat, against the nomination of soldiers by his party. He writes:—  
I object to nomination for the following reasons:

1. Taint bonis. In 1862 I called the soldiers "Likin purps," and the officers "ahol-dread-strap hirelins," and I meant it. They was a wagin a crool and unbolvy war agin Democracy, they was a redoubt our majorities in the Southern States at the rate ur won hundreds per day, and now to nominate em is a flop I'll never make.

2. Twon't pay. These fellers sold us out when they took commissions, they sold out the Abolitionists when they flopt back to us, and what guarantee hev we that they won't sell us the next turn of the wheel? Ef we cool git sum decent wuns, it mite do, but good Lord, the soljer who wood do this wood be lower down than we is, which wood bother a man. All the votes that men sich as them cool controule we hev allus owned in fee simple.

3. Taint justis to our original copperheads. We indored the heat and burden of the day; we resisted drafts, we damned taxes, we wus Fort Lafayette and Fort Warrined, twas us who died in our dooryards. Where wus these officers then? All the damage they dan the government wus in drawin their pay and rasons.

4. The reconstructed Democracy ur the South wot like it, and to them, after all, we must look success.

5. They acknowledge nigger equality by allowin niggers to fight with em.

6. We hev gone too far to try the soljer dodge. We opposed the war, we opposed their votin, we opposed Abolition in votin pay and supplies, we opposed Aid Society and left at Sanitary Commissions, we opposed drafts at a time when they needed help, and to go back on sich a record is ruther reachin and I wont do it.

7. Ef we undertake the soljer we commit ourselves to payin his penanses, et setry. Now how wood the Suthern Democracy like that?

8. Ef we nominate men who served, we disgust the deserters and them es went to Kanady for the sake of the coar.  
Mr. Nasby appends the following advice to his party:—  
We hev capptel enuff in the nigger. Let us Resolve that Godlemity wus rite in makin the nigger our slave, but he made a mistake in plantin in his heevin busum a chronic desire to run away from his normal condishun. Let us bang out our banner and inscribe on its folds, "No marryin Niggers!" "No pay in a debt inkurd in a Nigger war!" "Protect us from Nigger equality!" and sich other precepts es cum within range ur the Democratic intellex, and go in and win.  
MAY THE LORD HASTEN THE DAY.  
PETROLEUM V. NASBY,  
Lait Paster ur the Church ur the Noo Dis-pensashun.

## The Colfax Party—From Oregon to Vancouver's Island.

(A Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.)  
VICTORIA, V. I., July 28, 1865.  
BY STEAMER AND STAGE.

Mr. Colfax and party left Portland, Oregon, last Monday morning by one of the fine steamers of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company; had a delightful ride of fifty miles down the Columbia river, and thence north up the Cowlitz to a little town called Monticello. Here we had good bye to the gentleman who had during our travels in Oregon treated us with so much genuine courtesy and kindness. To them we are indebted for some of the most interesting and instructive portions of our trip. They richly deserve all the success and prosperity they have achieved, while Oregon and the territories up the Columbia river have profited very largely by their energy and enterprise.

At Monticello we took to our old friend, the stage coach, personated here by a mere wagon, guileless of all cover, for we were told that the road was so bad that no such extra appendage could be endured. We found all this true to the letter. With all our experience of three thousand miles by stage coach, and the knowledge we had acquired before the modern contrivance of railways at the East banished the stage coach to the vast country west of the Missouri, we found here the new and important fact that eleven passengers can be sent forward in a vehicle with only seats for six, by putting five on horse-back. Having a decided taste for that kind of exercise, the writer hereof "took to horse," and that afternoon and the next morning rode a capital animal fifty-six of the ninety miles, between Olympia and Monticello. On reaching a place delighting in the euphonious classic name of Skook-um Chuck we met an extra conveyance sent out from Olympia for our special benefit, on taking which, one of our acutely observing companions remarked, that we stood up a large portion of the way to Olympia. Of course our propensity to be a "standing committee" of one, had nothing whatever to do with our delightful horseback ride.

After leaving the Cowlitz river, a few miles above Monticello, all the stories we had heard of the wretched character of the road were more than realized. It was corduroy and mud-hole, sandwiched between hills of every variety of steepness. Our friends in the "coach" had the best of opportunities to exercise pluck and patience—the former, lest they should be pitched out into the tangle wood, and the latter, to bear the bumps from which there was no possible escape.

As there has been very little rain for several weeks, the road is at its best estate, and how it is possible for Mr. Winsor, the energetic contractor, to get the mail through in the winter, let past our comprehension. The inhabitants are so few along the line, that it would be oppressive and unjust to tax them to put the road in a passable condition, and we think it due to Washington Territory, whose people receive the mail by this route, that an appropriation should be made by Congress for this purpose. Mr. Winsor certainly earns all and more than he gets for carrying the mail. Of course the mounted passengers got along finely in spite of the abominable road, for they could pick their way around the bad places through which the team was forced to go. In all our journey of more than three thousand miles from the Missouri, the road from the Cowlitz river to Olympia, is by far the worst we have traveled. It is even now unfit for anything but pack animals to pass over.

But notwithstanding all this, not one of our party would have been deterred from making the trip, even had we been able to fully appreciate how bad the road is, and no one else should be. We had the best of opportunities to see and admire the magnificent pine and fir trees of Washington Territory. Scores of them are from 200 to 250 feet high, perfectly straight, varying scarcely at all in diameter, and without a limb for the first hundred feet. And then in places they stand so thick that often one cannot see through them more than a few rods at most. We have heard others tell of the tall trees of the Pacific coast, and confess to some little incredulity in the past, and therefore, will not ask others to believe our statements; but we have seen, and therefore believe. Senator Nesmith and other reliable gentlemen whom we met at Drew's, where we stopped the first night out from Portland, assured us that many of these trees had, by actual measurement after they had been cut down, been found to be more than 300 feet high. Beside the big trees which are a constant source of admiration, the woods were filled with beautiful flowering shrubs and plants, among which the *Lespedeza Acuminata* with its long stem of elegant, pale, pink flowers, was conspicuous. We made its acquaintance years ago in the vicinity of Quebec, and now we find it here thousands of miles away upon the Pacific coast, making the woods gay and charming as it always does wherever it makes its home. Surely he who can ride through these magnificent old forests and not find enough constantly to instruct the mind and delight the eye is to be pitied. He has before him an ever-changing picture direct from the pencil of Him whose matchless achievement even imperfectly to imitate.

At Drew's, where passengers bound north and south stop over night, we met Senator Nesmith and Judge Wilson, of Oregon, ex-Gov. McDougal, of California, and several other gentlemen, with whom we had a very pleasant evening. On Tuesday afternoon, when within a very few miles of Olympia, we were met by acting Governor Evans and a large party of gentlemen who, with music, and flags streaming in the breeze, conducted us to the capital of the most northwesterly territory of the Republic.

Olympia is a fine little town of perhaps five hundred inhabitants, at the head of Puget Sound. In childhood this whole country, from reading the stories of the early navigators, had wild, fantastic fancies connected with it which in riper years we had not taken time to correct; but we find nothing whatever to warrant these early impressions. The people, like all we have met upon the Pacific coast, are intelligent, shrewd, sharp men, who follow stern facts, not fancies. They came here to build up a State and found institutions, and what they have already accomplished is worthy the admiration of the world. There are a few of the Indians whose fathers were a

terror to the early visitors to "the Northwest coast" of America, but they have ceased to excite any fears, and soon, at best, the race must pass away forever.

The view from Olympia looking north, down the Sound, bordered on both sides by dark forest, is exceedingly fine. After a most hospitable reception the evening previous, we left Olympia on Wednesday morning, to enjoy a closer view of this splendid scenery, and really to have one of the most delightful excursions during our entire journey. The fine steamer *Eliza Anderson*, Capt. D. B. Finch, master, had waited two days for us. His Excellency Gov. Evans, Hon. C. C. Hewitt, Chief Justice, and a large party of gentlemen did us the honor to accompany us to Victoria, and of course we all had a capital time generally.

Puget Sound is really a large number of channels of different widths, extending far up into the land, and furnishes a shore line of seventeen hundred and sixty miles. The land between these channels or sounds is densely covered with the finest pine and fir timber upon the continent, and, as might be expected, lumbering is the chief business of this region.

We visited several of the saw mills during the day, one of which we were assured a few weeks hence, when more saws would be put in operation, would manufacture a hundred thousand feet of lumber per day. Ships, several of which we saw, come here from all the civilized nations of the earth to get supplies of some kinds of lumber, and large shipments are made to China and other countries on the other side of the Pacific.

As our steamer, gaily dressed in flags and streamers, approached Seattle, a fine thriving town, twenty-five miles north of Olympia, we were greeted by a salute, and the burralls of the people who expected the tribute of "a little speech" from Mr. Colfax and "his party"—a thing repeated so often, that it would be "too tedious to mention." Seattle is the finest town after leaving Olympia, and beside this our steamer stopped at Seallacoom, Port Townsend, and Port Angeles. These are all thriving points of considerable interest, and especially so as we did not expect to find so many people and so much business in this distant portion of the Republic.

Besides the beautiful shore line of the Sound, fringed as it is by a dense forest of pine, the clear bracing atmosphere afforded us the finest mountain views that had yet been our good fortune to witness. We had seen Shasta and Hood, each with his brow solemn and alone, rising far up into the regions of the perpetual frost, and here, on rounding a point, we stood face to face with Mount Ranier, while to the right, in the distance, are Mount Adams and Mount St. Helens, all looking down in silent grandeur upon mountains that elsewhere would excite admiration, but here are dwarfed into insignificance before the awful majesty that towers above them. It is claimed that neither of these three last are as high as Mount Hood; but certainly the glittering snowy robe is wrapped around Mount Ranier more completely than it is about Hood, and Ranier impresses one more forcibly than either of his fellows. From the steamer three sides of a tremendous crater are distinctly visible, now filled with snow and ice, the steady accumulation of untold ages; and opening to the west, a vast glacier extends far down the side of the mountain. It is an object well worth the investigation of Agassiz, if indeed he or any one else can ever reach the sublime height from which it issues.

Down the Sound steadily glides our gallant steamer for two or three hours, and then Mr. Baker, the worthy compeer of Ranier and Hood, flashes upon the sight far away in the distance north just inside of the line that separates Washington from British Columbia. But why linger here and attempt to describe what must be seen to be appreciated. When the Pacific railroad is completed, thousands of searchers for adventure and novelty from the Atlantic States, and the lovers of science and nature in her beauty and magnificence will explore the icy recesses of these vast mountains, and stand in awe of Him whose hand clothed them in the ornaments of his own matchless purity, and made them the symbols of his power.

On Thursday morning, we found ourselves at Port Angeles, where the Boston House is situated, on the straits of Fovea, directly opposite Victoria. It was located here to serve the purposes of the speculators, who controlled matters in this region in the piping times of old Jim Buchanan. It should at once be removed to a point that will better accommodate the commercial interests of this important and growing part of the Republic. Port Townsend, twenty miles below, we heard suggested by all the gentlemen best acquainted with the subject. Yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, our steamer landed us all safely, amid a very large crowd, upon the wharves of VICTORIA.

This is a fine little city of four or five thousand inhabitants, situated near the southeast corner of Vancouver's island, in latitude 48° 25'. The northern line of the Republic strikes the waters of the Pacific less than forty miles north of Victoria, and had our line been run up to 54° 40', as it ought and might have been, a vast, and now most valuable district, with Vancouver's, and many other islands, would have been ours. Hon. Allen Francis, formerly of Springfield, Illinois, American Consul at this place, and a large committee of Americans resident here received us most cordially and welcomed us to the most northerly limit of our journey. In the afternoon his Honor the Mayor and Council made a formal call on Mr. Colfax, and in a very handsome address, duly engrossed on parchment, gave him a cordial welcome, as in some sense the representative of the Great Republic, to Her Majesty's dominions. Sir James Douglas, the former Governor, conducted us through his magnificent garden of seven acres, surprising us with the great variety of his fruit trees, and the number and beauty of his flowers. What will our florists say when we tell them that here, in latitude 48° 25', four hundred miles north of Chicago, tender roses, the Chromatell and Devoeniensis for instance, with the elegantly adorned *Fuschia* and *Heilottrop*, right in the presence of a snow-crowded range of mountains, only forty miles away, across the Straits of Fovea, grow in the open air, and require only the most careless protection for a few weeks in the winter. Indeed, if not noticed at all, only the tops some-

times die down, and the roots send up stems to bloom as beautifully as ever. We also visited Her Majesty's splendid war steamer *Suffes*, 3,500 tons and 51 guns, and were complimented with a salute of fifteen guns, displaying the signals of Britain, the stars and stripes run up at the masthead. Half Columbia, the Star Spangled Banner and all naval honors. Capt. Coode, in the absence of Rear Admiral Denman, showed us many attentions. The Admiral did us the honor to call this afternoon, before he left. Last evening the American residents gave a splendid dinner to Mr. Colfax and his party. His speech was appropriate and good as his speeches always are, but of that and the others there is no room for synopsis in this letter. Suffice it to say that before twelve o'clock, when wine and wit and good feeding ruled the hour, the loyal subjects of the British Queen, a large number of whom with his Excellency Gov. Kennedy and other dignitaries were present, and the sturdy American Republicans hardly knew to which Government they belonged. The greatest wonder learned during our visit was how the colony of Vancouver, with a population of only about seven thousand, could raise \$283,000 to support its government. The city owes its growth and importance almost exclusively to the gold discoveries on Fraser river; and perhaps the merchants and others engaged in that trade can tell what rate of taxation it takes to foot the bills of their little colony. One of the most instructive establishments we visited, was the extensive stores of the Hudson's Bay Company. Their stock of goods is vast and very extensive, and well adapted to the wants of the vast and desolate country over which their immense traffic extends. We saw furs there that would make the heart of beauty and wealth leap for joy. But, much omitting that we should like to notice, we must bid good-bye to Victoria, and all the kind and most agreeable friends we have made here, and are off in Holliday's fine steamer, the *Sierra Nevada*, this afternoon, at half-past two, for San Francisco.

President Johnson's Decision.  
In these times, when so much depends upon the decision of character of our President, such anecdotes as the following are very encouraging:

The day before the execution of the assassins there was a great deal of discussion in this city about the probable reprieve of Mrs. Suratt. A company of gentlemen were at the Astor House, most of whom agreed that the woman would not be executed, some assigning the reason that the President would not have pluck enough to brave public sentiment, and allow a woman to be hung. A well known merchant of New York who was present coolly remarked, "A man who talks about Andy Johnson's want of pluck evidently don't know the man. If Andy Johnson has signed the death warrant of Mrs. Suratt she will die. If he had intended to have reprieved her, he would not have signed it." He added, "Let me tell you what I know. I was shut up in Nashville when the city was surrounded by twenty thousand rebel troops, who demanded its surrender. Gen. Beull was in the city in command of ten thousand men. He determined on the surrender of the city to the rebel forces. He came to Gov. Johnson and announced that he could not defend the city, and that Nashville must be surrendered. The Governor heard him quietly through, and then replied, 'You are in command of the United States troops, and can do as you please with them. But two of the regiments belong to the State of Tennessee. Over those I have control. In the center of the city is a powder magazine; I have trenches dug connecting the magazine with every prominent building in Nashville, and trains are laid. Now you march out with your troops. I'll defend the city with my two regiments as long as I can. When I can do no more, I will fire the city and blow it to the heavens, for Nashville shall never be surrendered while I am alive.' Beull did not march out, and Nashville was not surrendered. What I tell you," said the merchant, "I heard. But the moral grandeur and heroism of these utterances cannot be told. And that," quietly remarked the merchant, "is Andy Johnson, and so all will find him who have to do with him."

Happiness.  
The idea has been transmitted from generation to generation that happiness is one large and beautiful precious stone, a single gem so rare that all search after it is vain, all efforts for it hopeless. It is not so. Happiness is a mosaic composed of many smaller stones. Each taken apart and viewed singly may be of little value, but when all are grouped together and judiciously combined and set, they form a pleasing and graceful whole—a costly jewel. Trample not under foot, then, the little pleasures which a gracious Providence scatters in the daily path, and which in the eager search after some great and exciting joy, we are so apt to overlook. Why should we always keep our eyes fixed on the bright, distant horizon, while there are so many lovely roses in the garden in which we are permitted to walk? The very ardor of our chase after happiness may be the reason that it so often eludes our grasp. We pantingly strain after her when she has been graciously brought nigh unto us.

The Portland correspondent of the Statesman says that "we have the prospect of a new daily paper here. Almost anything would be welcomed. The *Oregonian* is too weak in the back to represent the interests of Portland. We want a journal with some vigor and force, and whose editors can do something more than write up a dog fight or compose a school-boy essay. A wide awake Union journal would supplant the *Oregonian* in a very short time, and, under the present arrangement, a Copperhead paper might be supported."

BILLIONAIRES is a new term invented for the benefit of the of the shoddy aristocracy.

## Talk with the Nigger.

A most excellent, liberal, and enterprising gentleman who was from the first opposed to secession—pioneer from the North, and one of the first settlers of Albany—Fift, volunteered to take me in his carriage on a little tour of inspection. We were accompanied by two proprietors of convenient plantations it was proposed to visit.

At the first plantation, two miles from town, belonging to Capt. A. B. were out in the field but old Ben, who, after chaining a villainous-looking cur, to whose neckless was gracefully attached, by a chain, a heavy stick of wood, came forth and bowed low. Yason, a prominent lawyer of Albany, (at one time in the Georgia Senate) did the examination on one side, I upon the other, occasionally intruding a modest cross-question.

"Ben, how many on this plantation would work without being driven?"

"Well, massa, dah's Milly in Isaac," etc., counting on his fingers, the result of which process was that, in his opinion, about half of the workers could at present be relied upon.

"Do you think," said I, "it would make any difference with these lazy ones if they were allowed to work for the white man?"

"Don't tink it would, massa."

"But, supposing they had a little patch of ground fenced off—such a little for himself, where he could live by himself with his wife and children—don't you think some of the lazy ones would work then?"

"Yes, massa, I tink dey would."

Encouraged, I asked him another question, for I was beginning to be surprised at the independence and the apparent intelligence of the old slave, who looked anything but a promising subject as far as; and at first all his answers were one way—on the side of his master, and in favor of slavery, as he appeared not to have been informed that his former status as a slave was about to be materially altered—I fear it is a doubtful problem with too many. Thus, his first answer to what he thought of freedom was, lightly: "I's allus been free myself," looking toward his master, who nodded approvingly; but as soon as he appeared to get an inkling that it was a proper time to express his genuine sentiments, both his manner and replies materially altered, showing that he was not the senseless elod he appeared to be, and such an unprejudiced man would be likely to mistake him, but very evidently a reasoning creature, that, as soon as released from bondage, discovered himself.

"Can you read, Ben?" said I.

"No, massa."

"Would you like to learn?"

"Dat, I would, massa, mighty well."

"What effect do you think learning to read would have on the idle and foolish, who don't appear to be disposed to work unless they are forced to?"

"I tink it would steady 'em, massa." Old Ben brought us a watermelon, and while we were eating, the old chattel started his master by an aggressive movement of his intellectual machinery.

"Massa Williams," (addressing his master) "da's one ting, if de slaves gwine to be free, what's gwine to become of all de ole folks?"

"What do you think should be done, Ben?" said I, interposing.

"I tink you, massa William, ought to take keer ob 'em."

"But," said his master, "why should I do that when you are free?"

"Cause I done worked for you, massa, all my life. You got my labor; when I can't work no more, you hab got to take keer ob me."

"Well, but that labor of yours, Ben, I haven't got now; it's all spent if the slaves are freed."

"Can't help dat, massa; dat not my business. You hab had de work; I hasn't had it. Now, what am I gwine to do if you don't take keer ob me? Ef I'd been allowed to keep my own labor, I would now hab enuff. Dat's so, massa!"

"Well, but suppose I have not got anything to support you with, Ben?"

"You got de land, Massa. You jis gib me de use ob a little patch ob land, I take keer ob myself—you needn't feed me."—*Georgia Cor. Cin. Commercial.*

BE YOUR OWN RIGHT HAND MAN.—People who have been bolstered up and leaved all their lives are seldom good for anything in a crisis. When misfortune comes, they look around for something to lean upon. If the prop is not there, down they go. Once down, they are as helpless as capized turtles, or unhorsed men in armor, and cannot find their feet again without assistance. Such siltan fellows no more resemble self-made men, who have fought their way to position, making difficulties their stepping-stones, and deriving determination from defeat, than vine ramble caks, or spattering rush lights the stars of heaven. Efforts persisted in to achievements train a man to self-reliance, and when he has proved to the world that he can trust himself, the world will trust him.

We say, therefore, that it is unwise to deprive young men of the advantage which result from their energetic action, by boasting them over obstacles which they ought to surmount alone.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER: L. P. FISHER, San Francisco; PARKER & BOLMAN, Portland; A. G. COOK, Boise City; I. T. ESTER, H. HAMMER, Salem.

THE PUBLIC MIND OF THE SOUTH.

Some of the papers of the Southern States, it is said, have raised as their motto the significant sentence, "Stoop to Conquer." That motto furnishes an illustration of their present attitude toward the General Government, as well as a key to their designed future action.

To realize something of the spirit of the public mind in the South, look at the fact that in South Carolina, Wade Hampton, one of the most bitter and unscrupulous of the Generals of the rebellion was elected Governor.

In a continuation of the same remarks he stated that they "must have peace, or all will starve," but the time would come when they would have their rights as sure as fate.

"We will, at the approaching State Constitutional Convention, adopt an evasive policy. All portions of the Constitution relating to slavery will be stricken out, but no prohibitory clause inserted. This will satisfy the North for a time, and as we hold that slaves are property, independent of Constitutions, we will gradually tighten our grasp upon them, till eventually we will have them where they were before the war."

at the time the rebellion commenced, look to the future and final abrogation of that document at no very distant day. Over that question, sooner or later, there will be a contest, long and bitter, paralyzing if not destroying the industry of that section which has suffered so severely by the war.

NOTES AND GATHERINGS.

THE WALLA WALLA Statesman comes to us this week with the "introductory" of W. H. Newell, its new editor and proprietor. Mr. Newell is known to our readers as the former editor of the Mountaineer.

FRED. PATTERSON, who was tried for the murder of ex-Sheriff Pinkham, of Idaho, has been found not guilty. It is said that the opponents of Patterson admit that he was justified. Legally it may be so, but morally it cannot be possible that any man can be "justified" for being a man of blood.

THE STATESMAN says that more than a dozen of the citizens of Salem, on Friday last, saw Mount Jefferson blowing out huge puffs of smoke, and giving clear evidences of being in an eruptive condition. We may expect to hear of another shaking at the Bay.

MR. J. A. HOGUE has been nominated for Representative in the Oregon Legislature for the fifteenth district, composed of Wasco and Umatilla counties, also Mr. A. Warner, of Oregon City, for Clackamas county. Both are Union.

AN OREGON fur company will be organized soon, composed of some of the leading men in the State. The fur trade has been very lucrative for a few years past, with a good prospect for the future.

HON. JOHN DANNY has been nominated for the Council of Washington Territory to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. S. A. Mercer, for the district of King and Kitsap.

THE CHICAGO REPUBLICAN gives the following estimate of the political complexion of the next Congress:

Olympia Correspondence.

OLYMPIA, NOV. 13th, 1866.

Remote and isolated from the more populous and thriving portions of the North Pacific coast, accessible only from the south by a road that is dreaded by all who are compelled to travel it, this town and surrounding country is not as prosperous and progressive as it would be rendered if means of communication with the outside world were established.

The weather has suddenly changed and instead of the bright, balmy days of autumn we have now incessant rain and storms, which have transformed the road leading to this place (bad enough during the most favorable season) into a regular succession of deep chuk holes interspersed with occasional corduroys.

THE DISTRICT COURT is now in session in this town. A very slim calendar is to be disposed of—some ten cases. To the credit of the community it may be said that no criminal cases await the action of the Grand Jury.

A WOOLLEN FACTORY is contemplated to be built at Tumwater, a hamlet about one and a half miles from this place, where an excellent water-power can be had. The capital stock of the Company is fixed at \$100,000 of which sum \$75,000 has been subscribed.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT occurred last Saturday in Tumwater, whereby an estimable young lady, aged 16 years, the daughter of a Mr. Biles, lost her life. It seems that she in company with others at the time of the accident visited the new flouring mill erected at Tumwater, the machinery of which had just been put into operation.

THE PAPER of this place publishes accounts of attempts made by hostile northern Indians to destroy Port Townsend by fire sometime last week. One of the Indians was caught in the attempt, confessed to a conspiracy to destroy said town, and is now lodged in the garison at Fort Steilacoom for safe keeping.

THIS CLASS of gentlemen, together with their clerks, porters, messengers, and dependents are numerous hereabouts. The bickerings, quarrels, and contentions formerly so prevalent among them, seem to have subsided for a time, and will probably be discontinued until another Congressional canvass approaches.

A rumor reached town last night, that advice had been received at Seattle, that Mr. Mercer had failed in his scheme of bringing 700 female emigrants to this territory, and that the ship had not sailed from New York—the women having been induced to accept employment in the cotton factories in the East.

Reply to T. L. R. M.

Editors Register:

In your last issue I find a reply to "one of the people," written by "T. L. R. M.," which I take to mean *tenas Lewis river man*. I read the "tenas man's" article, much to my edification—I mean *stupidification*, not that the article was stupid, Oh, dear no! but the reading of it soothed me to sleep, and in my sleep I thought I saw "Lord Morpith" fighting with a shoemaker, in "an out of the way place, among piles of lumber."

"And Chartist in their countless host" "And Fenians with their empty boast," "Can raise on high their good right hand," "And such a law in His-gal-and."

The "tenas man" tells us that in "Hingland," Jews, Turks, Mormons, Yakimas, Esquimaux, and Niggers all fraternize. My Fenian friend first doubted whether there were any "Yakimas" or "Niggers" there, but upon reflection said he guessed there were, as the "tenas man" came from there himself.

AGRICULTURIST AND FLOWMAN.—We are in receipt of the prospectus of the above named publication. Its proprietors are Messrs. E. M. Waite and A. C. Schwaka, and it is issued semi-monthly at Salem, at three dollars per year.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—The house of one of our citizens was forcibly entered one night of the present week by some unknown person under very suspicious circumstances. Two gentlemen were occupying a front room, having taken lodgings for the night with the family, and late at night the window was lifted and a person crawled into the room.

RAISES—THE CASE RISING.—Without doubt our "mist" has begun. In fact it rained slightly last Sunday, and continued moist on Monday. It is said that the little streams which empty into the Columbia from the south are on the rise. However, they are so small that they scarcely affect the river.

MORE AWAY.—We are indebted to the Daily Oregonian for telegraphic dispatches.

MARINE NEWS.

New York, Oct. 31.—The steamer Massachusetts which has just arrived at Philadelphia from Key West, reports a tremendous gale on October 22d. Every vessel except the Massachusetts went ashore in the harbor.

A number of the members of the Fenian-Senate continued their session to-day. The proceedings were secret, but it was reported that agents were to be sent to Ireland at once to organize for the great revolution which is believed will take a practicable shape in a short time.

New York, Nov. 10.—The order for the execution of Wirtz is exciting more remarks and occupying the public mind to a much greater degree than did the hanging of the conspirators. This is probably due to the fact of the notice given in this instance, while in the case of the former execution, scarcely more than ten hours of daylight intervened between public announcement and the appearance of the condemned on the scaffold.

New York, Nov. 11.—The following is the sentence of Gen. Briscoe: "The Court does therefore sentence him, Brevet Brig. General Briscoe, Colonel of the 19thth Pennsylvania, to be cashiered, dishonorably discharged from the United States service, and forever disqualified from ever holding any office of honor or profit under the United States Government; that he forfeit pay and allowance now due or which may become due to him, and be confined at hard labor, in such place as the Secretary of War may direct, for five years."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Capt. Wirtz was hung between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning. On the gallows he declared his innocence, and died without exhibiting any symptoms of fear.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The body of Capt. Wirtz, it has been decided by the President, is to be interred in the penitentiary ground, where Payne and others are being buried.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Herald's Washington special dispatch says: The survey of the Mexican grant, San Ana and De Bache, which has been in litigation since 1856, was finally settled by the Supreme Court, which awarded the whole claim, save 10,800 acres. The survey upon which the patent was issued, covers about 48,000 acres.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Herald's Columbia correspondent sends a report of the proceedings of the South Carolina Legislature up to the 4th of November, which are principally discussions relative to the condition of the negro. Some members express strong apprehensions of a negro insurrection. Bills have, therefore, been reported for the purpose of empowering State officers to seize all firearms found in the possession of the freedmen, and to prevent them from hereafter becoming possessed of arms, and punish with severity any white persons proposing to sell the same to them.

THE PASTORAL LANDS OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN.

very anxious for the removal from their midst of all the National troops and for the organization of their militia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—It is asserted from an official source that the army of the United States will not be reduced as has been supposed. Its full available strength exceeds 180,000, of which about one-half is on each side of the Mississippi river.

That part of the Columbia river basin which is included between the meridians of 113° and 120° west of Washington, and the parallels of 49° and 45° 30' north, is divided between a limited amount of rich valley lands and high rolling prairie. The valleys afford an agricultural area capable of supporting, in winter, all the stock which the hills will feed in summer.

Home can be built up here on good titles to land, and under the Homestead Law every man, who desires it, can have his quarter-section of land. While it is, of course, impossible to grow apples in orchards above the Cascades to more than equal those of the Willamette, all other kinds of fruit are better here than there.

With the increase of sheep the building of woolen factories would follow as a matter of course; and with these last, an increase of a highly desirable class of population; which being permanently engaged in a pleasant and lucrative business, would tend to build up those social and educational institutions, without which wealth is a curse.

WHAT LEAN FOLKS MAY EAT AND DRINK.—Fresh beef and mutton; poultry and game; fresh fish of all kinds; soups, broth, and beef tea; eggs, butter, cheese, cream and milk; sweet fruits, jellies, sugar and honey; bread, biscuits—not hot, and oyster;—custard, rice, tapioca, and other farinaceous substances in puddings and otherwise; potatoes, beans, peas, beets, parsneps, carrots, cauliflowers, asparagus and sea-kale; cocoa, chicory, tea, coffee and milk.

WHAT FAT FOLKS MAY EAT AND DRINK.—Lean beef, veal, and lamb; poultry, game, and fish, except salmon; eggs, dry toast, greens, cabbage, turnips, spinach, lettuce, and the salad plants generally; tea and coffee without sugar or cream.

THE MARKET. FLOUR, 9 lbs. 57 cents; WHEAT, 9 bushels, 1 000; RICE, 100 lbs. 1.10; BUTTER, 9 lbs. 20.00; EGGS, 9 lbs. 1.00; BEANS, 9 lbs. 1.00; CORN, 9 bushels, 1.00; POTATOES, 9 bushels, 1.00; ONIONS, 9 bushels, 1.00.



PUT YOUR SHOULDER TO THE WHEEL.

There's a voice that speaks within us,
If we own an even wheel,
As we press along life's pathway...

WILCOX & GIBBS



It is entirely noiseless.
A patented device prevents its being turned backward.
The needle cannot be set wrong.

SEWING MACHINE

At the great 'New England Fair,' the 'Vermont State Fair,'
the 'Pennsylvania State Fair,' and the 'Indiana State Fair,' 1864.

N.E. Agents Wanted

STEWART & GOURLEY,
103 Front Street,
Agents for Oregon.

Jewelry! Jewelry!

STEWART & GOURLEY,
103 Front Street,
Agents for Oregon.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

IVORY AND RUBBER SETTS,
(New Style Jewelry.)

Silver-Plated Ware;

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH & COMPANY.

REPAIRS OF FINE WATCHES,

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

JACOB COHEN,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
FRONT STREET, PORTLAND.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

Solid Silver and Plated Ware,
SPECTACLES, &c.

NEW DRUG STORE.

L. GROSS,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

W. WEATHERFORD,

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, AND DYES,
Chemicals, Window Glass,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES,
PERFUMERY,
Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

Storage, Forwarding & Commission.

D. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
GRAIN AND FEED OF ALL KINDS

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

Ample Fire-Proof Storage,
COMMISSION BUSINESS.

W. F. WILCOX,

BUREAUS,
CHAIRS, TABLES,
Bedsteads,
AND ALL KINDS OF
CABINET WORK.

WOOD TURNING AND CARRING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

PORTLAND, OREGON.

IRON WORKS!

A. C. GIBBS & CO.,
STEAM ENGINES,
BOILERS,
And all kinds of Mills,
HOISTING MACHINES,
HORSE POWERS,
REAPERS AND MOWERS,
QUARTZ MILLS,
AMALGAMATING PANS,
And Separators
Of the most approved kinds,
Cooking Ranges, Pumps, etc.

CARSON & PORTER,

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOLDING,

WASHINGTON HOTEL!

Cor. 6th & Main Sts.,
VANCOUVER, W. T.
Joseph Brant, - Proprietor.

HOLY ANGELS' COLLEGE!

ESTABLISHED AT ST. JAMES' MISSION, VANCOUVER, BY THE REV. FATHERS OF THE HOLY ANGELS.

PROVIDENCE SCHOOL!

For Young Ladies,
CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, VANCOUVER, W. T.

UNION HOTEL,

(FORMERLY KEPT BY M. SHEA)
J. L. RANKIN, - PROPRIETOR.

METROPOLIS HALL

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE HOUSE, IS STILL IN RUNNING ORDER, AND FITTED UP IN SUPERIOR STYLE FOR PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES, THEATRICALS, AMUSEMENTS, &c.

OYSTERS. CAPT. W. BAKER. OYSTERS.

Oysters in Every Style

MEALS AT ALL HOURS

FROM 6 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING TO 12 AT NIGHT!

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH OYSTERS, IN THE SHELL OR OUT.

ALTA HOUSE!

VANCOUVER, W. T.

LINCOLN HOUSE,

Cor. Front and Washington Streets,
Portland, Oregon.

WHAT CHEER HOUSE,

No. 126, 128 & 130, Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Mansion House,

(Formerly 'What Cheer House')

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

Florence, - Massachusetts,

CELEBRATED REVERSIBLE FEED SEWING MACHINES!

Making Four Distinct Stitches.

While a large number of Machines have been offered to the Public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit, we have long felt what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in the highest degree simplicity with durability, and while capable of doing a greater range of work, one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.

To supply a Sewing Machine free from the objections attaching to others, has been no easy task; for we had not only to surpass others as they appeared years ago, but also to improve from time to time, by more recent experience.

This we claim has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, untiring labor of years; and in presenting our Machine to the public, we make such strong assertions respecting its merits, which we are prepared to substantiate in every particular.

Discarding the Chain and Loop, or Knit stitches, we adopt the Lock Stitch, (either on both sides of the fabric,) which is regarded by the masses as best suited to all kinds of work.

But to meet objections sometimes urged against this favorite stitch, we have added the Knot, Double Lock and Double Knot, either of which is stronger and more elastic than the Lock; thus enabling the operator to select a stitch perfectly suited to every grade of fabric, and where necessary, one some times stronger than it is possible to do by hand.

The FLORENCE makes four different stitches with as much ease as ordinary Machines make one, and with a still more perfect result.

The result of repeated tests has been all we could desire, and from its first introduction the FLORENCE has gained hosts of friends, and long regarded a household necessity.

Every Machine has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.

Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.

The needle is easily adjusted.

Its motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables the most inexperienced to operate it.

It does not require fine thread on the under side, or from one to more thicknesses of cloth, without change of needle, or breaking thread.

The hammer is easily adjusted and will turn any width of hem desired.

No other Machine will do so great a range of work as the FLORENCE.

It will hem, gather, fell, bind, head, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruffle at the same time.

The taking up of the slack thread is not performed by the irregular contraction of a wire coil or uncertain operation, but by the FLORENCE draws the thread into the cloth, is unobtrusive in any Sewing Machine hitherto offered to the public.

We furnish each Machine with 'Barnes' Self Sewer,' which guides the work, and is of inimitable utility, especially to inexperienced operators.

It is fully protected and licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., and his associates, and our own Letters Patent.

While possessing the above and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first class Machines, and a careful examination will fully substantiate all that we have claimed for it, and justify the assertion we now make, that it is the best Sewing Machine in the world.

We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim for it, and will give a written warranty.

Further reference may be had by addressing

J. L. FARISH & Co., Agents, Portland, Oregon.

C. H. MYERS,

Plumber,
GAS AND STEAM FITTER,

Gas Fixtures, Cooking Ranges,
HOT WATER BOILERS,
Bath Tubs,
Marble Top Wash Stands,
Force and Lift Pumps,
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead,
BLOCK TIN,
Wrought Iron Pipes,
(FOR Steam, Water, and Gas.)
WATER CLOSETS, SEWER TRAPS, STREET WASHERS
Globe or Throttle Valves,
EVERY VARIETY OF BRASS COCKS,
(Rubber Hose, Water, and Gas.)
Rubber Hose, Hose Pipes, etc.

HOTELS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES heated with the latest improvements in Steam or Hot Air Apparatus.

No. 110, First Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

OREGON IRON WORKS!

A. C. GIBBS & CO.,
STEAM ENGINES,
BOILERS,
And all kinds of Mills,
HOISTING MACHINES,
HORSE POWERS,
REAPERS AND MOWERS,
QUARTZ MILLS,
AMALGAMATING PANS,
And Separators
Of the most approved kinds,
Cooking Ranges, Pumps, etc.

No. 208, Front Street, (at Estes' Saw Mill),
PORTLAND, OREGON.

HARKER BROTHERS,

Commission Merchants!

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,
Groceries, Flour,
BACON, BUTTER, SALT, AND ALL KINDS OF OREGON PRODUCE

No. 123 Front, and 124 First Street,
PORTLAND, - - OREGON.

J. LORVEA'S

PORTLAND NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE

AND VARIETY STORE.

Mattresses, Carpets, Oil Cloths,
Wall Paper, Shades,
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ETC.

Front Street, Portland, Oregon,
(Opposite Dr. Weatherford's Drug Store)
Sept. 6, 1865.-1-1f.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL!

THE MAIN OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION IS THE proper raising and education of destitute orphans.

Other children, however, are admitted by paying \$125 per annum for Board, Tuition, Washing and Clothing, payable half yearly, in advance. The education given is the common school education of the country diversified with manual labor suited to the age and natural abilities of the pupils.

Destitute Orphans from Washington are admitted FREE.

The above institutions are entirely independent of each other.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL!

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, VANCOUVER, W. T.

Invalids will here find every care and attention for the sum of one dollar per day, payable in advance.

Wines and spirituous liquors, when ordered by the physician, and funeral expenses form extra charge.

One dollar and fifty cents per day, paid monthly in advance.

For further particulars apply to the Superiors of the Establishment.

UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL RE-OPEN ON THE Third Monday of October.

Rates of Tuition:
(Payable in advance per Quarter)

Collegiate Course.....\$10 00
Arithmetic..... 8 00
Primary..... 6 00
Instruction on the Piano..... 15 00

Students can be accommodated on the University grounds, in the family of the President, at \$7 50 per quarter, in advance, board, room rent, washing, fuel, lights, and tuition included. Room rent and board, without incidentals, at \$2 per week.

For further particulars, address

W. E. BARNARD, President,
Seattle, W. T., Sept. 30, 1865.-2-4f.

VANCOUVER BATH HOUSE!

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING FITTED UP THE above mentioned establishment, are prepared to give WARM AND COLD BATHS!

SHAVING,
Hair Cutting and Shampooing

Done in the latest style. No pains spared to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

Particular attention given to CUTTING CHILDREN'S HAIR

A. STAENDER,
WM. H. POPE.

YOUNG AMERICA SALOON!

MAIN STREET, VANCOUVER.

F. O'BRIEN, - PROPRIETOR.

THIS POPULAR PLACE HAS NOW BECOME A Fixed Institution, celebrated for the gentleness of its Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.

PAPERS OF THE LATEST DATES ALWAYS ON HANDS.

The Proprietor has, at considerable expense, fitted up this Saloon in the most comfortable manner, and as it is the Largest, most Central, and best Lighted Saloon in this City, he calls himself that all who may favor him with their patronage will do so with satisfaction.

Sept. 6, 1865.-1-1f.

WASHINGTON HOTEL!

Cor. 6th & Main Sts.,
VANCOUVER, W. T.

Joseph Brant, - Proprietor.

THIS WELL KNOWN HOUSE HAS JUST BEEN enlarged and thoroughly renovated in every department.

The Proprietor announces to the traveling public with confidence and pleasure, that he is now prepared to entertain all who may favor him with their patronage.

THE PARLORS AND SLEEPING APARTMENTS are fitted up in an elegant manner, and furnished with special reference to the Comfort of Guests.

A First Class Piano will at all times be found in the Ladies Parlor.

Carrriages (and drivers, if desired) are always ready for a ride, at reasonable rates.

METROPOLIS HALL

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE HOUSE, IS STILL IN RUNNING ORDER, AND FITTED UP IN SUPERIOR STYLE FOR PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES, THEATRICALS, AMUSEMENTS, &c.

A First Class Piano and such other Musical Instruments as may be desired in connection with Theatrical Entertainments will at all times be in readiness for the use of the Hall.

Carrriages (and drivers, if desired) are always ready for a ride, at reasonable rates.

UNION HOTEL,

(FORMERLY KEPT BY M. SHEA)
J. L. RANKIN, - PROPRIETOR.

THIS WELL KNOWN HOTEL IS STILL OPEN FOR THE reception of Guests. The Proprietor, by strict attention to the comfort of his guests hopes to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

TERMS:
BOARD AND LODGING per week.....\$7 00
BOARD WITHOUT LODGING, per week..... 6 00
SINGLE MEALS..... 1 50
LODGING..... 50

ALL BAGGAGE CAREFULLY TAKEN CARE OF.

Vancover, Oct. 27, 1865.-3-4f.

OYSTERS. CAPT. W. BAKER. OYSTERS.

Oysters in Every Style

MEALS AT ALL HOURS

FROM 6 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING TO 12 AT NIGHT!

Board by the day or week. The table is supplied, at all times, with the best the market affords.

Families Supplied with Oysters, IN THE SHELL OR OUT.

W. Baker.

Vancover, Aug. 20, 1865.-11-1f.

ALTA HOUSE!

VANCOUVER, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING JUST PURCHASED the above Hotel, and repaired and renovated it in all its departments, is now prepared to entertain the traveling public, just as that thing ought to be done. It is the Proprietor's intention to receive every reasonable person, both as to accommodations and charges.

The ALTA HOUSE is situated on the river bank, convenient to the Steamboat landing.

A. RIGGS, Proprietor.

Vancover, Sept. 11, 1865.-1-1f.

LINCOLN HOUSE,

Cor. Front and Washington Streets,
Portland, Oregon.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. LARGEST IN THE STATE.
GAS REASONABLE.

AN OMNIBUS

will attend all the boats and convey Passengers and their baggage to the House Free of Charge, or to any other House in the City for 50 cents.

S. COFFIN, Proprietor.

P. S.-HOT AND COLD BATHS IN THE HOUSE.

All the Steamers for Oregon City, Vancouver, Monticello, and Astoria land at the Lincoln House Wharf. 1-1f

WHAT CHEER HOUSE,

No. 126, 128 & 130, Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

M. O'CONNOR, Proprietor.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST HOUSE in Oregon. Can accommodate 1000 persons.

Superior accommodations for Families.

Board and Lodging, per week.....\$7 00
Baggage taken to the House Free of Charge.

Portland, Sept. 4, 1865.-1-11f.

Mansion House,

(Formerly 'What Cheer House')

THIS WELL KNOWN HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE reception of Guests, after being thoroughly renovated and newly furnished.

TERMS:
Board and Lodging, per week.....\$6 00
Board without Lodging, per week..... 5 00
Board per day..... 1 00
Single Meals..... 1 50
Lodging..... 50

This House is conducted strictly upon TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE in the Office for valuables.

Baggage taken to the House free of charge.

Portland, Sept. 6, 1865.-1-11f.

HARKER BROTHERS,

Commission Merchants!

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,
Groceries, Flour,
BACON, BUTTER, SALT, AND ALL KINDS OF OREGON PRODUCE

No. 123 Front, and 124 First Street,
PORTLAND, - - OREGON.

Goods received on Storage and sold on Commission.

Sept. 1, 1865.-1-14f.

J. LORVEA'S

PORTLAND NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE

AND VARIETY STORE.

Mattresses, Carpets, Oil Cloths,
Wall Paper, Shades,
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ETC.

Front Street, Portland, Oregon,
(Opposite Dr. Weatherford's Drug Store)
Sept. 6, 1865.-1-1f.

HOLY ANGELS' COLLEGE!

ESTABLISHED AT ST. JAMES' MISSION, VANCOUVER, BY THE REV. FATHERS OF THE HOLY ANGELS.

The Domestic Department and Infirmary are under the care of the 'Sisters of Charity.'

The new building erected in the spring of '64, and greatly improved during the past summer, together with the playground attached, are, on the testimony of reliable authority, most conducive toward the comfort and health of the occupants.

To the Boarding School is attached a Day School of which the terms, according to different studies pursued, vary from \$24 to \$24 per annum.

Payments are invariably made quarterly in advance.

The object of the institution is to give a thorough moral and scientific training to the attending pupils, and make them men highly competent for either professional or commercial pursuits.

Correspondence with the College is done through the REV. P. MANS, Prefect.

Vancover, Sept. 12, 1865.-1-1f

PROVIDENCE SCHOOL!

For Young Ladies,

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, VANCOUVER, W. T.

THIS INSTITUTION, which was commenced in the year 1856, is delightfully situated at Vancouver, on the north bank of the Columbia river. The beauty of the surrounding scenery, and the salubrity of the climate cannot be overestimated.

The course of studies embraces the various branches of a solid and useful education, and a particular attention is given to form the pupils to household duties and plain and tasty needle work.

Parents may rest assured that every care will be paid to the comfort of the young ladies placed at this institution, and that no pains will be spared to nourish in them those propensities of virtue which alone can render education profitable.

No undue influence will be exercised over the religious opinions of the pupils; however, for the maintenance of good order, all are required to conform to the external discipline of the house.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:
For Board and Tuition, per quarter of 11 weeks.....\$40
For Washing..... 10
For extra use of instrument..... 12
For Friction..... 3
For Board during vacation..... 25
For Washing..... 5

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:
Payment to be made invariably quarterly in advance. Board, stationery, books and bedding will form extra charges.

Each pupil must be provided with a white muslin and a sky blue dress. Also, with six changes of dress, and a sufficient number of pairs of shoes. The blue de laize to be presented at the establishment.

No absence is allowed during the year, except in case of serious illness.

August 31, 1865.-11y.

MALE AND FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM,

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, VANCOUVER, W. T.

THE MAIN OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION IS THE proper raising and education of destitute orphans.

Other children, however, are admitted by paying \$125 per annum for Board, Tuition, Washing and Clothing, payable half yearly, in advance. The education given is the common school education of the country diversified with manual labor suited to the age and natural abilities of the pupils.

Destitute Orphans from Washington are admitted FREE.

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