

The Vancouver Register.

VOL. 1.

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1866.

NO. 41.

THE VANCOUVER REGISTER.

VANCOUVER, W. T.
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY,
By S. W. BROWN & H. K. HINES,
Editors and Publishers.

TERMS:
Per annum, in advance \$3.00
Six months, in advance 1.50
Three months, in advance .75
For each subsequent insertion, 20 cents
For each subsequent insertion, 10 cents
Quarterly advertisements inserted at liberal rates by special contract.
Legal advertisements at the established rates.

A. G. TRIPP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
Bateman Street,
VANCOUVER, W. T.

Particular attention paid to raising and moving buildings.

H. G. STRUVE,
Attorney-at-Law
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

RESIDENCE: 21 JUDICIAL DISTRICT, W. T. Will practice in all the courts of Washington Territory. Special and prompt attention given to the collection of debts, suits to business in the U. S. Land Office, etc., etc.
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,
VANCOUVER, W. T.

JAY D. POTTER,
Attorney & Counselor at Law,
CONVEYANCER.
Law & Land Agency.
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, (next door to the Postoffice)
VANCOUVER, Aug. 30, 1865-1866.

JOHN F. CAPLES,
Attorney & Counselor-at-Law,
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,
VANCOUVER, W. T.

JOSEPH M. FLETCHER,
Notary Public and Conveyancer
DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, AND LEGAL PAPERS of all kinds, carefully prepared.
VANCOUVER, Sept. 15, 1865-1866.

JULIUS SUISTE,
Attorney & Counselor at Law,
(JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.)
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,
VANCOUVER, W. T.

Storage, Forwarding & Commission.

D. W. WILLIAMS,
GRAIN AND FEED OF ALL KINDS
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.
Is prepared with
Ample Fire-Proof Storage,
AND WAREHOUSE GENERAL
COMMISSION BUSINESS.

No Charges for Storage on Goods sold on Commission.
Proceeds of Sales promptly remitted.
No. 110 Front Street, (1st door south of Postoffice)
Portland, Oregon,
Sept. 6, 1865-1866.

BUNNELL BROS.,
Portland, Ore., & Lewiston, I. T.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STOVES, TIN PLATE,
SHEET IRON,
Wire, Pumps,
Lead Pipe, &c.,
And Manufacturers of
TIN, COPPER,
Sheet Iron Ware, &c., &c.
Jobbing Work Done to Order.

**The Steamer
COWLITZ,**
J. T. KERNS, MASTER.
WILL MAKE REGULAR TRIPS BETWEEN PORTLAND and Seattle, leaving on the Columbia every Saturday, and between Portland and Vancouver every Monday and Wednesday, returning on Tuesdays and Thursdays, landing for passengers or freight wherever desired. Other day open for job work, dispatch, etc., at rates that will guarantee satisfaction.

KINGSLEY & REES
MANUFACTURERS OF
Saddles, Harness,
AND DEALERS IN
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
Saddle Trees, Block and Bent Stirrups, etc.
SHOP—No. 88 Front St., bet. Washington & Alton,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

J. McHENRY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
COOKERY AND GLASSWARE!
LAMPS, PLATED WARE, Etc.
No. 61 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

LINCOLN HOUSE,

Cor. Front and Washington Streets,
Portland, Oregon.

THE LARGEST AND MOST POPULAR HOTEL IN THE STATE.
AN OMNIBUS EXPRESS WAGONS
will attend all the boats and convey Passengers and their Baggage to the House Free of Charge, or to any other House in the City for 50 cents.

T. J. CARTER, Proprietor.
P. S.—HOT AND COLD BATHS IN THE HOUSE.
All the Steamers for Oregon City, Vancouver, Mouth of the Columbia, and the Lincoln House Wharf. 221st

C. H. MYERS,
Plumber,
GAS AND STEAM FITTER,
DEALER IN
Gas Fixtures, Cooking Ranges,
HOT WATER BOILERS,
Bath Tubs,
Marble Top Wash Stands,
Force and Lift Pumps,
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead,
BLOCK TIN,
Wrought Iron Pipes,
(For Steam, Water, and Gas.)
WATER CLOSETS, SEWER TRAPS, STREET WASHERS
Globe or Throttle Valves,
EVERY VARIETY OF BRASS COCKS,
(For Steam, Water, and Gas.)
Rubber Hose, Hose Pipes, etc.

HOTELS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, AND
PRIVATE RESIDENCES heated with the
latest improvements in Steam or Hot Air Ap-
paratus.
No. 110 First Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

INVITE citizens generally to call and examine my stock of Steam, Gas, and Water Fixtures, feeling confident that all work entrusted to my care will give entire satisfaction.
C. H. MYERS.
Portland, Sept. 1, 1865-1866.

**MRS. C. MONELL'S
LADIES'
EMPORIUM OF FASHION,**
18 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

**FASHIONABLE
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER.**
Keeps constantly on hand a Complete Assortment of
TRIMMINGS,
AND EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO THE TRADE.

MRS. MONELL RECEIVED FIVE PREMIUMS
FOR SUPERIOR MILLINERY,
at the late State Fair of Oregon.
October 14, 1865-1866.

**J. T. MARONY,
Military & Citizen
TAILOR.**

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS FRIENDS AND
the Public, that he is prepared to guarantee satisfaction in all branches of Tailoring.
I keep constantly on hand
American and French Cloths,
CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.
Gents' Clothing Cleaned & Repaired.
Main Street, Vancouver.
Sept. 11, 1865-1866.

**A New Tailor Shop,
VANCOUVER, W. T.,
(Next door to the "Athena House.")
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."
No Machine Sewing.**

Hope For The Afflicted.
ON THE 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month, from 10 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m., Dr. Fordard will be consulted in his office at the Athena House, Vancouver, W. T. When desired, he will also visit persons at their homes. His practice is strictly Hygienic and Physiological, Persons suffering from debility, chronic diseases, female complaints, neuralgic affections, piles, hemorrhoids, more than that, impotent Consumption, venereal diseases, Ac., may find relief after trying his medicines in vain. If persons are not satisfied after consulting him, that the doctor's opinion is good, they will be dismissed without prescription or charge.
Feb. 17th, 1866. 1-21and.

Administration Notice.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
the undersigned has been duly appointed
and qualified as Administrator of the estate
of John Aird, deceased, late of Clarke county,
W. T. All persons having claims against
said estate are hereby notified to present the
same to me at my residence in the hours of
12 o'clock a. m. and 1 p. m., or after half
past five p. m., or to Messrs. H. L. & J. F.
Caples at their office in Vancouver, within
one year from date.
Vancouver, W. T., Feb. 12, 1866.
LOUIS SOHNS, Adm'r,
231st Of the estate of John Aird, dec'd.

**VALUABLE CITY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE.**
ANY PERSON DESIRING TO PURCHASE A PLACE
consisting of half an acre of ground, with a good
house, cellar, bath, wood house, garden, fruit trees,
shrubbery, Ac., would do well to call on S. W. BROWN,
Vancouver, March 2, 1866.

STRANGERS YET.

Strangers yet!
After years of life together,
After late and stormy weather,
After travel in far lands,
After touch of wretched hands—
Why thus joined? why ever met?
If they must be strangers yet.

Strangers yet!
After childhood's winning ways,
After years, and blame, and praise,
Counsel asked, and wisdom given,
After mutual prayers to Heaven,
Child and parent scarce regret
When they part—strangers yet.

Strangers yet!
After strife for common ends,
After title of old friends,
After passion fierce and tender,
After cheerful self-surrender,
Hours may pass and eyes be wet,
And the souls be strangers yet.

Strangers yet!
Strange and bitter thought to scan,
All the loneliness of man!
Nature by magnetic laws
Circles unto circles draws:
Circles only touch when met,
Never mingle—strangers yet.

Strangers yet!
Will it evermore be thus—
Spirits still impervious?
Shall we ever fairly stand
Soul to soul, as hand to hand?
Are the bonds eternal set
To retain us strangers yet?

Strangers yet!
Tell not love is most aspired
Unto something other—higher,
Ourselves were loved the best,
Were man's sympathies at rest;
Rest above the strain and fret
Of the world of strangers yet!
Strangers yet!

OLD JEFF.

"Dar's somebody er comin', massa," said old Jeff, a full blooded born and bred plantation negro, to his master, as they sat near the ruins of a once beautiful house on the Tennessee river.

"Pshaw, Jeff! you are always imagining evil. What would any one come for?" replied George Thomas, a staunch lover of the old flag, through all dangers, trials, and privations.

"Dunno, massa, but there's somebody comin', dat's for sartain."
"Well, there's nothing left but you and me, Jeff, and I reckon they won't want two old men like us. All the stock has been killed or driven off, the provisions taken away, the crops destroyed, and even the house has been burned. All is desolation—utter desolation, now."

"Dat haint nuffin, ef dey had only left young Massa George and Tom. But they is done gone for."
"You are right, Jeff, property is nothing compared to the lives of my poor boys. The loss of all my slaves did not bring a murmur to my lips."
"Not all, massa, I see heah."
"Yes, and I almost thank heaven they are dead. Better so than fighting against principle and honor."
"De good Lord will punish dem dat killed 'em," replied the old negro.

"Yes, Jeff, in his own good time they will be avenged. But how long, oh, Lord, how long before the end will come?"
"Hush, massa, somebody a comin' now. I can hear 'em jes as plain as can be. Dey am sneaking' through the woods jes as dey did when dey took away young massa."
"It matters not who comes now."
"But don't talk when dey do come, massa. For de Lord's sake don't. Dey am berry de-like in human flesh, and dey love blood jes like —"

"What's that?" exclaimed a rough voice from out of the darkness. "Calling names are you?" The rest of the sentence was lost in oaths and a heavy hand fell upon the poor negro.

"Notin, massa, nothin," and the terrified negro trembled like a dove in the sharp talons of a hawk.

"Whose plantation is this?" demanded the new comer, without paying any other attention to the negro than to cast him violently from him.

"Mine," replied the planter, rising from the log upon which he had been seated.

"Years? Who are you?"
"My name is George Thomas. Who are you that asked?"
"You will find out soon enough. Close up men, I've heard of this old rebel before."
A dozen fully armed men, dressed in the well worn uniform of the so called Confederate States, issued from the orchard at his command. There was nothing of regular soldiers about them; even the leader bore unmistakable marks of the semi-outlaw guerrilla. The jingle of spurs and the rattle of sabers showed that they had come mounted, and the passion marks and traces of dissipation upon their faces showed that they were ready for deeds of violence.

"The negro speaks the truth," interposed the master. "Everything eatable was swept away some days ago."
"A likely story! How do you live? You don't look as if you were starved. Come, old man, if you value your life you will not try to play the fool with us."
"I care little for my life; all that I had to live for has been taken from me, but I speak the truth."
"You lie like a thief."
The face of the old planter flushed crimson; and had he been the possessor of weapons of any kind he would have laid the insulter dead at his feet. All his hot Southern blood was aroused, and with compressed lips and trembling nerves he stood the very incarnation of unrestrained injury. He to be called a liar by the very man who but a few months previous would not have dared to address him. Bitter indeed was it, and hard to be borne; yet suffering had taught him something of patience, and choking down the words that were forming on his lips he was turning away, when the leader of the band fiercely addressed him with:

"Did you hear my demand for food?"
"Yes, and you heard my answer. I have none. You must seek it elsewhere. Here you find nothing."
"Won't we? We shall see about that. Seek around here and be s'pry about it; for it won't do to be lithering about here."
A hasty search was made, but without success. Those who had hitherto sacked the place had done their work effectually. With a torrent of oaths he heard the report.

"All hid as I expected; but I'll find a way to unearth food and gold alike. Every one of these hoary-headed traitors to the Confederacy have plenty to give the Northern abolitionist. Tie up that nigger and whip him until he is willing to tell us where the things are hid."
"All the whippings of the world would be of no service. He has told the truth," interposed the planter.

"Mind your own business. We will attend to your case soon enough. Tie up the nigger and use your sword belts lively, men."
In vain did the planter strive to prevent the punishment of his faithful old slave. Every blow that fell upon the unprotected flesh of the black cut him to the very heart. Every drop of blood that followed the strokes were as if wrunged from his own veins. In vain too the negro plead for mercy. Brutal jests at his sufferings was the only notice of his appeals until he fell fainting to the ground.

"As God lives you will be punished for this infamous deed," burst from the lips of the old planter.

"Better hold your tongue, old man," whispered one of the soldiers. "When the Captain has his blood up he won't listen to any nonsense."
"I will not keep silent. Heaven and earth alike shall hear of the deeds I fit for hell," began Thomas in reply when he was interrupted, savagely, by the Captain demanding food.

"I have told you twice that I have none," was the response.

"And you expect me to believe it? But I've no time to dally here. Give me money."
"That is a thing I have not been possessor of for many days. The same scoundrels that burned my house and destroyed my crop—that killed my cattle and stole my horses—robbed me of every cent."
"Mind how you talk old man."
"Why, whom should I fear?"
"Fear me and keep a civil tongue in your head, or I'll teach you a lesson you will not forget."
"Fear you?" and the old planter burst into a bitter, mocking laugh. "You, a set of out-throats and midnight robbers?"
"Bind him and gag him! Crowd the words down his J—d old throat," shouted the Captain, trembling with passion.

But the command met with no response in the hearts of his men, bad as they were. There was something sublime in the defiance of that aged and unprotected man, and his grey hairs plead, as with angel tongues, for mercy.

"Do you hear? What are you waiting for?" thundered the Captain, fairly frothing with rage.

"Let him touch me who dares!" replied the planter. "I am an old man, infirm and weak, but I defy you all."
"Do you hear the rebel, men? By heavens he shall kneel to the flag—the stars and bars."
"Never! Before I would kneel to that bastard rag I'd die by inches."
"Hand the flag here."
It was brought, unrolled, and the foul emblem of a fouler purpose fluttered out upon the air. The stars stolen from those God gave to the banner of the Union, and the bars emblematic of prison and starvation at Libby, Belle Isle, and Andersonville.

"Now kneel," commanded the Captain of the guerilla band.

"To that? Never! So help me heaven."
"But you shall. Willingly if you choose, forcibly if you do not."
"Let me see it," asked the planter with compressed lips and eyes flashing as if with some stern resolve.

"There, take it."
"And thus I kneel to the hell-born flag of

Jeff Davis and disunion," answered George Thomas in a loud voice as he tore the bunting from the flag-staff, rent it into ribbons, and trampled them under his feet.

In an instant a dozen sabres leaped from their sheaths, and a dozen revolvers were drawn from their resting places.

"Shoot him down! Cut him into pieces! Let him die like a dog!" came mingled with oaths from the lips of the Captain.

"Shoot on! It is glorious to die for the dear old flag!" was the answer of the planter as he braced himself to meet the swift-coming death.

"Fire!"
With the word tiny jets of flame leaped from the muzzles of their weapons, and a dozen balls hissed through the air, each freighted with death. Nothing but the interposition of heaven could save him, and it came in the form of a poor, brutally beaten slave. From where he had fallen at the foot of a tree, he had crawled to his master and crouched upon the ground, watched all that was going on. With the drawing of the sabres and the pointing of the pistols, he had arisen—with a rush thrown himself before his master, and pierced by a half dozen bullets, sunk never to rise again. In the great hole of his unquarrelled heart, he had given himself a willing victim, and as the ringing bugles and tramping of hoofs told that the Union soldiers were near at hand, his freed spirit passed from earth to heaven.

Poor Jeff, a life long slave, but an eternal freedman. "The Proclamation" signed by higher hands than those of this world, and at the touch of death the shackles fell from the soul and body alike.

George Thomas escaped, though wounded. The swift coming of the Union cavalry saved him for the time; but another and a greater power called him soon after, and he sleeps in peace beneath the dear old flag he would so willingly have died for.

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

Concord, N. H., June 16.—Joseph W. Patterson was elected U. S. Senator to-day, by a vote of 208, over Ira Eastman who received 113.

Chicago, June 16.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Fourth Congressional District nominated Wm. Longbeard, of Mahaska county, for member of Congress, by 88 votes against 60 for James B. Grinnell, the present Representative.

The following are the Congressional nominations in Indiana: Third District—Republican, Gen. Morton C. Painter, vice Hill; Democratic, H. W. Harrington. Fourth District—Col. Ira G. Gover, Republican, vice Farquhar, who declined re-election. Seventh District—Republican, Gen. H. D. Washburne; Democratic, Judge Clay Pools. The Republican Conventions in the Third and Seventh Districts unqualifiedly supported Congress. The Convention in the Fourth District ratified the State platform, which expressed no preference between the President and Congress.

Congressional Proceedings.
Chicago, June 15.—Senate bill No. 343, reported from the committee on public lands to quiet land titles in California, was acted upon and passed in the Senate on Monday.

Washington, June 15.—The President sent his veto of the bill authorizing the New York Montana Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company to buy twenty sections of unurveyed public lands in Montana Territory. The bill provided that the Company should survey lands at their own expense and pay the usual price per acre and receive full title only when they had entered into operation on a very considerable scale in iron working. The President in his veto says: "The public domain is a national trust, set apart and held for the general welfare, upon principles of equal justice, and not to be bestowed as a special privilege upon any favored class. The proper rules for the disposal of public lands have from the earliest period, been subjects of earnest inquiry, grave discussions and deliberate judgment, and by progressive steps, have advanced until the homestead principle, actual residence and occupation, are made indispensable conditions, and to guard these privileges from the abuses of speculation and monopoly, the law is rigid, as well as to the mode of establishing a claim by adequate testimony, with penalties for perjury, and for mining, trading and other purposes thereon, as the cultivation of the soil. As it interdicts mineral lands, they being excluded from purchase, except those containing coal, which, in quantities not exceeding 100 acres, are restricted to individuals in actual possession and commence with an advanced minimum of twenty dollars per acre. In direct conflict with every principle heretofore observed in the disposal of public lands, the company is not limited like ordinary pre-emptors to one pre-emption claim of a quarter section, but may pre-empt bodies of land amounting in the aggregate to twenty sections, containing 12,800 acres, or eighty ordinary pre-emption rights. The timber is not protected, but on the contrary is devoted to speedy destruction. Before assumption of titles, the company is allowed to consume whatever may be made necessary in erection

of buildings for manufacturing iron. For these special privileges incorporating a land monopoly of so many years they are required to pay only one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, or one-sixteenth of the established minimum, and are granted a credit of two years, or twice the time allowed ordinary pre-emption of offered land.

The bill originally passed both Senate and House without much debate, and it is not probable that any attempt will be made to pass it over the veto.

Washington, June 15.—The bill in reference to the Paris exhibition which passed the Senate this afternoon, after a long debate, differs from the House bill by increasing the aggregate appropriations to \$150,000, while decreasing special items for the erection of buildings in Paris to \$25,000 in gold. The House bill authorized President Johnson to furnish one or more for transportation of articles to France, also for paying freight both ways.

Speaker Colfax has appointed Messrs. Spaulding, Banks, Hogan, Raymond, and Tinker a special committee on the Roseau-Grinnell affair, and subsequently on motion of Mr. Ward, leave of absence for one week was granted to Mr. Bosseau.

The Attorney General appeared before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and argued against the proposed repeal of the neutrality laws as commended in the Fenian resolutions offered last Monday.

The question whether Southern States shall be admitted to representation as fast as they adopt the constitutional amendments is yet to be decided to some extent upon the opinion formed on the question whether a State can annul its ratification of an amendment at any time before it becomes a part of the constitution. The negative of this latter question was maintained this afternoon by Judge Orey, of Indiana, in an argument that attracted much attention.

Foreign News.
New York, June 16.—The steamer City of Paris arrived this morning with dates to the 7th:

It is fully confirmed that the proposed peace conference is abandoned, owing to demands of Austria which were regarded by England, France, and Russia as tantamount to a refusal, and all negotiations were therefore broken off, and it remains for the neutrals and armed powers to negotiate among themselves or commence war. Hopes of peace have nearly vanished.

The London Times says, daily and hourly the chances of peace fade away. It believes the first movement will occur in the Elbe Duchies, but that the great movement of Austria will be near the boundaries of Silesia. Preparations for active positions are reported from all quarters. The Prussian Government had issued a circular note to neutral powers, charging Austria with a flagrant breach of treaties by referring the Holstein question to the diet.

Two Noted Senators.—A correspondent of the Cleveland Leader describes two noted Senators in the persons of Willard Saulsbury of Delaware and James A. McDougal of California. The former is fully six feet high, broad-shouldered and heavy, erect and somewhat commanding in mere physique, and always d. liberate and positive. His hair is thick and black, face dark, features large, eye dull, and his whole countenance heavy and indignant. The little time he gives to the Senate is mainly passed in pacing the floor. He is forty-five years of age, was Attorney General of his State five years, and has been a Senator since 1859. He is quite able, though not brilliant or remarkably clear. McDougal is a much brighter man, quite a genius, indeed, and capable, when sober, of holding a tilt with any member in debate. He is small, but erect, and rather lofty, with a soldierly air, which he enhances by a blue coat and brass buttons. He has a fine head, hair short and gray, features regular, eye light and clear, and an appearance quite prepossessing. He is a native of New York, under fifty years of age, was once a leading politician and Attorney General in Illinois, and after serving as Congressman, came back a Senator in 1861.

GEN. GRANT'S OPINIONS.—Gen. Grant in a recent conversation with Rev. George Hepworth, of Boston, said of General Sherman: "Sherman is a man to be proud of. He is impetuous, he is faulty, but he shows his own fault as soon as any man." And of Sheridan he said: "He is the best man in America. He has no peer. He can wield any force. He is pure-hearted, simple-mannered, and a truly noble man." And of himself he said: "There were a thousand others who could have done the thing as well as I. I am thankful to God that he helped me to do the work, but had I not been living, or had the Government passed over me, there are other men who would have won the victory for you."

A French chemist has discovered a liquid which, when applied to dead bodies, causes them immediately to petrify. He has in his private room the dead body of his wife, who is standing on a pedestal, and is as natural as life. He has known the secret for twenty years.

The Ants of Africa

I do not think that they build a nest or home of any kind. At any rate, they carry nothing away, but eat all their prey on the spot. It is their habit to march through the forests in long regular lines—a line about two inches broad, and often several miles in length. All along this line are larger ants, who act as officers, stand outside the ranks to keep this singular army in order. If they come to a place where there are no trees to shelter them from the sun, whose heat they cannot bear, they immediately build underground tunnels, through which the whole army passes in columns to the forest beyond. These tunnels are four or five feet underground, and are only used in the heat of the day, or during a storm.

When they grow hungry, the long file spreads itself through the forest in a front line, and attacks and devours all it overtakes with a fury that is quite irresistible. The elephant and gorilla fly before this attack. The black men run for their lives. Every animal that lives in their line of march is chased. They seem to understand and act upon the tactics of Napoleon, and concentrate with great speed, their heaviest forces upon the point of attack. In an incredible short space of time, the mouse, or dog, or leopard or deer, is overwhelmed, killed, eaten and the bare skeleton only left.

They seem to travel night and day. Many a time have I been awakened out of my sleep and obliged to rush from my hut into the water to save my life, and after all suffered intolerable agony from the bites of the advance guard, who had got into my clothes. When they enter a house, they clear it of all living things. Cockroaches are devoured in an instant. Rats and mice spring round the room in vain. An overwhelming force of ants kill a strong rat in less than a minute, in spite of the most frantic struggles, and in less than another minute its bones are stripped. Every living thing in the house is devoured. They will not touch vegetable matter. Thus they are, in reality very useful (as well as dangerous) to the negroes, who have their huts cleared of all the abounding vermin, such as immense cockroaches and centipedes, at least several times a year.

When on their march the whole of the insect world flies before them, and I have often heard the approach of a bashkuy army heralded to me by this means. Wherever they go they make a clean sweep, even ascending to the tops of the highest trees in pursuit of prey. Their manner of attack is an impetuous leap. Instantly the strong pincers are closed, and they only let go when the piece gives way. At such times this little animal seems animated by a kind of fury which causes it to disregard entirely its own safety, and to seek only the conquest of his prey. The bite is very painful.

People Who Drift.

The most common secret of the want of success in life is a general tendency to let things drift. It is not so much the missing one opportunity, or the committing one blunder, as the lavish waste of all the forces and opportunities which in various shapes come within the grasp. The temper which permits such waste of a material which is never replaced, may spring from indolence, or absence of ambition, or an intellectual incapacity of discerning what an opportunity or force means. Plenty of men fail for all these reasons. But a still larger number fail for lack of a quality which is neither industry merely, nor neatness, nor desire to get on, but a kind of vigilant temper, like that of a hunter after his prey. Such men break down in the race, or at least never get beyond a very humble goal, just because they have been tripped up by some unsuspected trench, than because they were comparatively destitute of vigor and concentration. They are morally fat and unready to begin with. They have not the stamina which supports men under heavy weights and carries them well over a prolonged course. They can look seriously at the obstacles which are immediately in front of them, and can overcome them with difficulty, but they never think of the obstacles that lie a little way ahead, or at all events rather make preparations for striking them than for getting the better of them. Most men suffer much fewer and less damaging injuries from the actual false steps they take, than from those imaginary or probable temptations which make them slip through life, not knowing clearly whether they want to go, or how they are ever to get anywhere at all; contented or discontented, with little, but in either case equally incompetent to make that little greater. It is the slovenliness of men and women which for the most part makes their lives so unsatisfactory. The doer sits at the loom with keen eye and deft finger, but his work is listless, and without a solid basis to piece together as they best may the broken threads. We are apt to give up work too soon to suppose that a single breakage has ruined the cloth. The men who get on in the world are not daunted by one or a thousand breakages.

Milk and water people, says an exchange, who content themselves with simply doing no harm, at the same time never doing any good are mere negatives. Your man of force, who does not wait for a stone to get out of his Heaven-appointed way, but manfully rolls it over, may unintentionally hurt somebody's toes in the act; but thousands who will walk that which is their future will thank him for clearing it. The man who has no one is generally a sleek, creeping, cautious, white-washed creature, walking the work with servile steps, who sneaks and glances his furtive, longed way to the obscurity elements.

WILCOX & GIBBS

Letter "G"



SEWING MACHINE

It is entirely noiseless. A patented device prevents its being turned backward. The needle cannot be set wrong. The Hammer, Presser, and Foot are acknowledged to be superior to all others. It received the Gold Medal of the American Institute in 1876. It also received the first premium for "The Best Sewing Machine."

at the great "NEW ENGLAND FAIR," the "Vermont State Fair," the "Pennsylvania State Fair," and the "Indiana State Fair," 1874.

N. B.—Agents Wanted. STEWART & GOURLEY, 103 Front Street, Agents for Oregon.

Jewelry! Jewelry!

STEWART & GOURLEY

Are now offering to the Public the BEST and CHEAPEST assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, IVORY AND RUBBER SETS, (New Style Jewelry)

A large and well selected Stock of Silver-Plated Ware;

And everything usually kept in our line of business.

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.

Particular attention paid to the REPAIRS OF FINE WATCHES, and all kinds of JOB WORK done on short notice by an experienced Workman.

Call and see for yourselves. STEWART & GOURLEY, 103 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

JACOB COHEN, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, FRONT STREET, PORTLAND.

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, SPECTACLES, &c.

Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted. Particular attention given to repairing Fine Watches. Portland, Sept. 5, 1865.—11-17.

WANTS SANSAPARILLA.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, AND FOR THE CURE OF Scrophulous, Rheumatic Diseases, Catarrhs, Pruritus, Acne, Eruptions, Liver Complaints, and other Blood Disorders, Dyspepsia, Lumbago, White Swellings, Hip Disease, Enlargement of the Glands, St. Vitus's Dance, Bronchitis, Myalgia, Salt Rheum, Loss of Appetite, Pimples, Itches, General Debility, &c.

GENERAL TONIC FOR THE SYSTEM IT IS UNRIVALLED.

Science has never explained the philosophy of digestion. We know that the unassimilated food is destroyed within the stomach, and afterwards by adhesion with the blood, and other fluids, and mixture with a watery fluid, which is the basis of the blood. But how this is effected, we know not. Now it is evident that the blood is the basis of life. It is the life-giving fluid, and it is in an unassimilated state, that the blood is the basis of life. It is the life-giving fluid, and it is in an unassimilated state, that the blood is the basis of life.

ASTONISHING CURE. Copy of a Letter addressed to our Agents in Chicago, Ill., showing a case of Fever and Ague.

Messrs. J. H. Dewitt & Co., Gentlemen:—I suffered from your SANSAPARILLA for several weeks, and was cured. I had been suffering from a severe case of Fever and Ague, and had been treated by the best medical skill, but without success. I had been in bed for several weeks, and was unable to get up. I had lost all my strength, and was in a state of great weakness. I had been told that SANSAPARILLA was a good medicine, and I had bought it, and had taken it for several weeks, and was cured. I had been in bed for several weeks, and was unable to get up. I had lost all my strength, and was in a state of great weakness. I had been told that SANSAPARILLA was a good medicine, and I had bought it, and had taken it for several weeks, and was cured.

Yours most respectfully, JAMES MILLER.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 100 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

FOR SALE BY DEWITT, KITTLE & CO., H. JOHNSON & CO., and REMINGTON & CO., San Francisco; HICK & CO., Portland; MARYVILLE; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

FOR INFLAMED EYELIDS.

The delicate structure of the eye renders it peculiarly sensitive and liable to disease. When, from any cause, it becomes inflamed, the inner membrane rapidly swells, and the eye is rendered nearly insupportable. It is a distressing and painful condition, and is attended with a profuse discharge of tears, and a great deal of pain. It is a distressing and painful condition, and is attended with a profuse discharge of tears, and a great deal of pain.

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FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

Florence, - Massachusetts,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE 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 with durability, and while capable of doing a greater range of work, one that could be easily understood and repaired by any one.

To supply a Sewing Machine free from the objections attending to others, has been our task. For we had not only to consider the machine as they appeared years ago, but also as improved from time to time, by more recent experience. This we claim to have accomplished, by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, skilful labor of years; and in presenting our Machine to the public, we shall make strong assertions respecting its merits, which we are prepared to substantiate in every particular.

By sewing the Chain and Loop, or Knit Stitches, we adapt the Sewing Machine to the most delicate and intricate work. To meet objections sometimes urged against this favorite stitch, we have added the Knit, Double Lock and Double Knit, either of which is stronger and more elastic than the Lock; thus enabling the operator to select a stitch perfectly adapted to every grade of fabric, and where necessary, new seams made etc. under than it is possible to be made.

The FLORENCE makes four different stitches with as much ease as ordinary Machines 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 praise of friends, and been regarded a household necessity; to have the public fully appreciate the utility, beauty, and durability contained in the FLORENCE Machine.

We claim for the FLORENCE the following advantages: 1st—It makes four different stitches, Lock, Knit, Double Lock, and Double Knit, on one and the same Machine. Each stitch being adapted to its use, and working with ease. 2nd—Every Machine has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator to sew upon a slant, without turning the fabric. 3rd—It does not require a thread on the ender, than for the upper side, and will sew on the heaviest seam, giving one to the thickness of cloth, without change of needle, and without the necessity of changing the foot. 4th—The foot is easily adjusted, and can be used while quiet is necessary. 5th—It is almost noiseless, and can be used while quiet is necessary.

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HOLY ANGELS' COLLEGE!

THIS COLLEGE, ESTABLISHED AT ST. JAMES' Mission, Vancouver, is conducted by Catholic Clergymen, under the immediate supervision of the Right Rev. A. M. A. Blanchet, B. C.

The Domestic Department and Infirmary are under the care of the Sisters of Charity.

The terms for boarders, including Tuition, Board, Washing, and Bedding, are from \$20 to \$25 per annum, with no other extra except for Music, Foreign Languages, and Medical Attendance.

The new building erected in the spring of '64, and greatly improved during the past summer, together with the playground attached, are, on the testimony of health authority, most conducive toward the comfort and health of the occupants.

To the Boarding School is attached a Day School of which the following are the different studies pursued, viz: from \$14 to \$24 per annum.

Payments are invariably made quarterly in advance. The object of the institution is to give a thorough moral and scientific training to the attendance of pupils, and make them well equipped for either professional or commercial pursuits.

Correspondence with the College is done through the REV. P. MANN, Prefect, Vancouver, Sept. 12, 1865.—11-17.

PROVIDENCE SCHOOL! For Young Ladies, CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, VANCOUVER, W. T.

THIS INSTITUTION, which was conducted in the year 1863, is delightfully situated at Vancouver, on the north bank of the Columbia river. The beauty of the surrounding scenery, and the salubrity of the place cannot be over-estimated.

The course of studies embraces the various branches of a liberal education, and a particular attention is given to the French language, and the study of the English language is made a prominent feature.

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Union Meat Market

G. W. & J. E. C. DURGAN & CO., Proprietors.

(Three Doors North of Crawford, Bloem & Co.'s.) Main Street, Vancouver, W. T.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fresh BEEF, MUTTON, Pork, and Salt Meats.

ALL KINDS OF VEGETABLES IN THEIR SEASON.

INTENDING TO FURNISH OUR MARKET with the best meats and vegetables that the country affords, and to sell them at reasonable prices, we expect to derive and hope to receive a reasonable share of the public favor.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, &c. Vancouver, Dec. 8, 1865.—13-17.

AIRD & STECERT, EMPIRE MARKET

Main Street, Vancouver, W. T.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FRESH BEEF, Pork, Mutton, SALT PORK, HAMS, BACON, Smoked Beef, &c.

Cash paid for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Vancouver, Aug. 28, 1865.—13-17.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKING!

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING REMOVED HIS SHOP to the New Building, Cor. Main and Fourth Streets, is now prepared to do all kinds of Work in his line.

Thankful for past favors, he still solicits the patronage of the public.

NEW WAGONS ALWAYS ON HAND, OR MADE TO ORDER.

REPAIRING DONE on Short Notice, and on REASONABLE TERMS. W. M. RANCK, Vancouver, Sept. 8, 1865.—13-17.

J. LORRYEA'S Furniture Store

Nos. 138 and 140 Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FURNITURE, BEDDING, Wall Paper, Shades, CROCKERY, ETC., ETC.

N. B.—A General Assortment of 32 Furniture in Packages, &c.

BLACKSMITHING.

DURGAN & STEWART

ARE NOW CARRYING ON THE ABOVE business in the shop formerly occupied by W. J. E. Durgan & Co's. south of G. W. J. E. Durgan & Co's. most market, Vancouver, where they are prepared to do ALL KINDS OF BLACKSMITHING in the very best manner at the shortest notice and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

WAGONS MADE TO ORDER, And all styles of Wagon and Carriage Ironing done promptly.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO HORSESHOEING. In this department we do not mean to be excelled. On hand or made to Order, And the proprietor will always be ready to wait on their customers.

Blacksmithing. THE UNDERSIGNED, TAKES THIS NOTICE OF the public, that he has removed to the new building, No. 138 and 140 Front Street, Portland, Oregon, where he is prepared to do ALL KINDS OF BLACKSMITHING in the very best manner at the shortest notice and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

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