

The Weekly Enterprise.

Oregon City, Oregon:

Saturday, November 3, 1866.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—Rumors prevail of negotiations for an American protectorate over Mexico. It is said that Lower California will be ceded and a new boundary drawn through Chihuahua and Sonora. General Sheridan has instructed General Sedgwick to warn all adventurers of any party or pretended government in Mexico, or in the State of Tamaulipas, that they will not be permitted to violate the neutrality laws between the Liberal Government of Mexico and the United States, and they will not be permitted to remain in our Territory, or receive the protection of our flag in order to complete their machinations for the violation of our neutrality laws. These instructions will be enforced against the adherents of the Imperial Government representing the so-called Imperial Government of Mexico, and also against the Ortegans, Santa Anna and other factions. General Castellan arrived at Vera Cruz on the 12th of October. His instructions are to send to France in two detachments all French troops. He brings besides, a message from Napoleon to Maximilian, advising him to abdicate in favor of anybody he pleases, and to go home. He is authorized to offer Maximilian the protection of the French flag, with a view that he return in safety.

ELECTIONS EAST.—We learn from telegrams to the Oregonian that the elections East have uniformly resulted in large Republican gains. Not a State has been lost—the Congressional plan of reconstruction has been strengthened. Vermont elects Justin S. Merrill Senator for the full term, and Poland for the vacancy until next March; also Edmunds for the balance of the term he now occupies. Pennsylvania elects the Union ticket. Western Virginia elects a Union Governor, Boreman, three Congressmen, and all the legislature. The Indiana official vote is, for Secretary of State, Trustin, Republican, 103,618; Munson, Democrat, 125,190. It will be seen that the totals are in all cases largely increased over the votes for Lincoln and McClellan, two years ago.

MODESTY AND CHEEK.—The following telegram was sent from London through the cable, at a cost of \$1 per letter. It shows American modesty and English cheek. Inasmuch as Americans generally "don't care a cuss" for the opinions of the English press it is rather brassy:

LONDON, Sept. 12, 1866. *The Morning Post* of to-day in an editorial warmly applauds the policy of non-intervention of the United States in the quarrel between Spain and the South American republics—Chile and Peru—and cordially approves the moderation evinced by the United States in regard to Mexico.

RARE CURIOSITY.—A few days ago the workmen employed in blasting rock at Geyser turned out a family of turtles, not very young, it is presumed, as they must have been hatched for ages. Dr. Chapman, of Portland, was presented with the lot. The *Oregonian* says seven of them, about as wide as a half dollar, were able to be about and were quite lively, while two others were yet in the shell.

COMMERCIAL.—The steamship *Oriana*, cleared from Portland for San Francisco, on Thursday evening. The monopoly steamer *Pacific*, and the opposition steamer, the *Montana* of the Anchor line, are now en route to Portland, and will clear during the next week.

TIMES IN MONTANA.—The Helena and Virginia City papers boast of lively times, good mining, and rich new discoveries throughout that country. Some who lately returned from there tell a different story, but circumstances corroborate the statements of the papers.

BIG THING.—The *Avanture* says the Poorman continues to yield as rich as ever, and the ore from the mine furnishes steady employment to thirty-five stamps, aside from the richest ore, which is boxed up and sent East.

BISHOP KAVANAUGH.—Bishop Kavanaugh has lately arrived in Oregon. He has been presiding over the deliberations of the annual session of the Columbia Conference of the M. E. Church South, in session at Corvallis the past week.

NEW DISCOVERY.—Mr. John R. Foster informs the *Oregonian* that hill diggings were discovered last week within a mile and a half of Umatilla city, on Umatilla river, which prospect from 5 to 10 cents to the pan.

WALLA WALLA FURNACE.—Among the pieces of new machinery being made at the Walla Walla Iron Works, Portland, are castings for a new cupola furnace being put up at Walla Walla, by Phillips & Co.

OREGON VOLUNTEERS.—The *Oregonian* says Capt. White with his company "B," of the Oregon cavalry, is on his way to Fort Vancouver for muster out. Capt. Sprague's company of infantry will then be the only Oregon soldiers left in the service.

THE BRANCH MINT.—Sheritt & McGraw, the Dallas counterfeiters, have been committed for trial, in default of bail. The coin said to have been "minted" by these fellows has found its way, in small sums, into the Walla Walla Valley.

NEW POST ROUTE.—It is stated on the authority of the postmaster at Jacksonville that a post route has been established from Jacksonville to Silver City, Idaho, by the way of Ft. Klamath.

FOR HONOLULU.—We understand that Mr. David McCully, T. McF Patton, and several other prominent citizens of our State, will be passengers for Honolulu by the bark *A. A. Eldridge*.

A. T. Stewart intimates his readiness to give \$1,000,000 for the erection of tenement houses for deserving poor of that city, the condition being that the land required be provided.

ON THE WAR PATH.—Company F, 14th Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Kistler, left the Dalles for Camp Watson last Thursday.

Resources of the Willamette Valley.

In our search after gold and silver in other portions of the State, and in the adjoining Territories, we have almost overlooked the wealth that remains undeveloped in this valley, and is widely dispersed throughout the entire State. These consist principally of agriculture and wool growing. The people of the State are the masters of enormous wealth in this respect, and yet they seem almost unconscious of it. We see the value of the wool product by a glance at the assessment returns for the year, and from statistics such as we have been able to collect from parties with whom we have recently conversed on the subject. The wool clip for 1866 has largely exceeded that of any previous year, which is evidence that the farming community have taken a more lively interest in the matter. It is believed that the entire clip has now come forward, and it has generally been in good condition—but not in that excellent condition that is far better for all parties concerned. The practice in vogue of buying and selling wool without having it first properly graded works disadvantageously, and ought to be remedied. Notwithstanding this, the increase in the growing of this article in our State shows the progress that is making in the production of this essential to the wants and comfort of the people. Last year the clip of the State aggregated about 900,000 pounds. For 1866 the following amounts have been purchased for supplying the demands of our home manufacturers:

Salem Factory.....400,000 lbs.
Oregon City.....350,000 " " " "
Brownsville.....150,000 "
Dallas.....75,000 "

Total.....975,000

There has been exported by parties, lots as follows through Portland:

Cook & McCully.....125,000 lbs.
Ross, Demster & Co.....50,000 "
Goldsmith & Blanding.....25,000 "
Clark & Perkins.....25,000 "
And private parties at least.....50,000 "

Total.....275,000 "

Lord & Peters, and others have shipped from the State, *via* Crescent City, not less than 125,000 pounds—giving us an aggregate for this year's clip of 1,350,000 pounds. This aggregate has been somewhat swelled in consequence of shipments from east of the Cascade mountains. We may safely presume, however, that the clip of wool for 1867, in the Willamette Valley, will go materially over the above figures, and it is reasonably expected that 1,500,000 pounds will be the aggregate. It is hardly probable that the prices current the past year will diminish, which, for that amount of wool would leave the producers \$375,000, and the increase of their flocks.

THE PEOPLE'S TRANSPORTATION CO.

—Since the People's Transportation Company came in possession of the property they now own and control at this place, they have proven an era in the growth and prosperity of the city. Their immense works are now nearly completed and ready for use. The basin extension was commenced on the 12th of last August, under the superintendence of Capt. J. Kellogg, and according to his own plans. The new arm or extension nearly reaches their Cannemah warehouse, and is raised higher than the high water mark of 1861. It is constructed as follows: Three parallel timbers 15 inches square (all the timbers average this size) are bolted to the bedrock with 1 1/4 inch iron. Cross timbers laid on and bolted to form a bottom; three timbers are bolted on each side with cross-ties every ten feet, 17 feet high. This huge bin of timber and iron is 210 feet long, 20 feet wide in the main on the top, and 32 feet wide at the angles, and from 12 to 17 feet high. There were twenty-two tons of iron bolts used to fasten this ponderous barrier, and the workmen are now loading it with hundreds of thousands of tons of rock.

OUR WOOLLEN FACTORY.—We say "our woolen factory" because of the fact that now editorially "we" are directly "interested" in everything that appertains to the prosperity of Oregon City and the county of Clackamas. Well, our woolen factory is in full operation. Eighty operatives—men and women—are employed every day—no Chinese trash among them. Twenty thousand yards of superior woolen goods are manufactured every month. The new machinery, due from the East some time, is arriving. Three of the new "jacks" have been set up. When this all arrives the Oregon City factory will have eight spring jacks, six sets of cards, or eighteen breakers, and twenty-five looms. An addition to the building 60 feet by 50, four stories high, will be built next season of brick, to conform with the main building now occupied, which is four stories high, 190 feet by 50. Mr. D. P. Thompson, President, James Winston, Secretary, and R. H. Duncan, Superintendent, take pleasure in showing visitors through the extensive works. The company have thus far been unable to get any large amount of goods ahead of their orders.

PERSONAL.—We acknowledge numerous visits from friends in this county and other counties of the State during the past week. Gen. Hamilton of Portland, one of the old 'uns, called in to see how his old office now appeared as our sanctum. Mr. Nolte of the Salem *Review*, and a gentleman connected with the *Sentinel* at Jacksonville, have placed us in their debt one call. Mr. Lewis, of Seller, Frankman & Co., Portland, left us a token of his appreciation of our services. Mr. D. P. Thompson of this city, who has been absent on a surveying expedition most of the season east of Fort Klamath, has returned and resumed his business among us as President of the Manufacturing Company. He called upon us a few moments, and we learned from him that that region of country is highly susceptible of cultivation. It is a section which presents great inducements to settlers. Mr. Thompson surveyed numerous townships, and the lands are now open to purchase and settlement.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A correspondent informs us of a painful accident which occurred near Needy on Friday last week. A young man by the name of E. L. Boynton accidentally shot himself with a shot gun charged with eighteen buck shot. He was standing on the fence with the breach of the gun resting by his feet, when it slipped and the hammer striking a rail it was discharged, tearing away the muscle of his arm and lodging several shot in his shoulder.

SUSPENDED.—We regret to state that the *Oregon Agriculturist* suspended publication on the 29th for want of support.

How to Stimulate Emigration.

The Press of California has recently had much to say regarding the importance of encouraging emigration from the Atlantic States and Europe to California. The Sacramento *Union* has the following upon this subject, which is worthy of attention in Oregon. We quote:

Our State is admitted to be in a more prosperous and inviting condition than at any period during the past five years. Its industries rest upon a more substantial basis. The capabilities of the country are better and more generally appreciated. It is agreed that California wants nothing but a large increase of laboring force to insure her a splendid development of wealth and power. But how to get the people—there's the rub. Except the suggestion that for cheap labor we must look to China, which is certainly ready to spare us a million or so of servile rice-eaters, no practical ideas are advanced. Advertising the magnificent opportunities offered to the industrious and enterprising people of the older States by California, by pointing abroad tempting actually and the resources of this region, is an expedient without novelty or perceptible utility. The Golden State has been largely advertised all over the world by the pen of the writer upon this theme than we can count. From 1850, when every literary gold seeker who returned to his Eastern home with a belt full of the prospect of fortune, and a pocket full of a pamphlet about the land he had visited, down to the present era, when California culture occupies a goodly share of space in the reports of the Department of Agriculture—when Eastern journals have regular correspondence here—when Bowles' flattering book circulates by scores of thousands, and when the wines we produce are sold in the Atlantic cities—we have had as much advertising of our resources and peculiarities as could be desired. The State has never ceased to be advertised, and the result is that the mass of our own people and to thousands in the Old World. Moreover, a steady stream of population has been flowing to this coast, a portion of those who came have made fortunes and returned to their old homes in search of enjoyment or failed and retired in disgust; but the chief reason why we have not been able to show a larger census is that Californians have been engaged in founding new States and new Territories in the West, and have been engaged in founding new States and new Territories in the West, and have been engaged in founding new States and new Territories in the West.

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STATIONS, DISTANCES AND ELEVATIONS.

—For convenient reference, says the *San Francisco Bulletin*, and to illustrate at a glance the full character of the work on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, we give the following table of distances between the stations on the Central Pacific Railroad, and their elevations above the sea:

Station.	Miles.	Elevation.
Sacramento.....	7	76
Arden.....	15	180
Antelope.....	15	180
Juniper.....	15	180
Rocklin.....	15	180
Pine.....	25	420
Newcastle.....	31	390
Yuba.....	36	1,385
Clippert Gap.....	42	1,785
Colfax.....	62	2,448
Gold Run.....	65	3,245
Dutch Flat.....	67	2,425
Alta.....	69	2,925
Cisco.....	93	5,911
Summit.....	105	7,042

This table strikingly illustrates the magnitude of the work necessary to carry a railroad across the Sierras of Nevada, and the reader will readily believe that the road is entitled to rank among the most remarkable achievements of science and labor combining. The elevation which it surmounts exceeds that of all but one of the passes of the Alps, and is the greatest yet reached by any railroad in the world.

COFFEE.—The physical effects of coffee are well known; it accelerates the circulation of the blood, but sometimes causes palpitation of the heart and giddiness. It has even been thought to occasion apoplexy and paralysis. Nevertheless, celebrated writers—such as Fontenelle and Voltaire—made constant use of it, almost to an abuse. They were told, it is a slow poison; it was, indeed, slow for those learned men, who died, one at a hundred, the other eighty-four years of age. However, at the present time coffee is a beverage whose power over our intellectual or moral habits has, perhaps, never been calculated as it deserves, since it has become general, and almost suppressed the drunkenness which disgraced our ancestors at the end of their grand repasts.—*Virey*.

A telegraphic short hand has been invented by Captain Bolton, an Englishman.

Hon. Amory Holbrook.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar of the State of Oregon, in attendance upon the Supreme Court held at Salem, upon the 27th day of September, 1866, William Strong was chosen chairman and Richard Williams Secretary.

It was announced that the meeting was called to pay a suitable tribute of respect to the memory of our late brother, Hon. Amory Holbrook, deceased, whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have learned with deep regret of the death of the Hon. Amory Holbrook, late a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of this State. That we sorrow because in his death we have lost a friend, the profession one of its ornaments and ablest members, and the State an influential and public spirited citizen. That we tender to the widow and family our sincere condolences and sympathy under this afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence which has taken from them the husband and father.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow and family of the deceased, and another to the Supreme Court, now sitting, with a request that the same be entered upon the journals of the Court.

L. F. Grover was requested by the meeting to present the resolutions and proceedings to the Supreme Court.

On presenting the same Mr. Grover made the following appropriate remarks, which, with the resolutions, were ordered spread upon the journals of the Court.

Mr. Grover said: "Our departed brother of the profession was, I believe, a native of Massachusetts. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College, Maine; of the Class of 1842, in which he was marked for brilliant scholarship. He studied law in Boston under the instruction of that eminent lawyer, Rufus Choate.

"Having been appointed District Attorney of the United States for the Territory of Oregon, he came to this country in that capacity in 1850, since which period he has been distinguished among us as a lawyer of high mark, a public officer who has held many public trusts with fidelity and honor, a citizen of enterprise, and a gentleman of the most congenial social qualities.

"It is no higher praise than deserved to say, that, in the death of AMORY HOLBROOK, Oregon has lost one of its best minds and the Bar one of its most brilliant ornaments."

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.—The estimated amount necessary to repair the broken levees of the Mississippi river, and reclaim the productive cotton and sugar lands submerged by overflows, is nearly four million dollars. General Humphrey figures the cost, and places the Arkansas levees at \$1,200,000; those of Louisiana at \$1,200,000; and those of Mississippi at \$1,500,000. Total, \$3,900,000. Louisiana made the effort, from her own resources, to accomplish the work within her boundaries, but failed in the enterprise, no one of all the capitalists of the country showing any willingness to take the bonds she offered although the interest and security were considered unexceptionable. Congress, at its last session, seemed disposed at one time to make a liberal appropriation for the purpose—a million and a half, if we remember correctly—which would have gone far towards the consummation of the object. It is now doubtful when this important work can be accomplished. The war left the South too much exhausted in finances to undertake successfully so gigantic a labor, and it may be doubtful if the cotton prospects will justify the attempt the present year. Another rise this Fall will probably flood these rich lands afresh, and produce additional crevasses and losses.—*St. Louis Democrat*.

THE ROSS RIVER RAVELLE describes a singular plant lately found growing in the hot water of Hot Creek district. It is a delicate vine-like plant, almost as fine as hair, holding myriads of tiny leaves, nearly imperceptible, and of bright emerald green. It thrives only in water so hot that the hand cannot be borne in it. Many efforts were made, in spite of scalded hands, to gather and preserve specimens, but it was so tiny and delicate that it was found to be impossible.

THE LONDON PNEUMATIC DISPATCH, by which small parcels are transported from one part of the city to another, by means of the exhaustion of air from a tube, is familiar to our readers. It appears, from a report recently made by the directors of the Pneumatic Dispatch Company, that 120 tons of goods can be transmitted through the tube every hour, and that the cost is less than one penny (two cents) per ton for each mile when completed to points outside the city.

A SEEMING DIFFERENCE ONLY.—A German statistical writer remarks that the invention of the sewing machine has enabled one woman to sew as much as a hundred could sew by hand a century ago; but he continues, one woman now demands as much clothing as a hundred did a century ago—so that matters are not so much changed after all.

TWENTY-SIX POUNDS of mulberry seed has just arrived from Japan. It cost, delivered here, about eleven dollars per pound. Wilson Flint was the importer.

"CALEB" says there are serious obstacles in the way of lightning despatches, when they charge for them like thunder. Caleb's right.

Items by Mail.

SOME of the dancers of the Paris opera are paid \$30,000 a year.

A silk factory is about to be established at San Jose, by Messrs. Neuman & Meyers.

It is computed that 706,621 persons enter London every day by rail and steamboat.

The journeymen plasterers of San Francisco struck for the eight hour system.

A recent decision in Rhode Island makes the family newspaper a "necessity" which cannot be interfered with by creditors.

BISMARCK, the Prussian, on whom all European eyes are now centered, rejoices in the name of Charles Otto von Bismark and Schonhausen and Kniephof.

CIGAR-SHAPED railroad trains are suggested as a means of decreasing the atmospheric resistance which is said to much retard the speed of the trains built on the present plan.

It is stated that about two thousand miners are now at work in Louisiana and Goodland counties, Virginia, and that the average is two pennyweights a day to each miner.

It is said that the workmen in the silver mines of Saxony receive only thirty cents a day for their labor. Boys of fifteen years work eight hours, and receive twelve cents.

During one month upward of one hundred telegraph poles were destroyed between Salt Lake and the Sierra Nevada by lightning; an accident that had never occurred before.

THERE are seven daily newspapers published in Boston at present, and this is but half the number that city boasted many years ago. Philadelphia has eleven daily papers and New York has thirteen.

THE returns from the gold fields of Australia for the first six months of the present year, compared with the corresponding period of last year. Show a decrease this year of 28,801 ounces, equal to \$462,816.

THE yield of the precious metals in the United States for 1866 is estimated at \$85,000,000 by the American *Exchange and Review* of New York. The largest proportion is, of course, from Montana, Idaho, and Oregon.

A steam railway is to be built to the summit of Mount Washington. Half a mile has been completed, and is a success. Between the rails lies a wrought-iron ladder, in which the feet of the cogged driving-wheel find a firm hold. The ascent is one foot in three.

A letter from Dalton, Georgia, says that one company there took out \$10,000 worth of gold from the mines in one day, and the capitalists of New York and Boston are about to ship extensive mining machinery to that place for the purpose of working the mines.

WE are to have a new Ocean Cable—that is, an out-and-out American Cable—at an early day. Books of subscription were opened at the Company's office, in Broad street. The capital stock is \$10,000,000. The route is from New York to Bermuda via Cape Charles, Va., thence to the Azores, and thence to Lisbon, in Portugal.

A COTEMPORARY, in view of the startling and sensational heading with which some journals introduce to their readers the very meagre despatches that come over the cable, there being generally "ten lines of head and two of tail," suggests that these sensational messages hereafter be called "tadpole telegrams."

THE falls of St. Anthony are perceptibly changing by the breaking away of the limestone edge, and recede at the rate of about ten feet a year. The owners of the water-power have decided to check this process by the erection of inclined aprons, which will break the force of the water and conduct it away from the quicksands which in many places underlie the rock.

SPEAKING of a young man who is in the habit of serenading young ladies of that city, the *Selma Messenger* says: "For having heard him declare in tuncful strains, to each of six young ladies in one evening that he was 'all the world to him,' we can safely indorse him as the most 'harmonious lyre' of our acquaintance."

TWO gentlemen in Iowa recently traded wives, one giving one thousand five hundred dollars "to boot." The citizens were scandalized by this proceeding, and threatened to apply the boot to him who had received the "boot," if he did not immediately leave the county with his new spouse. They left, but the other couple remained.

GOOD LOOKS.—Young men are mistaken when they think good looks their principal recommendation to women. A woman admires a handsome man for a time, but it needs something more than a good looking face to retain this feeling. A woman is, as a general rule, more strongly drawn by the intellectual qualities of the opposite sex than by anything else. What is above said is also true of the gentler sex. A man frequently says of some belle: "Yes, she's very beautiful, but I thank heaven she isn't my wife!" Women like to be admired for their loveliness, and we do not mean to blame them for it; but it requires something more than mere beauty to enable them to retain their influence over men.

WHERE IT WAS.—After one of the late battles, as a surgeon of the Austrian army was going his rounds examining the patients, he came to a tralleur who had been hit with a bullet in the left breast, right over the region of the heart. The surgeon quite amazed at the escape of the man, exclaimed: "Why, my brave fellow, where in the name of goodness could your heart have been?" "I guess it must been in my mouth just then," replied the soldier, with a faint and sickly smile.

SIGNS.—Over the door of a house in Wilts, England, is the following: "Shoes mended according to the latest and most approved method. Drowned persons, on application, immediately restored, so as to prevent the complaint ever returning. M. B. —The person must not be dead." Another business sign, in London, is this: "Goods removed, messags taken, carpets beaten, and poetry composed on any subject."

A LITTLE boy had lived for some time with a very penurious uncle, who was one day walking out with the child at his side, when a friend, accompanied by a grayhound, accosted him. The little fellow, never having seen a dog of so slim and slight a texture, clasped the creature round the neck, with the impassioned cry: "Oh, doggie! doggie! and div ye live wi' your uncle, tae, that you are see thin?"

JOHN RANDOLPH is said, upon one occasion, to have visited a race-course near the city of New York. A flash-looking stranger offered to bet him five hundred dollars upon the result of the race, and introducing his companion, said: "Mr. Randolph, my friend here, Squire Tompkins, will hold the stakes." "But, sir," squeaked the orator of Roanoke, "who will hold Tompkins after I give him my money?"

A VOTER, deficient in personal beauty, said to Sheridan: "I mean to withdraw my countenance from you." "Many thanks for the favor," replied the candidate, "for it is the ugliest mug I ever saw in my life."

JAMES M. MOORE, Justice of the Peace & City Recorder.

Office—in the Court House and City Council Room, Oregon City.

Will attend to the acknowledgment of deeds, and all other duties appertaining to the office of Justice of the Peace.

CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE, Queens-Ware, Lamps, etc.

J. McHENRY, Importer of articles in the above line, would invite the attention of purchasers to his large stock now on hand.

99 Front street, Portland, Oregon.

L. T. SCHULTZ, Importer and dealer in—

NEW MUSIC, PIANOS, MELODEONS,

Musical Instruments, Stationary, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, etc.

106 Front street, Portland, Oregon.

Pianos and all other Musical Instruments carefully tuned and repaired.

MARBLE AND STONE YARD

WILLIAM YOUNG,

No. 38 Front street, Portland Oregon.

Keep constantly on hand a good stock of Marble and building stone, suitable for every description of work. Mantels, Tomb-stones and monuments of every style, executed and set to order.

23m

LINCOLN HOUSE,

Corner of Washington and Front sts., Portland, Oregon.

N. C. MATTHEWSEN,

Of the St. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Victoria, having taken the above house, wishes to announce to the public that he is now prepared to accommodate guests in a satisfactory manner. Nothing will be left undone, which is in the power of the proprietor to do, to render guests comfortable.

21y

ORDINANCE NO. —

BE IT ORDAINED and established by the City Council of Oregon City:

That any person running a wagon, dray cart or other vehicle for hire within the corporate limits of Oregon City, shall be required to take out a license for not less than six months, and shall pay to the City Collector the sum of fifteen dollars in gold or silver coin for said license, and any person violating said ordinance shall upon conviction thereof be fined in any sum of not less than ten dollars, nor more than fifty dollars for each and every violation thereof.

Passed the City Council.

J. M. MOORE, City Recorder.

October 29th, 1866. [2w]

ORDINANCE NO. 64.

BE IT ORDAINED and established by the City Council of Oregon City:

That if any person shall commit the crime of assault, or of assault and battery, within the corporate limits of Oregon City, upon conviction thereof before the Mayor or City Recorder, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

Passed the City Council.

JAMES M. MOORE, City Recorder.

October 30th, 1866. [2w]

Dissolution of Partnership.

All persons are notified that the partnership of Elisha Kellogg & Co., of Milwaukie Clackamas County, Oregon, is dissolved by the fraudulent acts of C. M. Rohr, one of the partners, and that I will not be any further responsible for the acts of said Rohr.