

# The Vancouver Register.

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## THE VANCOUVER REGISTER, VANCOUVER, W. T.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY,  
By H. G. STRUVE  
Editor and Publisher.

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OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the People of Vancouver and vicinity.  
Office on Main Street.  
Vancouver, W. T., Jan. 19. 1877

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Vancouver, Aug. 20, 1866.—1-1-15.

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Vancouver, Sept. 1, 1865.—1-1-14.

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## D. W. WILLIAMS, DEALER IN GRAIN AND FEED OF ALL KINDS

—ALSO—  
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.  
prepared with

## Ample Fire-Proof Storage, And will do a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.

No Charge for Storage on Goods sold on Commission.  
Proceeds of Sales promptly remitted.  
No. 116 Front Street, (1st door south of Postoffice).  
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Sept. 4, 1866.—1-1-14.

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SHOP—No. 98 Front St., bet. Washington & Alder,  
1st  
PORTLAND, OREGON. 17

## BUNNELL BROS., Portland, Og's, & Lewiston, I. T., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

## STOVES, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, Wire, Pumps, Lead Pipe, &c., &c.

And Manufacturers of  
TIN, COPPER,  
Sheet Iron Ware, &c., &c.

## Jobbing Work Done to Order.

BUNNELL, G. C. BUNNELL,  
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## UNION SALOON, 6th Street, Vancouver, W. T., near the Military Reserve.

THE UNDERSIGNED announces to the public, that this well known place of resort is still open and in his management. He keeps a splendid stock of

## LIQUORS WINES AND CIGARS and all other things necessary to constitute a Tip-top Saloon.

Give him a call and satisfy yourselves of the truth of the statement.  
M. DAMPHOFFER.  
Sept. 22, 1866. 1-15.

## DAVID WALL, DRUGGIST, is determined to keep house trade at home, if selling none, but the best articles in his line at the lowest prices, will accomplish it.

BOOTS AND SHOES of all sizes and all kinds constantly kept on hand and sold at the lowest prices.  
JONES TURNBULL & CO.  
15-17

## Wool! Wool!! THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR WOOL AND Hides at

JAMES & TURNBULL'S.  
Fish.  
MACKEREL AND CODFISH of the best quality way on hand at  
JAMES & TURNBULL'S.

## HOMOPATHY.

Take a little wife,  
The prettier the better;  
Put her cheek, and when  
She wants to kiss you—let her.  
Keep her in the house—  
There she'll cook your mutton;  
Darn your jacket too,  
If she's worth a button.  
Never mind the lute  
Of her aunt and cousin;  
Ask them to "sing to,"  
Dance them all by dozens.  
One of these odd days  
You'll feel full and lach later,  
When you see her beg  
A chopping little needle.

## Influence of Female Society.

Thackeray just claims that the influence of female society has a tendency to make men better. He says:  
"It is better for you to pass an evening once or twice in a lady's drawingroom, even though the conversation is slow and you know the girl's song by heart, than in a club, tavern, or pit of a theatre. All amusements of youth to which virtuous women are not admitted, rely on it, are deleterious in their nature. All men who avoid society have dull perceptions, and are stupid, or have gross taste, and revolt against what is pure. Your club swaggers, who are sucking the butts of the eyes all night, call female society insipid. Poetry is insipid to a yokel; beauty has no charms for a blind man; music does not please a poor beast who does not know one tune from another; and as a true epicure is hardly ever tired of water, sanchy, and brown bread and butter, I protest I can sit for a whole night talking to a well regulated kindly woman, about her boy at Eaton, and like the evening's entertainment. One of the great benefits a man may derive from woman's society is, that he is bound to be respectful to them. The habit is of great good to your moral man, depend upon it.—Our education makes of us the most essentially selfish men in the world. We fight for ourselves, we push for ourselves, we yawn for ourselves, we light our pipes, and say we won't go out; we prefer ourselves and our ease; and the greatest good that comes to a man from woman's society is that he has to think of somebody beside himself; somebody to whom he is bound to be constantly attentive and respectful.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.—A company of young men, who were supping together at a tavern, found the wine that was served of very different quality, when one of them, whose house was not far distant, mentioned that he had in his cellar at home, some wine that was very fine and that he would step to his house and bring a couple of bottles, which suggestion much pleased the company. But after he had gone on his errand, one of the company proposed to play him a trick, by going out to meet him on the way and to frighten him. To this practical joke they assent with great glee; and accordingly off the planner went on his expedition, which promised to have so pleasant an effect. The night was dark, and a part of the way was in a lonely road; but what heightened the fun was that just at hand there was a tan yard, where there lay many fresh hides of cattle with the horns on them, and in one of these our hero invested himself in order to complete the horror of his figure.

The company in high expectation, waited some time for the result of the frolic. At last their companion who had been for the wine, entered with his two bottles, according to promise; but as their jocular companion did not appear, and being impatient to learn the history of the joke, they plainly asked him if he had not met with something of a shocking appearance upon the road. He answered:—

"Indeed something of that sort made an attack upon me, probably a robber in disguise; but," he continued, "whatever it was, I have done his business, for I quickly ran my sword through his body, and it dropped instantly at my feet without a groan."

Terror now seized the whole company; they all rushed out in search of their unfortunate friend, whom they soon found enveloped in the cow's hide, lifeless, and weltering in his blood.  
A practical joke is always liable, more or less, to be attended by very dangerous consequences; it is the resource of fools who are incapable of foreseeing the great risk they run of involving themselves or the object of their unfeeling wit in some fatal catastrophe. It is a cruel and hazardous jocularity, which has often turned a comedy into the deepest tragedy. The instances that might be brought as proofs are innumerable. The proverb says: "To the wit is a great pleasure to hear himself mixed with mirth, as to the foolish to have sport mingled with rudeness."

A MILLIONAIRE'S STORE.—A. T. Stewart, of New York, is finishing a new iron building, fronting on Broadway, which will cover over an acre and half of ground. In the centre will be a large rotunda fifty by eighty feet, for lighting the building. The establishment will be a manufacturing and retail store, where every variety of ladies' fashionable apparel may be found.

## Sunshine in Heart and Home.

It is not where we are but what we are that determines whether we shall be happy or be miserable. When we read of the eminent sovereign in the world sitting in her melancholy weeds of mourning, beside her dead husband's tomb, and refusing to be comforted, we say to ourselves, "Royalty cannot save a heart from the heaviness that maketh it to stoop?" In splendid mansions quite as often as in lowly huts the heart knoweth its own bitterness.

When an envious statesman was congratulated with the usual salute, "My Lord, I wish you a happy New Year," he sorrowfully replied, "It need be a happier one than the last, for I never knew one happy day in it." After a gifted young man had by hard study, won the first honor in old Cambridge University, he said, "I was surprised to find that I had grasped a shadow." In more senses than one that it was a shadow, for it shaded his soul with disappointment. But when that same brilliant young Henry Martyn gave himself up to the missionary work, and laid dying alone under the walls of Tocat, he wrote in his diary, "I thought with sweet comfort of God—in solitude my company, my friend, my comforter. Oh! when shall appear to me that new heaven and new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness and love? Ah! here was sunshine in the soul, that flowed from the light of God's countenance.

It is not where we are, remember, but what we are, that determines the joy or sorrow of our lot. I know of many a one who walks the lowly vale of utter poverty with perpetual sunshine on their path. I could take my reader into the little room of an aged widow, and show him how cheerful a christian can be when the light of the eyes is extinguished. Blindness has hidden from her sight of her own grandchildren, the page of her Bible, and the faces of those she loves. (She lived in a perpetual night. Yet there is not a happier, serene spirit among us. The sun shines on her soul.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION.—The Senate of the United States, on the last day of February, passed a bill, which has for many months been on the table, establishing a National Bureau of Education. Its features are very simple; it provides for the appointment of a Commissioner and three assistants, whose duty it shall be to collect and diffuse information on the subject of education, and to report annually to Congress such statements and recommendations as may be of value to the country, beginning with a history of the various land grants made by Congress for the promotion of education. The bill was elaborated, and we understand, by a select committee of the House, including Garfield of Ohio, Boutwell of Massachusetts, Patterson of New Hampshire, and other gentlemen whose names in their several States are identified with the progress of public instruction. It has been strongly supported by many of the State Superintendents of schools. Mr. Garfield made the principal speech in favor of the project, which soon afterwards (June 19, 1866) received the approval of the House by a vote of 80 yeas to 44 nays. The President has given the bill his signature, and has nominated Henry Barnard as the first United States Commissioner of Education.—[California Teacher.

A MOTHER AND CHILD NEARLY STRANGLED TO DEATH BY A SNAKE.—THE MATION, Ohio, Mirror says that Mrs. Richardson, near that town, had missed her little boy and went out into the garden to hunt him. To her horror she saw the little fellow (18 months old) literally enveloped in the folds of a monster snake. She heroically seized the snake in her hands and tore it loose, however, then he made for the mother ferociously, attempting to strangle her, as he did the boy. She again seized him, and disengaging herself, killed him with an ax. The little child swelled up for a few days, but finally recovered. The snake was what is called the "blue racer," which does not bite but strangles. It measured ten feet.

The following is said to be a private recipe of a Washoe editor: "Take one pint of whisky, stir it well with one spoonful of whisky, then take another pint of whisky, heat carefully with a spoon, and keep pouring in whisky. Fill a large bowl with water, and make the servant set it out of your reach. Take a small tumbler, pour in two spoonfuls of water; pour out the water, fill up with whisky, and add to the above.  
Flavor with whisky to suit your taste. Dose—three 'fingers' every hour."

"A blessed mother" writes to the *Allen town, Pa., Democrat* for advice, which she gets thusly: "The only way to cure your son of staying out 'late of nights is to break his legs or get the 'calico he runs with to do your house work."

It is said that Jeff. Davis has accepted an invitation from the proprietor of the White Sulphur Springs, in Catawaba, North Carolina, to visit that place on his return from Canada, and he will be there with his family in July or August.

## A Sensible View of Reconstruction.

The Richmond *Whig* has arrived at the following sensible and practicable conclusion: Our opinion is that the present is the proper time to heal the wounds inflicted by the war, to build up what is thrown down, and to restore what is destroyed.  
In the great process of reconstruction, upon which we are about to enter—a reconstruction not only political, but social and industrial—we of the South are required to play a part—an humbler part than is agreeable, or than has been our wont—but still an important part. We must, however, remember in the beginning that we cannot, by any action of ours, change the status of the Northern people or of the Southern negroes. Their status is fixed, and will be maintained no matter what we may do. But we can make our own condition agreeable or disagreeable, that is, our action will be influential in moulding the action of those upon whom it devolves to determine our future position in the Union. We must remember by day and by night that we are in their power, not they in our. Any opposition we make to them will be unavailing for good, and can only harm ourselves.

If we want peace we must practice the virtues of peace, and if we want to get back into the Union we must pursue that mode indicated by those who have the power to prescribe. All historical precedents show us that the conqueror only throws down his arms when the conquered succumb, and that he grants peace only upon his own terms.—The general rule is not going to be relaxed in our case. Of this we may rest assured.  
We may also just as well banish from our minds the delusion that we can quarrel our way back into the Union. We have found that we can neither fight ourselves out of or into the Union, and we will ere long find out that quarrelling is just as fruitless, and not half so manly as fighting. Feeling convinced that it is impossible to fight, and not wishing to degenerate into common scolds, we have resolved, for ourselves, to conform to the situation, and obey a necessity which is as irresistible as death.

## TUNNEL UNDER THE ATLANTIC.—The following from the Home Journal sounds a little Munchausenish:

A proposition is on foot to start the gigantic undertaking of running a tunnel under the Atlantic Ocean, in order to connect the New and Old World together by means of a submarine railway. The most eminent engineers, both in America and Europe, have been consulted, and they have drawn up a report which is perfectly feasible, and only requires time and money to carry out, while the capital, though stupendous, will forthcoming. So far as calculated approximately it will require 500,000,000 English pounds, or \$2,500,000,000. Plenty of capitalists are ready to engage in this marvelous undertaking, and as soon as the plans are arranged the money will be advanced. The proposed plans are in themselves the wonder of this skillful age of engineering science.

Dispise not thy mother when she is old. Age may waste a mother's beauty, strength, limbs, sense and estate; but her relation as mother is as the sun when it goeth forth in its might, for it is always meridian and knoweth not evening. The person may be gray headed, but her motherly relation is ever in flourish. It may be autumn, yea, winter; but with the mother, as mother, it is always spring. Alas, how little do we appreciate a mother's tenderness while living! How heedless are we of all anxieties and kindness! But when she is dead and gone, when the cares and coldness of the world comes withering to our hearts, and we experience how hard it is to find true sympathy—how few will befriend us in misfortune—then it is we think of the mother we have lost.

HOW DID HE FIND IT OUT.—A traveler once arrived at a village inn after a hard day's travel, and being very tired, requested a room to sleep in; but the landlord said they were entirely full, and that it was utterly impossible to accommodate him, but he would see what he could do for him. The good woman on being applied to, said there was a room which he might occupy, providing he would enter the room late, in the dark, and leave early in the morning to prevent scandal, as the room was occupied by a lady. This he agreed to do. About two o'clock in the morning an awful noise was heard in the house, and our friend, traveler was soon heard tumbling heels over head down stairs. Our landlord, on arriving on the spot, inquired what the matter was. The traveler roared out as soon as he could speak: Oh, Lord! that woman's dead! I know that," replied the landlord, but how did you find it out?

"Oh, Ma!"  
"Well, darling?"  
"Do little boys have hecupes?"  
"Yes, pet."  
"Then don't little girls have shecupes?"

The colored people in the Atlantic States are leaving for Liberia in larger numbers than for many past years.

## The Black Death.

The black death, or Plague, has, according to the London *Chronicle*, been in Ireland for fourteen months, and is displaying a fatal and rapid activity. The first case, it appears occurred on the 18th of March, 1865. An apprentice to a surgeon in Dublin had felt unwell, and remained indoors during the day taking his meals, however, as usual. He had a bad night, and complained of headache in the morning, and his master remarked some spots upon his chest. Dr. Stokes, an eminent Dublin physician, was immediately sent for, and saw the patient at 11 o'clock in the morning. He found him perfectly collected, and apparently ordinary strength; but the left arm and left breast were covered thickly with large purple patches of the deepest hue. Several medical men recognized that they were in the presence of a case which, if an attack of typhus fever, was certainly such as neither of them had never witnessed before. When Dr. Stokes returned two hours later, a great change had taken place. The patient was as self-possessed as before, but the left arm and breast were now completely black. At half past 1 the young man was sitting up in bed discussing his case with his master; and as he complained of great thirst the latter went from the bedside to the window to mix a cooling draught, but upon turning round almost instantly he saw to his horror that collapse had set in, and by 2 in the afternoon, within a little more than twenty-four hours of the first sign of indisposition, within eight or nine hours of the appearance of any formidable symptoms, and within half an hour of being in full possession of all his faculties, and of a considerable amount of muscular strength, the patient was dead.

HOW TO GET UP REFRISHED.—Every person who toils daily upon a farm in warm weather, should be careful to practice a system of ablation as the close of each day's labor. Sometimes he may be so exhausted as to render anything but an inviting performance; yet by its omission he loses much of the refreshment which the hours of repose are designed to impart. Cleanliness of a person as essential to sound and refreshing slumber, hence the labor of keeping one's person clean is amply repaid by the elasticity which follows from nightly ablation, before retiring to rest. These are especially requisite during the haying and harvesting season, when profuse perspiration is a certain concomitant of hard and protracted labor.—Keep clean and sleep soundly—go to bed unwashed, and in the morning rise unrefreshed with a feeling of lassitude, which the exertions of the day will hardly be able to remove.

## THE OVERLAND MAILS.—The Idaho Statesman has the following:

Judge A. G. Cook, who arrived a few days ago with an emigrant train across the plains, related what he saw of mail matters on the road. The train crossed Medicine Bow about the 22d of June. At that place he saw a pile of mail bags—about a wagon load—lying by the side of the road in the mud. Some of them were leather sacks locked, and some canvas bags tied. He was there two days, and saw Wells, Fargo & Co's coaches passing by both ways, and no notice was taken of the pile of mail matter. He saw mail bags lying about in different places along the road—sometimes at stations and sometimes by the side of the road. In one place, bags of mail matter were thrown into mudholes to walk over upon, and he walked over them himself and others did the same. Newspapers were plenty at such places; everybody had them. At another place a letter bag was found out open. Judge Cook also says the road was in good traveling condition. It was not only not impossible, but it was not bad; so that excuse cannot be alleged for leaving the mails.

DO IT WITH TRY NIGHT.—Fortune, success, fame, position, are never gained but by piousness, determinedly, bravely sticking, growing lively to a thing, until it is fairly accomplished. In short, you must carry a thing through, if you want to be any body or anything. No matter if it does cost you the pleasure, the society, the thousand early gratifications of life. No matter for those. Stick to the thing and carry it through. Believe you were made for the matter, and that no one else can do it. Put forth your whole energies. Stir, wake, electrify yourself, and go forth to your task. Only once learn to carry a thing through in all its completeness and proportions, and you'll become a hero. You will think better of yourself; others will think better of you. Of course they will. The world, in its very heart, admires the stern, determined doer. Drive right along, then, in whatever you undertake. You'll be successful; never fear.

DID HE GIVE MILK?—A young lady school teacher of Ludianspolis, was recently endeavoring to impress upon her scholars the terrible effects of the punishment of Nebuchadnezzar. She told them that for seven years he ate grass just like a cow. Just then a small boy asked—"Did he give milk?"

## A Word for Woolen Manufactures.

As we have new Woolen Factories springing up all around us, and as everything we use should be "good and strong," we give them an idea of the "homespun" they make way down east, as reported by Sam Slick, in his *Traits of Human Character*. Speaking of his own good cloth, he says:  
"When I lived in Maine," said Uncle Ezra, "I helped to break up a new piece of ground. We got the wood off in the winter, and early in the spring we began plowing on't. It was so conserved rocky that we had to get forty yoke of oxen to one plow—and I held the plow for more'n a week. I thought I should die. It's on a most killed me, I vow. Why, one day I was hold'n, and the plow bit a stump which measured just nine feet and a half through it—hard end round. The plow split it, and I was going straight through it, when I happened to think it might snap together, so I threw my feet out, and had no sooner done this than it snapped together, taking a smart hold of my pantaloons. Of course I was tight, but I held on to the plow handles; and though the teamsters did all they could, that team of eighty oxen could not tear my pantaloons, nor came me to let go my grip. At last, though, after letting my cattle breathe, they gave another strong pull together, and the old stump came out the quickest. It had monstrous long roots, too, let me tell you. My wife made the cloth for those pantaloons, and I haven't worn any other kind since." The only reply made to this was: "I should have thought it would have come hard on yer suspenders?" "Powerful hard."

WETTING BRICK.—It is important that every one engaged in laying brick, whether as master workman or ordinary laborer, should be well informed with regard to the philosophy of "wetting" this universal material for building; hence we publish the following from an exchange.

Very few people, even builders, are aware of the advantage of wetting bricks before laying them, or if aware of it, they too often neglect to practice it. A wall which is thick, built of good mortar and bricks well soaked, is stronger than one sixteen inches thick dry built. The reason of this is, that if the bricks are well saturated with water, they will not abstract from the mortar the moisture necessary to its crystallization; and, on the other contrary, they will unite chemically, and become solid as a rock. On the other hand, if the bricks are put up dry, they immediately take up all the moisture from the mortar, leaving it to dry and harden, and the consequence is, that when a building of this description is taken down, or tumbles down of its own accord, the mortar from it is like so much sand.

A DOWN-CASTER recently went to New York and took lodgings for the night at one of what might be called the high houses. Telling the waiter that he wished to be called in the morning for the boat, both of them proceeded on "their widdling way" upwards, till having arrived at the top of the eighth flight of stairs. Johnathan caught the arm of his guide, and accosted him thus:  
"Look here, stranger, if you intend to call me at six o'clock in the morning, you might as well do it now, as 'twill be that time afore I can get down again!"

OBEYING ORDERS.—An individual was once brought before the police court in Cincinnati, charged with assault and battery. He frankly admitted that he had struck his antagonist, but said, in extenuation, that the man had called him a liar; "and," continued he, "may it please the court, I was born in Livingston, in the State of New York. There, when a man says you're a liar, you call him a liar back, and there's the end of it. But your honor, I have lived for fifteen years on the Wabash, and there, when a man calls him a liar, you knock him down at once. I only obeyed my Wabash instructions." Fined one dollar and cost.

ABOUT THE RATIO.—During a late fair in Richmond, a valuable article was put up for a prize at one dollar a share, and comprising one hundred shares. A gentleman wishing to possess the prize, and deeming it worth the sum required offered to take all the shares not already sold. Only one had been taken and he therefore took the remaining ninety-nine. Sanguine that the prize must fall to him, great was his astonishment at finding when the drawing was over, the number he had missed was the lucky one, and that he was just ninety-nine dollars out of pocket.

There is a God who made me, to whose gift I owe all the powers and faculties of my soul; to whose providence I owe all the blessings of my life, and by whose permission it is that I exercise and enjoy them; that I am placed in this world but as of a day, hastening to the place from whence I shall not return.—*Sterns*

The best preventive of squarrots is to stay in the shade.



AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER: J. P. FISHER, JAMES JONES, HERRICK & CATES, H. MUNSON, S. S. PURVIS, Rev. C. G. BELKNAP, 24TH ST. H. HAMMER.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Hon. W. L. Goggin, ex-Governor of Virginia and member of Congress from 1839 to 1849, an old line Whig of great influence in all parts of the State, is out in a very sensible letter. It seems that he himself is not entitled to vote under the Reconstruction act, but he does not murmur at that, but accepts his lot manfully and counsels his fellow citizens who can register to do so, and thus restore the old Dominion to its former federal relations without delay upon the basis prescribed by Congress. He says among other things to the same effect:

A conquered people can't expect to have a choice of measures or the selection of men for public positions exactly upon their own terms and in their own way. We must learn to realize our true condition. In the first place, we must remember that slavery having ceased, we have, in consequence, a new element of freedom in our midst, which we must respect for its strength, whatever may be our opinion of the materials of which it is composed. We must realize the truth that slavery can never be restored, and that Cotton is King is forever dethroned. He may still, however, be a respected, and even honored, member of the family circle. We should have no regrets at such a loss. I would not, in a day, restore slavery if I could. The agitation of this very question in the past, during the party conflicts which you and I have witnessed, precipitated the country finally into the revolution which ended two years ago.

We can now build upon the ruins of the foundation, and raise thereon the superstructure of a free government, which can be made to respect the rights and promote the happiness of both races when both races learn to work together for the common good. The thought of getting back into the Union on any easier terms he denounces as a "delusive phantom," and he maintains that the State cannot even make a beginning in the way of return to material prosperity so long as it is out in the cold, waiting for something to turn up that shall enable it to sneak back into Congress on a more agreeable plan. But he argues, once restored to its normal condition as a free and equal State, Virginia, now vast territory of desolation and bones would soon attain a prosperity unprecedented in all her past history. "Her railroads," he says, "had her canals, her highways, and her markets of trade and business would team with unwonted life, and bring into the State greater wealth than it ever yet possessed." It is cheering to hear the men whose voices were once for disunion, slavery and continued resistance to the national authority, even after the fortunes of War had decided the fate of the Confederacy, now coming out on the right side.

A NICE AFFAIR.—Chief Justice Needham, of Vancouver Island, has ruled that all titles granted by Sir James Douglas and John Work for the Hudson Bay Company, are defective. Considering that the town site of Victoria has in nine cases out of ten been purchased under that title, the poor property holders are to be pitied. Between depreciation of property, heavy taxes, and now, through the decision of a lately imported judge, with a defective title to that property, the people of that place had better emigrate to a more favored locality.—Seattle Gazette.

The next Oregon State Fair will be held at Salem commencing on the 7th of October and ending on the 12th of that month. The Board of managers have taken unusual pains to secure the exhibition of the largest and best collection of articles representing every branch of industry and they are confident that the Fair will exceed any previous one in point of interest. We are indebted to the managers for a complimentary ticket, for which we tender our thanks.

SILVER ORE.—A discovery of an extensive ledge of silver ore has been made by D. F. Brownfield an old resident of Dunsmuir, at a locality about 15 miles South of Hillar Hook situated near the Strait, in this Territory on a little stream which empties into the Quillayute river. The lead is described as being 10 feet thick and cropping out to a height of at least 20 feet. The editor of the Port Townsend Message pronounces it as being richer than any he has seen found outside of Washoe. The above information we have gleaned from the Port Townsend Message.

The county ought to sell the Court house premises, which will bring a round sum, and then purchase a vacant lot adjacent to that owned by the city on Main street. The county and city then ought to join in building upon these two lots a good fire proof Court-house, sufficient to accommodate the city and county officials, provide for a jail in the basement and sufficient room to house fire apparatus &c. By adopting these suggestions a want that is now materially felt, will be supplied.

THE R. R. SURVEYS.—A report reaches us that both the surveying parties reached the summit of the mountains about a week ago. It is also reported that the Snoqualmie pass is 1400 feet high, while the Cowitz or Pack-ground pass is 2000 or 3000; of course there is a good deal of conjecture with this; there is no doubt but in a few weeks we will have information that will set at rest all future speculation.—Pacific Tribune.

NOTICE.—A Camp Meeting will be held on Lewis River, commencing Friday, Sept 12, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

H. K. HINES, P. E.

Washington Territory Items.

The last Port Townsend Message thus welcomes J. Ross Brown, who revisited that place after an absence of several years. It will be remembered, that Mr. B. during his former visit to that place, wrote some very humorous letters, in which the "Duke of York" and Port Townsend tarantular juice figured extensively, and which letters brought down the ire of divers and sundry worthy Burgesses, as being a libel upon the fair name and credit of Port Townsend: "Welcome, stranger, to our clam beach—To our clam and laughing whiskey. To the Duke and wive all wait to greet you—To the Duke, blue-eyed, dusky matron—Matrons soaked in strichaine whiskey On the clam-beach at Port Townsend. All were drunk, though patient waiting For the Apus Boston type Who remembered them in Lapland, And their dear Port Townsend whiskey?"

"On Saturday evening last, the people of Port Townsend, who were expecting the arrival of the distinguished traveler whose name heads this article, crowded Fowler's wharf, on the arrival of the Diana, for the purpose of giving him welcome. Among those on the wharf anxiously waiting to greet him, we saw the "Duke of York," for whom Mr. Brown seems to have conceived a lasting friendship, having made exceedingly affectionate mention of him in many of his letters from various parts of the world. The Duke was in his "normal" condition, i. e. almost dead drunk, and had under each arm a bottle of tangle-leg, which he designed as a present for his kind remembering friend. Mr. Brown actually ventured up town; he didn't get quite as far as the Duke's wig-wam this time, though; but he did stop in at the Baron's and, we understand, try some of his tansy. The gentleman pronounced a decided improvement since his last visit."

STABBING AFFRAY.—On Saturday evening last an affray took place on Main street, wherein Mr. N. Bauman received a serious if not dangerous wound. It seems that John Camp, a Portuguese, went into Mr. Keegan's Saloon and called for a drink, which was given him. He refused to pay for the same and commenced abusing the bar keeper who thereupon had him ejected from the house. He continued his abusive language upon the sidewalk when Mr. Bauman told him to dry up. He then called Mr. B. very hard names, which so incensed him that he went for a club and gave him a severe beating in the street. After they had been parted, Camp sat down for a few minutes, at the time bleeding profusely from wounds that he had received. He was told to go to the Doctor and get his wounds dressed, which he started to do. While on his way he noticed Mr. Bauman standing in front of Mr. O'Keane's place of business and immediately stabbed him with a small knife, which, it seems, he had held in his hands from the commencement of the affray. The wound penetrated the abdomen about two inches to the left of the navel. As it is difficult to probe wounds of this character, the extent of the injury cannot now be ascertained. The patient is easy now however, and the symptoms now are favorable to his recovery. Camp after examination before Judge Smith was discharged upon his recognizance to appear before the next District Court to answer a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

MILITARY.—General Halleck issued the following order on August 19, 1867: 1. In accordance with the recommendation of Brevet Major General George Crook, United States Army, the Military District of the Owyhee will consist of the following posts, viz: Fort Boise, Camp Lyon, Camp Three Forks of the Owyhee, and Camp C. F. Smith.

2. Fort Klamath, Camp Watson, Camp Warner, Camp Logan, and the new post in Harney Lake Valley, will constitute the Military District of the Lakes. 3. Brevet Major General Elliot, Lieutenant Colonel First Cavalry, is assigned to command of the District of the Owyhee; and Brevet Major General George Crook, Lieutenant Colonel Third Infantry, to that of the District of the Lakes. The District commanders will select their own headquarters.

Old Gov. Stuyvesant, some years after the British took possession of New York, appeared before the Governor, (Carteret) with a complaint that he was annoyed by men and boys bathing in front of his house in a nude state. Governor Carteret assured him it should be stopped; but happening to recollect said: "Why, Governor, your house is at some distance from the river, how can it incommode the ladies of your family?" "Vy you see," said old Peter, shaking his cane, "mine gal have got a spy glass."

ARRIVAL OF GOVERNOR MOORE.—Gov. Moore and family arrived by the Diana last Saturday morning, and on Monday he entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office. The Governor hails from Lancaster, Ohio, where he had resided for many years previous to his departure for this territory. At the beginning of the war he entered the army as a private, and through meritorious service rose to Brig-Gen. of volunteers. His term of service was until the close of the war, during which he was wounded in but one engagement.—Standard

A committee of the Common Council is now endeavoring to fix and establish the East line of Main Street. As soon as that is definitely accomplished, Mr. Louis Soth will immediately commence the erection of a two story brick on his premises on the corner of Main and Sixth streets.

A CLINGER.—An old "soak" wants to know if water will destroy leather boots what must be its fearful effect upon the delicate lining of the stomach? He is afraid to try it.

General Steele starts to-day upon an official tour to Puget Sound.

MOUNT HOOD.

A party consisting of Col. Williamson, Lieut. Haer, U. S. Eng., Dr. Ghieslin, Medical Director, Col. Smith, late of Illinois, Messrs. Geo. T. Hodges and Wm. Turnbull of this place, Mr. Best, Mr. Atkinson acting as guide, together with packers, cook and other attendants left Portland at 12 o'clock a. m. on the 20th for the purpose of ascending Mount Hood. We are permitted to make some extracts from the diary of one of the party. The first day the party arrived in camp on Johnson's Creek about 12 miles from Portland, having been considerably delayed by taking wrong roads and the stubbornness of the pack mules, that wouldn't go. After supper and a few songs with banjo accompaniment the party retired to bed. Some in the open air and others in tents. But sleep did not visit their eyelids. Fleas as large as a woodchuck, savage as a bear and swift as a race horse tormented them continually and little was heard during the night, except gentle anathemas upon the heads of these interesting insects. On Wednesday nothing occurred to interrupt the progress of the party. They traveled all day over a good road and arrived at about 5 p. m. at Moore's Ranch where they camped for the night. On Thursday they started at 7 1/2 a. m. and arrived at Stumpville, 4 miles from Laurel Hill at 10:45 a. m. Here they met a Mr. Kerns and a little boy 10 years old who had made the ascent of Mount Hood the Monday previous. The ascent was represented by them not to be at all difficult and the little boy had gone up without any covering to his face. At Government Camp, where they arrived at 3 p. m., they left the main road and traveled on until they reached the edge of the timber and near the snow line, where they arrived late in the evening and camped for the night. Bright and early the next morning the party made final preparations for the ascent. Armed and equipped with pikes, vells, canteens, rope &c. they started on horseback and traveled about 5 1/2 miles, when the animals were sent back. Here the ascent commenced in good earnest and is described as very hazardous. Here and there a narrow ridge to travel upon with yawning chasms on either side, it required much fortitude and self possession, especially the distance of about 1000 feet just below the summit, which sloped at an angle of about 50 degrees. One of the party became ill and dropped back, but the prospective excitement of reaching the Summit nerved the balance and after a toilsome journey at 1 1/2 p. m., Messrs. Haer, Hodges, Atkinson, Best, Turnbull and Col. Smith reached the summit. The atmosphere at a distance was very smoky, which precluded a very extensive view of the surrounding scenery. But even as it was, it is represented to be indescribably grand. Mount St. Helens, Adams, Ranier, Jefferson and the Olympia range loomed up in silent and gloomy grandeur. The Columbia river was here and there visible like a thin silvery thread winding through the valleys; three or four lakes, which as is supposed, have never been visited by man, repose silently to the northward; they counted fourteen distinct ranges of hills and mountains; in the immediate vicinity they beheld with awe and wonder fearful and terrible chasms, crags and precipices which spoke of stupendous revolutions of nature. But oh! for the glory of Mount Hood! Barometrical observations taken by Lieut. Haer established the fact that old Mount Hood is only about 11,000 feet high—not 17,640 as reported last year by Professor Wood. The exact height cannot be fully ascertained, until the observations taken at San Francisco, Astoria, Dalles and Vancouver are fully reported. The party remained upon the summit about 1 1/2 hour, enjoying the glorious view, when they commenced the descent, which is described as being swifter than locomotive speed and very damaging to the seats of their unmountainables. Col. Smith and others lingered back, bent upon a closer examination of the crater which is about 1000 feet below the summit. Col. Smith was let down the crater by aid of a rope held by Mr. Atkinson about 150 feet. After reaching that distance he climbed down about 150 feet more. He found the stones very hot and snow dropping down continually, which created a vapor, that has been often mistaken for smoke. In different portions of the crater he found large rocky caverns with icicles suspended in phantastic shapes from the ceiling. After exploring the crater as long and as far as was safe, he was safely hauled up by Mr. Atkinson and they joined the rest of the party who had reached camp. The whole party returned safely to Portland a few days after well pleased with their tour, although some of them pronounce Mount Hood on account of its reduced altitude a bit and something like, as old Joe Meek used to say in former days, "a hole in the ground."

DEAD.—The soldier whom we mentioned last week as having fallen from the upper story of one of the buildings in the Garrison died last Saturday from injuries sustained by the fall.

The Vancouver Seminary building is fairly under way and will be completed and ready for occupancy in about three weeks.

General Steele starts to-day upon an official tour to Puget Sound.

THE PRESIDENT HAS OFFERED TO APPOINT JOHN M. LANGDON, a colored orator of Ohio, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, or any colored person whom the Freedmen agree on. Langdon has urged the retention of Gen. Howard, giving it as his opinion that the real interests of the colored people require it. Johnson replied that he considered Howard an ambitious corrupt and hypocritical man and that he did not have the true interests of the freedmen at heart. He intended to appoint somebody who was a true friend of the black man, and said he would wait a week for Langdon to accept, and in case the latter will not, it is believed that the President designs putting the Bureau into irremediable disorder by the appointment of a civilian Commissioner, rendering necessary the resignation of many officers who could not do duty under civilians or who would refuse to serve under a colored man.

Richmond, Aug. 28.—Official investigation develops the existence of an armed secret negro organization here.

Washington, Aug. 25.—It is not true that there has been any formal resignation of the Cabinet. The Intelligencer evidently founded its statement on the fact that all the members of the Cabinet have repeatedly intimated to the President that they are ready to retire when he desires.

It is probable that the Dominican Republic has sent a messenger to Washington to treat for the sale of Samana, but he has not arrived.

New York, Aug. 26.—The Express' special states that the State Department has been notified through its agents that Gen. Prim the Spanish revolutionist, if successful, will offer Cuba to our Government at a price to be fixed by a mixed commission. To keep England a passive spectator, Cuba will be pledged to repay the British bondholders.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—The Times' special says that the official order issued assigning Canby to Sikes' command takes effect immediately. Grant is directed to make future disposition of Sikes. The official order assigning Hancock to Sheridan's command, directs the latter to Fort Leavenworth, and not come to Washington. The order permits Hancock to annul or repeal any act of Sheridan's administration he thinks proper, without reference to Grant's recent order, assigning Thomas that command, which is still in force. Thomas remains in command of his present department.

[From dispatches to the Daily Chronicle.] EASTERN NEWS.

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London, Aug. 26.—The reports of troubles in Spain are conflicting and unreliable. Unofficial dispatches from Madrid maintain that the rising was put down, and insurrection ended. Advice from the insurgents themselves maintains that the movement against the Government is gaining strength daily.

Paris, Aug. 25.—The abolition Congress composed of the leading antislavery men of the world, commenced its session to-day. A large number of Americans are present, and many representatives of the African race. One object is to adopt a memorial to the powers against tolerating human slavery and urging the total abstinence from such bondage.

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VANCOUVER DRUG STORE. DAVID WALL, APOTHECARY. Keeps constantly on hand a Choice Selection of Drugs, Medicines, Acids, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Alcohol, Turpentine, Perfumery, Toilet Articles. FANCY GOODS. Pure Wines and Liquors for Medical Use.

MICHAEL WINTLER. DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Cor. Main and 15th Streets. Keeps constantly on hand and for sale a full assortment of GROCERIES, CROCKERIES, GLASSWARE, HARDWARE AND NAILS, DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BLANKETS, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

L. C. HENRICHSEN. (Successor to Jacob Cohen.) PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER & JEWELER. 108 Front St., Portland, Oregon. RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT he has just returned from San Francisco with a splendid stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES & JEWELRY!

J. D. HEALY, Main Street, Vancouver, W. T. DEALER IN STOVES, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, Wire, Pumps, Lead Pipe, &c., and Manufacturer of TIN, COPPER, Sheet Iron Ware, &c., &c. Jobbing Work Done to Order.

ST. CHARLES SALOON, RESTAURANT. (Lately known as the Mount Hood.) Having been newly fitted up, is now ready to accommodate the citizens of Vancouver, and the public generally.

HYGIENIC. Wm. H. Goddard, Hygienic Physician, and authorized agent and Lecturer for the "National Health Reform Association." has treated successfully the following forms of disease: Diphtheria, Brain Fever, Fever and Ague, Cough, Cold, Headache, Complications of the bowels, Rheumatism, Pleurisy, Sore Eyes, Flatula, Colic, Piles, Stricture, Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness; and what is more remarkable, he has not up to this time lost a single patient.







Farm and Household.

ENCOURAGE THE BOYS.—An eastern agricultural paper says that "a lad from Iowa writes us the following sensible suggestion."

RECIPE FOR MAKING "PERFECT BREAD."—Sift five pounds of good flour and put it in a earthen pan suitable for mixing and kneading.

THE POINTS NEEDING ATTENTION IN THIS PROCESS ARE SEVERAL. First—The flour must be of the best quality; second—The potatoes should be sound and mealy; third—The yeast cake is to be freshly prepared; fourth—The ferment must be in just the right condition; fifth—The kneading should be thorough and effective; sixth—The raising of the dough must be watched that it does not proceed too far and set up the acetic fermentation and cause the bread to sour; seventh—After the dough is placed in pans, it should be allowed to rise, or puff up, before placing in the oven; eighth—The temperature of the oven, and the time consumed in baking, has much to do with the perfection of the process.

A MOTHER'S GRAVE.—There is a tender pathos in the following incident from the North British Mail. It suggests the sad thought that many a home is made utterly desolate by a mother's death, and that children are often ruined by the loss of her comforting and restraining love.

NOTICE TO ALL PERSONS.—Having Demands on the Government, PENSIONERS, PRIZE MONEY, BOUNTIES, PATENTS, Pay for Vouchers, Scrip, Back Pay, Lost Titles and Pension Claims, obtained by the undersigned—who will attend to all other business before the Department at Washington City.

FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED BEING DESIROUS OF ATTENDING EXCLUSIVELY TO THE BUSINESS OF A PROFESSION, offers at Private Sale, from this date until the first day of July next, all his known, desirable tract of land situated on Mill Plain, Clark Co., W. T., known as the Moses (now) Claim, of 120 acres.

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NAT'L C'LEGE.

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE, Superior Advantages! THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION is conducted on the plan of the best Commercial Colleges in Europe and the Atlantic States, combining THEORY AND PRACTICE.

HOMESTEAD NOTICE.—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED, that on Saturday, the 14th day of September, 1867, I shall be and appear at the Land Office at Vancouver, W. T., and then and there, before the Register at the said office, I shall endeavor to prove by the testimony of two witnesses, that the tract of land hereinafter entered by you under the Homestead Act, to wit: The north east 1/4 of Section No. 4, in Township No. 3 North, of Range No. 2 East, has been returned to the requirements of the said Homestead Act.

HOMESTEAD NOTICE.—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED, that on Wednesday, September 18th, 1867, I shall be and appear at the Land Office at Vancouver, W. T., and then and there, before the Register at the said office, I shall endeavor to prove by the testimony of two witnesses, that the tract of land hereinafter entered by you under the Homestead Act, to wit: The south half of the southwest quarter, and the north half of the southeast quarter of section No. 18, in Township No. 3 North of Range No. 2 East, has been returned to the requirements of the said Homestead Act.

DIVORCE NOTICE.—In the District Court of the 21 Judicial District, holding terms at Vancouver, Washington Territory. J. M. Standard, Plaintiff, vs. Charles Standard, Defendant.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE TAX. NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Taxes, including "Gift Tax" (in lieu of license) and Income Tax, assessed under the U. S. Internal Revenue laws, are now due as follows: The undersigned (in person or by deputy) will be at the following places at the time designated, ready to receive payment therefor: Monticello, Columbia Co., at Post Office July 27, 1867.

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FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

Florence, Massachusetts, CELEBRATED REVERSIBLE FEED SEWING MACHINES Making Four Distinct Stitches.

WHILE a large number of Machines have been offered to the Public, some of which possess points of excellence, and acknowledged merit, we have long felt that others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in the highest degree simplicity and durability, and while capable of doing a greater range of work, one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.

THE FLORENCE makes four distinct stitches with as much ease as any other Machine make one, and with as little machinery. The result of repeated tests has been all we could desire, and from its first introduction the FLORENCE has gained the approval of the public, and its simplicity enables the most unskilled to operate it.

FLORENCE Sewing Machines!

COPY OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS AT THE FAIR OF THE American Institute, NEW YORK, 1865. To the Florence Sewing Machine Co. For the Best Family Sewing Machine.

Highest Premium! Gold Medal! REASONS: 1st—Its simplicity & great range of work. 2d—The Reversible Feed Motion. 3d—The perfect finish and substantial manner in which the Machine is made.

THE FLORENCE was awarded the First and Highest Premium at the State Fair of California, the only Fair on the Pacific Coast at which any two double thread Sewing Machines were exhibited in competition in 1865.

THE FLORENCE received the only premium awarded by the Mechanical Institute of San Francisco in 1864 and also by Sewing Machine, Sewing Machine Co. or Agent. The claim of a competitor to a medal is without any foundation.

PROVIDENCE SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, VANCOUVER, W. T. THIS INSTITUTION, which was commenced in the year 1854, is delightfully situated at Vancouver, on the north bank of the Columbia river.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS: For Board and Tuition, per quarter of 11 weeks, \$40.00 For Washing, " " " " " 17.00 For music and use of instrument, " " " 17.00 For French, " " " " " 25.00 For Board during vacation, " " " 25.00 For Washing, " " " " " 8.00

MALE AND FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM,

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, VANCOUVER, W. T. THE MAIN OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION IS the proper raising and education of destitute orphan children, who are admitted by paying \$125 per calendar year for Board, Tuition, Washing and Clothing, payable half-yearly, in advance.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, VANCOUVER, W. T. INVALIDS will here find every care and attention for the sum of one dollar per day, payable in advance. Wounds and surgical injuries, when ordered by the physician, and funeral expenses extra charges.

LIVERY Sale and Exchange

HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND WAGONS Let by the hour, day, or week, at moderate rates. HORSES TAKEN TO KEEP AT REASONABLE RATES. Public Patronage respectfully solicited.

ENGINEERS AND OTHERS, Take Notice,

JUST RECEIVED, A SMALL LOT OF THE CELEBRATED SCOTCH TUBES for Water Engines. Also the Largest Stock ever offered before in this city of cast-iron WROUGHT IRON PIPES, from 1/2 to 4 inch inside diameter.

A New Tailor Shop,

PETER FOX INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is prepared to give satisfaction in all branches of Tailoring. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO CLEANING & REPAIRING. "Neat, Cheap, and Quick."

WINE, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

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S. KAISER

is not Dead, as was supposed, But has just returned from San Francisco with a carefully and well selected and immense Stock of MERCHANDISE!

READY MADE CLOTHING! ALL KINDS OF COATS Varying in price from \$7 to \$40, and PANTS, VESTS, AND SHIRTS To suit all classes of Customers.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS!

German, English, French, Scotch, & AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. Sheetings, Shirtings, LADIES' SHAWLS, AND AMERICAN, FRENCH, AND GERMAN PRINTS.

BOOTS & SHOES

Kip and Calf Boots OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY And Balmorals and Gaiters For the Ladies.

HATS AND CAPS!

Adapted to the wants of this Market. All of which will be sold at the LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

CITY BAKERY

Confectionery. JOHN MANEY Keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of fresh BREAD, CAKES, PIES and Crackers of all kinds. Also a good assortment of GROCERIES AND FRUITS.

J. F. SMITH,

Has just returned from San Francisco with a large assortment of new goods, which he offers for sale lower than Portland rates. Consisting of Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Matches, Playing Cards, Cutlery, Port Monies, Perfumery, Combs, Brusher, Fishing Tackle, Toys, Fly and Lemerick Hooks, Silk and Other Linens, Fancy Goods.

PORTLAND PUM BING, GAS & ST AM FITTING

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 110 First Street. COOKING RANGES, Hot Water Boilers, Copper, Tin, and Plated Bath Tubs; Square and angular Black Walnut Counter-Block Marble Wash Stands; Cold, Hot and Cold WATER SHOWERS; SILVER-PLATED BATH COCKS; MARBLE WASH-BASINS; FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS; HYDRAULIC RAMS; NON-FREEZING HYDRANTS; WATER CLOSETS, &c., &c.

WOOL! WOOL!!

25,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED For which the highest market price will be paid by CRAWFORD, SLOCOM & CO. LUMBER. HESTER'S MILL, CLARK CO., W. T., March 30, 18 7.

WASHINGTON HOTEL

Cor. 6th & Main Sts., VANCOUVER, W. T. Joseph Brant - Proprietor. THIS WELL KNOWN HOUSE HAS JUST BEEN enlarged and thoroughly renovated in every department.

METROPOLIS HALL

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE HOUSE, is still in running order, and fitted up in accordance with the Public Assemblies, Theatricals, Amusements, Balls, Music, Banquets, Socials, and all necessary appointments.

OYSTERS. CAPT. W. BAKER. OYSTERS.

Oysters in Every Style MEALS AT ALL HOURS FROM 6 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING TO 12 AT NIGHT. Board by the day or week. The table is supplied, at all times, with the best market affords.

ALTA HOUSE!

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING JUST PURCHASED the above Hotel, and repaired and renovated it in all its departments, is now prepared to entertain the traveling public, in the most comfortable and desirable manner. The property is a well known and very reasonable person, both as to accommodations and charges.

Union Meat Market.

G. W. & J. E. C. DURGAN & CO., Proprietors. (Three Doors North of Crawford, Slocom & Co's.) Main Street, Vancouver, W. T. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fresh BEEF, MUTTON, Pork, and Salt Meats.

AIRD & STEGERT,

EMPIRE MARKET Main Street, Vancouver, W. T. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FRESH BEEF, Pork, Mutton, SALT PORK, HAMS, BACON, Smoked Beef, &c.

Vancouver House.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEING DESIROUS OF ATTENDING EXCLUSIVELY TO THE BUSINESS OF A PROFESSION, offers at Private Sale, from this date until the first day of July next, all his known, desirable tract of land situated on Mill Plain, Clark Co., W. T., known as the Moses (now) Claim, of 120 acres.

MARBLE'S MILL.

ANSEL S. MARBLE WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the public that he is now prepared at his NEW MILL, six miles north of Vancouver, on Salmon Creek, to grind all grain brought to his mill, to a superior standard at the usual rates.

CITY BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY!

IF you want a pair of BOOTS made of good material and good Workmanship, and a good fit, give the undersigned a call at their SHOP, on Main Street, at the sign of the "BIG BOOT," and they will guarantee that you get the worth of your money. Repairing done with extraordinary dispatch.