The Weekly Enterprise.

Oregon City, Oregon:

D. C. IRELAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Saturday, : : May 2, 1868.

Appointments for the Campaign.

Hon. DAVID LOGAN, and Hon. JOSEPH S. SMITH, the Union and Democratic candidates for Congress, will address the people as follows. Speaking to commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M.:

Silverton, Saturday, May 2d.
Dallas, Monday, May 4th.
McMinnville, Tuesday, May 5th.
Hillsboro Wednesday, May 6th.

UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT

Subject to the action of the National Union Convention.

For Presidential Electors,

A. B. MEACHAM, of Union county.
Dr. W. BOWLBY, of Washington.
O. JACOBS, of Jackson.

For Representative in Congress,

Hon. DAVID LOGAN,
Of Multnomah.

For District Judges,

2d District—JOHN KELSAY, of Benton.
4th do W. W. UPTON, of Portland.

For District Attorneys,

2d District—D. M. RISDON, of Lane.
3d " J. C. POWELL, of Linn.
4th " A. C. GIBBS, of Portland.
5th " C. M. FOSTER, of Baker.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY TICKET.

State Senator.—D P. Thompson.
Representatives.—James Winston, I. W. Garrett and D. P. Trullinger.
Sheriff.—Major J. S. Rinearson.
Clerk.—J. M. Frazer.
Treasurer.—John Meldrum.
Assessor.—M. Patterson.
County Commissioners.—J. M Drake, J. M. Deardorff.
Superintendent of Schools.—B. Killin.
Surveyor.—S. S. Campbell.
Coroner.—Dr. Barclay.

THE "TIME HONORED PRINCIPLES."

Since the Democratic party of this State has reaffirmed its adherence to the "time honored principles of the Democratic party," it is proper that we pause, and ascertain, if possible, the exact nature of those principles. A stranger would naturally infer that the "time honored principles" are so well defined and understood, that their most illiterate and stupid adherent would be able to explain them; nevertheless, it is a fact that many of them do not know that the principles here referred to are the foundation heresies of secession—yet such is the fact.

The "time honored principles" here referred to are embodied in the celebrated Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798-1799, from which the secession heresies have sprung.

The former of these resolutions was originally drafted by Thomas Jefferson, and the latter by James Madison; and though Jefferson is recognized as the apostle of Democracy, yet this heresy is the only Jeffersonian doctrine to which the Democracy still adheres. His declaration that "all men are created equal," has been declared by the "Democracy" a self evident lie." His views upon the slavery question were never endorsed by the party, and indeed, among all the opinions held by Jefferson, they have only retained the one which has been dignified as the "States rights doctrine," embodied in the resolutions of '98, and which Jefferson would doubtless have discarded, could he have foreseen their consequences.

The eighth of the original draft of the Kentucky resolutions declared that when Congress assumes powers not delegated by the people, (the States themselves being the sole judges,) "*nullification* of the act is the right remedy, and that every State has a natural right, in cases not within the compact *to nullify of their own authority* all assumptions of power, by others within their limits."

This idea is involved in the second resolution of the democratic platform of the State, which may be regarded as explanatory of the first; and though obscured with plausible verbiage, and glittering generalities, yet when sifted to the bottom, the declaration that "the Federal government is one of limited powers *granted by the States*," instead of by the people, undoubtedly inculcates the doctrine that the States are superior to the Federal government.

But there is another false idea inculcated in the first resolution of the democratic platform, and it is this; that all the doctrines of the Democratic party are unchangeable, that they have all existed, and been recognized as distinctive features of Democratic policy, ever since the foundation of the government. The tenth is that the Democratic party has only existed, as a national organization, since 1835. Parties, in this country, have taken their rise, and assumed positions upon the leading issues, as they have presented themselves from time to time, and have been known by various names, at different times. It is not true that the issues all remain unchanged, nor is it true that the *name* of the Democratic party remains unchanged.

The only doctrine advocated by the modern Democratic party which can be traced back to the early days of the Republic, is the one embodied in the resolutions of '98 and '99. These doctrines form the distinctive features of the Democratic faith—these, then, are "the time honored principles;" and notwithstanding these principles have fallen in the stern arbitrament of war, the Oregon democracy still reaffirm their adherence to them.

The Democratic party came into existence more than seventy years ago, when Washington was President, though it did not then assume its present name. The materials from which it was constructed, were found in that class of people who at first opposed the formation, and afterwards the adoption of the Federal Constitution, together with that class of foreign adventurers who had been attracted to this country by its success in the revolution or who had been forced to leave their own countries, through their attachment to the cause of the Jacobin element of revolutionary France. Under the auspices of the French Minister Genet, "*Democratic societies*" were organized *in opposition to Washington's administration*. Around this nucleus gathered all the elements of opposition, including those who were opposed to paying the debt contracted during the revolution, attracted by the "pocket argument"—which has always been a potent element of Democratic strategy. The party formed of these elements began to make itself felt early in the second term of Washington's administration as an opposition party. The manner of its opposition was so ungenerous and unprincipled, that even that great and good man, was forced to refer to it in the most indignant terms. Nor were there acts wanting to show that *violent* means might be used in opposition to the laws of the country.

The Whisky Insurrection in Pennsylvania in 1790, was the work of Democrats, and was the first out-cropping of the spirit of rebellion, which took form in the resolutions of 1798, and culminated in the great rebellion of 1861.

But President Washington was not a weak inefficient man, like James Buchanan, and he took hold of the rebels of Pennsylvania with an iron hand, and made them glad to sue for pardon.

But the administration of Washington becoming popular, the opposition, led by Jefferson, arrayed themselves against the financial measures of the government, until, during the administration of the elder Adams, the alien and sedition laws were enacted, when the opposition saw in them the opportunity of gaining power. Though these laws were never enforced, they answered the purpose of the opposition, and made Jefferson President.

It was during this excitement that the Resolutions of '98 and '99 were adopted.

These resolutions were the dragon's teeth sown, whose harvest was secession and all its attendant evils of war and blood.

The poisonous seeds thus carelessly sown, in a time of great political excitement, in opposition to an unpopular measure, in due time sprang up, and bore fruits which their author would have repudiated, could he have foreseen them. These resolutions received the positive disapproval of Washington, who in a letter to Patrick Henry declared that their tendency was "*to destroy this Union.*"

These doctrines became the creed of the Democratic party, and they contain the heresy of nullification and secession. They declare that the Constitution is a mere *compact between States.* No man who believes in these resolutions—and they have embodied the faith of the Democratic party for seventy years, can honestly, or consistently say that he believes the government did right in coercing the States into obedience to the laws of the country; hence those who endorse the war, and believe in the *national* idea, must discard the *Democratic* idea, and therefore repudiate "the time honored principles."

The issues involved in the war were between the *national* principle, and the *Democratic* principle.

The national principle triumphed; and yet the democracy, with that persistency which will not be convinced, insists upon the very same dogma that the war demolished.

This is but an additional reason why the modern Democratic party should not be allowed to regain power. It still adheres to the principles which have culminated in treason, secession, and blood. It is instinctively treasonable; and treason and secession are embodied in its "time honored principles." Replace that party in power, and we shall see repeated all that followed from its anger, when the people rose up in their majesty and hurled it from power.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY.—Among the evidences of the wealth of Oregon which Dr. Loryea takes with him to the Eastern States, is a certified statement of the assessed valuation of property in Multnomah county. It appears from it that the value of real and personal property within the county is $5,004,800; of which sum over $800,000 is on the eastern side of the Willamette river; and property of the value of $4,204,800 is on the western sides of the river; and that the sum of $5,004 800 is about fifty per cent of the actual cash value of the property within the county.

HARD ON GASTON.—The Polk county *Signal* says it has repeatedly received information that "one Gaston, formerly of Polk county, was canvassing and receiving money for the Campaign *Signal*, published at Eola," and cautions the public not to be bilked, in the following language:

"There is no such paper, and if there was, the man Gaston aforesaid had no authority to do any act in its name—he is a bilk. The Polk County *Signal* is published at Dallas, and has neither sought or accepted the services of Gaston in any capacity."

THE EAST SIDE SURVEY.—Mr. C. W. Burrage has been for several days engaged in running a "line of levels" from Milwaukie to Salem and thence southward by way of the Mill Creek Pass. His reports are very favorable. The Barlow Prairie is only fifteen feet above the level of the river, and from that point to Salem, or for that matter, to Eugene City, there is no acclivity greater than a dozen feet to the mile. Mr. Burrage is yet employed up the valley.

COLFAX.—The *Oregonian* Washington correspondent, speaking of the chances for Vice President says;

The chances are strongly in favor of Wade or Colfax and unless we can get a man from the Pacific coast, it is almost certain that either Speaker Colfax or brave, honest "Old Ben Wade," who will take Johnson's place in a few weeks, will be the next Vice President.

Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and other States, have instructed for Colfax.

THE OPPOSITION.—We are informed that the North American S S. Company have entirely withdrawn from the Nicaragua route, and will henceforth pay all attention to the Panama line. This will enable them to compete with the Mail Company to a more decided advantage.

MEXICO.

Dr. Benson, Editor of the *Advocate* while at Acapulco on the evening of the 17th, of March, *en route* to New York, wrote a paragraph concerning Mexicans which is very interesting. We quote from the letter as follows:

"The city has not changed in appearance, since my first visit over sixteen years ago. The old fort at the east end of the city has undergone repairs—Maxmmilian's army occupied it in 1864, and left it in fair condition. Acapulco has a population of about five thousand souls, mostly Mexican; there are a few foreigners engaged in business whose residence in the place is temporary. There is not a coach, omnibus, wagon, carriage or dray, in the city; and it is believed there is none in the country. Transportation, through the country, is carried forward in primitive style. Pack animals are employed for the purpose. The mule manages to pursue the tortuous and precipitous trails with speed and safety. Such is the manner of prosecuting business and carrying forward commerce in the principal seaport of Mexico. Such is the type of civilization in an old, rich and populous country where Romanism has flourished for ages. In former times the natives swam and bathed in the bay with impunity. It is not so at present; the sharks now render such aquatic sports quite perilous. Three years ago some boatman threw a quantity of raw cow skins overboard; they sank to the bottom, and as they decayed, the sharks came in to feed on them Since that period a number of the natives have been dismembered or destroyed by them."

The people of the United States have not very high ideas with regard to the Mexicans as a nation, and are not in the habit of expressing any elevated opinions of them either as a race or a government, though nearly every one was in favor of their extrication from the French-Austrian dominion of the Emperor who was forced upon them by the aid of foreign bayonets. Even President Johnson, whom the democrats now consider to be immaculate, *particularly in all things pertaining to the constitution*, made a speech soon after he was nominated for the Vice Presidency in 1864, *demanding the immediate expulsion of Maximillian from Mexico.* Such a declaration, in the then state of American relations with France, and with the terrible war of the rebellion on our hands, might have been considered impolitic and even ridiculous in any other person, but it was what might have been expected from Johnson, had the people of the United States known him at the time *as well as they do now.* The Mexicans, if they could free themselves from their partisanship for worthless and unprincipled military adventurers, and were free from the reactionary spirit of priests and others who are continually looking for a monarchy as the only proper order of government, would be quite a respectable nation. Their labors and sacrifices in re-establishing their republic are worthy of much praise. Most of the information which we receive from the country comes from Havana, and our people might as well expect justice from the British as the Mexicans can look for fair play from the Spaniards with respect to the workings of their government. The Mexican Republic has progressed much further on the road to peace and prosperity than Havana Imperial telegrams would have the world believe.

There are some able statesmen in Mexico, and Mr. Romero, the late Minister to the United States, and now Minister of Finance under Juarez, is one of them. He has recently submitted the outline of a plan of finance for the consideration of the Mexican Congress, which is very highly commended. He starts with the declaration that there are two conditions indispensable to the success of any plan: Public tranquility and the enforcement of the laws relating to finance throughout the national territory. Local authorities have been in the habit of appropriating federal revenues to local uses. Mexico must depend on her own resources, and thus she can not only meet all expenses but become a rich nation. She is now just rising from an exhaustive war, and yet her financial condition is more promising than at any time since the establishment of the republic. The government expenses are $1,000,000 a month, and both soldiers and civilians in the service are punctually paid, a thing unknown before in Mexican finance. The foreign debt will all be paid, but only the "legitimate creditors," the government refusing to recognize the claims which the Emperor of the French sought to impose upon the Mexicans. With such prospects Mexico should thrive.

GRANT COUNTY UNION TICKET.—The following Union ticket was nominated in Grant county, on the 28th: State Senator, F. C. Sels; Assembly, F. Adams and D. Overholt; Sheriff, I. H. Wood; County Clerk, J. M. Church; Treasurer, P. Metshan; Assessor, —Blake; Surveyor, James Higgins; Superintendent of Schools, —Rhinehart; Coroner, Dr. G. W. Rosecrans.

A DEMOCRATIC CLUB not organized.

A correspondent gives us accounts of a Democratic club at Marquams which was *not* organized about as follows, and for reasons thus:

ED. ENTERPRISE:

Bent. Killin, I. W. Garrett, myself and others, attended the "democratic meeting" at Marquams precinct last Saturday, to hear the great apostate D. W. McKinney, and Mr. Myers.

Myers led out, and I must say his speech was the dryest—most lifeless—harrangue I ever heard and did not contain one single argument. Garrett followed him for a few minutes, confining himself to a simple review of his speech, and finally asked McKinney to define the position of the democratic party on the political issues of the day.

McKinney then came forward and commenced a rehearsal of his letter to the *Herald*, and scarcely left the text, except to answer the questions, which he did in this way:

To the question whether he believed the rebel state governments remained intact during the war he did not reply, at all.

To the question—"What is your plan for the reconstruction of the rebel states? he replied: The democrats are not in power, and can not do anything, "and," said he, "though I do not pretend to speak for the party, I am in favor of *colonizing* them."

He certainly has nigger on the brain.

Killin gave him just such a castigation as he deserved, and I predict that Mc. will not want Bent. to follow him again. The Copperheads were so much disgusted that they nearly "all went out one by one." They forgot to organize the democratic club, for which the meeting was called, and it was not organized at all. There were about 15 or 20 democrats present—some of whom were from other precincts. S. L. C.

DEMOCRACY In Clackamas County.

ED. ENTERPRISE:

Knowing that your readers would like to hear of the renowned Calchas, and the little man void of principles, that was a candidate for Sheriff, before the Republican Convention, but failed for want of votes, and who waked up next morning to find himself hugely democratic, and the man of two and a half notoriety. I fell it my duty in the absence of a more worthy chronicler to give a faithful account of the sayings and doings of these great and efficient stumpers, who visited our School house on Friday, for the purpose of addressing the democratic club, and ventilating their ideas. Well, without further remarks I will proceed. Immediately after their arrival the man of two and a half notoriety took the school teacher to one side to instruct him how to proceed, (as his countenance indicated a greater degree of intelligence than any other member of the democratic club present,) in bringing Calchas the renowned, before his audience in a style befitting his magnitude. The school teacher according to instructions made a motion that the present take the chair, which he immediately did leaning on the arm of repentant Calchas. Calchas then, in an undertone, instructed the president how to perform *his* part of the programme.

All things were now set. The eager listeners with ears erect, extended eyes and suppressed breathing awaited the commencement of thundering tones of eloquence, and invincible argument, that must eminate from such towering magnitude. Expectation was on tip-toe for with such a spread, considering this great flower of democracy in the rostrum, drinking the rich cream of democracy was every day fare compared to it. At this crisis he of the two and a half cried, Hold! there are ladies coming. This interruption was of short duration, the ladies were seated and nothing more to stay proceedings. Simultaneous the renowned Calchas and Mr. president arose, eyeing each other closely, Calchas telegraphing with his eyes for Mr. president to introduce him according to former instructions. Mr. president finally, but gradualy, came to a little, and commenced giving, the renowned a formal introduction but had forgotten the name. "This is *the Reverend Mr. Kinstry!*" said he. I do not know whether this was a mistake made by the President; or, that the Rev. Kinstry was his real cognomen; at any rate, if it was a mistake, it was not rectified, and some settled on the opinion that he had been a preacher, and that his name was Kinstry, and that since His reform he wished to assume the Rev. in order to give tone. Now the ball opens, Calchas new in the faith stands erect—alone upon the stage before the expectant audience, he makes a bow, and says: Mr. President and fellow citizens, when a man leaves one party, and attaches himself to another, it is his duty to state his reasons for so doing. He then commenced emptying his capacious saddle-bags, which held about a half-bushel, composed of Heralds, Daybooks Old Guards, and probably a dozen almanacs.

I will condense his reasons for leaving the Union party. It was, from what I could gather from his abstracted and distracted method of expressing himself, principally owing to "Negro equality," "Negro suffrage," "Buck Nigger," "Nigger Wench," "Nigger on the wood pile," &c &c, until he proved clearly to my mind that he was laboring under hallucination of the brain, or a violent attack of nigger. But most of his speaking consisted of readings from his so called documents. He finally made a puerile attempt at the bond question, (tiresome all through), and sang most of his audience to sleep—no one as yet having applauded, no demonstration of approbation as yet had he received, so he changed his base in order to "bring down the house," and determined to snort himself into a rage, so he assumed a tragical attitude and cried "if I live to the first day of June, I will vote the democratic ticket, so help me God." This caused some applause amid which Calchas, the renowned, took his seat.

Two 50-100 took the stand and stated that he did not expect to speak; that he never made a political speech in his life; during which he was unloading his pockets of documents, clippings, &c, which proved that he had expected to speak. I concurred with the gentleman that he had come unprepared. I knew that he had tried to prepare, and had an abundance of Democratic literature, but nature had furnished his upper story parsimoniously, Democratic fashion, and "where little is given, little is required."

The little man void of principle was called. He stated he had renounced his former faith, and had espoused the democratic cause. His reasons were the same as those of Calchas. He did not come to speak, but he would be heard from at the proper time. So the meeting adjourned.

KEARSARGE.

OREGON.

—The Dalls telegraph line will be extended to Boise City—connecting with a line from Nevada.

—Rev. Father O'Dillon of this place contemplates leaving for the East soon, on account of his health.

—Rev. Father Buschard, S. J., who arrived by the *Ajax*, will soon visit this city to give a mission at the Catholic church.

—The representatives elect from Hassalo Lodge to the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. of Oregon, are Messrs. Wm. Dierdorff, Jacob Stitzel and J. H. Mitchell.

—The Democrats of Multnomah county have nominated Hon. Lansing Stout for the Senate; Al. Zieber for Sheriff; Ben L. Norden for Clerk; W. P. Doland for Treasurer.

The *Blue Mountain Times* says Jo. Smith's name can't raise the Democratic mercury in Union county. The "Lost Cause" Democracy don't like him.

—The 49th anniversary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellowship in the United States, was appropriately celebrated at Portland on the 27th. Hon. J. H. Mitchell deliver an eloquent address on the occasion.

—For once, on the 24th, the San Francisco reporters placed Oregon where she belongs, in the markets of that city. Oregon wheat was quoted at $2 45; then followed California grades at $2 40.

—The Willamette Iron Works have contracted to do the iron work for the exterior of the new Bank building, to be erected this season at Portland. The iron used will be of Oswego make.

—The Union ticket will be elected in Multnomah by about 300 majority. Clackamas County is sure to give Logan 150 majority. His majority in the State will be from 500 to 800.

—Persons who visit the railroad work on the East side of the river, are agreeably astonished, says the *Tribune*, to find that the work of grading has been carried to a distance much greater than they have been led to expect.

—We ask the honest, attentive perusal of the letter on the first page of this paper from S. J. McCormick Esq., of Portland. If our Irish people would lay aside prejudice, and look facts square in the face, they would invariably arrive at the same conclusion.

—An old man named Heiss, a Chehalem Democrat, has been for some time carrying on the manufacture of whiskey in an illicit way. Last week the efficient U. S. Marshal of Oregon, captured the distillery, and stored it at Dayton. The proprietors had vamoosed, and Yamhill county loses five Democratic votes by the operation.

—The address of Hon. J. H. Mitchell, delivered on the occasion of the Odd Fellows celebration at Portland, we are informed by persons who heard it, was a masterly production. The eloqueuce of Mr. Mitchell is by no means confined to political subjects. His well chosen language, elevated and forcible thought, easy and effective utterance, calls about him a troop of admirers, place him where you will.

—Bro. Hand, of the *Mountaineer*, seems to think that Dalles City is on the "right track, and surely progressing to the verge of greatness as a thriving, populous and intelligent community." But the advertisers are not quite as liberal as they should be. No paper, that is worthy the name of a local paper, can live without an adequate support. If you want a good, live paper, support it well, says the *Gazette*.

—The Northern Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Milwaukie, Wisconsin, is being ably represented in Portland, by Mr. M. G. Elmore, of Elmore & Rowe, general agents; Mr. H. H. Johnston, agent for Oregon, and Mr. Oscar Kilbourn, all well known gentlemen, and active business men. Messrs. Elmore and Johnston will probably visit Oregon City soon. We bespeak a good word for them.

—We should like to inquire of Postal Agent Brooks "or any other man," what becomes of the single papers we mail to Eastern States this year? Correspondents in Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa and Minnesota say they get the ENTERPRISE only occasionally. We will take an oath that our part of the contract is duly complied with, in every instance. Now what becomes of those papers? We want to know. We are interested.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY UNION TICKET.—The following Union ticket was placed in nomination, in Multnomah county, on Saturday last. It will be triumphantly elected:

For State Senator—E. D. Shattuck.
Representatives—B. O. Severance, L. H. Wakefield, J. P. O. Lownsdale, P. D. W. Hardenburg.
Sheriff—Joseph Buchtel.
Clerk—H. C. Coulson.
Treasurer—S. J. M'Cormick.
Assessor—John Dolan.
Commissioners—E. J. Northrup, H. Hansen.
Surveyor—C W Burrage.
Coroner—Dr. J. W. Mack.
School Superintendent—T. M. Gatch.

RIVER NEWS.

—Portland has been made a coaling station by the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Co. The first cargo arrived on Monday.

—On the last trip of the *Echo* to Eugene, it was necessary to cordell twenty two times within a distance of less than 25 miles.

—The *Echo* met with an accident above Corvallis last week, which necessitated considerable repairs. The wear and tear is quite an item on this upper river.

—It is said that Capt. Baughman's new steamer will run in connection with, and be a part of the Willamette Steamboat Company. The boat will probably be completed and in running order in three months.

The new steamer of the P. T. Co., now about to receive her machinery, has been christened the *Albany*. We understand that the ladies of Albany are busy preparing her colors, as a present to be made on her arrival at that pleasant city, ready for business.

—The *Onward* is now making regular trips on the Tualatin, between Hillsboro and Colfax, connecting at the latter place with cars of the Milling Company's road, and thence with the Steamer of the same Company on Oswego Lake, next with teams, and then with boats of the P. T. Co., for Portland. Freight has to be handled ten times on this route, and yet it is said to be a better way to reach market than by teams, over the divide, between Portland and the Plains.

—The wife of Rev. I. D. Driver, late of this city, died of consumption, after a painful illness, at Salem last week.

—On Thursday evening last Miss Emma Smith, daughter of Mrs. W. J. Caldwell of this city, came very near losing her life, by burning. A lighted candle had been left on a table by her, when she retired, which ignited the bed clothes, and spread rapidly. When discovered her means of egress were nearly cut off, but the door was broken in, and she was rescued. The damage by fire to the room, was considerable.

Weekly Commercial Review.

ENTERPRISE OFFICE, Oregon City, April 30, 1868.

FLOUR—Imperial, Standard, Monitor, and Harding's brands $6@$7 00 ℔ bbl., outside brands $5 00@$5 50.

WHEAT—Dull demand at 90@95 cts. ℔ bushel.

OATS—The demand is about equal to the supply, at 40c.

CORN MEAL—$2 50@$3 ℔ cwt.

FEED—Ground $25 ℔ ton; Middlings $20@$25; Bran $12.

FRUIT—Green Apples ℔ bx 50@75 c; Dried Apples ℔ lb ext.5c.; Dried Peaches none; Plums 10@12c.

CURED MEAT—Bacon ℔ lb 10c@12c.; Hams ℔ lb 12½c.; Shoulders 5@7c.

LARD—In kegs 9 c.; tins 10c.

EGGS—Abundant at 16c. ℔ doz.

BUTTER—Ordinary to prime ℔ lb 20@25c.

POULTRY—Chickens ℔ doz $2 50@3; tame Ducks 75c. ℔ pair; tame Geese $2 50 ℔ pair; Turkeys $2 50@$3 ℔ pair.

GAME—Grouse 50c. ℔ pair, or $3 ℔ doz.; Pheasants, 40c. ℔ pair, or $2 ℔ doz.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes ℔ bu. 25 cts Onions ℔ 100 lbs $2 00@$3.; Beans ℔ 100 lbs $5@$5 50.

HIDES—Salted ℔ lb 4½@5c.; dry 9@10

PORTLAND PRICES.

Flour—Ranging from $6 00 to $7 00 ℔ barrel.

Wheat—Lots offered here are taken at $1 00 to $1 10 ℔ bushel.

Bacon—Sides, 9@10c.; hams, 14@15c; shoulders, 6@7c.; Stock abundant, demand light.

Lard—In tins, 10½@11c.; Kegs, 10c.

Butter—Packed solid, 10 and 12c. In brine, choice, 20 and 25c. Isthmus, 30 to 38½c.

Eggs—In good demand at 33c. ℔ doz.

Dried Fruits—Apples, packed in new ½ bbls 10c.; Peaches, 12½c. and 13c.; Plums, 20@25c.

Sugar—Islands, 12½@13½c; San Francisco C. 14½@15c.; Crushed, in bbls. 16½c; half bbls., 17c.

Syrup—Heavy Golden, best brands, 81@87c; Island, in bbls., 35c.

Rice—Hawaiian, 10 c; China, No. 1, 7½c.

Coffee—Java, 27c; Rio, but little in market, 22c; Costa Rica, 23c.

Fish—Salmon, bbls. $9 00; half bbls. $5 00; Mackerel, $14; kits, 3 50; Codfish, 10c.

Salt—Carmen Island 100 lb. sks, 27 50; Dairy 50 lb. sks, $32 50; best Bay, 100 lb. sks, $25; 10 lb. sks, 18c; 5 lb. sks, 10c; 3 lb. sks, 8c.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM!—The best remedy for the cure of Consumption, and all Diseases of the Lungs. It causes the phlegm and matter to rise without irritating those delicate organs (the Lungs,) and without producing constipation of the bowels. It also gives strength to the system, stops night sweats, and changes all the morbid secretions to a healthy state. It contains no opium in any form. It is perfectly harmless for the most delicate child. It is everywhere in good demand and gives good satisfaction.

The result of its use is proof of its great value. Its extraordinary healing properties are experienced by all who use it. Their testimoney will be found in a pamphlet, which can be had of the agents where the medicine is for sale. Perry Davis & Son, Providence, R. I., General wholesale Agents for the Eastern States.

PAIN is supposed to be the lot of us poor mortals as inevitable as death, and liable at any time to come upon us. Therefore it is important that remedial agents should be at hand to be used on any emergency, when we are made to feel the excrutiating agonies of pain, or the depressing influence of disease. Such a remedial agent exists in the "Pain Killer," the fame of which has extended over all the earth. Amid the eternal ices of the Polar region, or beneath the burning sun of the tropics, its virtues are known and appreciated. The effect of the Pain Killer upon the patient, when taken internally in cases of colds, coughs, bowel complaints, cholera, dysentery, an other affections of the system, has been truly wonderful, and has won for it a name among medical preparations that can never be forgotten. Its success in removing pain, as an external remedy, in cases of burns, bruises, sores, sprains, cuts, sting of insects, and other causes of suffering, has secured for it the most prominent position among the medicines of the day. Beware of counterfeits and worthless imitations. Call for Perry Davis' Vegetable "Pain Killer," and take none other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

New Advertisements.

Thomas W. Kinney,
49 Front street, Portland Oregon,
DEALER IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Is constantly in receipt of Pure Whiskeys direct from the Atlantic States, and can offer to the trade better inducements than any other house in Portland.

Sugar, Coffee and Syrup.

Fully due per barque
RAINIER,
FROM HONOLULU DIRECT.
4,000 KEGS ISLAND SUGAR; OF VARIOUS GRADES.
400 *sks KONA COFFEE;*
300 *bbls Hawaiian sugar-house syrup.*

Will be sold low to the trade, by
M'CRAKEN, MERRILL & CO.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Sheriff of Clackamas County, up to the 19th day of May, 1868, at noon, for the construction of a brick building,

For an Odd Fellow's Hall!

50 by 80 feet, two stories high, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the said Sheriff's office in Oregon City, until May 9th, after which date the same may be seen at the office of John Nestor, Architect, in Carter's block, Portland, until May 16th.

☞ Bids will be received for the entire completion of said building, also separate bids, for Iron work, Stone work, Brick work, Carpenter work, Plastering and roofing.

☞ The contractor will be required to give sufficient security to secure the performance of his or their contract.

☞ The contract will be let to the Lowest, responsible bidder. The Right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

By order of the TRUSTEES,
Oregon Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F.
Oregon City, April 30th, 1868.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Multonomah—ss: [50 cent, Revenue stamp.]

J. D. Miller, plaintiff, vs. Robert N. White defendent. Motion for leave to issue an Execution and action to review a judgment.

To Robert N. White the above named defendent,

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint and motion filed against you in the above entitled action, within ten days of the date of the service of this summons upon you, if served within said county; or, if served in any other county of this State, then within twenty days from the date of service; or, if you fail to answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the Court on the first day of the term of said court, which shall be held after six weeks publication of this summons for leave to issue an Execution against you on a judgment obtained against you by the plaintiff in the District Court of the 2nd Judicial District of Oregon at the May term thereof, to wit: On the 4th day of May 1858, in the County of Multnomah, for the sum of $447 20; and for a judgment against you for the sum of $447.-20 and interest thereon since the 4th day of May 1858, and for costs and disbursements of this action.

By order of Hon. W. W. Upton, Judge of the 4th Judicial District.

JOHNSON & McCOWN,
May 2d, 1868. 7t) Attorneys for Plaintiff.

IMPORTATIONS
DIRECT FROM NEW YORK!
THE ONLY
Complete Stock!
IN PORTLAND!

I would respectfully solicit the attention of the trade to the large and well selected stock of

DRY-GOODS, MILLINERY,
Fancy Goods, and
Conts' Furnishing Goods!
Which I have just Imported
Direct from the Eastern Markets!
MERCHANTS WILL FIND IT
To their Advantage to
GIVE ME A CALL AT
SAVIER'S BUILDING, (Up-stairs,)
Nos. 43 and 45 Front st., Portland Oregon.

New Goods, and the Latest Styles Received per every steamer, from the east.
All orders from the country promptly attended to.

JACOB MAYER,
28.] Portland, Oregon.

THE CARS
HAVE ARRIVED!
The Goods!
ARE HERE—FOR PARTICULARS
Call at Charmans!
At the old Stand,
Main Street, Oregon City.

LADIES!
BEFORE VISITING PORTLAND CALL AT
Charman & Brothers.
Dress Goods!
LOOK AT THE VARIETY
For sale by Charman & Brother.
HATS, HATS,
NOTHING CAN EXCEL
The stock of Charman & Bro.
CLOTHING!
HAVE YOU SEEN THE BEST
Not until you have called upon Charman & Bro.
BOOTS & SHOES!
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
At Charman & Bros.
Portland Prices
CANNOT COMPETE WITH
Charman & Brother.

NOTICE.

All Persons are forbid harboring or trusting Nancy Allen upon my account from this date, as I shall not be responsible for any debts of her contracting.

JAMES ALLEN,
Oregon City, April 19th, 1868. 28.3t*]

JOB PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED at the ENTERPRISE OFFICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

John Nestor, Architect,

OFFICE IN CARTER'S BUILDING,
Front st., Portland Oregon.

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Business Houses, Halls, Churches, Tenements, Cottages, Suburban Residences, and
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF BRICK AND FRAME
Buildings Designed and Planned
With accuracy, and scrupulously and faithfully superintended. ☞ Owners' interests considered paramount.

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M'CRAKEN, MERRILL & CO.
SHIPPING, COMMISSION AND
Forwarding Merchants,
AGENTS OF THE CALIFORNIA, Hawaiian and Oregon Packet Lines.
Importers of San Quentin and Carmen Island Salt, Sandwich Island Sugars, Coffee, Rice, and Pulu.
Agents for Provost's & Co.'s Preserved Fruits, Vegetables, Pickles and Vinegar.
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Will attend to the Purchase, Sale or Shipment of Merchandise or Produce in New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, or Portland.
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North American S. S. Co.
OPPOSITION
To New York, via Panama!
5th and 20th of Every Month!
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP company will dispatch the fast new steamer

NEVADA,
3,000 Tons.....J. R. KELLY Commander.
FOR PANAMA!
From Mission street wharf, at 12 o'clock, M. TUESDAY, MAY 5th, 1868,
Connecting via. Panama R. R. at Aspinwall
— WITH THE —
Company's splendid steamship ARAGO, 3,000 Tons—*For NEW YORK.*

One hundred lbs. Baggage free.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
Medicines and Attendance free.

☞ The Public are cautioned particularly against misrepresentations made by runners of the Pacific Mail steamship company.

The OREGONIAN will sail May 20th, connecting with the Guiding Star.

☞ For further information apply to
I. W. RAYMOND, Agent
N W cor. Pine and Battery sts., up-stairs,
27.tf] San Francisco.

NORTHWESTERN
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Organized 1859.
S. S. Daggett President.
A. W. Kellogg Secretary.
98,000 Members.....$3,500,000 Assets.

Business of the Year 1867.

Number Insured	9,866
Amount Insured, over	$20,000,000 00
Paid claims by Death	180,725 37
Paid dividends	95,958 20

A PURELY
Mutual Company!

There are but seven Purely Mutual Companies doing business in the United States, as per Massachusetts reports, and those seven are the most successful!

The Northwestern
IS ONE OF THE SEVEN!
It makes its ten payment policies non-forfeiting for one-tenth, after one payment. Other companies do after two or three payments.

No extra charge for traveling to and from the Atlantic States, Europe, Oregon, or the Islands.

It has not raised its rates, as some companies have, to make large dividends, but continues at the same rates as at organization, and making even larger dividends than the eastern companies.

Comparison Endowment Policies
Age Thirty, Payable at Forty.

Northwestern	$95 26
Mutual	104 58
New England	106 25
Manhattan	115 10

Equal to a dividend in advance, of from 10 to 20 per cent. Its percentage of expenses and losses on receipts, are less than any purely Mutual Company.

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Rev. W. H. Eloy, John Nestor,
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Agent for Oregon and the Territories.

JUSTICES' BLANKS, of every description, for sale at the ENTERPRISE office.