The Weekly Enterprise.

Oregon City, Oregon,

D. C. IRELAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Saturday : : August 22, 1868.

National Union Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

For Presidential Electors,

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

—Reports of crops from every direction are cheering.

—Ten million dollars, of northern capital, is now employed in developing the resources of South Carolina.

—A company have taken a portable saw mill into the cedars back of Rainier.

—The Washington Territory papers are good on the immigration subject—and their lands are good for the subjects of immigration.

—The Fenians are still disturbing the Johnny Bulls in Ireland. The tenantry refuse to have notices served upon them and resist with spirit.

—The whole of Mexico is in a state of rebellion. Vera Cruz is left without force to repel an attack. The rebels are men of influence this time and mean business.

—The Idaho election passed off harmoniously on the 10th. Returns are yet meagre, but the probabilities are that Judge Shafer, Democrat, was chosen delegate to Congress.

—The revolution in Hayti still continues. Salnave is growing more and more popular daily, and the wife of Soluque lately declared in his favor. In Jamaica troubles had broken out at Nassau.

—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens died in Washington city on the 11th. His death has been looked for, and yet it occasioned some surprise, as he had seemed to be improving lately. A short time before his death, speaking of political affairs, he said "the great national questions now are the reconstruction, finances, and a railway system."

—The *Jennie Alice* has at length reached Portland, 87 days from Hong Kong. She is the largest vessel that ever came up the Walamet. Her celestials are in better condition than was expected. They are mostly of a class known as "returned miners," having been to this coast before. The vessel will load with spars and lumber on Puget Sound, for France.

—On the 14th instant a serious encounter took place two miles from Constantinople, between the Greek residents and the Turks, in consequence of the violation of a grave. The Sultan called out Prince Meredatos troops to suppress the riot, and they fired upon the Greeks, killing and wounding a large number. Many of the latter fled to the residences of the foreign consuls for refuge. The trouble was finally suppressed.

—The weather for harvesting this year in Oregon has been no better than usual. The crops are all secured in splendid shape. In this region ground is fit to plow in April. Grain can be sown in June, before harvest, and pastured in the fall. Harvesting is generally finished by the 20th of August. Vegetables may then be secured, and tools put away for a rainy day. Now take things easy until spring again. Where is there a better country than Webfoot?

—The *Evening Commercial* is now Editor of the *American Unionist*, it would seem from the leader in the latter journal of August 19th, from which we quote:

> We want to see the east side railroad built; we want to see both railroads built, but we don't want to see any *fustian*. We would rather not see three or four hundred Chinamen hired just now *in order to create an impression on the ensuing Legislature*. We prefer to see the Chinese hired, if hired at all (and we are opposed to their being hired at all) to build the railroad right along, rod after rod, and don't spend your money in spots so far apart as Oregon City, French Prairie, and Corvallis.
>
> Another item. We would rather not hear of the threats coming from the east side railroad, threatening to "*bust the west side company out in the next Legislature.*"

You don't want any *fustian*; and yet the whole of *your* order of doing business in this matter is of the bombastic style. Chinamen are employed because a sufficient number of white men cannot be had. You know nothing whatever of what you are saying when you speak of "spending money in spots;" no place on the line has been skipped at any time; the work is continuous and is being done as fast as possible by all the assistance that can be obtained. The assertion you make is a wholesale slander, calculated to create sympathy in favor of blackmailers.

GASTON AND THE LAND GRANT.

Believing that it is ever the duty of a public journal to favor every legitimate effort that is made to originate or advance any enterprise that tends to build up our State, and develop its resources, we have always opened our columns to articles relative to the two railroad companies now operating in Oregon. But, while this is so, we do not by any means believe it to be the *least* duty of the journalist, at all times, to warn the people against the machinations of unscrupulous persons, and to place them on their guard that they may not be deceived and ensnared by men whose only capital in trade is misrepresentation, and falsehood. Hence, believing as we must with the evidence we have before us, that J. Gaston of the West Side railroad scheme, so far from making an honest effort to advance the interests of the enterprise with which (most unfortunately for the people of the West Side) he is connected, by fair and honest representations of the *facts*, is endeavoring from time to time to mislead the people by statements most grossly false in their character, and which have a direct tendency to mislead an unsuspecting public, we feel it our duty to expose him, in order that the people may know the character of the man with whom they are dealing, and thus avoid his toils. And as it would be impossible in one article to expose fully all the secret arrangements and transactions of this man, in his connection with the West Side Company, we will confine ourselves to a few statements of facts which tend to show the manner of his operations while professing to be the guardian of the people's interests.

In the first place—he, without the means of paying for ten shares of stock, subscribed for *two million five hundred thousand dollars* of the stock in the West Side road. This subscription, too, if we are not misinformed, was made after he had entered into a secret agreement with five others which provided for the disposition of this stock:—That it should be held by them as non-assessable stock; that they (those six persons) should always hold its offices in the corporation; that such secret agreement should be kept *forever secret* from the public. But whether this subscription of the $2,500,000 of stock was made in pursuance of this fraudulent agreement, or upon the sole responsibility of Mr. Gaston, it matters but little, as in either event it is clearly evident that it was a gross attempt to appropriate to himself and a few others whatever rights and functions may belong to that corporation. After making this false subscription he goes before an unsuspecting and honest people and sells them stock, and compels them to pay their money. While Mr. Gaston's stock remains unassessable, he sports the title of President of the Company on his five or ten dollars a day paid by honest farmers; and when a stockholders' meeting is called, he, without ever having paid a solitary cent, can, with his "two million five hundred thousand dollars" of stock in his pocket, *out vote* the whole of them, and thus perpetuate power in himself and swindle the people.

But "another item." Gaston is representing to his constituents on the west side of the river, that the land grant made by Congress in July, 1866, belongs to that company. And if this be true, then Gaston, by owning one half the stock, owns one half the land grant; with the means of controlling the other half. Now what are the facts? The West Side Company,—if ever duly incorporated, of which there are the gravest doubts—was not in existence until the 23d day of November, 1866. The act of Congress making the grant provided that the lands should inure to the benefit of some company incorporated under the laws of Oregon, such company to be designated by the legislature of the State. How was it possible, therefore, for the legislature which adjourned in October, 1866, (several weeks before the West Company was incorporated,) to designate *that* company as the one which should take the grant, when it was not in being? But not only so—to further show the disposition of this man to falsify and deceive, in relation to this matter, we beg leave to call attention to the following article in the Portland *Evening Commercial* of July 31st, which was undoubtedly written or dictated by Gaston, and in which he makes certain extracts from a letter addressed to him by Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, for the purpose, evidently, of informing the people that the land grant belonged to the West Side Company, in the opinion of that officer. Now we happen to have a certified copy of the letter referred to, and we herewith present the article from the *Commercial*, and also that letter in full. Read them:

THE R. R. LAND GRANT.

From the Evening Commercial.

Some question has been raised by interested parties whether the O. C. R. R. Co. on the west side, would receive the lands granted by Congress? We think the matter has now been settled beyond all dispute. The west-side company filed its papers more than a year ago, accepting the grant, and was recognized by the Secretary of the Interior. No other company filed any papers, and the time limited *to file papers* has long since expired, [Make a note of this.—EDITOR ENTERPRISE.] and has not been extended. At the special instance and request of the west-side company Congress exteded the time for *construction* of the road, but for nothing else. And now, since the time has been so extended, Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, under date of the 8th day of July, has addressed a letter to Mr. Gaston, President of the west side company, in which letter the Secretary states positively, that—

"The grant of lands to aid in the construction of the Oregon Central Railroad, was was made by the act approved July 25, 1866 (14 Stat. 239), and it provides for the construction of a Railroad and Telegraph line from some point on the Central Pacific R.R. in California, to Portland in Oregon. Under the authority of this act, and in pursuance of the laws of Oregon, the Oregon Central Railroad Company, (of which J. Gaston esq., is President) are authorized to construct that portion of said Railroad and telegraph line within the State of Oregon, beginning at the city of Portland in Oregon, and running thence southerly through the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue river valleys to the southern boundary of Oregon, where the same shall connect with that portion of said railroad and telegraph line in California, to be constructed by the "California and Oregon Railroad Company" (of which Alpheus Bull esq., is President.)"

The Secretary of the Interior goes on at great length to furnish Mr. Gaston with instructions and "forms" showing the company how they must select and locate their lands and withdraw them from private entry. The Secretary also directs the filing of maps of surveys, and also a map of the general line of the road, which have already been sent forward. The Secretary considers the west side company entitled to the land, and the papers now filed constitutes a contract between the United States and the company which the government could not repeal, set aside, or in any way evade, so long as the company complies with its part; and we have no idea that the legislature of Oregon will ever attempt to unsettle or in in any way question the matter.

SECRETARY BROWNING TO MR. GASTON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 8, 1868.

J. Gaston, esq., Prest O. C. R. R. Co., Portland, Oregon:

Sir—I have received your letter of the 25th May last, and the accompanying map, stated to be the survey and location of the first 60 miles of the Oregon Central Railroad. Said map is not verified as required by the regulations of this Department, and it is accordingly herewith *returned!*

It is also noticed that for about half the distance mentioned, the line laid down on the map runs nearly due west before striking a "southerly" direction. Evidence must be procured to satisfactorily account for this variation from the course marked out in the law. Forms for verification of such maps will be found in General Land Office circular No. 15, approved January 29, 1867. I inclose a copy for your information and guidance.

Maps of the survey and definite location of the road, should be verified according to forms No. 1 and No. 5, to be found on pages 10 and 14, and a certificate of the Governor of the State of Oregon, attested by the Secretary of State, under the great seal, should also be attached, showing that the location has been made in conformity with the laws of the State, *in pursuance of the Act of Congress!* Form No. 6, on page 15, can be changed so as to conform to the existing state of facts.

The grant of lands to aid in the construction of the Oregon Central Railroad was made by the Act approved July 25, 1866 (14 Stat. 239), and it provides for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from some point on the Central Pacific Railroad of California, to Portland in Oregon. Under the authority of this act, and in pursuance of *the laws of Oregon*, the Oregon Central Railroad Company are authorized to construct that portion of said railroad and telegraph line within the State of Oregon, beginning at the city of Portland, in Oregon, and running *thence southerly* through the Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue river valleys to the southern boundary of Oregon, where the same shall connect with the part aforesaid to be made by the first named company, etc."

The portion of Railroad and telegraph line in California, is to be connected by the California and Oregon Railroad Company, and in order to know at what point the two roads are to "connect," in conformity with the law maps designating the route of each of the roads are required to be filed in this Department. You are requested to transmit such a map of the route of the O. C. R. R. at the earliest practicable moment. Alpheus Bull, esq., President of the C. & O. R. R. Co., has likewise been requested to forward a map showing the route of the road up to the northern boundary of the State of California.

Under date of 12th October last you stated that "as soon as printed" you would forward to this department a copy of the laws of the State of Oregon under which your company was incorporated. Not having received the said copy, I have to request that one, duly certified, may be forwarded as soon as possible. Please acknowledge the receipt of this

Very Respectfully, etc.
O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary.

It will be seen therefore, in the first place—that the extract made is a *garbled* one; that it is *not a true extract;* and in the second place—it will be seen that so far from its being the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior that the west side company are entitled to the land grant, that in the very letter referred to, that officer raises the objection that the *route* of the road is not in that direction required by the act of Congres in order to entitle it to the land grant. That grant was made for a road "beginning at the city of Portland and running thence southerly through the Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue River Valleys;" and the Secretary, in that portion of his letter to Mr. Gaston—(which Gaston saw proper to keep from the public,) very properly observes, after raising several objections to the map of their road, such as its not being properly verified and certified to be correct by the Governor, etc.: "*that for about half the distance mentioned,* (which is about thirty miles after leaving Portland) *the line laid down on the map, runs nearly due west before striking a southerly direction*"—and then follows a clincher in these words: "*Evidence must be produced to satisfactorily account for this variation from the course marked out by the law.*"

It requires but little more evidence than the above to show the intention of Gaston to deceive the people in regard to this matter; but if more were required to show his general disposal to deceive not only the people but the officers of the law—it is to be found in the following extract of this same letter from Secretary Browning.

"Under date of 12th of October last," says the Secretary, "you stated *that as soon as printed* you would forward to this department a copy of the laws of the State of Oregon under which your company was incorporated; not having received the said copy, I have to request that one, *duly certified* may be forwarded as soon as possible."

Can anything exceed in brazen impudence and *foolhardy* misrepresentation, this statement of Gaston, made in October 1867, that he would send a copy of the law under which his company was incorporated? Does not Gaston, and every other man in Oregon, know that at the time he wrote that letter to Secretary Browning, the law under which the west side company was incorporated, *had been in print nearly two years?*

But yet Gaston would send it *when printed*, and *he has never yet sent it*, and is now required by the Secretary to send it, in order that it may be determined, doubtless, whether the company is incorporated in accordance with the law.

We would hail with joy the construction of a railroad on the West Side—but such gross misrepresentations and deceit will never build one.

—Judge Caufield of this city has shown us two sprigs of the real Shamrock, direct from Ireland, County Antrim, received in Oregon City just 31 days from the date of its starting; that is to say: the letter in which these sprigs and other specimens of the flowery kind from Ireland's soil was received, was mailed July 15th, and was taken out of the Post Office here on the 16th of August. This is indeed a fast age. When the iron horse places us but one month from Ireland, who can fail to realize the worth of railroads.

—We received a call, a few days ago, says the Olympia *Standard*, from R. Jacob, President of the Oregon City Woolen Factory, from whom we learn that Oregon City enterprise is taking that solid growth which betokens permanent stability. The Factory is certainly one of the best buildings for the use to which it is assigned, on the coast, being over one hundred feet in length, built of brick, with solid stone foundation. The building is guarded from fire by immense force pumps, worked by water power, and hose extending to every part. The arrangements for heating are equally complete. Mr Jacob exhibited to us some samples of the fabrics produced, which surprised us both in quality and variety—doeskin, cassimere, tweeds, pilot cloth, hardtimes, and some forty varieties of flannel—and these constitute but a part of the assortment kept on hand, to which they are constantly adding new patterns. We are pleased to learn that Mr. J. received several large orders from our merchants.

OREGON.

—B. F. Dowell has probably reached home by this time.

—S. Sherlock & Co., of Portland, want a harness maker.

—The Albany *Democrat* has completed its third volume.

—Benton & Foard have established a large sack factory in Portland.

—Mr. Monastes has sold his interest in the Portland foundry to Messrs Goulding & Bacon.

—The State *Journal* is decidedly a good paper. The Eugene folks ought to be proud of it.

—Capt. Higgins offers his house and lot for sale in Portland. It is desirable property.

—A company has incorporated to mine coal at Coos Bay. Capital $250,000.

—The salaries of the Jacksonville and Dalles postmasters have been reduced.

—Dr. Loryea and party left Philadelphia on the 8th, as the *Oregonian* informs us.

—It is said that a celestial has the small pox in Portland. Be it so or not, the disease cannot spread, as he is safely watched by the authorities.

—We are rejoiced to hear that Eph. Day, former purser of the *Wilson G. Hunt*, has realized handsomely from his placer claims on Granite Creek.

—The *Times* leads us to infer that Grand Ronde valley is about moving in the matter of an Immigration Committee. Invite the world there, Jud., you have land enough for all who will come.

—The *Unionist* says Stickney's circus played to a thin house in Salem—was indecent, etc. Stickney spoke well of Salem, when here. Did he employ the Capital Brass Band? or fail to stand treat? What's the fuss about.

—The Napa Valley R. R. is now completed to Calistoga. The first train went up on the 15th. Two years ago this month we passed over the route in a coach with 14 other passengers, drawn by six horses, and saw nothing but dust by the way. It was awful.

Collector Hinman says that the Chinese on board the *Jennie Alice* had no contagious disease. The *Herald* says the Captain could not prevent them from eating the cargo; as the rats ate the freight, and the Chinese ate the rats. That's one of Semple's jokes.

—The new banking house of Ladd & Tilton, at Portland, will be the finest finished building on the coast—will cost about $60,000. The bank at Salem will be of similar appearance. Mr. John Nestor, architect for all the best buildings in Oregon, planned these.

—We are gratified to learn that Mr. H. L. Pittock contemplates the erection of a block of brick for the *Oregonian* establishment, on the corner of Stark and Front streets, Portland. Wonder what he will do with it when Beriah's 18 months prediction is *realized?* Wonder if the "eminently financial" would help him out in such an event?

—A gentleman from Russian river, California, has been traveling in Oregon, purchasing blooded sheep to take home with him. He purchased 46 head of Cotswolds in Yamhill county. The *Herald* gives his name as John Mathews, Esq., and adds: Oregon is the best country in the United States for raising blooded stock, as is proven by our California neighbors being compelled to resort to our farmers for reinforcements of healthy animals.

—There is a mystery about the reported robbery of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express at Pelican Station, in the Blue Mountains. It is said that the proceeding was detailed beforehand, and that a business man in Portland received a letter informing him that such an event would take place. This was long since "All Fools' Day," and now a correspondent of the Blue Mountain *Times* believes no robbery occurred, and that it can be so proven. Then, what is the matter?

—The city of Salem refused to vote aid to the O. C. R. R. Co., (East Side.) Capital for the *West* Siders was attempted to be made out of that fact. The council now publish the following resolution, showing why such aid was not rendered:

"*Resolved*, That the vote of this body, declining to pledge the aid of the city to the Oregon Central Railroad Company by payment of interest on the Company's bonds, was not actuated by any distrust or opposition to the enterprise, but by our belief that such action would be unconstitutional and void; but we consider it to be the duty and interest of the citizens of Salem to aid such an enterprise with material assistance, as it must rapidly develop the resources of Oregon, and increase the wealth and population of our city."

—New York has had Presidential candidates at five of the elections during the past 60 years, and in only one instance has the candidate been elected—Mr. Van Buren, in 1836. De Witt Clinton had 80 electoral votes in 1813, Rufus King 34 in 1817, Van Buren 60 in 1841, and none in 1849.

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE 40TH CONGRESS.

No. 55.—An Act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the executions of the reconstruction laws in the third military district for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the following sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying out the reconstruction laws in the third military district for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, viz: To provide for the expenses of carrying into effect the "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel states," for the third military district, the sum of eighty-seven thousand seven hundred and one dollars and fifty-five cents.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Endorsed by the President, "Received May 19th, 1868."

NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.

No. 56.—An Act declaring Saint George, Boothbay, Bucksport, Vinalhaven, and North Haven, in the State of Maine, and San Antonio, in the State of Texas, ports of delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That Saint George and Boothbay, in the State of Maine, in the collection districts of Waldoboro' and Wiscassett, respectively, and San Antonio, Texas, in the collection district of Saluria, and Bucksports and Vinalhaven and North Haven, in the State of Maine, in this districts of Castine and Belfast, respectively, be, and the same are hereby, declared ports of delivery: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall occasion additional expense to the government of the United States.

Approved, June 5, 1868.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION AT CHICAGO.

Resolved, 1st. 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 equal 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.

2d. 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.

3d. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a natural crime, and national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost 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.

4th. It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

5th The national debt, contracted as it had 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 it can honestly be done.

6th. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is so 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.

7th. The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy. The corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson, call loudly for radical reform.

8th. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the succession of Andrew 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 high legislative 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 render insecure the lives, property, peace and liberty of citizens, has abused the pardoning power, has denounced the National Legislature as unconstitutional, has persistently and habitually resisted by every means in his power, every attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion, has perverted public patronage into an engine for wholesale corruption, has justly been impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and has been pronounced guilty thereof by the votes of 25 Senators.

9th. The doctrine of Great Britian and other European powers that, because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard 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 liable to arrest or imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country and if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

10th. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none more faithful for special honor than brave soldiers and seamen who endured hardships of camp and cruize and imperiled their lives in the service of their country. The bounties and pensions appropriated by law for these brave defenders of the Union, are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are wards of the people, a sacred legacy bequeathed to the United States for protecting care.

11th. Foreign immigration in the past has added so much to the wealth and increased resources of this nation, the asylum of all nations, that it should be fostered by a liberal and just policy.

12th. This Convention declares its sympathy with all oppressed people who are struggling for their rights.

The following additional resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the adjournment of this Convention shall not work dissolution of the same, but it shall remain as organized, subject to be called together at any time or place that the Republican Executive Committee shall designate.

Resolved, We highly commend in a spirit of magnanimity and forgiveness the men who have served the rebellion and who are now frankly and honestly co-operating with us in restoring peace to the country and in the reconstruction of Southern States on the basis of impartial justice and equal rights, and are received back into the communion of loyal people, and that we are in favor of the removal of the disqualifications or restrictions imposed on the late rebels in the same measure as the spirit of disloyalty disappears, as may be consistent with the safety of loyal people.

Resolved, That we recognize the great principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence, as the true foundation of Democratic government, and we hail with gladness every effort towards making these principles the living reality on every inch of American soil.

BILL HEADS PRINTED.
At the Enterprise Office.

THE NEW MAP OF OREGON.

Speaking of Rappleye'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 be printed in colors in the finest style of copper-plate engraving, on the best quality of paper, and mounted on canvass and rollers. All who see a copy and desire an accurate map of this coast, will of course, subscribe.

Gen. Geo. Crook says of it.

PORTLAND, OREGON, May 29th, 1868.

H. W. RAPPLEYE—DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in stating that I regard your map of Oregon as the most accurate of any that I have seen published, and in fact the only one that gives anything like a correct idea of Eastern Oregon and its surroundings.

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. RAPPLEYE—*Dear Sir:*—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 in that region of country for seven years, and believe that portion of your map which embraces the country from the Cascade Mountains East, for one hundred miles, to be entirely correct.

D. P. THOMPSON,
U. S. Dept. Survey.

—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. Mr. Rappleye is entitled to great credit for perfecting such a work, and we hope he will receive ample remuneration for it.

New Advertisements.

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons are cautioned against trusting my son Edward, as I will pay no debts contracted by him. C. A. CHASE.
Clackamas River, Aug. 21, 1868. (44.3t*

Gang Plows!

As the age in which we live demands progress in Farming Implements as well as in all other branches of industry, we have determined to enter extensively upon the manufacture of the celebrated

Pfeil Gang Plow!

Better known in Oregon as the WOLGAMOT PLOW. This Plow combines all the desirable points of a perfect implement, being simple in construction, cheap, durable, and of light draft. The only Premiums which were awarded to Gang Plows at the great Implement trial at Mattoon, Sept. 4, 1866, by the State Agricultural Society of Illinois, were awarded to this Plow. The following is an extract from the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, for the year 1866, and may be found on page 216 of that report:—

"The Gang Plow made by J. C. Pfeil, Arenzville, Cass county Illinois, is received with no little favor in the west. Almost incredible stories are told of its excellence and efficiency in plowing the prairie fields of Illinois and other States.

"The depth of the furrow is regulated by the crank-axle, which is so arranged that the ploughs can be driven deep or shallow, at the pleasure of the driver, when the team is moving, by means of the lever. [We also manufacture sulkey plows for small boys, or infirm persons, who are unable to manage a team of three or four horses.—Lewis & Wolgamot, makers] This gang or sulkey plow, will cut a furrow from 2 to 10 inches deep.

"The committee who tested the draught of this plow with a dynamometer state, that it was lighter by 750 pounds, than other plows when running at the same depth, and held by the plowman while on foot."

☞ *With this Plow one man can do more work than two men can do with walking Plows, and the same amount of team. Hence, it will be seen that it will more than pay for itself in one season's plowing.*

☞ *In addition to the above, John W. Lewis will also manufacture the*

Web-Foot Walking Plow!

—AND THE—

WEB-FOOT GANG PLOW!

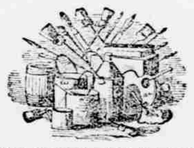
Both patterns of his own invention, for which patents have been applied for, and which have stood the best tests receiving flattering testimonials wherever seen or tried, by practical men.

☞ *Now, the Farmers of Oregon are invited to give the Oregon City Manufactory a trial. Do not purchase a Plow of any description until you have examined our make and prices, as we are determined to sell at less than importer's rates, give you a more durable article, and a guarantee warrenting our work.*

LEWIS & WOLGAMOT,

OREGON CITY.

PAINTING. PAINTING.



HOUSE,

Sign and Steamboat PAINTING!

Graining,
Gilding,
China Glossing,
Imitations of all kinds

Wood and Marble!

Executed as well as can be done on the Pacific Coast.

☞ Examine our work and judge for yourselves. Every order attended to with care and expedition.

C. E. MURRAY,
West door Ralston's brick, Main st.,
49.tf) Oregon City.

OREGON CITY

BREWERY!

HENRY HUMBEL,

Having purchased the above Brewery, wishes to inform the public that he is now prepared to manufacture a No. 1 quality of

LAGER BEER!

As good as can be obtained anywhere in the State. Orders solicited and promptly filled.
Oregon City, December 28th, 1866. 10tf

New Advertisement.

NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

THE SHAPES OF THE CLOUDS AND THE trees do not differ more widely than the forms of nervous disease. Sometimes both the mind and body are affected, sometimes the body only, and often the complaint is confined to a single member. In one class of cases the motive nerves alone are disordered, as in St. Vitus' Dance; in another class the nerves of sensation only are attacked, as in neuralgia, tic doulloureaux, toothache, earache, etc. Pain is, in fact, the immediate consequence of a disturbed condition of the nervous system; for only thro' the delicate fibers of which it is composed can pain be experienced. Tremors hysteria and most of the unpleasant feelings usually included under the head of nervousness, arise from the weakness of these sensitive threads which pervade every part of the animal structure, and have their source in the fountain head of all senstion,—the brain. The tonic action of Hostetter's Bitters is of vast service in cases of this kind. Nervous headache, ordinary tacaache, neuralgic pain and every variety of spasmodic torture, are quickly alleviated by the use of the preparation which at once braces and tranquilizes the nerves. Persons of a lymphatic temperament and feeble organization, are especially subject to these complaints, and should take the Bitters daily as an invigorant. Ladies will derive great benefit from them in all the peculiar mental and physical disturbances to which, as a sex, they are subject. Asafœtida, valerain, and the other nervines, usually prescribed for these affections, at best merely alleviate them for the time being but the Bitters are a permanent invigorant, and their value as a remedy for every phase of nervousness is beyond all estimate.

CONSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESS

It is a great thing to have a sound and vigorous constitution. There is nothing that money can buy, comparable in value to this best gift of nature. The difference between the individual who has it, and the unfortunate who has it not, is just the difference between the man who goes into battle clothed in defensive armor, and one who has nothing to oppose the sword and bullet but his naked breast. "The pestilence that walketh in darkness, the sickness that destroyeth at noonday," while it lays low the man of feeble stamina, is often conquered by the native strength of what is called an "iron constitution."

Heaven, however, has not endowed even a moiety of mankind with this inestimable blessing, and therefore it behooves those who have it not to resort to those most efficient means of constitutional invigoration which science can supply. There is good warrant for asserting that Hostetter's Bitters are admirably adapted to promote this end. Other tonics have their drawbacks. The concentrated extract of poisonous vegetable substances, which within the last few years have been introduced into the practice of medicine as invigorants, are all extremely dangerous. Prussic acid and strychnine, though often given as strengthening medicines, *are not safe* even in the diminutive doses; and quinine disastrously effects the nerves and the bones. But in Hostetter's Bitters there is positively nothing that is not healthful and wholesome. They contain no ingredient which by any process could be converted into an active poison, and yet as a constitutional stimulant are infinitely preferable to any of the sulphates and acetates which have been recently added to the *materia medica.*

THE GOVERNMENT COUNTERSIGN.—The counterfeiting of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is now a somewhat more serious as well as difficult business than it was a few years ago, each bottle of the genuine article being authenticated by the official endorsement of the United States Revenue Department in the form of a stamp engraved on steel, to counterfeit which is a felony. See, therefore, that this Government Countersign, as well as the engraved label and note of hand of the proprietors, is attached to the bottle. The label is embellished with a superb representation of St. George on horseback, in the act of spearing the Dragon, and underneath is a shield or escutcheon, bearing a warning inscription, which counterfeiters are advised to read before they encounter the penalty which it sets forth. Below this again is Hostetter & Smith's note of hand, the signature to which it would be rather a serious business to forge. If the public will look to these verifications of the genuineness of the article before they purchase, they cannot be deceived. The proprietary label and Government stamp are both executed on steel in the most elaborate style of bank-note engraving and are probably the most expensive specimen of graphic art ever attached to any medical preparation.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

Hostetter & Smith

PITTSBURG, Pa.

☞ For sale by all Druggists, Grocers, and shopkeepers throughout the world.

Hostetter, Smith & Co.,

Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco,

Agents for Pacific Coast.

(3m44)

New Advertisements.

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

AUCTION SALES
Of Real Estate, Groceries, General Merchandise and Horses,

Every Wednesday and Saturday!
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
English refined Bar and Bundle Iron;
English Square and Octagon Cast steel;
Horse shoes, Files, Rasps, saws;
Screws, Fry-pans, sheet iron, R. G. Iron;
ALSO:
A large assortment of Groceries and Liquors.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

WANTED

The proprietor of the ENTERPRISE wishes to trade for a gentle, young milch cow.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the undersigned by book account or otherwise, are hereby notified to make immediate payment. Accounts due and unpaid will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection within thirty days. I must have my pay.
August 20, 1868. I. SELLING,
Oregon city, Oregon.

SETTLE YOUR BILLS!

Messrs Levy & Fechheimer, Main street Oregon city, are desirous of closing their business, and request all persons having claims against them to present the same for payment by the 1st day of October, 1868.

Those indebted will please take notice that they must come forward and settle the same, immediately.

LEVY & FECHHEIMER.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between James L. Daly and Ward S. Stevens, under and by the firm name of Daly & Stevens, is dissolved, by mutual consent, to take effect from and after the 5d day of August, 1868. The business will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned James L. Daly, who is alone authorized to collect outstanding debts.

JAMES L. DALY,
WARD S. STEVENS.

Signed in presence of O. F. Bell.
Portland Oregon, August 10, 1868.

TO RENT!

One of the most desirable places in Oregon City, consisting of a House suitable for a large family or a public boarding house—together with an Orchard, barn, one or two good cows, etc., is now offered for rent on very favorable terms.

Apply to W. J. CALDWELL,
Oregon City, Oregon.

NOTICE.

Friends, many thanks for past favors received, I have newly opened a family grocery in W. F. Highfield's block, fronting the Oregon House, Main street, and solicit a share of your patronage, by offering many articles less than Portland retail prices.

Will exchange for butter, eggs, ham, flour etc., etc. S. E. SIONE.

NOTICE.

The Oregon City Seminary grade school, will open on Monday, August 24th, in four Departments. All children within the district, from four up to twenty years of age, will be admitted free to all branches of education, classes included.

☞ Pupils whose parents or guardians reside outside the district, will be charged as usual the entrance fee and extra studies, according to provisions of the city charter.

FORBES BARCLAY,
Supt of City School.

SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of an execution and order of sale, issued out of the circuit court of the State of Oregon for the county of Clackamas and to me directed, in favor of J. R. Riley and against James L. Love, for the sum of $374 00, and interests and costs, in a decree of foreclosure of a mortgage on real estate, I have, this 12th day of August, A. D. 1868, levied on the following described land, specified in said decree and order of sale as follows: to-wit—Being a piece of land situate in Clackamas county, State of Oregon, and being part of the claim known and designated on the surveys and plats of the United States as number 58, in township three (3) south of range two (2) east of the Willamette meridian. Beginning at a point thirty-three chains and sixty links eastward, twelve chains and five links south, from the south west corner of the north west quarter of section five (5), in township three, (3) south range two (2) east of the Willamette meridian, thence running north thirty-nine minutes, west five chains and fifty links, thence west thirty-five chains and seventy links, thence south thirty minutes, east five chains and fifty links, thence east thirty-five chains and seventy links, to the place of beginning, containing 19 and 63-100 acres, more or less, with all the appurtenances, and on

Saturday the 19th day of September,

A. D. 1868, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, in front of the Court House door in Oregon City, in said Clackamas county, I will sell the same to the highest bidder therefor. JOHN MYERS, Sheriff.
August 20, 1868—44.4) Clackamas Co.

SUMMONS.

In the circuit court of the State of Oregon for the county of Clackamas—ss.

Mary Prosser plaintiff, vs. Henry Prosser defendant. Suit in equity for a divorce.

To Henry Prosser defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action, within ten days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, if served within this county; or if served in any other county of this State, then within twenty days from the date of the service of this summons upon you; and if you fail so to answer on the first day of the next term of said court, after this summons shall have been published in the OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE for six successive weeks, for want thereof the plaintiff will take judgment against you dissolving the bans of matrimony now existing between you and plaintiff, and for alimony and the other relief prayed for in her said complaint, and for her costs and disbursements in this suit.

D. M. MCKENNEY,
August 15, 1868—44.6) Atty for pl'ff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order of the county court of Clackamas county, State of Oregon, made at the August term, 1868, in the matter of the estate of Robert Moore deceased, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, in gold or silver coin, at the County House door in Oregon city, in said county, on

*