

National Union Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT, Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT FOR VICE PRESIDENT, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

The House concurred in a resolution to adjourn July 15th.

The Alaska bill will probably fail to pass, in the House.

The losses by the Idaho fire this year amount to \$89,100.

The Ohio Statesman says "Pendleton or Holt" "Bolt and be damned," says the New York Herald.

Rosseau is about to go to New Orleans. Won't the rebels have a good time then—if Congress adjourns.

The Indians on the Northwest Coast are becoming quite a trouble to the Colonial authorities.

It seems that the Indian war about Fort Ripart in British Columbia, is being backed by the H. B. Co.

Edwin Forrest has sued a railroad in Kentucky for \$2,000, the value of his wardrobe lost by them.

The first peaches this season were "on exhibition" at the Pacific market, San Francisco, on the 24th.

James H. Lappeus has been elected Marshal of the city of Portland, by the Common Council.

Judge Boise has decided that the title to Marion square, is vested in the city of Salem.

The Bee predicts that California will give Grant and Colfax 12 000 majority.

The Democracy of Phelps county, Missouri, passed a resolution requesting Nasby to discontinue the writing of letters for the papers.

The Pacific Union Express Company has made arrangements for sending packages and letters to the Atlantic side by the North American company's steamers.

The first shipment of wheat, this year's harvest, was sent from Antioch, and received in San Francisco on Wednesday, June 24th, by the Stockton steamer.

We have received the prospectus for a new evening daily to be published at Portland by M. P. Bull, Esq., late reporter for the Herald.

Mr. Bull will call his journal the Evening Commercial.

Beriah cusses the Aurora clock because it does not support the Democratic ticket. Wonder if the next legislature will not appoint the old fossil a special smelling committee, to look after that system of peonage said by him to exist there.

The fine little steamer U. S. Gravit is now plying regularly about Astoria. Her presence there will be cheerful to the Clatsop county people, and a great accommodation to pleasure seekers.

Two weeks ago we gave the vote of the State as near as it could be collected, showing Smith's majority to be 1,109. The official returns, to the Secretary of State give a majority of 1,199 for Smith. The vote shows an increase of 193 Republican, and 1,946 Democratic.

Show us a loyal Southerner who is true to his state and his country, and we will show you a man who will not support Grant and Colfax.—N. Y. World.

Yes; and these same "loyal Southerners" were marshaled under Johnston and Lee, in opposition to Grant, for four years. He got along very well without their "support" then, and would do it again. In fact, he prefers to whip them. Their "support" would be very damaging. If the World wants it for its candidates, it is welcome to it.

The prospective candidate of the Democratic party, to be nominated in New York to-day, Salmon P. Chase, in a letter to the New York Tribune, gives his position which can be briefly stated thus: That he is in favor of paying the national debt in coin; that he is impatient at Secretary McCulloch's slow progress towards specie payments; that he does not think well of impeachment; that he is opposed to any continuance of military Governments in the South; and that he favors universal suffrage and universal amnesty.

Here is presented a mixed variety of opinions, not one of which is unnatural or dishonorable in Mr. Chase to hold. The only concern that the public has in the whole matter is that the Chief Justice should hold himself so cheap, or a Presidential nomination so dear, that he should involve himself in newspaper controversies about his position, however reputable that position may be.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Ninety two years ago to-day an event occurred which marked an epoch in the world's history. In consequence of the oppression of the mother country, the English colonies in America—then comparatively weak and feeble—determined to throw off the yoke of the oppressor, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature, and of nature's God entitled them.

Tremendous was the ordeal through which the title deed of our liberties was destined to pass. When the Declaration of Independence was issued from the hands of Thomas Jefferson, who had "sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man," enunciating the precious gospel of freedom in the new and astounding doctrine that "all men are created equal" it was made the subject of acrimonious animadversion by anti-revolutionists at home, and it drew upon the heads of its authors and adherents, the fury of the monarchists abroad, against whose theory of government it aimed a fatal blow.

But against the opposition at home it was triumphantly vindicated by the burning truths it enunciated, and by the eloquence of its supporters; but it remained to Washington to lead it safely through the baptism of blood which was necessary to vindicate it before the world, and to consecrate it as the primitive palladium of our liberties.

It laid the foundation for the first great and successful experiment of free government, and it is rearing its advocates wherever it has been heard and felt, nor will the period arrive when it shall cease to be heard and felt, till the last tyrant shall be tumbled from his throne. It is the sun of the political universe—it is the focus of revolutionary light and heat, from which have issued those kindred rays and impulses, which have warmed, enlightened, and agitated the oppressed and down-trodden, in almost every part of the earth.

By it the whole system of the ancient regime is suspended and exploded; by it all power is declared in herent in the people, and derived from them by the rulers. It proclaims the great truth that governments are instituted among men for the good of the people, and not for the exclusive benefit of the favored few. It distinctly recognizes the right of all men to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and the whole of this pure theory rests upon the fundamental axiom of the native equality of the human race.

For ninety-two years has our Nation existed, based upon this foundation stone, and each year has marked its increasing prosperity. Our territory has spread out wider and wider; our population has increased more than twelve fold; our wealth has increased in even greater ratio; and at the present moment the nation which was thus early fixed upon the external rock of universal freedom is the greatest nation on earth.

If we but continue in the paths of truth and justice we may not hope that the tree of liberty which was planted on the shores of the New World by our pilgrim fathers, grafted by Washington with the scion of cultivated freedom, watered with the blood of freedom's martyrs, enlivened by the genial sunshine of heaven, and pruned by the sword of Grant, shall spread out wide and wider till its shadow shall cover the whole earth? When that political millennium—the hour for which stern patience ne'er kept watch in vain! shall come, which shall recognize in all its proportions the fundamental axiom of freedom that "all men are created equal," and shall peel forth the glad some sound that all men are free, may there also be reason to rejoice that all men are worthy of it.

Col. West, messenger of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, on the San Francisco road, erred mindful of our wants, has so often placed us under obligations to himself and the company he represents, that we shall always feel "The depth immense of endless gratitude." Col. do not wish you any bad luck—but if you were a country printer, and you were a messenger, we should pay you with interest.

The statue of Martin Luther was inaugurated at Worms, on the 26th in presence of a vast concourse of people from all parts of Europe and America. The King of Prussia and the Crown Prince witnessed the scene. When the statue was unveiled, salutes of artillery were fired. When the applause had subsided, a hymn was sung by several thousand voices with immense effect.

When in Idaho, in 1863, we wrote columns for the Sacramento Union, for which we never asked a cent. Now, and every since the establishment of the Enterprise, they refuse us an exchange. We have many and better exchanges, both daily and weekly, but should like to see what the Union amounts to, as well.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

Work has been commenced on the O. C. R. R. east side, in Benton county.

One thousand cars for the Pacific Railway, are to be built at Marshall, Michigan.

Joseph Gaston was re-elected President of the west side road, on Saturday; E. W. Hains Secretary; W. S. Ladd, Treasurer.

Mr. H. L. Kelly has left with us the time table, rates of fare, distances, etc., of the U. P. R. R., accompanied with a pamphlet containing interesting facts relative to the great national enterprise. We shall have occasion to refer to this in future.

The Herald of Tuesday says that it will be necessary for the west side company to show that it had a legal existence, prior to the east side company, and that its name had been fraudulently assumed by the east side, before an action at law can be sustained.

Sunday's Herald informed us that Hon. J. W. Nesmith declined to act as a director for the west side road, and that Mr. J. B. Underwood, of Lane county, was sworn in to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Underwood visited this city on Friday evening before, and gave us a call. While here we had a "talk" upon Railroad matters, and we suspect that Ben has been indebted.

In the case of the P. T. Co., Judge Boise lately ruled that a corporation had a legal right to issue and sell stock at its market value for the purpose of paying its debts. This ruling applies directly also to the case of the O. C. R. R. Co. selling stock at ten cents on the dollar, and answers the assertions so industriously made by the enemies of the company, that any person so purchasing stock is still liable for the remaining 90 cents on the dollar. We particularly call attention to this fact.

R. F. Dowell writes from Washington to the Sentinel that the proposition to extend the time for the completion of the first 20 miles of the O. C. R. R., two years, went through the Senate without a division. All the members appear to desire the road at the earliest possible moment. And no one appears to care who builds it. From Eugene City there may be two roads down the Willamette, and from the southern boundary of Oregon there may be two roads down the Sacramento to San Francisco.

The more railroads the cheaper the passage and cheaper the price of freights.

Telegrams reached Portland from Salem on Saturday evening last stating in effect, that Judge Boise had decided that the East side company was not entitled to the name of the "Oregon Central Railroad." Further particulars came to hand by the Record of Monday, from which we learn quite a different story.

On Saturday Judge Boise refused the application for leave to bring a suit in the name of the State of Oregon, against the O. C. R. R. Co. of Salem. The Record's account of the case shows that Mr. Mitchell showed up in a very effective manner the vexatious character of the whole lot of actions at law and suits in equity brought by the other companies against this one. So frivolous and vexatious are they that the courts in the third and fourth districts have dissolved them ignominiously, and we do not hesitate to predict that the one now existing in this district will share the same fate when its character becomes developed far enough to enable the court to give it its due.

Col. Warren, the able editor of the California Farmer, has lately been on a trip to the interior. While at Martinez the people he observed, were hesitating as they do here now, about aiding a railroad.

Contra Costa county was asked to loan the road \$24,000. Col. Warren's advice was as follows, and we commend his words to the attentive perusal of our Clackamas county readers:

The question to be decided by the people of the county is, will they aid this railroad with the money they have given to the amount of \$2,000 per mile—Bonds given only when road is finished. There can be but one opinion among wise men, and that is, that the bonds should not be given until the road is finished.

If we but continue in the paths of truth and justice we may not hope that the tree of liberty which was planted on the shores of the New World by our pilgrim fathers, grafted by Washington with the scion of cultivated freedom, watered with the blood of freedom's martyrs, enlivened by the genial sunshine of heaven, and pruned by the sword of Grant, shall spread out wide and wider till its shadow shall cover the whole earth?

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OREGON.

The incomes returned by the Portlanders, show handsomely for the business of that city.

Messrs. McCracken, Merrill & Co. have chartered the Alaska to sail for the Sandwich Islands with a general cargo.

The firm of Portland have a block of land in Lone Pine Cemetery, which they are about to improve.

A merchant at Jacksonville has embel- lished the panels of his counters with landscape paintings. He is an enterprising dealer, no doubt.

The Wasco county Agricultural society will hold its annual fair this year beginning on the 17th and closing on the 19th of September.

Mr. A. Woodard manager of the Salem Flouring Mills, called upon us on Wednesday when on route for Portland. The Salem Mills, under the management of Mr. Woodard, are now producing fine article of flour as any in the State.

A freight wagon ran off a bridge in Union county on the 24th. Four mules, the ten in the team, were thrown over with the wagon, and badly bruised, but no bones were broken. The bed of the wagon, and its load, was demolished. We learn from the Times.

The Herald advises the establishment of a "health office" for Portland. A few more such scenes on election days in the metropolis, as were witnessed last month, will call for "scientific and educated physicians to look after the condition of the precincts."

The Sentinel says that the machinery for the Woolen Mill at Ashland has arrived in San Francisco, and will be shipped to Crescent City by the steamer of the 5th of July. It will not be many months till they hear the hum of the spindles up the valley, and may their merrit never cease.

The fine packet Whistler is to be seen at Portland. In October 1866 she was put up in New York for Portland Oregon, "direct." But direct trade was not at that time, ripe enough to be gathered. Now, however, the Mercer line has succeeded, and vessels are not only on the way but more are looking for Oregon.

The workmen of Portland seem to be the only class that take an interest in contributing toward the purchase of a cork log for Mr. Atkins, who lately lost a leg. It is somewhat strange that wealth is so careless of the wants of the unfortunate. The workmen at the Willamette Iron Works, on Saturday evening were paid off, and they made up a purse of \$23 for Atkins.

The Bohemia quartz ledge, in Douglas county, is paying largely. The White Bull, of San Juan, together with all the bright prospects of that once promising camp, have played out. Messrs. Salmon Bros. of this city, left it to its fate but a week or two since. The Record has hope that "the proprietors of that unfortunate quartz will not charge the owners of hauling their machinery back to civilization."

The George S. Wright left Portland for Sitka on the 2d. The Herald says the trip to Sitka, at this season of the year, will be a pleasant one. There is an inland route nearly all the way, and it is almost like making a trip from Lone to Astoria and back, as far as the sea and weather are concerned. The voyage and back will occupy about twenty days, and it will give those who went a fine opportunity to visit a part of our most North Western Possessions. The distance of the round trip is about sixteen hundred miles.

Speaking of the Branch Mint, the Mountaineer says: Our fond hopes for the future prosperity of our city, it appears, are at last to be realized. As soon as the bonds of Messrs. Hoague and French are redeemed at Washington City, we are informed that the plan and specifications for the building will be forwarded and when received here the work will be commenced. We sincerely hope that our citizens may not again be doomed to disappointment, but that they may soon see and handle some of the coin made at our mint. If perseverance merits success, surely the citizens of this section of country deserve it in this instance. That is so, Brother Hand. What will be the price of coin?

How CRICKETS MAY BE DESTROYED.—The Olympia Transcript is informed that the valley of the Yakima is just now region at all for agriculture. Yakima is in Washington Territory. It is a first class country for grazing, says the Transcript informant, and a man who is willing to forsake all society and civilization, and live with his stock for a few years, can, with a small band of cattle soon get rich; but even that could be easily overdone, as the country does not appear to be adapted to heavy grazing. The best farming districts are almost entirely destroyed by crickets, and have been for several years—ever since white men have tried to cultivate it. They come in such immense numbers as to destroy all vegetation, and in the latter part of the month of April, the crickets were there by the millions. Those who never saw anything of the kind cannot possibly appreciate the situation, and would not believe the truth if it were told concerning the numbers and devastation of crickets. This is a serious drawback to that section of the country, no doubt, but we can assure the Transcript and its informant, that crickets can be forced off from fields just as easily as cattle, by digging trenches, throwing the embankment up on the inner side. After the trenches are filled with crickets, say twice or three times in a season, throw in straw upon them and set fire to it. In a few years the whole cricket family can be destroyed by this method of treatment.

GOING TO REST.—The friends of the Peak Family vocalists and bell ringers, will regret to learn of the death of Miss Lizzette, which occurred at Cleveland on the first of May, of typhoid fever. We had reason to believe, since her first appearance at South Bend, Indiana, about the year 1856, when but a little child. She was universally beloved by the troupe and was one of its chief attractions. Her remains were taken to East Medway Mass. the residence of her parents for interment.

We shall celebrate this anniversary of our National Independence, with the people of this county in the vicinity of Judge Matlock's, Hon. I. W. Garrett will deliver an oration there.

COUNTY COURT.—Judge W. T. Matlock presiding—convenes on Monday next at 9 o'clock a. m.

CITY COUNCIL.—The regular meeting of the City Council will be held on Monday evening next.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we congratulate the country on the assured success of the Reconstruction Policy of Congress as evidenced by the adoption in a majority of States lately in rebellion, of Constitutions securing civil and political rights to all, and we regard it as the duty of the government to sustain these Constitutions, and prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy or military rule.

The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men in the South, was demanded by every consideration of public safety, gratitude and justice; and must be maintained; while the question of suffrage in all loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

We denounce all forms of repudiation as a natural crime, and national heinousness in the uttermost good faith to our creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter, but spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

It is due that laboring nations that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

The national debt, contracted as it has been for preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period, and it is our duty to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever honestly be done.

The best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to improve our credit; that capitalists will seek to lend money at lower rates of interest than we now pay and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

The Government should be administered with the strictest economy. The corporations which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson, call loudly for radical reform.

We profoundly deplore the unethical and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the succession of Senator Johnson to the Presidential chair, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support, who has usurped the duties and judicial functions, has refused to execute the laws, has used his high office to induce other officers to violate the laws, has employed his Executive power to deprive citizens of their lives, property, peace and liberty of citizens, has abused the pardon power, has denounced the National Legislature as an unconstitutional assembly, persistently and habitually resisted by every means in his power, every attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion, has persecuted public patriots, and an enemy for wholesale corruption, has justly been impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and has been pronounced guilty thereof by the votes of a majority of the Senate.

The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers that, because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every point, and by the United States as a relic of feudal times not authorized by the law of nations and at war with our national honor and independence.

Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship as though they were native born. No citizen of the United States or naturalized must be expelled from the United States as a relic of feudal times not authorized by the law of nations and at war with our national honor and independence.

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THE NEW MAP OF OREGON.

Speaking of Rappley's new map of Oregon, the Unionist says:

It is compiled from the latest and best authorities, and is the most accurate yet published. It is four feet by six in size, and will print in colors in the finest style of copper-plate engraving, on the best quality of paper, and mounted on canvass and rollers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEORGE CROOK, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Hon. D. P. Thompson recommends it as follows:

Oregon City, June 15th 1868. Mr. H. W. Rappley:—I have carefully examined your Map of Oregon, and have no hesitancy in stating that I believe it to be the most correct map that I have seen; particularly of the portion of Oregon East of the Cascade Range. I have been engaged in surveying a large portion of country for seven years, and believe that portion of your map which embraces the Cascade Range, and the Cascade Mountains, is one hundred miles, to be entirely correct.

The State Journal says:

It is the finest map of the country we have yet seen. In case a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to warrant its publication the map will be delivered in a short time. The Government is anxious to get it for perfecting such a work, and we hope he will receive ample remuneration for it.

New Advertisements.

Book and Job Printing!

THE ENTERPRISE OFFICE is supplied with every requisite for doing a superior style of work, and is constantly accumulating new and original styles of type material, and is prepared for every variety of

PRINTING!

Public are invited to call and examine both our specimens and facilities for doing work.

Officers Elect!

IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY, PLEASE REMEMBER! That Blanks of every description for your use can be obtained at the Enterprise office, to order, just as neatly printed.

THE GREETING.

A Collection of Glee's, Quartets, Choruses, Part Songs, &c.; by L. O. Emerson, author of "The Jubilee," "Harp of Judah," "Golden Wreath," &c.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF National Independence, July 4th, 1868, will be held in the vicinity of East Portland, a large and grand BASKET PICNIC!

To which all the Lodges of Good Templars in the City of Portland and vicinity are respectfully invited.

THE PROCESSION.

will form at the Lodge Room, East Portland, at 10 o'clock, a. m.; the right resting opposite the Oregon Hotel, at the Ferry Landing, and commencing with the march to the grounds of James Stephens, Esq., where the following exercises will be gone through with.

Weekly Commercial Review.

ENTERPRISE OFFICE, Oregon City, July 3d, 1868. FLOUR—Imperial, Standard, Monitor, and Harding brands \$4 50 @ 5 00 per 48 lbs. standard brands \$4 50 @ 4 75.

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Our Union Forever

Oregon Fireworks Company

Laboratory, East Portland, Office 105 Front st., Portland, Oregon.

FIRE-WORKS!

THE SUBSCRIBERS KNOWING THE want of having an establishment in this State, for the manufacture of every description of Fireworks, have erected suitable buildings in East Portland, for the purpose of manufacturing every variety of

AMERICAN FLAGS!

Silk, Cotton and Woolen, of all sizes. Address all orders to S. J. MCGONICK, 105 Front st., Portland, Oregon.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

A. B. Richardson, AUCTIONEER, Corner of Front and Oak streets, Portland.

AUCTION SALES

Of Real Estate, Groceries, General Merchandise, Hides and Horses, Every Wednesday and Saturday!

AT PRIVATE SALE

English refined Bar and Bundle, English Squire and Oregon Cast steel, Harrow, Saws, Knives, saws, Screws, Flys, Axes, Iron, R. Iron, &c.

WILLAMETTE Steamboat Company

WENAT, Capt. Boone, Master, Will make regular trips daily, leaving the city on the Upper Willamette, &c.

FAIRFIELD ANTI-WHEATLAND

On Saturday, July 4th, 1868, On Saturday, July 4th, 1868, On Saturday, July 4th, 1868.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S

NOTICE. BOATS OF THE COMPANY will leave Portland as follows:

FOR DALLES CITY: DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 o'clock a. m.