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THE SOUL AND THE ANGEL.
Ereling shades were falling softly,
When a soul with silent tread,
Came near that stream whose waters
Part the living from the dead.

Cold the water in the river,
Turning mist and dew and wind;
Shrinks the soul in mortal terror
Fearing to combat the tide.

Shadows dim are hovering o'er it,
Forms but indistinctly seen
Crowd the other shore, and whisper
By the mist that rises between.

Heads are bowing to the spirit,
Clinging to its prison clay
Voices soft are whispering to it,
Urging it to come away.

But the soul in doubt still lingers,
Trembling with the weight of fear,
When a strain of low, sweet music
Falls upon its list'ning ear.

And a shining, white-robed angel
Spreads its snowy plumes wide,
With a song of love and rapture,
Softly around the falling tide.

Then the soul, with joy and wonder,
All its terror hushed to rest,
Leaves its prison house and music
On the white-winged angel's breast.

Far above the gloomy shadows,
Safety o'er the swelling flood,
Nears upon the angel's bosom
To the presence of its God.

Encounter with an Iceberg.
Dr. Hayes, in his new work, "The Open
Polar Sea," thus relates a dangerous encounter
with an iceberg:

"Giving too little heed to the currents, we
were eagerly watching the indications of
wind which appeared at the south, and hoping
for a breeze, when it was discovered that
the tide had changed and was steadily set-
ting us upon a bank of bergs which lay to
leeward. One of them was of that descrip-
tion known among the crew by the signifi-
cant title of 'touch-me-out,' and presented
that jagged, honeycombed appearance indi-
cative of great age. They are unpleasant
neighbors. The least disturbance of their
equilibrium may cause the whole mass to
crumble to pieces, and we be to the un-
lucky vessel that is caught in the dissolution.

"In such a trap it seemed, however, that
we stood a fair chance of being ensnared.—
The current was carrying us along as an un-
comfortably rapid rate. A boat was low-
ered as quickly as possible, to run out a line
to a berg which lay grounded about a hun-
dred yards from us. While this was being
done, we grazed the side of a berg which
rose a hundred feet above our tops, then
slipped past another of smaller dimensions.
By pushing against them with our ice poles,
we changed somewhat the course of the
schooner; but when we thought that we
were steering clear of the mass which we
so much dreaded, an eddy changed the direc-
tion of our drift, and carried us almost broad-
side upon it.

"The schooner struck on the starboard
quarter, and the shock, slight though it was,
disengaged some fragments of ice that were
large enough to have crushed the vessel had
they struck her, and also many little lumps
which rattled about us; but fortunately no
person was hit. The quarter deck was quickly
cleared, and all hands, crowding forward,
anxiously watched the boat. The berg now
began to revolve, and was settling slowly
over us; the little lumps fell thicker and faster
upon the quarter deck, and the forecastle
was the only place where there was the least
chance of safety.

"At length the berg itself saved us from de-
struction. An immense mass broke off from
that part which was beneath the surface of
the sea, and this, a dozen times larger than
the schooner, came rushing up within a few
yards of us, sending a vast body of foam and
water flying from its sides. This rupture ar-
rested the revolution, and the berg began to
settle in the opposite direction. And now
came another danger. A long tongue was
protruding immediately underneath the
schooner; already the keel was slipping and
grinding upon it, and it seemed probable that
we should be tossed up into the air like a
football, or at least capsize. The side of
our enemy soon leaped from us, and we were
in no danger from the worse than hail show-
ers which had driven us forward; so we
sprang to the ice poles and exerted our
strength in endeavoring to push the vessel off.
There were no idle hands. Danger respects
not the dignity of the quarter deck.

"After we had fatigued ourselves with this
hard labor without any useful result, the
berg came again to our relief. A loud report
staked us; another and another followed in
quick succession, until the noise grew deaf-
ening and the whole air seemed a reservoir of
frightful sound. The opposite side of the
berg had split off, piece after piece, and went
tumbling in vast volumes of ice into the sea,
and sending the berg revolving back upon
us. This time the movement was quicker;
fragments began again to fall, and already
sufficiently started by the alarming dissolu-
tion which had taken place, we were in mo-
mentary expectation of seeing the whole side
nearest to us break loose and crash bodily
upon the schooner, in which event she would
inevitably be carried down beneath it, as
hopelessly doomed as a shepherd's hut be-
neath an Alpine avalanche.

"By this time, Dodge, who had charge of
the boat, had succeeded in planting an ice
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Revolutions in Mexico.
The New Orleans Bee gives a brief history
of the government fluctuations in Mexico. It
clearly shows how little its people are capa-
ble of self-government:

The year 1839 found Santa Anna in power
and saw him preparing to declare himself
dictator. He enjoyed this dignity but a short
time, when he was defeated and captured at
San Jacinto. Bustamante succeeded as
President, but in 1839, Santa Anna being
released, he again took the office. During
this year, Bravo was President for one week,
after which there came a period of confusion,
during which the laws were suspended, and
Santa Anna and Canales took turns at dic-
tatorship, one overturning the other by re-
volutions. This see-saw game went
on until the year 1844, which found
Santa Anna in power, and called President;
but in the same year he was deposed and
banished. Canales was made President,
but in December he was sent after his pre-
decessor with a mob at his heels. Then came
Heros, who was deposed by the revolution
of 1845, and was succeeded by General Pa-
redes, under whose administration the war
with the United States began. This ended
in 1848. Santa Anna was again President,
but he was deposed to make room for General
Arista, who was also compelled to resign by
a revolution of 1853, and by a decree, Santa
Anna was again recalled, and for the fifth
time made President. He then endeavored
to make his rule perpetual, meditating a *coup
d'etat*, but before he could strike a blow for
monarchy, Alvarez, the panther of the Pa-
cific, then Governor of Guerrero, raised an
insurrection at Acapulco; and in 1854, Santa
Anna, the would be king, sought safety in
flight, with the panther close upon him.—
Then came Comonfort, who was President for
seven and twenty days, when he, too, was
forced to flee by revolt. Comonfort succeeded
him in 1855, and at once took measures to
make a strong government. He was active
against the revolution, and the people at
his property, holding that the church had
no right to own lands. This led to another
revolt in 1857, which was suppressed after
much difficulty; but in the following year it
broke out again, and Comonfort was forced to
resign. General Zuluaga was then made
President by the conservative party. At that
time Benito Juarez was Chief Justice. He
promptly gave a revolt, maintaining that
the resignation of Comonfort left him Presi-
dent. His claim was supported by the lib-
erals alone, and he became the leader of the
party, which has since made so many strag-
gles to get into power. Juarez raised an ar-
my which was defeated by Zuluaga, when
the former retired to Vera Cruz and estab-
lished himself as President of the liberals, as
the latter did at Mexico, of the conservatives.
Zuluaga was followed by Gen. Robles, who
made a futile effort to unite the two parties,
and failing, was succeeded by Miramon.—
From him the conservative support descended
to Gen. Ortega, while Juarez still claims to
be President of the liberals. From this hasty
sketch, our readers can form some idea of
the claims of these two parties.

THIS LIFE A SCHOOL.—I look upon this
world as a school for the training of beings
for another life; and I look upon this school
simply temporary. Death does not break it
up, but only ends it. Thus we see schools
all over the land, and some are entering and
others are leaving them at every moment. So
I look upon this world and all the worlds
around us as schools. The dissolution from
this school, the world, to another, is surely
a solemn event; I have no design to represent
it otherwise. How often is this felt in rising
from one earthly school to another! Then an
examination is to be sustained, which passes
judgment upon the whole previous course.—
To many a young man what a serious time
is this! How earnestly and anxiously does he
labor to prepare himself! And if he has idled
away the precious years of study, how diffi-
cult, if not impossible, does he find it at last
to repair the error! How deeply does he feel
that his preparation should have engaged his
whole previous time. * * * This is
death a teacher that fills the world with its
presence. It penetrates through the whole
of life—penetrates every relation of life. It
brings the sense of obligation to a point from
which there is no escape—brings the great
moral conflict of life to a solemn issue.—
Orville Dewey.

TUNNELLING THE HIGH SIERRAS.—The Vir-
ginia Enterprise says: "Although the rocky
peaks above the Summit, towering 1,100 feet
above Donner Lake, are heaped and rounded
up with snow, the work of driving forward
the various tunnels necessary at this point on
the railroad, goes bravely on. At both ends
of the main or longest tunnel, gangs of Chi-
nese men are to be seen like ants swarming
in and out, while in the middle ground are to
be seen showing in the cold thin air, great glass-
like, rolling masses of more than snow-white
vapour from the escape pipe of a winter smel-
tered shaft house. Here the shaft has reached
the level of the grade, and the workmen have
faced about and are driving a tunnel either
way. Thus upon four faces at once, is work
going on in the great tunnel. The progress
made, we are informed, is about six feet per
week. Further east, and far out around the
southern shore of the lake—away up on the
walls of the almost perpendicular cliffs—two
or three other shorter tunnels are being bored
and battered through the hard grey granite,
projecting far out across the line of the in-
tended track. Looking far up, we saw in one
place, standing upon a naked pinnacle of
granite, that seemed to stand in the direct
path of the engine in its approach and en-
trance into the great column or peak near by
what at first appeared to be two or three ra-
vines pecking pitifully at each other—each
pecking in turn. Looking more narrowly at
the little black figures, so grotesquely bobbing
upon the spire of rock, and aided by a back
ground of snow, we at length made out three
Chinese men—one holding a drill and the other
two striking it. In other places the same
black specks were moving along the steep
walls of the cliff—all boring and hammer-
ing away at tunnels in the great granite
domes. How old it looked away up there—
how far away and lost in dreary glitter of the
frustrated snow.

How ENGLISH ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.—The
following anecdote will show with what nice
precision the accounts are required to be kept
in the great pits banking houses of the
English metropolis: After closing the doors
to customers every clerk makes up his ac-
counts and a general balance is struck which
must tally to the very farthing before the
clerks separate. It happened on the occa-
sion in question that in one of these great es-
tablishments, there were two shillings and
ten pence minus in the balance. Every clerk
was ordered to revise his accounts, the
silver and the copper money in the vast vaults
was recounted but still there was no solution
of this deficit. This was repeated again, still
there wanted two shillings and ten pence; the
resident partner would not let the clerks de-
part without a correct balance; gladly would
each clerk have paid the sum ten times out of
his own pocket. The affair remained unex-
plained until the next morning when on the
arrival of the non resident partner he recol-
lected taking that exact sum from the till to
pay the postage on a foreign letter but with-
out making the usual memorandum of the
same.

ENTOMBED ELEVEN DAYS.—In a Berlin let-
ter we find the following story:
A most extraordinary instance of the pres-
ervation of life without sustenance for a
lengthened period has lately occurred at Pon-
ikka, near Grossenhayn, in Saxony. On the
8th of December, two brothers, named Mus-
cheter, were engaged in digging a deep well,
when the earth fell in and completely buried
them. A third brother went down immedi-
ately, but was not able to detect the slightest
sound. Some miners were then set to work
and dug for some days, but without success,
and it was generally believed that the poor
fellows could not possibly be alive, that or-
ders had been given that, unless the relations
insisted on proceeding further, the well
should be filled up and a monument to the
memory of the Muscheters erected over it.—
Eight days had already elapsed since the ac-
cident, but the mother of the entombed would
not give up all hope, and some fresh hands
began to work again, though only with the
expectation of finding their corpses. To their
astonishment, however, they suddenly
heard from below the words "Do not strike so
hard." A conversation immediately com-
menced, the work was pushed forward with
renewed diligence and at length crowned with
success. On the 19th of December, after they
had been eleven days and four hours in
this living grave, the two Muscheters were
rescued and brought to the surface. The
earth that had fallen in had left a kind of
cave above them. Their only sustenance had
been the water that had oozed
through the earth and a little tobacco which
they had chewed. They had a watch with
them, which they wound up regularly, and
were therefore able to keep an account of the
time of their burial. At first they lighted
candle matches to see the time, but when
these were all used they felt the hands. They
heard the conversation above them respecting
the filling up of the well, and shouted, but
could not make themselves heard. They had
sung hymns together, and the people at
the surface had heard it faintly, but, being
not a little superstitious, had attributed it to
angels in the air.

DYING NOT PAINFUL.—One reason why so
many have a horror of death, is that they
think the pain of dying is greater than any
other, it must, they think, be a frightful
bug that separates the soul from the body, but
the experience of those who have had exten-
ded opportunities of witnessing the death
struggle, leads to a very different conclusion.
There is no opinion in which eminent physi-
cians in all parts of the world are more
unanimous than that the majority of those
who die after a lingering illness, suffer far
less at the extreme moment, than they had
on many former occasions; nay, a large
portion die in a state of agreeable repose.
Nature has so kindly ordered it that as life
ebbs, sensibility declines. Let our enemies
do their worst, she will inflict on us only a
certain degree of pain. This degree being
attained, if the disease or the morbid tenden-
cy, no matter how created, is increased, we
either die or cease to feel.

HOW FALSE REPORTS MAY ORIGINATE.—A
curious illustration of this is found in an an-
ecdote told in the lecture by Spurgeon. A
minister lived opposite one of the deacons
of his church. A report got abroad that the
minister had been seen to beat his wife, and
the matter was brought before a deacons
court. There the minister said he had
traced the spreading of the report to the
deacons daughter. The good man, the deacon,
said that he would not have spoken, but his
daughter's name having been mentioned, he
must then state that when he was going to
rest on a certain night, he did see, through
the window blind of the lighted room, the
minister beating his wife and heard her
scream. The minister was nonplused but he
requested here that his wife might be sent
for and questioned. When she arrived she
explained the whole matter. She said, "Don't
you recollect there was a rat in the room that
night; that it got up on my dress, that you
got frightened and took up the poker, that I
could not stand still, and ran round the room
running after me with the poker?" This
is the explanation of the whole affair." Then
the lecturer would remark to his hearers the
next time they heard a story against a good
man let them say at once, there is a rat at
the bottom of it I know and that some sim-
ple explanation may account for the whole
thing.

DRINKING AT MEALS.—When fat meats,
or sauce composed partly of butter, are taken,
and cold drink directly after, the butter and
fat are rendered concrete, and separated from
the rest of the aliment. This congealed oily
matter, being specifically lighter than the re-
maining contents of the stomach, swims on
top of the food, often causing fever, uneasy,
painful sensations about the cardia and
breast, and sometimes a feeling of scalding
and anxiety; at other times, when the at-
tack regains its heat the fatty matter is re-
jected, by little and little, from weak stom-
achs in oily regurgitations, which are very
disagreeable. In such cases, a little compound
spirit of hartshorn, with a glass of warm
water and sugar will contrast the fat into soap
and give instant relief.—[Sir James Murray's
Medical Essays.

AN ANCIENT DEXTERITY.
One of the early kings of Egypt being de-
sirous to secure his riches, commanded a
treasure house to be built, but the architect
intending to have some share of the treasure,
placed one of the stones in so artful a man-
ner that it could be taken out and put in
again by one man. As he was prevented by
death from accomplishing his design, on his
death he gave full instructions to his own
sons how to execute it. After they had for
some time plundered the treasury, and carried
off large quantities of his wealth without be-
ing able to discover how the thieves had man-
aged to do it, finding his seal upon the door
always whole, had several strong traps made,
to be left in the treasury. By this means
one of the brothers was at last taken—his
finding escape impossible, he pressed his
brother to cut off his head, and retire with it
to prevent discovery. The king next morn-
ing, examining the success of his project,
upon finding a man without a head in the
snare, hastened out in the greatest alarm and
confusion, he ordered the body to be exposed
on the outside of the wall to the public view,
charging the guards placed around it to ob-
serve the countenance of the spectators, and
to seize those who appeared sorrowful. The
surviving brother, urged by his mother's en-
treaties and threats of exposure, formed the
design of carrying off his brother's body.—
Accordingly, driving his axes thither, laden
with skins of wine, he found means, by the
stratagem of letting his wine run out, to in-
toxicate and stupefy the guards. When they
were in a deep sleep, he shaved the right
cheek of them by way of derision, and in the
night carried off the body on one of the axes.
This action still more astonished the king—
who being now more earnest to discover the
thief, ordered his daughter to recover the ad-
dress of all suitors promiscuously, on con-
dition that each should previously confess to
her the most ingenious action he had ever
performed, and the greatest crime he had ever
committed. The young man resolving again
to perplex the king, went to the palace of his
daughter, and confessed to her that he had
cut off his brother's head, and afterwards
carried off his body. When she offered to
lay hold of him he stretched out to her the
arm of a dead man, which he had carried un-
der his cloak, (suspecting the intentions of
the king) and while she held the limb, he
made his escape. The king's resentment be-
ing now converted into admiration, he pro-
mised a pardon and rewards to the person who
had robbed his treasury, if he would discov-
er himself. The young man, upon this pro-
mises, immediately made himself known,
and the king, esteeming him far superior in
dexterity to any man then living, gave him
his daughter in marriage.

TAKING A DEXTERITY.—An ill natured fellow
quarrelled with his sweetheart on the day
they were to be married. After the cere-
mony had begun, and he was asked, "Do you
take this woman to be your wedded wife, &c.,
he replied "No!" "What's your reason?"
asked the minister. "I've taken a dislike
to her," was the surly reply.
The parties retired—the bride in tears—
and, after much persuasion, the groom was
induced to have the marriage proceed. It was
now the lady's turn, and when the minister
asked her the all important question, "No!"
replied she resolutely, "I've taken a dislike
to him."
The groom, admiring her spunk, made the
matter up with her as soon as possible, and a
third time they presented themselves before
the minister. He began the ceremony by
asking the usual questions, which were sat-
isfactorily answered this time. But to the
astonishment of the party his reverence con-
tinued, "Well, I'm glad to hear that you are
willing to take each other for husband and
wife, for it's a good thing to be of forgiving
tempers. You can now go and get married
where you will—I'll not tie the knot, for I've
taken a dislike to both of you!"

EFFECTS OF MIND ON BODY.—Plato used
to say that all the diseases of the body pro-
ceed from the soul. The expression of coun-
tenance is mind visible. Bad news weakens
the action of the heart, destroys appetite, op-
presses the lungs, stops digestion, and par-
tially suspends all the functions of the sys-
tem. An emotion of shame flushes the face,
fear blanches it, joy illumines it, an instant
thrill electrifies a million nerves. Delirium
infuses great energy; violent commands, and
hundreds of muscles spring to execute. The
news of a defeat killed Phillip V. One of the
Popes died of an emotion on seeing his pet
monkey robed in pontificals and occupying
the chair of state. Muley Moch was car-
ried upon the field of battle in the last stages
of incurable disease, who, upon seeing his
army give way, leaped from the litter, railed
his panic stricken troops, rolled back the
tide of battle, shouted victory, and died.

A BOTTLE OF BRANDY PER DAY.—The
London Reviewer says: "We have heard that
a good story of Bismarck. He is said to be
partial to brandy, and before leaving
Berlin for the seat of war a little son of his
asked him how long he was to be away. He
replied that he did not know. Thereupon a
servant came in to inquire how many bottles
of cognac were to be packed up in the Count's
baggage. "Twenty four," was the answer.
"Ah, papa," cried out the "terrible infant,"
"now I know how long you are to be from
home—twenty four days."

A green Hoosier boy came into the house
of a neighbor, and said: "Mamma sent me
to bury a head of cabbage 'nd a little piece
o' meat to bile with it; wants to bury a
pate to patch the—the seat of Bill's breeches;
goin' to have a mighty cuttin' 'nd slashin' 't
our house to-day; goin' to make Bill a new
coat out'n dad's old on, and dad a new out'n
the old blanket."

The room occupied by Payne, the assassin,
at the Merchant's Hotel, Montreal, is pre-
served in exactly the same condition that it
was in when Payne occupied it, and is shown
to the curious by the landlord. The visitors
look with as much awe upon the tobacco
stains on the walls, and behind the door in Holy
rod Palace and avil the blood of Rizzio.

The advocates of female suffrage in Eng-
land are actively at work.

Some time ago a merchant of an Eastern
city made a bargain with a lady for two
chickens. The lady brought them to his
store, and he being busy, she placed them on
the end of the counter. He didn't think
that the proper place for them, but didn't like
to say so plainly, so he remarked, as the
chickens were jumping about: "They won't
lay there, will they?" meaning they would
be likely to jump off the counter. His ad-
vice might be imagined when the lady
replied: "Of course they won't; they're
sisters!"

THE FAIR LADY.—A fair young lady, one
of the most beautiful of the Imperial
theatre, the other a young widowed baroness
of tender age, rode a race for a heavy stake
half round Vienna—from the Aspero Bracke
to the Soutenthor—along the magnificent
Ringstrasse. The fair Thespian won by four
lengths; both ladies were mounted on white
steeds, and a large number of fashionables
awaited them at the winning post, where they
dismounted, and drove away in their respec-
tive carriages.

LARGEST CLOCK IN THE WORLD.—The dial
of the English Parliament clock are twenty
two feet in diameter, and the largest in the
world. Every half minute the point of the
minute hand moves nearly seven inches. The
clock will go eight and a half days and strike
for only seven and a half, so as to indicate by
its silence any neglect in winding it up. The
mere winding of each of the striking parts
takes two hours. The pendulum is fifteen
feet long; the wheels are of cast iron; the
hour wheel is eight feet high and nine feet
in diameter, weighing fourteen or fifteen tons.
The weight of the hammer exceeds four hun-
dred pounds.

The first proclamation for a thanksgiving
in Connecticut was issued in 1644, and was
a model of brevity, as follows: "His Ordered
there shall be a public day of thanksgiving
through this Jurisdiction upon Wednesday
fourth night."

A NOVEL CALCULATION.—One who must
have been a confirmed subject of aneurism
made the following calculation, which is said
to have occupied three years of his life; Old
Testament—Number of books, 36; chapters,
929; verses, 23,214; words, 532,439; let-
ters, 2,728,100. The middle book is Proverbs.
The middle chapter is Job xxxi.—
The middle verse would be 2 Chronicles, xx
17, if there were a verse more; and verse 10
if there were a verse less. The word "and"
occurs 35,533 times. The word "Jehovah"
occurs 6,855 times. The word "et" occurs 1
Chronicles, i, 15. The 21st verse of the 7th
chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the
alphabet. The 19th chapter of 2 Kings and
the 37th chapter of Isaiah give alike, New
Testament—Number of books, 27; chapters,
260; verses, 7,948; words, 181,253; letters,
838,560. The middle book is 2 Thessalonians.
The middle chapter would be Romans xii if
there were a chapter less, and xiv, if there
were a chapter more. The middle verse is
Acts xvii, 17. The shortest verse is John
xi, 35. Old and New Testament—Number of
books, 60; chapters, 1819; verses, 31,173;
words, 773,097; letters, 3,566,680. The
middle chapter and the least in the Bible is
psalm xviii.

The phraseology of Congressional reports
says the Colorado Times, has undergone a
change. Formerly, on the passage of a
bill it was said—"It only requires the signa-
ture of the President to become a law."—
Lately, in chronicling the passage of a bill,
a reporter says—"It now only awaits the
veto of the President to be passed into a law."
Habit will accustom us to meet anything.

They are rather "blue" in their church
laws yet down in Connecticut. Mrs. Wood-
worth, of Winstead, who, at a late term of
Court at Litchfield, procured a divorce from
her husband, (no defense being made.) Just
week was divorced from membership in the
Second Congregational Church, on the ground
that she applied for and obtained a divorce
from her husband without Bible case.

A SENSIBLE SUGGESTION.—"The Lord de-
liver us!" groaned Sister A., at a prayer
meeting while kneeling during prayer by the
elder, who was staring himself in the most
vehement manner. "Hush!" whispered la-
dy R. half audibly and with some alarm as
she gave the devout sister a nudge. "Dr. C.
is in the room, hadn't I better speak to him!"

People often speak of a trillion as a vast
number. The fact is not a trillion of sec-
onds have elapsed since the creation of Ad-
miral nor will that number have elapsed until Feb-
ruary 1, in the year of our Lord 25,200; for
in a trillion of seconds there are 31,687 years
52 days, 45 minutes and ten seconds.

On the 23d ult. a bill was introduced into
the Alabama Legislature which provides that
the C. of C. County Commissioners of each
county shall appoint a suitable person to lec-
ture and explain in plain and simple style
to the negro population of his county the crimi-
nal laws of the State.

A gallant was sitting beside his beloved,
and being unable to think of anything to
say, asked her why she was like a taut lip.
"I don't know," said she with a pouting lip,
"unless it is because I am sitting by a goose."

A Yankee has cleared his house of rats by
catching one and dipping him in red paint.
He then let him loose, and the other rats not
liking the looks of the ignoble red, left the
premises.

A colored woman, Milly Harris, born in
1731, and therefore 136 years old, died on
the 7th of January, at Rockfish Gap, Nelson
County, Virginia.

CHOLERA.—The best definition of cholera,
barring its irreverence, is Beecher's last. He
says it is God's opinion of nastiness.

A COMPANION.—A Wisconsin editor, in
acknowledging the receipt of an exchange
paper printed on new type, says it "looks as
clean as a schoolmarm in a bathing tub."

By a BACHELOR.—A great many anec-
dotes are related of personal bravery. We
would like to see the man who would delib-
erately allow a woman to catch him making
mouths at her baby.</

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER: L. P. FISHER, San Francisco; L. H. WEAVER, Seattle; J. H. MURPHY, Olympia; N. S. PORTER, Seattle; J. C. BELLEFLORE, Walla Walla; HENRIK JENSEN, St. Helena.

COUNTY FINANCES.

Some time in 1865 a citizen of this place sued Clark County in the District Court for the sum of \$234, being due for boarding and lodging twelve jurors for a number of days, who had been empaneled in the trial of a very important criminal case.

Afterward an execution was issued upon that judgment and the County Court House and the sayer of the several County officers were levied upon and advertised to be sold by the Sheriff, although the Auditor of the county had tendered to the Plaintiff a county order directing the County Treasurer to pay to Plaintiff the judgment, interest and costs, which tender was refused.

The following exhibit will show the amounts received, the time when, and the current value of Legal Tenders at the time:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Amount. Rows include entries from May 1, 1864, to Dec 20, 1866, with amounts ranging from \$21 87 to \$6,110 92.

From the foregoing exhibit it will be seen that the Territory is largely in arrears, counting Legal Tenders at par, as the authorities of the Territory now insist shall be done, to say nothing of interest upon deferred payments, which we have the right to demand, many of the payments not having been made for from twelve to twenty months after due.

To show that payment in Legal Tenders was not contemplated by either of the parties at the time of making said contract, we will extract from a letter written by Judge Wyche, dated Dec. 34th, 1866, (he having drawn up the contract.) In speaking of the matter he says:

"When the contract was made in October, 1862, there were no Legal Tenders in circulation on this coast, and the contract was understood to be for coin."

"The contract price for keeping these patients, including board, clothing, washing, medicines, medical attendance and nursing, is eight dollars per week, made on a cash basis. The price is low for the services rendered, and should be paid in coin."

"We could address extracts from other authorities to fortify our position more strongly, but the above we deem sufficiently clear and conclusive, to convince any unbiased mind, that at the time of entering into said contract, the contracting parties had in view coin and nothing else, otherwise provision would have been made by us to meet the then uncertain market value of legal tenders."

ROAD MATTERS.—Our readers will bear in mind that under the new road law the supervisors of the different road districts will have to be elected on next Monday. We have seen no election notices posted as required by law. In such case the supervisor or any taxpayer may call a meeting to convene on the first Monday in May and it requires notices to be posted in three conspicuous places in each district for ten days prior to the election.

COMMUNICATION.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, Vancouver, W. T., March 21, 1867.

We desire to present to the people of this Territory, through the medium of your paper, a condensed statement of the business as between the Territory of Washington and this institution, relating to the contract for and the keeping of the insane and idiotic and of the Territory.

On the 22d day of October, 1862, the Governor and Auditor of the Territory, in pursuance of law, entered into a contract with the Sisters of Charity, of the House of Providence at Vancouver, "for the keeping of the insane and idiotic of the Territory," which contract was to continue in force and validity for the term of three years from the above mentioned date.

That in pursuance of said contract, they at great expense and outlay of money fitted up and prepared suitable buildings for the reception of patients, and entered upon the discharge of the duties required by the terms of said contract.

The 3d article of the contract provides that "said Sisters at the end of every three months shall make out and transmit to the Governor and Auditor, a statement showing the number of insane under their care—their names—the dates of their arrival, and the sum due from the Territory for each several patient for that time."

In accordance with the requirements of the above cited article of the agreement, accounts were rendered, showing the amounts due at the end of each quarter, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Amount. Rows include entries from Oct. 22, 1862, to April 1, 1867, with amounts ranging from \$1,010 28 to \$10,107 10.

From the foregoing exhibit it will be seen that the Territory is largely in arrears, counting Legal Tenders at par, as the authorities of the Territory now insist shall be done, to say nothing of interest upon deferred payments, which we have the right to demand, many of the payments not having been made for from twelve to twenty months after due.

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We have asked the Legislature for their relief to withhold, insisting that we should take legal tenders at par in payment of our demands against the Territory, which, if paid as contemplated, in coin, would scarcely remunerate us for actual outlays. We have too high an opinion of the honor and honesty of the people of Washington Territory, to believe for a moment, that they would sanction an act so unjust, so unworthy of their good name, nor do we believe they could sanction an act by which any portion of our citizens would suffer so great an injustice, as to withhold from them any portion of the meagre pittance allowed for so sacred and holy a trust, as that of providing for the insane and idiotic.

ROAD MATTERS.—Our readers will bear in mind that under the new road law the supervisors of the different road districts will have to be elected on next Monday. We have seen no election notices posted as required by law. In such case the supervisor or any taxpayer may call a meeting to convene on the first Monday in May and it requires notices to be posted in three conspicuous places in each district for ten days prior to the election.

PUGET SOUND CORRESPONDENCE.

PORT MADISON, March 18th 1867.

We have been favored on Puget Sound with a warm winter; the absence of snow has enabled stock to thrive and fatten on the prairies, and we reasonably look for plenty of fat meats at lower prices for the coming season. The winter storms have been very severe on shipping along the entire coast, and several ships been driven on shore on our Sound, several of which have been towed off and sent on their way rejoicing, while one—the George Washington, has suffered shipwreck, been condemned and sold to be broken up.

The Nicholas Biddle has been towed into Port Madison full of water, where she is now undergoing repairs.

The lumber interest has slightly improved in price, and we notice more animation in that important branch of industry.

SHIP BUILDING.

Ship building has commenced to earnest at Port Townsend, where the Calhoun Brothers are building a Schooner of two hundred tons for freighting and fishing business which they hope to have afloat early the coming summer. In Kitsap county we hear of a large vessel being built at Seabeck. A small screw steamer is in frames at Port Madison, while a like screw steamer is nearly finished at Port Orchard. Notwithstanding the depression in the lumber business, which forms the chief business of this country by the predominant element of the population—the Yankees—they have brought here, and deeply plighted their household god—the common school system of New England. Free schools are here maintained throughout the year, opened to the rich and poor alike, while the county Treasury is overflowing with greenbacks, and occasionally helps her "wayward sister" as she recently did to King county, to the sum of three thousand dollars.

Business continues dull in Seattle. "Corner lots" have come down a peg, still we witness several new houses in process of erection. Companies are formed for the purpose of developing the coal so abundantly found on the shores of Lake Washington, while our friend Andrews has his lamps trimmed and burning to guide the Railroad Surveyors through the Snoqualmie pass to Seattle, "the head of navigation."

TERRITORIAL PENITENTIARY.

The Territorial Commissioners have displayed commendable activity, and have purchased a site for the Penitentiary at Scitola com. They hope for the funds shortly, to the end that the work may be commenced in earnest.

OLYMPIA

is looking up, we notice considerable improvements in process. A new wharf for steamboat accommodation will soon commence which demonstrate, that notwithstanding that we have the public crib in our midst, still we are not wholly kept alive by the "cohesive power of public plunder."

THE STEAMER NEW WORLD

has arrived on the Sound, and is appreciated by our people. Owing to the cheapness of travel, farmers now visit Victoria where they not only obtain remunerative prices for poultry, eggs and butter, but also purchase the necessities of life much cheaper than on the S. coast. Whether the steamer proves profitable to her owners is very doubtful, still they deserve and receive a large share of public patronage and sympathy from our people, save and except the "Letter Day Trinity" whose bottle washer, the grab street editor of the Standard flings his boss as the New World to please his boss as he does at McGill.

POLITICAL.

We have really but two parties in our Territory—the Democratic unconditional, and the Republican conditional parties. The face-end styled the Johnson bread and butter "Letter Day Trinity" including the Evans Murphy firebrands are limited to a very small circle that will not influence as many as the recently enfranchised negro voters in our Territory. We hear by the way, that a huge Democrat seeks translation into Congress in the interest of the above named Miller clique. We sincerely pity any white man that descends to mingle with the Know-nothing tail of the Pacific.

CANDIDATES.

Prominent among the candidates for Congress stands Mr. Garfield, whose classic eloquence as well as "social amenities" renders him a popular man among the moderate Republicans, should he receive the nomination in your Convention. No living man can best him on our S. coast.

Mr. Lancaster, of your county stands well with our people without distinction of parties and if nominated will be elected. He can hardly hope for his nomination as he is said to be objectionable to the "Letter Day Saints" here. They are not willing to labor for love, oh no, they must be kept secure in the public crib, and as Judge Lancaster will not "bend the knee" to the new born Democrats, he must of course be read out with Judge McFadden.

GOVERNOR COLE

has arrived here and has taken charge. His old friends greet him kindly, and congratulate him on his good luck. Now that he has power and glory he meets other friends who are apparently desirous of atoning for their past abuses on his devoted head. Secretary Evans is profuse in his attentions. We remember his attentions to Governor Pickering. Dr. Henry and C. H. Hale in other days—He won their confidence, "gained his spurs" and proved false from the word go.

GENERAL McKINNET

WALLA WALLA CORRESPONDENCE.

WALLA WALLA, W. T. March 24, 1867.

The longer I suspend writing for the want of something to write upon, the longer I am kept waiting and the less news I am able to gather.

Although our city presents a daily scene of public commotion and excitement, caused by the holding of different meetings, public speaking, electioneering and extensive auction sales, yet important news and legal tenders are both a scarce article here. Washington's Birthday passed off unusually quiet and save the sound of the minute guns at the Fort and a doxology in the shape of a pleasant masquerade ball were all that commemorated the birthday of our Country's Father, George Washington.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

St. Patrick's day was far better observed. The Press announced its coming with an enthusiastic and patriotic article. Hon. F. P. Dugan delivered a very elaborate and appropriate address, before the Fenian Brotherhood, and for such occasions that gentleman stands indeed the first upon our list of orators. Rev. Father Mannes also addressed a large congregation as per previous announcement, and many historical and instructive facts were brought forth and beautifully illustrated to the utmost satisfaction of his attentive hearers, irrespective of religion or nationality.

SENDRIES.

Our musical lads and lasses are favored with a golden opportunity to learn vocal music under the tuition of Mr. O. T. Porter, a competent and intelligent teacher of music. A Lodge of the order of Good Templars has also started up in our midst, during the winter, but its progress is marked with but little success, at any rate our distillery, kept by Mr. J. T. Reese, turns out an immense quantity of good liquor, judging from the high revenue he pays monthly and the manner in which he disposes of the same.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

The Union party held their County Convention yesterday, well attended and good order prevailed throughout the meeting. Mr. Flanders, of Walla's, presided. Their action appeared unanimous regarding political principles, but they are divided as to the man for the post. The Democratic Precinct Meeting came off the same day, and although being present for the purpose of observing, it was a fact, that nothing could be heard for the first few hours, but the loud appeal of the President, Mr. Sharpstein, for "Order," "Order," then a roar of "aye," then again a grunt, "No," then a voice, "put him out," "divide the house," "it can't be done," etc., etc. At last, however, order was somewhat restored and a ballot was had for delegate to the County Convention. Here too I noticed the party greatly divided, which the speakers and chief debaters did not for a moment conceal, but being no professor of politics, I beg leave to close upon the subject.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A few days ago, it seems, a married widow united in the holy bonds of matrimony with a married widower; the latter, however, was immediately after the ceremony charged with bigamy and in default of \$500 bonds was compelled to pass the first night of his expected honeymoon in the county jail and await his trial. It is rumored here that the small pox has already found its way to the Dalles, but nothing reliable to confirm the report. The iron foundry is complete, and ere long Messrs. Phillips & Co. will be able to cast machinery, stoves, etc., etc., at a moment's notice, so they say. The discovery of a coal mine is raising the wind and the whiskey, some men will find coal in a Government blacksmith shop and wear he found it in another earth, Government land of course, all for a drink. Election appears to be quiet an item this year, great interest is manifested, the Statesman considers it a good sign, but I am inclined to believe, that is a bad omen of hard times, for no longer does the office seek the man. Yours as ever, C. B.

Public School.

The public school in this place closed on Tuesday of this week. The teachers, Messrs. Spink and Hathaway reported the average attendance to have been 127. The whole number of scholars having been 157 of whom 64 were girls and 93 were boys.

Prizes were distributed to the Roll of Honor as follows, viz:—

- For unexceptionable deportment and application. GIRLS—1st prize, Alice Baker; 2d do, Sarah Crosby; 3d prize, Ellen Dargan. BOYS—1st prize, Simon Dargan; 2d prize Green Brock; 3d prize, Lewis Palmer.

For very excellent deportment the following were announced as being entitled to have their names inscribed on the roll of honor: Jennina Downing, Florence Washburn, Alberta Wintler, Louisa Nye, Mary Price, Emmi Hathaway, Orin Thomlinson, Isaac Armstrong, Charles Tinsley, John McGuire, Tommy McGuire, James Leahy, Wm. Price.

The following received special commendation, viz:—Marietta Dargan, Belle Skinkle, Abigail Hathaway, Harriet Marsh, Sarah Stewart, Susan Dargan, Agnes Baker, Charlotte Goldbeck, Katy Sobus, Mary Knighton, Peter Fox, Louis Dampffoff, Wm. Fox, John Ginder, Eddie Vohwinkle, John Burg, Louis Wise, James Davidson, Freddie Biers, Samuel Price.

Prizes were also distributed to class in Mental Arithmetic: First prize, Louis Sobus. 2d do, Charles Tinsley. First class in Geography—1st prize, Frederick Biers. 2d do, Frank Rankin, 2d class in Geography—1st prize, James Davidson. 2d do, Alice Baker. 3d class in Geography—1st prize, Charles Tinsley. 2d do, Louis Sobus. Spelling class—1st prize, James Leahy. 2d do, Robert Wheeler. First Reader class—1st prize, Charles Hague. 2d do, Thomas Leahy. Second Reader class, 1st prize, John Burgy. 2d do, Isaac Armstrong.

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THE SCHOOL.—The citizens of this place, favorable to the commencement of a High School or Seminary, met at the Methodist Church last Saturday evening and organized by electing Gay Hayden Chairman and S. W. Brown Secretary. Mr. S. R. Whipple on the part of Committee on S. description reported about \$1,000.

The following persons, viz. S. W. Brown, J. E. C. Durjan, J. F. Smith, H. G. Struve and S. R. Whipple were appointed a committee to procure suitable rooms and teachers for the opening of the School. The committee and friends of the movement feel assured of sufficient patronage to justify the employment of a competent principal and assistant at once; and will proceed to do so, as soon as they can find the proper persons. There is no place on the Coast better situated for such a school than Vancouver, on account of beauty of location, healthfulness and accessibility. [This school, if rightly planned and managed, as we believe it will, will be well sustained. It will furnish our people a choice of places at which to educate their children, and in addition to the public school, the Catholic College and the schools under the direction of the Sisters of Charity, will accommodate all.

Such a school is one of the pressing wants of this community, and there is no good reason why it may not flourish and in time grow into one of the leading literary institutions of the Pacific Coast.

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. BOTTLES'S BITTERS, BAKER'S BITTERS, DEAR'S BITTERS, BOOFLAND'S BITTERS, BARRI'S POTASH, CANARY SEED, CARRIAGE SPONGE, CASTLE SOAP, SHAKKA HERBS, INDIGO, DOMESTIC DYES, CREAM TARTAR, BLUE STONE, NITRE, ROBIN, BLUE, COMMON & WHITE, SULPHUR, GLAUBER SALTS, BATH BRICKS, CONCENTRATED LYE, Congress Water and Fragrant Essences.

MICHAEL WINTLER.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Cor. Main and Fifth 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 of all descriptions. Will buy all kinds of Farmers Produce at the highest rates. Cash Paid for Wool and Hides. M. WINTLER. Vancouver, Sept. 23, 1866.

L. C. HENRICHSEN.

(Successor to Jacob Cohen.) PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER & JEWELER. 103 Front St., Portland, Oregon. RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT he has just returned from San Francisco with a splendid stock of CLOCKS! WATCHES & JEWELRY! In the store recently occupied by Jacob Cohen, (whom he succeeds in business,) and where he will keep constantly on hand every article connected with the above business.

Watches and Jewelry Repaired and Warranted.

Particular attention paid to DIAMOND SETTING, ENGRAVING AND EMBELLING. Portland, Jan. 30, 1867.

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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. Boarding by the week, - \$5 00 per day, - \$1 00 Single Meals, - 25 cents. The Bar always well stocked with the best of imported LIQUORS AND CIGARS. J. B. BRUCILLETT & W. H. BOGGS, PROPRIETORS. Vancouver, March 24, 1867.

