The Weekly Enterprise.

Oregon City, Oregon,

D. C. IRELAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Saturday : : : Nov. 21, 1868.

—St. Joe claims a population of thirty thousand.

—California is shipping potatoes to Japan.

—The West India rebels are destroying valuable property.

—During the last twenty-five years the Odd Fellows have educated 45,000 children in this country.

—White Pine district, a new silver region in Nevada, is said to out do Washoe or Owyhee.

—The wedding of Speaker Colfax and Miss Wade took place at Andover on Wednesday.

—Ressin, the great Italian musical composer, aged 77, died on the 15th in Paris.

—A mob destroyed the Bensley flouring mills and dam, on Clear Lake outlet, California, on the 15th. Reason—overflow of lands.

—Sacramento thinks, and so does Portland, that the best part of San Francisco will move up for firmer footing, since the last earthquake.

—The schooner *Lulu*, built at Port Madison, was successfully launched on the 13th inst. She is said to be the finest vessel ever built on the coast.

—H. T. Helmbold thought to do something "nice," no doubt, when he gave $40,000 to the New York City Seymour corruptionists. He had better have given it to the Widows' and Orphans' fund.

—The Tammany Hall Democracy want to cast all the votes for Grant. This is surely a good move of theirs, but will they remain surrendered if we take their votes, or will they not try to hoodwink Union men worse and worse, in four years from now?

—The *Post's* Washington special says the British government has conceded the point at issue in the San Juan business, by agreeing to withdraw the joint occupancy of the island. This gives the United States control of Puget Sound, and one of the best harbors between Sitka and San Francisco.

—Col. Warren, of the *California Farmer*, suggests that the World's Fair in 1870 should be held on this coast. We admire the Colonel's enthusiasm, but think he is a little too fast, even for California. However, we are tending that way, for the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows will meet in San Francisco next year.

—An important change was made on the first of October in charges on printed matter sent from this coast by the overland mails. Printed matter has hitherto been charged the same as letter postage. This regulation has caused much vexation and loss to persons who did not understand the law, as matter placed in the mails with newspaper postage was not forwarded. Since the 1st of October, printed matter has been sent at newspaper rates.

—South Carolina gives her vote to Grant and Colfax. The Eugene *Journal* says that Oregon, New York and New Jersey are the only Northern States now mourning by the grave of treason and rebellion; and that this spectacle is made still more sorrowful by the fact that "the mother of treason" deserted her child in it dying hour and left it a disgrace to itself and a shame to the world.

—George Francis Train refuses the services of the Government in his behalf while they allow the Irish-Americans to remain in a British bastile. He says: "I shall have a *stereotyped* lecture ready by the time I reach America, which I shall be prepared to deliver throughout the United States from Maine to Oregon, and from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Here it is: 'England Bombarded with Bastile Epigrams; by CIVIS AMERICANUS SUM.'" He was yet in prison at Dublin on the 30th ult.

—H. C. Huston, the Democratic Senator from Polk county, writes to the *Herald*:

"I did resign my seat in the Senate; but then some Democrats said 'it was a pity I had not resigned at an earlier day!' That being the case, I hope no one will call me a 'secessionist.' I may be permitted to add that fools and knaves, in office, 'seldom die and never resign.' I know there are plenty of men who are hungry for my seat, and who are very sorry that my name was ever on the Democratic ticket; therefore, to accommodate them and myself, I give them a chance. While I care but little for the past, I feel inclined to defend my reputation, even to denying that I ever was in the Legislature, if such a thing were possible."

THE PACIFIC COAST.

From the Chicago Times of October 21.

At the close of the proceedings on 'Change yesterday, the President of the board introduced to the board the Rev. George H. Atkinson, of Oregon, who thanked them for their courtesy in giving him a chance to speak to them of the resources of the north west coast, where he had been for twenty years. He had already spoken to the Chamber of Commerce, New York, and had been invited to do the same thing before other bodies. They had heard in Stevens' and other reports of the temperature of the coast, of the resources of grain, forests and grasses, and had possibly doubted their truth. They had heard that the Oregon climate was much more temperate than theirs—it was in accordance with a law which he would state. They all knew how much climate had to do with products and population. The entire west coast bordered on the Pacific, and was affected by an immense current of warm air flowing from the tropics. It was also loaded with moisture. The physical conformation of the coast was also peculiar. There came first the higher coast range, and then back of that another and a higher chain, lower, however, at Puget Sound than farther south. Then, east of that, were the Rocky Mountains. These ranges caught the moisture of that air current, and precipitated it in rain, which flowed down their sides, the greater amount being intercepted, however, by the first two ranges. Thus the vast range was covered with dense forests of spruces ten feet in diameter, and of firs 300 feet high. Puget Sound was the region of lumber, supplying English and American vessels, and the China trade. These forests, too, were continually growing, and made that northwest the region where were the grandest forests on this continent.

As another result of this air current, the grasses were very rich and abundant. The Indian horses lived all winter on the bunch grass which, owing to the little amount of snow falling near the Cascades, were not covered. Farmers now frequently let their cattle take care of themselves, relying on this continual growth of grass. The best wheat in America—the best flour—came from Oregon. They might have seen some of the enormous kernels of wheat. That was due to the air current. For the last year Oregon had sent her wheat to New York and Liverpool, at a profit. They had also the mines, which were as yet partially developed, and which were found all along the second mountain range, and in the spurs of the Rocky.

As far as the climate and the route for a northern railroad was concerned, he would say there could be no conflict between the three proposed lines. The one from St. Paul west would develop a rich country, and would also give the shortest way to China and Japan, and that with a lower gradient. That northern region not only had resources but it was near to them. There was less snow north than south, because the higher southern mountains caught more snow, while at the north it was very different. There was nothing to make snow of—the current from the Pacific raised the temperature the whole distance.

He had thus mentioned one of the great laws regulating the Pacific coast, and would close by saying that Alaska was a good bargain, worth five times what was paid, because it had a tolerably warm climate. There were no icebergs and no white bear, but there were numerous deer, which necessarily had to feed on grass. There were cod, salmon and halibut fisheries of great value. The furs there also formed a great item. There were fifty thousand fur-bearing animals killed by the Russian Fur Company a few years ago. There was coal, which the Russians used in 1860 to run their steam engines. There were also immense lumber interests in Alaska. The acquisition of that country had been very advantageous to the whaling trade, because whalers could refit at Sitka or Kodiak, instead of going to Honolulu or San Francisco, and save months. By applying that to twenty ships, it made a great saving.

He hoped his remarks would lead to an inquiry into the prospects and resources of the great Northwest.

—The New York *Shipping List* notices at length the new line of sailing vessels which has been established between that city and Portland. The first vessel recently arrived out, after a long passage. The *Sallie Brown* was dispatched in April last with an assorted cargo of 700 tons, and the second, the barque *Osmyn*, cleared out a few days since with a similar cargo of 800 tons. The four-masted ship *Hattie C. Besse* is now on the berth at pier 9, East River. The *Hattie C. Besse* was formerly the gunboat *Genessee*, built at the Charleston, Mass., Navy Yard. She has lately been overhauled and converted into a sailing vessel at Wilmington, Delaware. If the experiment of direct trade is successful, a large amount of wheat will probably be shipped from the Columbia river to New York. This new commercial venture will be watched with some interest. Puget Sound has already a direct trade with many of the large commercial cities of the world; at least, spars and lumber are shipped direct, although there are no return cargoes.

—The *Herald* finds fault because Governor Woods calls upon the people of Oregon to observe Thanksgiving; in accordance with the proclamation of the President. Some people are decidedly fretful.

A BATTLE ANNIVERSARY.

November 25th will be the fifth anniversary of the battle of Lookout Mountain—an episode of the great operations of General Grant, now known as the Battle of Chattanooga—and altogether one of the most remarkable combats known in history.

Lookout Mountain, for the possession of which the battle was fought, is 1,400 feet above the Tennessee river, and was held by a force of at least 6,000 rebels strongly fortified. There are but two routes by which the summit can be reached One of these is twenty miles from the scene of the assault. The other is by a road which winds up the eastern side of the mountain. General Hooker's plan of operation was to get possession of the road. To do so was to gain possession of the mountain. A small force under General Osterhaus was ordered to make a feint upon the enemy's rifle-pits at the point of the mountain, while General Geary moved up the valley west of the mountain until a mile in rear of the enemy's position; the troops then ascended the side of the range until the head of the column reached the palisades which crown the mountain, and formed in a line of battle at right angles with them; they then marched forward as Osterhaus made a sharp attack as a feint, and, by taking the rebel works in flank and rear, secured about 1,300 prisoners The enemy fled around the "nose" of the mountain, closely pursued, to a position on the opposite side, where they were again attacked. After one or two desperate efforts the rebel works were carried, but it was at such a late hour (midnight) that it was impossible to dislodge them from the Summertown road, a route by which they evacuated during the night.

General M. C. Meigs has given the combat its name of the "Battle above the Clouds." It is true that Hooker fought above the clouds, but more than this, he manufactured the clouds that he might fight above them. During the night before the engagement a slight, misty rain had fallen, and when the sun rose, cold and dull, next morning, a fog hung over the river and enveloped the mountain, serving as a convenient mask to Hooker's movements. As the day advanced, however, the fog began to lift, and was fast disappearing, when the battle on the west side of the mountain began to rage heavily. Then the smoke of Hooker's musketry and artillery began to mingle with the mist and clouds; they grew heavy again, and settled down close upon the mountain, so that at one time the clouds thus formed hid the contending forces from the view of those in the valley, and Hooker literally fought the battle above the clouds of his own making.

—The party in favor of a confederated government in British Columbia, were successful on the day of their election, the 3d inst. They allowed all foreigners three months in the country, to vote. This included negroes, chinese, etc., and we feel assurred that it is not a white man's government. The *Bulletin* says of the election:

The efforts of the people of the Island to resist the project of De Cosmos of carrying the British Pacific colonies in his pocket to Canada, and lying them at the feet of the Minister of the Dominion, in return for his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor, have failed. All the mainland constituencies have gone for confederation as far as heard from, and as the mainland, with a petty population, returns more members to the Colonial Council than Vancouver Island, with its comparatively large population, we must suppose that De Cosmos is successful, in spite of his own personal defeat. Under the peculiar laws of the Colony, one of the elected members from the mainland by resigning can make a vacancy to which De Cosmos may be able to get himself elected, so as to take part in the debate on the destiny of the colony, which must certainly occupy the time of the Council shortly after Christmas, if not before.

—A Christmas Eve ball will be given at McCann's dancing hall, Portland, on Christmas Eve, under the management, or rather, the invitations will be issued under the direction of the following named committee: H. C. Chapin, F. A. Crawford, C. P. Ferry, Wm. McCready, George F. Greene, Wm. Braden, C. F. Stewart, C. P. Crandall, Wm. Andrews, Ed. Hinde, Jas. C. Fox, and Geo. H. Clarke. No invitations will be issued except by the committee, and no person will be admitted who has not a ticket signed by one of them. This arrangement will be effectual in excluding exceptional characters. The tickets will be put at a reasonable price; the best music attainable will be procured, and everything possible will be done to insure a pleasant holiday party.

—Speaking of Mr. Cross' meat packing business at Salem, the *Unionist* says: "This enterprise is proving a great success, the fame of his superior article of meats reaching even beyond the State limits. This is only another instance of the success to be met by choosing one profession or trade, and never letting a piece of work go out of the shop without its being of the best quality. Mr. Cross deserves the reputation he has won, and it is a credit to the State that we have such an establishment within its limits."

—Speaking of the only member of the Legislature left at Salem, the *Unionist* says: "Yesterday Col. Gray of Grant county, perambulated up and down the streets, the only one in the faithful twenty-eight. The Colonel thinks that if the fool killer had come about, the Legislature would have been without a quorum long before it was. He seems to be somewhat disgusted with the manner in which the majority did business."

OREGON.

—B. F. Dowell, of the *Sentinel*, has again left for Washington City.

—The Albany municipal election will be held on the 7th of December.

—Another case of small pox is reported in Portland. But there is no danger of its spreading.

—All the machinery at the Ashland Woolen Mills is running. It is engaged on flannel at present.

—Golding & Bacon, of the Portland Machine Works, are manufacturing a fine water wheel.

—Dr. W. Gray, of Albany, has been appointed Resident Physician at the Warm Spring Indian Reservation.

—The Umpqua Academy is receiving repairs, and an additional school room is being attached to the main building.

—Quackenbush & Co. have purchased the interest of Waterhouse & Lester, importers of hardwood lumber, etc., at Portland.

—There is a report in circulation to the effect that four white men had been murdered by the Indians in the vicinty of Ochoco.

—The settlement at Ochoco now numbers ten families. About seventy five other claims have been selected for settlement next spring.

—The vote of Douglas county on the division question was 440 for the proposition, and 819 against it. Roseburg remains the county seat.

—Mr. John Wilson, one of the most popular and successful merchants of Portland, has taken a new store in White's block.

—The Brownsville Woolen factory will be sold by the Sheriff on the 2d proximo. The incorporation will perhaps purchase.

—The Goose Lake country is fast settling up, and good prospects for gold mining are reported about the head waters of Sprague's river.

—The Pilots on the Columbia bar denounce the statement that the *Jennie Alice* raked her bottom crossing over; say they have 24 feet of water.

—The *Register* mentions as a remarkable fact, that the Union men of Scio "demonstrated" after the election. The Mayor of Scio ought to be a Republican—His heart is in the right place for it.

—An uncommon metoric display was witnessed in various parts of Oregon on the morning of the 15th inst. Also one was witnessed at Oxford University on the night of the 15th, as we hear by telegraph.

—The total number of post offices in operation in Oregon is 143; in Washington Territory 78; in Idaho 34. No better indication can be given of the rapid increase and prosperity of our State and adjoining Territories than is shown by the above statement.

—Mrs. H. Clarke, Secretary of the Oregon Children's Aid Society writes: "The ladies of the Children's Aid Society desire to acknowledge the receipt of two hundred dollars in currency, donated to the Society by Rev. J. H. Wilbur, and two hundred dollars in coin, donated by Senator Corbett."

—Geo. J. M. Kallich will parade Portland to-day, turning a hand organ, according to the arrangement made with Chas Dolson last summer, Grant being the man. Mr. Dolson will collect funds from the crowd—to be devoted to charitable uses.

—The *Evening Commercial* is of the opinion that some law should be enacted that would prevent the maltreating of dumb animals. There is, no doubt, an abundance of work for a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to do, in Oregon, when one is organized.

—According to the biennial report of Secretary S. E. May, the State of Oregon is making more rapid advancement, than people generally suppose, in wealth and population, and its finances are in an excellent condition. For the year 1867 the total taxable property of the State was about $26,000,000, and the amount of tax received into the treasury during that year was $277,259 49.

—On Monday next the Portland Homestead Association elect new officers. We understand that the shares are nearly all taken. The scheme is a perfectly safe one and parties in want of a small homestead might find it to their advantage to look after the few remaining shares. Call on Mr. R. E. Chatfield.

—Dr. Veach gives it as his opinion, says the *Unionist*, that a substance found in Oregon and examined by him is decomposed volcanic ashes compressed, which is valuable for fire brick. These useful and indispensable articles are shipped here from England, and if a mine of good fire clay can be found in this vicinity it would be of more value than a gold mine.

—Miss Mary A. Conser, of Marion county, recently wrought a rich Grant and Colfax flag to surmount the summit of Mount Jefferson. It was placed there by trustworthy hands, and the *Unionist* says there it stands of all the ensigns of the earth, nearest the throne of God, the victorious sign of freedom and Conquest, the votive gift of patriotic and enlightened Beauty, at once the sign of our country's existence, and an immortality to be.

RAILROAD ITEMS.

—Mr. S. G. Reed has sailed for the East, to winter at Washington City, D. C.

—The people of Ashland are exploring the Cascade range for a Railroad pass easterly.

—The validity of the law of the city council of Portland levying a tax for Railroad purposes, is being tried before Judge Upton.

—Harry Ellsworth, agent for Wells, Fargo & Co., at the terminus of the Union Pacific R. R., has moved west of Green river.

—The Olympia *Transcript* has "got his bile riz," because Ben Holladay & Co. have contracted to build a Railroad over to Puget Sound.

—The Idaho *Statesman* notes the arrival at Boise of Mr. Hudnetts, advance agent of the Union Pacific R. R., which is heading for Oregon.

—Population will stream in upon us and ere long we can so perfect our system of internal improvements that we will be able to compete with the world in any branch of industry.

—We are glad to learn that Hon. J. F. Gazley has at length become satisfied that the Oregon Central Railroad Company of Salem have been acting in good faith.

—Mr. Burrage, with a competent corps of assistants, has gone south for the purpose of surveying the line of this Railroad from Yoncalla through Pass Creek, to the southern boundary of Oregon.

—The time between San Francisco and Omaha is now eight days. From New York to Omaha requires three days, so that the traveler who possesses the needful endurance can now reach San Francisco from New York in eleven days.

—The triumph of the east side railroad company, in Oregon, will doubtless prove beneficial to Northern California. The *Bulletin* says that it will doubtless induce the more rapid construction of the California and Oregon Railroad from Marysville or Oroville northward, which project is in the hands of the Central Pacific Managers. If California goes to work in earnest, as has Oregon, the time will soon be at hand when the two golden States can be traversed in a few hours.

—Bull says the West side road will have the first iron and locomotives, and the first twenty miles in operation. That's all right; stop your growling, if you think so. It seems to hurt you, though, somehow, about those "certain other great rail-road builders on the East side" dodging a stump. Keep to work and mind your own business, if stumps are in the way over here—it don't hurt you. You are silly to mention it—because Ben Holladay will send a man up some day to dig them out. Keep your shirt on, Ball.

—The Albany *Democrat*, speaking of the Railroad prospects of that city, says: We have it from authority which we consider reliable that, if the citizens of Albany, and its vicinity, desire to have the railroad run here, they must do something quite handsome. If this be not done it will run from Jefferson direct to Spore's Ferry via, Springfield, or as nearly so as possible. We are confident that the company will not foot all the extra expenses just for sake of touching Albany. Which is truly a long distance out of a direct course.

—Mr. C. B. Talbot, civil engineer and draughtsman, is engaged in making for the East side R. R. Co., a huge map of Oregon and the northern part of California, showing the geography of the valleys through which the railroad line is to run and the location of the road throughout the length of the State. The map is complied from the latest authorities and surveys and if published would no doubt meet with much favor. In the company's office are also a map of Washington Territory and another of southern Oregon and the Siskiyou regon of California—both on a large scale and filled with details. The *Oregonian* says they are very creditable specimens of work.

—Judge F. A. Chenoweth, in a letter to the *Gazette*, gives a few of the causes which have tended to check the progress of construction on the O. C. R. R., and says:

I do not mention these things to complain of them, it was perhaps inevitable—men can't all see alike, and it is simply our county's misfortune that some have opposed, and many have been slow to give it actual support. But the indications are now more cheering, confidence appears to be firmly established and the matter is getting to be understood. No well informed persons that are free from prejudices, appear to have any longer doubts about it. Now if we all would do what little we are perfectly able to do, to help it along, it would be completed a great deal sooner than it otherwise will be, and if there is any possible doubt of its success, that doubt would be removed by our friendly aid. The only thing that ever has thrown a doubt upon it, is the mistaken opposition that has been made to it. So far, it has successfully combatted all opposition, and is now on a basis of apparent infallible success.

—Referring to the project of building a Railroad from the Columbia river to Puget Sound, the Olympia *Tribune* says:

Build it who will, whether Ben. Holladay or Ben. Brown, and terminate it where they may, it is destined to work a revolution in the condition of the Territory. It will prove the initial step in the career of prosperity which our people have so long looked for in vain, and hasten its progress in the path of greatness marked out for it long years ago by sagacious and far-seeing men. The terminus is not a matter of indifference to us; but we cheerfully waive all predilections on that score for the sake of the Territory at large.

We have observed that the *Tribune* was always glad to chronicle events transpiring for the good of the Territory, and in this matter we are not disappointed to see it take a liberal view of "the situation." The course of the *Tribune* is quite in contrast to that of the *Transcript*. The *Standard* says nothing as yet upon the subject. We hope the *Tribune* will not be the only paper on the Sound to take a liberal view of this question—as we know by our own experience what it is to stand alone in defense of a vital principle until a reaction takes place in the minds of the masses of people who like to be with the crowd

—The withdrawal of the opposition steamers between San Francisco and New York was recently announced. The "unflinching opposition to an unrelenting monopoly" is no more. The New York *Sun* says that Vanderbilt, the great railway king, has secured the property of the company, and an action has been instituted against him to recover $3,000,000. The plaintiffs, however, in a trial just closed, were assigned only $185,000. The case will go to the Supreme Court, and thence, undoubtedly, to the Court of Appeals, before a final verdict is secured. A full history of the case is given in the *Sun*, from which we deduct the following summary:

The distance between this finding and the amount claimed, $3,000,000, is certainly very wide, and is an illustration of the variances of human judgment. Nicaragua stock has been kept alive in the market, and from time to time kept up to respectable quotations, on speculations as to the probable successful issne of this protracted suit. The $3,000,000 looked for as the result of this litigation is in fact about the only assets of the defunct Company, and those who have bought stock on the strength of this litigation are very likely to receive about two cents on the dollar for their investment.

—The State *Journal* of the 14th gives an account of the reception of Mr. E. D. Bristow, Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the U. S., I. O. O. F., from which we quote:

At 6½ the crowd assembled at the Hall of Spencer Butte Lodge. The meeting was called to order by D. M. Risdon, Esq., after which the members sung the opening ode. S. Ellsworth, Esq., in a short and feeling address welcomed Mr. Bristow home. The latter responded in a few well-timed, off-hand remarks. Supper being announced, the company formed and marched down, where a good collation was found spread out, and presided over by Mrs. Moore. After meeting at the hall again, toasts were given and responded to. The first toast was to Odd Fellowship, which was responded to by Henry Gilfry. Next to Masonry, responded to by A. A. Smith. The next to the Rebeccas, response by E. L. Applegate. After a few volunteer toasts, the hall was given up to the young folks, and merriment and good feeling was kept up till eleven o'clock. Messrs. Lewis, Frank Ellsworth and J. H. McClung, merit the thanks of the Order for the music on that occasion. The reception was emphatically a success. Long live Odd Fellowship, say we.

—The Grant electors of California will select General O. H. La Grange as the bearer of that State's decision as to the successor of Andrew Johnson. Gen. La Grange has smelled powder with Grant against the enemy, and can eloquently talk to our eastern brothers in regard to this coast.

—The Postmaster General having ordered Postal Agent Brooks to take charge of the postoffice in Portland until further instructions, we are pleased to know, says the *Oregonian*, that the Agent has designated our worthy townsman, John R. Prindle, Esq., to act as postmaster during the suspension of Mr. Randall. No more suitable person could have been selected to discharge the important and responsible duties of the position.

—The Post Office Department has closed the contract, for the transportation of the overland mails, with Wells, Fargo & Co., at the rate of $1,750,000 per annum for 800 miles, with the agreement that the price shall be reduced at a liberal *pro rata* as the distance is reduced by the building of the Pacific railroad. If the railroad is completed in July next, this contract will cost the Government about $750,000. The Union Pacific Railroad Company have completed 880 miles of their road west of Omaha. Twenty days ago they laid nearly 7½ miles of track in one day, and passed the advance stakes of the Central Pacific line, and the grade of each is now overlapping the other.

—The Salem municipal election will be held on the 7th proximo.

—Official returns of the election in Oregon give the State to Seymour and Blair by a small majority.

—The *Bulletin* speaks of a mechanical orchestra, just received in San Francisco. We have had one in Oregon over a year.

—Seven Japanese, wrecked off St Peter's Island 18 months ago, who had taken refuge there, were recently rescued by Capt. E. F. Nye, of the bark *Wm. Rotche*.

—Beriah cries pitifully because Scott exposed the fact that "the organ" would soon be sold at public vendue by the sheriff of Multnomah county. Personal property does not necessarily have to be advertised in the public prints.

—The California *Farmer* says that the people of that State are seriously beginning to realize the unsoundness of their foundations for earthquakes, and they must lay aside all the fancy ornaments upon the tops of buildings, which have already caused more loss of life than by any other cause.

—Mr. J. A. McDonald, late of Oswego, who has been very sick recently' we are glad to learn has recovered. He speaks highly of the treatment he received at S. Joseph's Hospital, at Vancouver. Mac. We are glad you are around again—now don't be a bachelor any longer than you can help. Then any attentions will be better appreciated should you again fall "under the weather."

—The Puget Sound and Columbia River R. R. Co. has filed its articles of incorporation—organized—elected its officers—located its principal place of business at Vancouver, W. T.; let a contract for the construction of the road, and already a corps of competent engineers are in the field. The contract was given to Ben. Holladay & Co. This insures the success of the enterprise. We live in an age of steam, and it is some satisfaction to know that a few of those having the "financial fuel" have reached Oregon.

[Advertisement.]

AN EPITAPH.

In memory of

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY,

Died November 3, 1868,

—o—

In the early years of
THE REPUBLIC,
It was the representative of Democratic Ideas.
The advocate of popular progress.
The friend of freedom.
The exponent of Constitutional Law,
and
The great Defender of
Union,
Perpetual, Sacred, and Inviolate,
Between
The American People.

—o—

THOMAS JEFFERSON,
The apostate of the Democratic Faith,
wrote the immortal Doctrine of its early creed
in
The Declaration of Independence,
in the affirmation,
That
All men are created free and equal, and are endowed
By their Creator
With certain inalienable rights,
Among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of
Happiness,
and
Reaffirmed it in the prophetic warning:
"I tremble for my country when I remember that
GOD IS JUST."

—o—

In its mature years,
This party,
Flushed with the long possession of power,
Becoming
Corrupt with the patronage of office,
Forsook its principles,
Breathed the infected atmosphere of treason;
Inscribed "Slavery" as the legend upon
its banners,
And pledged itself
to fasten the Fetters on the limbs of the Slave
And to plant the system
On soil forever consecrated to Freedom,
It appealed to the lowest prejudices of the
masses against the Negro.
It denied Law
To a man because he was Black,
And Honored Crime
If perpetrated in the name of Democracy by a White.
It lost
The confidence of the people,
And then sought,
By secret organizations and wide-spread Rebellion,
The Destruction of the Republic,
The overthrow of Democratic government.
and
The erection of an Aristocracy in the South,
In which African Slavery should be the
corner-stone.

—o—

During Four Years of War,
To vindicate the majesty of law and the principles of constitutional government, it
Sympathized with Treason;
Pronounced the war a crime and a failure;
Attempted by dis-order, bloodshed, and violence, to
Provoke civil war in the loyal States,
and
Pleaded for peace on the basis of Disunion.

—o—

On the restoration of peace,
Won by the heroism and sacrifice of our Defenders,
That Party
Appealed to the judgment of the people,
And was condemned to Die
By the voice of the loyal millions through the
Ballot Box;
November 3, 1868.

New Advertisements.

DENTAL NOTICE.

HOME AGAIN.

During my tour of two years in the Eastern States I have spared neither time nor money to make myself perfectly familiar with and master of my profession. Those desiring the best work that the nature of the case will admit of can find me at my office, 107 Front street, two doors above McCormick's Book Store, Portland, Oregon.

DR. J. G. GLENN.

SELLING OFF

TO CLOSE.—

☞ The undersigned being in delicate health, and finding it necessary to travel for recuperation, desires to sell, considerably below cost, the entire stock in trade, consisting of the following named articles, to-wit: One full set of

Time Honored Principles,
Somewhat the worse for wear.
Two Pet Lions,
Extremely docile, teeth extracted, and claws blunted.

N. B.—Any time between this and the 4th of March, A. D. 1869, the undersigned can be found immediately at the mouth of the great Salt river. If the above-mentioned articles are not otherwise disposed of previous to that date, they will then be given in exchange for a few packages of Congressional reconstruction, and an unlimited number of carpet-bags.

USED UP DEMOCRAT.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

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.

HEUSTON, HASTINGS & CO.

HEUSTON,
HASTINGS
& CO.
ARE THE
FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS
OF
SAN FRANCISCO.

SPECIALTIES.

PRICE AND GUARANTEE.

The largest and most varied stock of Gentlemen's Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Bags and Valises, on the Pacific Coast. Every article sold, being of our own manufacture, is guaranteed. Having contracts direct with European and American Manufacturers of piece goods we thereby effect a saving of fully 50 per cent. in wholesale dealers profits and are thus able to offer superior Goods at less than second-rate prices.

STYLES.

Having agents in London and Paris we introduce the new styles in San Francisco simultaneously with their appearance in New York.

GOODS MADE TO ORDER.

For the accommodation of such as may desire, we have secured the services of a celebrated European cutter, and are prepared to make up piece goods in a style superior to any other house on the coast, Shirts, Ties, Collars, etc., made to order at short notice.

COUNTRY ORDERS.

Goods forwarded by Express to any part of the Pacific Coast on receipt of orders and measures; send for directions for measurement.

HEUSTON,
HASTINGS
& CO.
LICK HOUSE BLOCK,
nov8) SAN FRANCISCO.

ENTERPRISE MARKET!

THE PLACE
TO GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH.
Straight & Hunsaker Proprietors,

☞ Keep constantly on hand an assortment of Corned and fresh Meats, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Fruits and Vegetables.

HILDBURGH, BROS., & Co.
D. H. HILDBURGH, } Portland.
LOUIS EINSTEIN, }
L. HILDBURGH, San Francisco.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
All Kinds of Cognacs!
Scotch and Irish Whiskies,
Rum, Gin, Domestic Liquors, Wines,
&c., &c. &c.
PORTLAND—Opposite Failings, Front Street, next door to A. B. Richardson's.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.
Formerly Arrigoni's,
PORTLAND, Oregon.

☞ The undersigned respectfully announce that having purchased this widely known and well kept hotel, they are now prepared to offer superior accommodations to the traveling public at greatly reduced prices. This hotel is located nearest the steamboat landings.

The hotel coach will be in attendance to convey passengers to and from the house free of charge.

W. R. SEWALL, GEO. B. COOK,
Proprietors.

CHANGE OF NAME!

MERCADO & COMPANY,
Successors to
MERCADO & SEULLY,

TRADE MARK.

Have been obliged, for their own protection and the safety of the public, to change the name of their celebrated Bitters to

Mercado's Native
California Wine Bitters.

☞ We subjoin the following affidavit in an injunction suit formerly pending between Mercado & Seully plaintiffs, and G. A. Simon, defendant,—P. Sainsevain, be duly sworn, says:

—"*That the article known as Sainsevain's California Wine Bitters, was manufactured by Mercado & Seully, about month of March* 1861, *without the said Sainsevain Brothers having any concern in the manufacture thereof. That deponent has always known and considered said Mercado & Seully as the sole Proprietors of the Sainsevaine California Wine Bitters.*"

—Notwithstanding the above affidavit the said P. Sainsevaine is putting up a compound under the name of Sainsevain's Wine Bitters, representing it to be the same as our celebrated Bitters, which we have been manufacturing and selling in immense quantities since 1860, and also affixing a nearly similar label to that used on our genuine Wine Bitters!

Be not Deceived. Send for Mercado's Native California Wine Bitters!

And you will obtain the same popular beverage so favorably known since 1860. Beware of *Counterfeits.* Purchasers of our Wine Bitters are requested to observe the familiar old yellow label, and see that the words *Mercado & Seully, San Francisco,* are engraved on the Government stamp, pasted over the cork of each bottle. This is the only effectual security against the counterfeit imitations.

DEPOT—506 and 508 Jackson street, San Francisco. [2:3m] MERCADO & Co.