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THE VANCOUVER REGISTER,
VANCOUVER, W. T.
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.
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—AND—
Counsellors-at-Law.
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VANCOUVER, W. T.

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VANCOUVER, W. T.

I. L. TOBBY,
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And Accoucheur.
(Two doors North of J. F. Smith's Store.)
VANCOUVER, W. T.
March 14th, 1868.—24-1f.

JOSEPH M. FLETCHER,
(SUCCESSION OF THE LATE OFFICE.)
Notary Public & Conveyancer

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, AND LEGAL PA-
PERS of all kinds carefully prepared.
VANCOUVER, Sept. 1, 1868.—11-1f.

HYGIENIC MEDICATION!
W. H. GODDARD, Hygienic Physician, may be
consulted at his residence near the Cemetery above the
Orphanage. The Doctor entirely disdains what is termed
"The Cold Water Cure," believing that many have
been killed with cold water.
Particular attention paid to Chronic cases (Disease of
the Vital or Blood-making Organs, Nervous System,
Sexual Organs, Excretory Organs, etc. Fevers, Croup,
Diphtheria, Dystentery, Scarcitis, &c., treated with the
best results. Also Erysipelas, Measles, Pneumonia, and
other diseases of the skin and Pulmonary Organs.)
Treatment safe, pleasant to the patient, and ac-
cording to the latest medical constitution.
Advice to Clergymen free, and to the poor without
charge.
VANCOUVER, May 9, 1868.—22-5m.

CHEAP JOHN!
Would respectfully announce to the public at large that
he has opened a store at lower rates than ever offered in
this market, his large and well selected stock of
CLOTHING,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
Yankee Notions,
—AND—
Ladies Wear.
—ALSO—
Trunks, Valises, Glazed & Car-
pet Bags.

Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere
and I will guarantee to please.
Outside notices sent attended to at reasonable terms.
J. BAAC & CO.
VANCOUVER, Oct. 6, 1867.

BRITTON & GRAY,
Attorneys at Law,
No. 375 Seventh St., P. O. Box 1034,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO LAND BUSINESS,
before the General Land Office and Interior Depart-
ment, and generally to business before the Executive De-
partment and Congress.
Having had years of experience in the General Land
Office, and a long and successful practice in land claims
and controversies, we are enabled to offer valuable ser-
vice before the U. S. Supreme Court, Interior Depart-
ment, and General Land Office.
We refer generally to all U. S. Land Offices.

HEWDEE'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.
THE ONLY PLACE IN PORTLAND WHERE YOU
can see of getting No. 1 Pictures at all times is at
Hewdee's Gallery, corner of First and Morrison streets,
where he is as well prepared to do all kinds of work
as any Gallery in Oregon, and will guarantee a good satis-
faction for all his work as can be had in the State.
Pictures of every kind can be had at short notice. Old
Pictures can be copied, enlarged and retouched in India
ink, or Oil Colors, AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY
OTHER PLACE. Oct. 5, 3-11f.

The Independent Farmer.

Let sailors sing of the windy deep,
Let soldiers praise their armor,
But in my heart this toast will keep—
The Independent Farmer.
When first the rose in robe of Green
Unfolds its crimson lining,
And round the cottage porch is seen
The honey-suckle twining;
When bands of bloom their sweetest yield
To bees that gather busy,
His drowsy head across the field
Where oxen are soft and easy.

The black-bird crows behind the plough,
The quail pipes loud and clear,
You orchard hides beyond its bough,
The home he loves so dear;
The gray and old barn doors unfold,
His ample store in measure,
More rich than hoards of hoarded gold,
A precious blessing treasure;
While yonder in the porch there stands
His wife, the lovely charmer,
The sweetest rose of all his lands—
The Independent Farmer.

To him the spring comes dancingly,
To him the summer blushes,
The autumn smiles with mellow ray,
The sleep old water hushes;
He cares not how the world may move,
No doubts or fears confound him;
His little flock are linked in love,
And household angels round him;
He trusts in God and loves his wife,
Nor grieves nor fears to harm her;
His Nature's noblesman in life—
The Independent Farmer.

From Dentley's Miscellany. Ascent of Mount Hood.

The peaks of the Rocky Mountains and other chains of the Pacific regions of North America have been more or less explored both in the north, the central, and the Southern Districts—in the north by our countrymen, in the centre by the American surveyors, and in the south by highway and railway "prospectors," as also by trappers and gold hunters—pioneers of civilization, who have made permanent tracks between the two oceans. But few travellers have gone out of their way to ascend the peaks or culminating points of these far-off ranges. A remarkable exception presents itself in a recent ascent made by the Rev. H. K. Hines of Mount Hood, one of the so-called Cascade range, a northward continuation of the Sierra Nevada, which traverses the State of Oregon and the Territory of Washington from south to north, at a distance of a hundred miles from the Pacific Ocean. This range rises to an average altitude of 8,000 to 10,000 feet, while at intervals of many miles more aspiring summits spring up above the evergreen roofing of the lower mountains five thousand to eight thousand feet higher. The highest of these is Mount Hood. It stands about fifty miles south of where the Columbia has ploughed its way through the mountains, and in the centre of the range from east to west.

Mr. Hines set out on the morning of the 24th of July, 1866, in company with three gentlemen of the city of Portland, Oregon, full of determination, after a previous unsuccessful attempt made in September, 1865, to use his own words, "to stand upon the summit, if, energy and endurance could accomplish the feat." The account of the ascent presents us with a lively picture of the scenery, and more especially of the vegetation, of this remote portion of the earth's surface. The rendezvous was at the house of a Canadian, who, fourteen years before, had erected a cabin at the place where the emigrant road leaves the mountains and enters the valley of Willamette. From this place the track enters the mountains along a gorge, through which flows a dashing river about three hundred ft. in width, which rises beneath the glaciers of Mount Hood. The track follows this gorge for a distance of thirty miles, when it makes a detour to the south with a continuous ascent for three or four miles, in many places very steep, to the celebrated table-land known as Laurel Hill.

This table-land, which constitutes the general summit of the range, is comparatively level, of perhaps ten miles in width, the general character of which is that of a swamp or marsh; but it is clad with a dense and grand growth of fir, cedar (*Thuja gigantea*), pine, and kindred evergreens, with an almost impenetrable undergrowth of what is designated as laurel in the country, but is, according to Mr. Hines, arctodendron. Straggling rays of sunlight only here and there find their way through this dense foliage to the damp ground.

Passing over this level, the party crossed several bold clear streams, coming down from the direction of Mount Hood, and then, turning to the left, they took an old Indian trail leading in the direction of the mountain. After a ride of an hour and a half up a continuous and steep ascent, they came to an opening of scattered trees which sweeps around the south side of the mountain. It was about five o'clock when they emerged from the forest, and stood confronting the wonderful body of rock and snow which springs up from the elevation.

A place was selected whereon to bivouac, on a beautiful grassy ridge between one of the main affluents of the river Des Chutes and one of the Clackamas, and which nearly constitutes the dividing ridge of the mountain. Having erected here a hut of boughs, and gathered fuel for a large fire during the night, they spread their blankets on the

ground and slept well until the morning. At seven o'clock on Thursday they were ready for the ascent. This, for the first mile and a half, was very gradual and easy, over a bed of volcanic rock, decayed and intermixed with ashes. The Cascade Mountains, it is to be observed, have all been more or less active volcanoes, and some of them, as more especially Mount Hood, are even active to this day. Some of the old craters are, however, filled up with water, and present deep lakes, like the Gemander Maar in the Eifel, the Pulvermaar, Murfel der Maar, and others. Huge rocks stood here and there, and occasionally a stunted juniper found precarious foothold; some beautiful variegated mosses were also seen clinging to little knolls of sand. They soon reached the foot of a broad snow field, which sweeps around the south side of the mountain, several miles in length, and extending upward to the immediate summit. The first part of this portion of the ascent was comparatively easy, being smooth, and only in places so steep as to render the footsteps uncertain. Deep gorges, from which flow affluents of the stream Des Chutes on the right, and Sandy River on the left, approach each other, near the upper edge of this field of snow, and seem to cut down into the very foundation of the mountain. The waters were rushing from beneath the glaciers, which, at their upper extremity, were rent and broken into fissures and caverns of unknown depth.

The present summit of the mountain is evidently what was long since the northern rim of an immense crater, which could not have been less than three miles in diameter. The southern wall of the crater has fallen completely away, and the crater itself becomes filled with rock and ashes overlaid with the accumulated snows of ages, through the rents and chasms of which now escape smoke, steam, and gasses from the pent-up fires below. The fires are yet so near, that many of the rocks that project upward are so hot that the naked hand could not be held upon them. The main opening to the crater is at the south west foot of the circular wall, which now constitutes the summit, and at a distance of near two thousand feet from its extreme height. A column of steam and smoke is continually issuing from this opening, at times rising and floating away on the wind, at other times rolling heavily down the mountain. The party descended into the crater as far as it was possible to go without ropes or a ladder. The descent was stopped by a perpendicular precipice of ice, sixty or seventy feet high, resting below on a bed of broken rock and ashes, so hot as immediately to convert the water, which dripped continually from the icy roof, a hundred feet above, into steam. The air was hot and stifling.

The real peril of the ascent began at this point. It led out and up the inner wall of what was once the crater, and near a thousand feet of it was extremely steep. The whole distance was an ice fold, the upper limit of a great glacier, which is crushing and grinding its slow journey down the mountain far to the right. About seven hundred feet from the summit a crevasse varying from five to fifty feet in width, and of unknown depth, cut clear across the glacier from wall to wall. There was no evading it. The summit could not be reached without crossing it. Steadily and deliberately poisoning himself on his staff, Mr. Hines sprang over the chasm at the most favorable place he could select, landing safely on the declivity two or three feet above it, and he was then able to assist the others to cross with his staff. The last movement of fifteen feet had considerably changed the prospect of the ascent. True, the chasm was passed, but they were thrown directly below a wall of ice and rocks five hundred feet high, down which masses, detached by the heat of the sun, were plunging with fearful velocity. It was necessary, in order to avoid them, to skirt the chasm on the upper side for a distance, and then turn diagonally up the remaining steep. It was only seven hundred feet high, but it took two hours' sinewy tug to climb it. The hot sun blazed against the wall of ice within two feet of their faces, whilst the perspiration streamed from their brows; but on nearing the summit the weariness seemed to vanish, and they bounded with a feeling of triumph upon the pinnacle which is supposed to be the highest mountain in North America, although Sir Edward Belcher assigns that distinction to Mount St. Elias in Russian America.

The summit was reached at about the centre of the circular wall which constitutes the extreme altitude, and it was so sharp that it was impossible to stand erect upon it. Its northern face presented an escarpment several thousand feet high. Mr. Hines could only lie down on the southern slope, and, holding firmly by the rocks, look down the awful depth. A few rods to the west was a point forty or fifty feet higher, to the summit of which they crawled, and then discovered that forty or fifty rods to the east, there was a point still higher, the highest of the mountain. They crawled back along the sharp escarpment, and in a few minutes stood erect on the highest pinnacle. This was found to be seventeen thousand six hundred and forty feet high—an estimate which makes Mount Hood higher than any summit of Europe or North America.

The view from the summit is described as magnificent. From south to north the whole line of the Cascade range was at once brought within the field of vision, from Diamond Peak to Banner, a distance of not less than four hundred miles. Within that distance are Mounts St. Helen's, Baker, Jefferson, and the Three Sisters, making, with Mount Hood eight snowy peaks. Eastward the Blue Mountains were in view, and lying between them and Mount Hood were the broad plains watered by the river Des Chutes, John Day's and Umatilla rivers. On the west the pine crests of the coast range cut clear against the sky, with the Willamette Valley, sleeping in quiet beauty, lying at their feet. The broad silver belt of the Columbia wound through the evergreen valley toward the ocean. Within these limits was every variety of mountain and valley, lake and prairie, bold beetling precipices, and gracefully rounded summits, blending and melting away into each other.

(Concluded in our next.)

The Allentown (Pa.) Democrat says: Many of our ladies will remember being called upon at their residences last fall, by a "lady" agent going around and selling "corsets" and fitting them at a remarkably low price. Recently, in an interior town in this State, the very same woman by the cheapness of her stock and a decided and unwarranted partiality shown a beautiful lady customer, aroused suspicion, and on the lady being arrested she was found to be a young man in disguise—fitting and selling just for the fun of the thing. He says he has passed through Easton, Allentown, Reading, Pottsville and many other towns, fitting corsets to several thousand young ladies.

One Henry H. Regier, a pot-bellied baker, recently insinuated himself into the confidence of a poor widow of Young America, Illinois, and under the pretense of serious matrimonial intentions, got hold of \$700, all she had, and left for parts unknown. He is said to be a Frenchman, and is supposed to be out somewhere on the line of the Pacific Railroad. He is thus anatomized by the local paper: "May the biggest buffalo on the prairies impale him on his horns, may the wildest savage scalp him with a stone knife, the devil's angels hang up his vile carcass and the busards pick his bones."

If you desire to grow buckwheat, turn over any degenerated meadow, after haying, and let it lie till the following June, when it should be thoroughly harrowed and cross-plowed, and left two or three weeks to ferment under the hot sun; then top-dress, and pulverize well with the barrow, and sow from the 20th to the 24th of June, using only the thumb and two first fingers, keeping the others closed on a small stone or other substance, in order not to scatter the grain too freely; if it is sown too thick, the plants are not stocky, and do not yield well.

Housekeeping has been introduced as a regular branch of instruction in German schools. Young ladies are required to write essays on the probable prices of food, the weight of fat or lean fowls, the method of fattening bees, and in general upon whatever pertains to the economy of the culinary art.

How to meet a bankrupt—take no note of him.

What is the only pain we make light of? A window pane.

Men, like books, have at each end a blank page—childhood and old age.

Agriculture has assumed a new phase in Nebraska. The farmers are all planting forests.

Lower California, 750 miles long, and from 30 to 120 miles wide, has a population of less than 20,000.

The London Times thus begins an editorial: "Now that Italy has come by her own, would she be so kind as to take back her organ grinders."

"Are you near-sighted, Miss?" said an impudent fellow to a young lady who did not please to notice him. "Yes, at this distance I can scarce tell whether you are a pig or a puppy."

An Irishman decapitated a turtle, and afterwards was amusing himself by putting sticks in its mouth, which it bit with violence. A lady who saw the proceeding exclaimed: "Why, Patrick, I thought the turtle was dead?" "So is he ma'am, but the cratler's not sensible of it."

A beautiful Jewess attended a party in Philadelphia, where she was annoyed by a vulgar impertinent fellow. "And you never eat pork, Miss M.?" he asked tauntingly.

"No, sir; our religion teaches us to avoid everything unwholesome, physically and morally; therefore you will excuse me for declining to have any more words with you."

The Dead Sea.

A visit to the Dead Sea is thus described by Dr. Bert in his book entitled "The Far East."

The northern end of the Dead Sea is of the shape of a double crescent, or the spread wings of a bird. The river issues into the sea at the point represented by the body of the bird, and its turbid waters are really distinguished from those of the Blue Sea, to the distance of a couple of miles. It seems as if with reluctance the sweet waters of the river lose themselves in the great mass of bitterness which they can never quench. Instead of striking the Sea on its flank, we emerged into the valley of the Jordan a little above the northwestern corner of the Sea, and reached the water's edge between that corner and the mouth of the river.

It had come on to rain two or three hours previously, the clouds gathering over the south end of the Sea, and speedily rolling round the whole horizon; and now our view was much obstructed by the mists. But the clouds mitigated the fiery heats of the deep valley, and it seemed in character that over the Sea of Death should hang the wrathful storm-clouds.

It was about noon when we emerged upon the seaside from the jungles of the Jordan valley. Two other companies—one of them American—were close behind us, and three or four companies—nearly all of them American—had just left its shores as we approached it; so that we did not feel lonely, nor fear the children of Eean hovering about us, loaded with matchlocks and rusty pistols.

It was a busy hour which we spent by the Sea. The fresh wind was from the south, thus sweeping over the whole forty miles of the sea's length, and we could not but observe how small were the waves which the favoring wind had raised, and with what a leaden thump they struck the shore.

The upper edge of the strand was strown with the tangle of dead willows from the Jordan. The beach was covered with sharp angular pebbles of every variety of hue conceivable, mixed with species of bitumens which we picked out. The bitumen is easily distinguished from the black, flinty stones of the beach, by its lightness and its coal oil smell.

Did we bathe? Of course we did—some of us at least. And we did really enjoy it? Certainly we did; it was luxurious. The temperature of the water is much higher than that of the ocean in the summer, at our watering places; and the peculiar character of the water has nothing unpleasant at the time for the bather, provided he keep his head from contact with it. Wading slowly in, over the sharp stones of the bottom, I found after a while, that my weight was wholly gone, and that I could no longer keep my footing. Throwing myself on the surface it was the easiest thing in the world to float with the head far out of water. I could do this on my back, or on my face, or setting cross-legged and swaying with the waves. Indeed, when lying on the back, both feet could be protruded far about the surface before the head would sink under it. Swimming was not easy, especially on one's face, for the reason that the feet would strike out in air.

What we call the Dead Sea, the Scriptures frequently designate as the Salt sea. And the appropriateness of this designation may be inferred from the statement that every hundred pounds of the sea-water contains over twenty-five pounds of salts of different sorts. The chief of these are the muriates of soda, magnesium, and lime.

The Dead Sea, except the southern end, is of great depth. According to Lynch, the bottom consists of two submerged plains, an elevated and a depressed one; the last averaging thirteen hundred feet below the surface." The shallow portion of the Sea is at the extreme southern end.

STRAONG.—Gen. Spinner, of the Treasury Department, is a plain, quiet, hard-working, unassuming man, of even temper and correct habits. Occasionally, though, his feelings get the better of him. Not long since a deserter from the regular army, who had gone over to the rebels, came to him for his official approval of an order from Andrew Johnson for four months back pay. The General broke out with the following indignant remarks:

"You have come to me with this, you sneaking bound of a deserter. You bring a paper here signed by the President of the United States, setting forth that when you deserted from the regular army to go and fight against your country, there was four months pay coming to you from the government you have so outraged, and ordering me to pay those charges! I'd see you and the President a hundred million miles in hell first!"

Hon. W. W. Holden, Governor elect of North Carolina, has tendered the position of private secretary on his staff to Robert Douglas the eldest son of the late Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois.

Grant Analyzed.

A. D. Richardson, in his forthcoming life of Gen. Grant, says:

"Some still see in him only the darling of fortune—energetic mediocrity, with which he blundered into success. I think such are misled by two of his peculiar qualities:

"1. His unimaginativeness. When he has nothing to say he says nothing. In private he fills no interstices of conversation by remarks upon the weather, or inquiries after the babies of his visitor. In public he can make no speeches simply of force or compliment; and since the world cared to hear his opinions on affairs his official position has never allowed him to speak freely. But in public, or private, when he has anything to utter by tongue or pen, he says it with extreme rapidity and clearness, in terse, snappy, idiomatic English. Even then he uses no rhetoric, but presents them in the plainest, homeliest words. Napoleon's memorable sayings are all of this order: "From these summits forty centuries look down upon you." "We will carry our victorious eagles beyond the pillars of Hercules." Grant's are the exact antipodes: "I have no terms but unconditional surrender." "I propose to move immediately upon your works." "I shall fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." "I found the army like a halcyon horse." "General Butler was bottled up." Said the dramatic Corsican after the battle of Austerlitz: "Soldiers, I am satisfied with you. You have decorated your eagles with immortal glory." Said the master-of-fact American to his shouting men after Fort Gibson: "Soldiers, I thank you. That is all I can say. You have done a good day's work to-day, but you must do a better one to-morrow." No shining rhetoric, no poetic gushes; only the simple, unadorned fact.

"2. He is the most undramatic of men. Scott was nicknamed by his enemies "Fame and Feathers." Grant has less fuss and fewer feathers than any other public man of his day. He believes with the Chinese proverb, that "That which is is." He accepts things just as he finds them, not troubling himself about the "Eternal Verities," but doing promptly, thoroughly and subordinately the duty which lies right before him, however plain and disagreeable. He acts his convictions instead of talking them.

"He is utterly genuine and guileless. He preserves in his high estate the earnestness and simplicity of his country boyhood. Altogether free from cant, his lips uttered the teachings of his mother, having obeyed no oath, been seduced by no cozenage.

He is a miracle of serenity and self-possession. During the terrors of Belmont, when on duty with pallid cheeks cried, "Why, General, we are surrounded!" there was no perceptible change in his pleasant face or calm voice. He answered "Then we will cut our way out." Three years later, as he read Lee's dispatch proposing the surrender of the army of Virginia, he was equally unmoved; no shadow shone in his face or sounded in the cadences of his voice when he asked, "Well, General Lee, how do you think that will do?" Tried by both extremes of fortune, and never disturbed by either, he remains as simple and unaffected to-day as in his years of poverty and obscurity."

THE CONVENTIONAL.—The Catholic World, which, by the way, is a very ably conducted and constantly improving periodical, says in its number for June:

"There is no doubt that there is quite a party in the Episcopal Church which upholds the practice of surplice confession, and seeks to extend it. There are ministers of that communion who are anxious to set up the confessional, and disposed to teach its necessity. In the city of New York it is well known that the clergy of St. Albans are endeavoring to hear confessions, and have to be rebuked, on account of their spiritual audacity, to their penitents. The Rev. Dr. Dix, the respected rector of Trinity Church, the oldest and most influential congregation of his denomination, is said to have given a number of penitents, and to be the most popular confessor, especially among the higher class. We presume he makes no secret of his practice, while his position as the spiritual director of the 'Sisters of St. Mary' is notorious."

And it adds, further on:

"How many of the bishops favor surplice confession does not appear. So far as we have heard, no one has openly recommended it, but the Right Reverend Dr. Patten, of New York, has allowed a manual to be dedicated to him, in which the practice is strongly urged, and the devotion for its use is extracted from Catholic prayer books. While he has rebuked the Rev. Mr. Tying for preaching in a Methodist Church he gave special notice to St. Albans, and to say the least, given sanction to the ritualist performance. We have a right, then, to conclude that he favors the confessional, and is willing to set it up in the churches he superintends."

It is said the Pope faints occasionally, and was, for some hours, thought to be dead. He is said to be very much struck by the Roman proverb, which says: "The reigns longer than twenty-five years."

Time is money and knowledge is power.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER:

J. P. FISHER, San Francisco; JAMES JONES, Walla Walla; JEREMIAH CAPLAN, St. Helena; A. H. BURNETT, Olympia; N. S. PORTER, Seattle; A. C. BARNES, Seattle.

Party Politics—Concluded.

The outward always proceeds from the inward, the universe from God, the body from the soul, and not God from the universe, or the soul from the body. Parties political, religious or of any other description are but the emanations of the existing intellectual and moral condition of those persons who compose them, hence as a rule good men will be found co-operating with each other the world over for the accomplishment of good, and bad men for the accomplishment of their purposes, and were it not that God makes the wrath of man to praise him, that he overrules all events for the good of his creatures, man indeed in a short time would be in a most deplorable condition.

It will be remembered that in our issue two weeks ago we published a call for the friends of education to meet at the district school house in this city this afternoon at 4 o'clock. We hope it may not be forgotten and that an organization may be consummated. If those who signed the call will attend we feel confident the undertaking will succeed; let it not be overlooked. Certainly our educational interests require that it should not be.

At this is the season of the year when Flora asserts her dominion, the following may be of interest to the ladies: When you receive a bouquet sprinkle it lightly with fresh water; then put it in a vessel containing soapuds. This will neutralize the stem and keep the flowers as bright as new. Take the bouquet out of the vase every morning and lay it sideways (the stalk entering first) into clean water. Keep it there a minute or two, then take it out and sprinkle the flowers lightly by the hand with water; replaces it in the soapuds, and it will bloom as fresh as when first gathered. The soapuds need changing every three or four days. By observing these rules a bouquet may be kept bright and beautiful for at least a month, and will last still longer in a very passable state.

Now it is important that we distinguish between the rights of man and his privileges. A right is a natural endowment—it is God given—a bestowment of the author of every good and every perfect gift. A privilege is the permission to exercise that right amongst the rights laid down in our Declaration of Independence were the unalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Who but the Democratic party ever denied those to any person or class of persons? the right to life it granted, but when you came to liberty it was dumb or found on the side of the oppressor. What party but the Democratic party ever held and taught the doctrine of the right of secession? What party but that party ever sought to extend the area of the United States with a view to enlarge the bounds of human bondage? and what but that party ever resolved that the war to save the life of the nation was a failure? and what party but that now through a treacherous President seeks to prevent the consummation of the union of the States? That the republican party has not made mistakes we do not affirm; that all republicans are honest men, we do not say, but we do say, that we think the balance of intelligence and integrity in the United States is largely in favor of the Union republican party. Did a republican ever say that he did not care whether slavery was voted up or voted down in our territories? never! but a democrat did! Did a republican State ever withdraw from the Union? never. Did a democratic State ever do so? the answer is to well known to need repetition. Did a republican President ever declare that there was no power in the government to enforce the laws of the country? Never. Did a State in which the people never voted for President or Vice President ever vote any other than the democratic ticket? Never. South Carolina we believe stands alone in this respect, and South Carolina prior to and during the rebellion was justly regarded as the head-quarters of southern secession democracy. We sincerely hope that modern democracy (unregenerated) may cover again obtain the ascendancy in our country. We think its doctrines terrible and its practices no better than its doctrines; but should it become banalized, regenerated and demoralized from its present doctrines and come up in its aspirations to the spirit of the age, cease to do evil and learn to do well, we did it God speed.

In treating of this subject we have sought to tell the truth, if we have done otherwise, we are ready to be corrected. We will now dismiss it by expressing the sincere hope that we have offended none, benefited some, and contributed however slightly it may be to the cause of humanity, justice and truth.

The London Times' correspondent says that the day before the arrival of the British army Magdala, Abyssinia, Theodore summoned all the prisoners to his presence, and in cold blood butchered over three hundred of them, some with his own hand almost within sight and hearing of the rest. The King, after he found resistance to the English useless, shot himself with a pistol.

COMMUNICATION.

VANCOUVER, July 1st, 1868. The grove was God's first temple. "God made man upright, but he hath sought out many inventions." Amongst these the costly and elegantly furnished edifices to worship in. I do not find fault with them, but only wish that those of God's children who prefer to adore their Creator in the forest, under the wide canopy of Heaven at certain times, in stead of under the roof of a church building, may have the liberty to do so without being maligned and obliged to suffer contumely for the exercise of that preference.

"The Forest Grove Monthly" is the title of a neatly printed little paper published at Forest Grove, Oregon, devoted to bringing the educational work at that place before the public. We quote from it the following description of Forest Grove: "Have you ever been to Forest Grove, our location? It is one of the most beautiful sites in Oregon. It stands on two hills of gentle slope, one against each other, both commanding a common view Eastward, and each its own besides; the one to the north and the other to the South, with a background of oak forests and mountains crowded with firs. You may stand on the College ground and look eastward across the plain—over the timber—over the Portland hills, to the distant Cascade range, and rest your vision on the ocean hills—Mt. Hood, Mt. St. Helens and Jefferson. Looking Northward, you will see wide fields luxuriant with grain. Over intersecting skidways of timber, afar off, are the Columbia hills gently sloping to their summit, 25 miles away. Northwest and West, Gale's Peak, and yet nameless other peaks, rise near at hand—the scene of summer picnics and rambles—where the wildest of gorges, the grandest of forests—and wide stretching views over distant plains, and the valley nestling at its feet—repay the toll of the ascent. There never was a spot more chosen, consecrated to the muses, than our chosen Forest Grove.

THE GROWLER.—The Sitka correspondent of the Colonist says in relation to the loss of this vessel: "That Tom Coffin and his crew are lost there is no question. When the news arrived here that bodies had been found down near Prince of Wales' Island, the citizens sent around a petition and collected about \$150 to send a man to find and bring up their bodies, and also ascertain all he could about them. As we are here land-locked we are altogether dependent for news on the outside world. Our collector has had no revenue cutter, which he might have sent on the first information of the loss of the Growler, and hence, so far as Coffin and his associates are concerned, we have no means of learning anything except from Victoria."

CENTRAL PACIFIC.—A telegram from Strong's Canyon, eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, announces that at twenty minutes past 8 o'clock last evening, the last spike was driven into the last tie to close up the gap in railway communication between California and Nevada. For six miles east of the Summit tunnel the snow had hitherto prevented the laying of the connecting rails. The Central Pacific Railroad is now in running order from Sacramento to Reno, a distance of 154 miles.

A NEW TRAIL TO THE YAKIMA VALLEY.—Messrs. E. L. Dole and W. S. Hatton of this place have sought and found a more direct route to the Yakima Valley than by the route of the Dalles, and one presenting less difficulties to stock driving than the one over the Wind River mountain, which has been heretofore the only known route, besides that via Dalles. The new route follows the Columbia to the mouth of Wind River, thence up the east bank of that stream a short distance, when it diverges to a due north course to Pleasant Valley, the situation of which is known to all who have ever been over the old "Dole & McConnell Trail." From the mouth of Wind River to Pleasant Valley by this trail is but fifteen miles, yet all the difficulties of the old route are avoided. The attraction which has lately been attracted to this region by its advantages as a stock grazing country render additional means of communication necessary and the discovery of this trail at this time may be regarded as quite opportune. We understand that Mr Hatton will leave here shortly for that section with a large band of cattle.

A convict named Murphy, who was lately sent to the Mountjoy convict prison in England, was asked at the time of his admission what was his religion. On his saying that he had no religion, his answer was reported to the authorities, and in due time an order came back for him to select some religion, either Anglican, Roman Catholic, or Presbyterian. He refused, and thereupon was put on penal diet for three days, then into the hospital for five days, until he relented, and consented to declare himself a Roman Catholic.

Territorial Items.

A Good Farmer.—Hon. O. B. McFadden, the patriarch farmer of Sanders' bottom, in Lewis county, informs us that he has a field of 40 acres of wheat that stands full five foot high with every prospect of heading finely. This is a fine crop and proves that Washington Territory west of the Cascades will raise wheat. The Judge has been farming pretty nearly right for a year or two. He sowed this crop in the month of August last, and the consequence is he will realize more than twice as much wheat as if it had been sown in November or December. As soon as farmers begin to pay attention to their business, there will be no more trouble about light crops. We hope many of our farmers will try to emulate the Judge in farming.—Transcript.

DEATH BY FRIGHT.—Miss Lizie Barr died one day last week near Seilacoom, from the effects of a fright. As near as we have been able to learn, Miss Barr and another lady were in a buggy, and the horse became entangled in a horse's nest, when he commenced kicking and plunging fearfully. He soon succeeded in disengaging himself from the buggy, but Miss B. had become so thoroughly frightened that she survived but a short time. She had previously been affected with disease of the heart, which probably accounts for the fatal effect of the fright.—Id.

THE FORTIFIE.—A gentleman who met and recognized Richardson, the bacon speculator, at Omaha, writes that our late friend is undecided what profession to adopt; his taste inclines him to divinity, but he thinks the law might pay better. He further stated that he had arranged his means so that he could snap his fingers at his creditors. Rich suffered greatly from alkali dust in making the trip across the plains, and as a consequence had to drink rather freely. Under the circumstances, he deems this seeming dereliction justifiable.—Id.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—H. Parker late of Walla Walla, has charged Dr. C. H. Mack, the dentist on the charge of false imprisonment, and claims damages in the sum of \$20,000. The suit is brought in the Baker county (Oregon) District Court. Risky business stopping a gentleman when traveling in a hurry.—Id.

A HORRIBLE SICK.—We see it stated that W. F. Youm, a former resident of Walla Walla, who left rather an odorous reputation behind him, is studying for the ministry. We pity the young females of the flock that may happen to come under his care.—Id.

Concluding a Sermon.

Under this caption the Gospel Herald has the following excellent remarks: "There is more in concluding a sermon than in commencing it. 'All is well that ends well'—yet it is better if it also commences well. But a poor commencement may be endured if the sermon ends well. The speaker may falter and blunder badly in the start if he come nobly and victoriously at the end. It is the end of the race—the conclusion of the sermon—where the preacher grasps the prize: 'It is here more than anywhere else that he wins a soul for his Master, or falls short of any jewel for his crown.' 'As there have been armies that gained everything at the opening of the battle, and lost all at its close, so there are ministers who gain all at the commencement or in the midst of their discourses, but lost all in the conclusion—how? 1. 'By length. The best discourses fall upon the ears of a congregation after a certain time. Neither mortal nor immortal can hold a modern congregation two hours with profit. When the attention flags through physical or mental laws, fire and eloquence are vain. That a sermon may be a 'success' it must cease while the hearers want to continue—no continue while the hearers are secretly praying that it may end. 2. 'Through disappointed expectation. The mind is in no condition to be benefited under the smart of disappointment. That is to say there are preachers who often declare to their hearers—'One word more, and I have done.' Those who take him at his word expect him to sit down in a moment. Many moments elapse only to increase the impatience by the same unseemly promise—'One word more and we conclude.' With a slight preparation breaking from the brow, and with a prayer for something of Job's patience the hearer sink back into their seats. They resist an extreme nervousness with but little propriety till all patience is annihilated by the third promise—'Another word my dear hearers, and we have done.' And then come thoughts that should never be written, and inward censures that would soon put a period to the 'preacher's one word more' could he at that moment read the thoughts of men's hearts. 'Why say anything about when we are to conclude? Why stick up those finger-boards along the line of a discourse—those 'one word more,' that continually say 'Forty miles to conclusion?' Why haunt the hearer by continually reminding him that he is on a sea without a shore, or a journey with no visible or known end? It is better that he master it with such completeness that he may carry his hearers with him heightening their interest as he progresses, and bringing them easily, naturally, with good feeling and good effect to the conclusion.'"

Rev. Morgan Dix, the rector of Trinity Church, New York, has issued a little manual, which he distributes among the classes for confirmation, in which he explains Christ's presence in the Sacrament. It is a miracle of clearness. He tells the child that Christ's "glorified humanity" becomes present in the communion. "Supra-naturally, hyper-physically and spiritually, in some way believed only by the Church, but known only to God." "It's clear as mud."

A theological student being urged by some young ladies to join in a quadrill, declined; and turning to a lady near by, asked, with rather an imposing air: "Do you think, Mrs. E., that a man ought to dance who expects to fill the pulpit?" The lady replied: "I don't see why he should not, provided he have grace for both!"

A man in Pennsylvania has invented and prepared a model of an iron railway passenger car, one eighth of an inch in thickness, cylindrical in shape, strengthened by iron ribs of V form, completely raddled inside with at least four inches of padding, amply lighted and ventilated, heated by warm air furnaces under the car (and outside), and protected, in case of collision, by compressible platforms that will give freely when knocked together.

A novel excursion is in contemplation by a firm of Chippeway lumbermen, to take place during the present season. They propose to fit up a large raft with evergreens, flags, dancing platforms, etc., and invite a party of their friends to take a leisurely sail down the Mississippi; the party to return on one of the St. Louis packets.

EASTERN NEWS.

Washington, June 20.—A joint resolution directing the withdrawal of money due from the United States to any State in default of payment of principal or interest on its debt or bonds held by the United States, in trust, was considered and passed. The Senate resolved to hold evening sessions to consider the bill for the admission of Colorado. The civil appropriation bill was taken up. Among the amendments adopted was one appropriating \$150,000 for a Branch Mint building at Carson City, Nevada. Without action on the bill the Senate held an executive session, it then took recess till evening.

In the House Cobb offered a resolution directing the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill levying a tax of at least ten per cent, on interest on bonds to be issued and collected annually by the Secretary of the Treasury and such subordinate as may be charged with the duty of paying the interest on the bonded indebtedness of the United States. The motion to table was rejected. A motion to refer was also rejected. The resolution passed by a vote of 22 to 22. Stevens reported on the deficiency bill which was made the special order for Thursday.

The Consideration of the river and harbor bill was resumed and the entire bill considered by sections. Elliott moved the previous question. Washburn called for separate votes on several appropriations. The same having been agreed to leave of absence was granted to several Democratic members. New York, June 28.—Washington special to the Express say it is the belief that the Senate can get through the tax bill within a week. The Senate Finance Committee has reported against the confirmation of Ferry Fuller as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The Senate Judiciary Committee will report favorably upon Edmonds' bill providing that States not represented in Congress shall not be allowed to participate in the Presidential election. The Herald's special says, Ward H. Lamon has been summoned before the impeachment managers. It is understood that Butler hopes to get the names of more persons supposed to have been instrumental in assisting to acquit the President. The Senate Finance Committee has decided against the bill to make Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis ports of entry, for the reason that they think that the bill does not sufficiently provide against frauds. The committee appointed to investigate the charges of fraud in the settlement of colored bounties, has commenced its labors. The evidence obtained warrants the arrest of several parties. The rooms containing the records in which the proof of the illegal fraud is to be found, have been locked and placed in charge of the committee. The evidence it is understood, implicates some of the superior officers of the department. Cleveland, June 29.—John Cole, of Warrensville, on Saturday, murdered his two step-sons, named Quail, with a butcher knife and assaulted others in the neighborhood. He defied arrest by the local authorities, and was finally taken up by the police from this city. Fort Union, N. M. June 29.—The telegraph is completed to this place and will reach San Francisco next week. New York, June 29.—Judge Chase and Henry A. Wise have engaged rooms in the St. Cloud Hotel for next week. The plasterer's Union of Brooklyn have voted \$5,000 per month to striking bricklayers. The different corps of marines attending the Schutzen paraded through the principal streets to-day. Houses all along the route were adorned with flowers and evergreens, and the sidewalks thronged with spectators. Washington, June 29.—Surratt's case is postponed till September, 21st, when he will be tried for an attempt to abduct Lincoln; the indictment for murder having been abandoned. Toronto, June 29.—John Q. Brashinsky has arrived from Paris. Viscount Esterhazy, Secretary of French Legation in Washington, has been transferred to England in the same capacity. Washington, June 29.—Mr. Howard, from the Military Committee, reported in favor of discontinuing the Freedmen's Bureau. The Committee on Ways and Means agreed to take the vote on Maxwell's Tariff bill this week. General Grant leaves for the West to-morrow. New York, June 29.—A broker's messenger was knocked down in Wall street to day and robbed of \$50,000. The assailant was arrested and the money recovered. London, June 27.—A telegram from Japan via Shanghai May 29d, is received. The Mikado had arrived with his army near Yeddo, and was threatening that city. The Tycoon had sent a flag of truce to his powerful enemy, offering to retire from Yeddo and disband his army if the city were spared. It was thought the Mikado would accept these terms. The fact is published that Gen. James H. Carlton has been promoted to Brigadier-General and Major-General by brevet. The honor or just conferred upon him extended over a year ago by the Government, but recalled on charges being made accusing him of fraud and corruption and wilfully squandering public moneys, all of which accusations have been refuted to the satisfaction of General Grant.

Local Matters.

COLLEGE EXAMINATION.—We attended the exhibition at Holy Angels' College on Wednesday evening. The spacious hall was crowded to repletion by the friends of the institution, who manifested great interest in the proceedings, testifying their delight by frequent applause. The day having been devoted to a critical examination, as a diversion an interesting dialogue, or drama, had been prepared for the evening, which was well performed. The intervals between the acts were filled by performances on the piano, the performer, Master Haak, evincing by his execution of some difficult passages a decided aptitude for a musician. It would scarcely be fair to point out those who most distinguished themselves as actors. All did their best, and it is but just to say that none were "poor at best." The stage was elegantly and appropriately adorned. The ceremony of presenting the premiums was the last in order though not the least in interest. The pleasant duty of delivering into the hands of the fortunate youths the much-wished-for prize, devolved upon the venerable Bishop Blanchet, to whom it seemed to afford much pleasure.

Of course the leading spirit of the exhibition was that very competent teacher and genial gentleman, the Rev. Father Mans, who seems to possess the rare quality of understanding that to make study sought after it must be made attractive.—"Study and ease Together mixed, sweet recreation And innocuous, which most does please With meditation."

The regular courses will be resumed about the 15th of August.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE PUPILS OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.—We regret that we are unable from want of space to give a detailed account of the examination of the young ladies who are under the tutelage of the Sisters of Charity, which took place at Holy Angels' College on Thursday. Suffice it to say that the utmost satisfaction was expressed at the progress indicated. In the evening the dialogue entitled "Fabiola," was recited by the young ladies in a manner which precludes criticism. The exercises on the piano, under the direction of one of the Sisters, were most remarkable for their correct time. The vocal music was very good. To point out a few as entitled to special distinction were easy enough done, but this we shall not do. At the close of the exhibition prizes were distributed, and a more impartial distribution, we will venture to say, was never witnessed. Among the successful competitors for first prizes, we were pleased to notice many orphans. Altogether, no more satisfactory examination ever took place in that institution, and its effect will be to increase still further its popularity.

VANCOUVER SEMINARY.—This school has just closed a prosperous year. The patronage during the last term was an increase of ten per cent. on any of the preceding terms. Rev. D. W. Nichols has had charge of the school from its commencement. During the last nine months he has been assisted by Mrs. E. J. Hines. As the trustees intend to improve the school building during the present vacation, that they can have instrumental music, painting, drawing, &c., taught in the school building, the next school year will not commence until the first Monday in September. They expect also to have a boarding-house connected with the institution for young ladies. With these additional facilities the patronage will be much larger next year than it has been during the year which has just closed. In this institution will be offered every facility which students can desire for acquiring a thorough academic education.

Mrs. Fox's Writing School.—We have seen specimens of writing by some of the pupils of Mrs. Fox, and perceive quite an improvement since they commenced under her tuition. We think our citizens ought by all means to continue the school, as pupils only fairly commence to improve with one course of lessons. Whatever tends to the general good, we like to see prosper. We think that teachers of day schools should not be required to teach writing, but that special teachers should be employed for that purpose, and we should like to see this city set such an example, and think it doubtful whether we can do better than to retain Mrs. Fox. We hope our suggestions may be acted upon.

There is no place like home for celebrating the Fourth of July, and spite of the combined efforts of "foreign foes and domestic traitors" we are going to have a celebration of our own. It may, 'tis true, "prove an insignificant local affair," but then we will be consoled by the reflection that it will not in after years be shown up to us that in their excess of magnanimity the citizens of Portland, "in crowds of from two to three steamboat loads" came over "to add interest to the celebration in Vancouver." We'll try and get along.

PERSONAL.—Frank Rascher, Q. M. Sergeant of this post, and with a genial gentleman, returned on Saturday from Fort Boise. George T. Hodges, Chief Engineer of the V. F. D., left for Victoria on Wednesday. Messrs. James A. Orr, Robert Downing and other Vancouver mechanics, left here on Monday last for the Dalles, under engagement with the contractors who have undertaken the erection of a woolen factory at that place. The work will last all summer.

THANKS.—Hon. Alvan Flanders has placed under renewed obligations. Mr. F. seems ever mindful of the importance of keeping the newspapers of his district posted on all subjects pertaining to its interests.

Children engaged for the Liberty Car are requested to assemble at Edding's Hall, at 9 o'clock. Be punctual.

EXTRA TRIP.—Mr. Troup engineer of the Fannie Troup, informs us that that steamer will make her usual trip from Vancouver to Portland on the morning of the 4th and in the afternoon will make an extra trip, leaving Vancouver at 5 o'clock P. M.; in order to enable the people who remain at home during the day, to witness the display of fireworks in the evening.

TOO LATE.—Father Mans furnished us with a list of premiums awarded to the successful students, but too late for this issue. We shall publish in full next week.

MARRIED.—In this city, on the 2d inst., by Rev. D. L. Spaulding, Mr. J. W. Paul to Miss Sarah Pitner, both of Clarke County.

TO FARMERS AND GARDNERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURE in informing the public that he has added to his large stock of Groceries, and Grain, a splendid assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, Doors, Windows, Lime, Lard, Bacon, Salt, and all kinds of SALT FISH, SYRUP, DRIED FRUIT, Coal Oil and Tobacco.

Vegetables always on hand, and the highest market price paid for grain in exchange for goods.

Be sure to call and examine my stock before sending to Port land.

ON MAIN STREET, opposite Durgan & Co's. Meat Market. ANDREW RIGOB. Vancouver, W. T., March 7, 1868.—33-1f.

COLGATE & COMPANY TOILET SOAPS.

COLGATE & CO'S Primrose Toilet Soap Has a DELICIOUS PERFUME, and produces an extremely BENEFICIAL EFFECT upon the skin.

FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS: Having just opened a shop for the sale of LIQUORS

RIOT, ROBBERY AND BLOODSHED, and by so doing diminish the number, increase the expense and enlarge the welfare of community.

POOR-HOUSE, ASYLUMS, Prisons and the Gallows! I will furnish an article suited to the taste, which will increase the number of life accidents, multiply distressing disease and render those comparatively harmless and favorable.

Great Sufferers. I will cause the rising generation to grow up in ignorance and prove a nuisance to the nation. I will cause mothers to forget their helpless children, and precious virtue no longer to remember its value.

"GREEN-BACKS." The spirit trade is lucrative, and some professing Temperance men and Christians give it their cheerful countenance. Besides, I have a

"LICENSE" and if I don't bring those evils upon you somebody else will. I will try to be an honor to my calling.

Ruin the Souls of those who choose to honor me with their patronage. COME ONE! COME ALL!! I pledge myself to do all I have herein promised. Those who wish any of the evils above specified brought upon themselves and their dearest friends, are respectfully requested to meet at my

"Bar" where I will for a few cents furnish them with the certain means of doing so.

10,000 PAIRS OF FALL AND WINTER BOOTS & SHOES! COMPRISING—

LADY WASHINGTON, VIRGINIA, AND RUI GENIE BALMORALS Double Sole, &c. &c.

Benkert's Quilted Bottom Boots, San Francisco High Heeled Boots and a large variety of the leading brands.

PHILADELPHIA BOOT STORE No. 112 Front Street PORTLAND, OREGON.

1776. 1868.

FIREMEN'S CELEBRATION!

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE Twenty-second Year of our National Independence, will be held in the City of Vancouver, W. T.

A Grand Firemen's Celebration! To which all the Firemen of the City of Portland are respectfully invited.

THE PROCESSION will form near the Government Wharf, and join all parties desiring to appear in the procession. The procession will march through the Garrison, and the principal Streets of the City, halting on the Public Square, where the following exercises will be gone through with:

Music,.....Yankee Doodle, Fray's,.....Rev. M. K. Hines Reading Declaration of Independence, by Hon. Jay D. Potter. Music,.....Red, White and Blue Oration,.....Hon. H. G. Struve. Music,.....Hall Columbia

Benediction. The assemblage will then be dissolved. A general invitation is extended to everybody. President,.....Mr. G. T. Hodges. Marshal of the Day, Col. H. C. Hodges. By order of the Committee of arrangements. Vancouver, W. T., June 27, 1868.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY BALL To be given BY MR. DAVID BROWN, AT "Oro Fino Hall" VANCOUVER, W. T., Friday Evening July 3d, 1868.

Supper to be given at the Pacific House. TICKETS—(including supper,) \$3 00. Special invitation extended to the Firemen. \$2

Special Notices. The Vancouver Hibernian Benevolent Society hold their regular monthly meetings on the first Thursday evening of each month at 8 o'clock.

Lincoln Lodge No. 1, I. O. G. T., Meets every Tuesday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock at Old Fellows Hall in Durgan & Co's building, corner of Main and Third streets. Members in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the W. C. T.

Columbia Lodge, No. 2, I. O. G. T., Meets every Wednesday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock at the New Hall, corner of Main and 10th streets. Members in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the W. C. T.

STAR OF THE UNION CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. These delicious Stomach Bitters are entirely Vegetable, and free from alcohol and every harmful ingredient.

DR. HUFFLAND'S CELEBRATED SWISS STOMACH BITTERS! The best Purifier of the Blood! A Pleasant & Agreeable Drink! Unsurpassed for acting surely but gently on the secretions of the Kidneys, bowels, stomach and liver!

NOBODY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT! J. G. Fasson, Proprietor. TAYLOR & BRENDEL, Sole Agents. 413 Clay St. San Francisco.

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.

HOPBITTER'S BITTERS, BOKER'S BITTERS, DRAKE'S BITTERS, HOOPLAND'S BITTERS, DABBITT'S POTASH, CANARY SEED, GARRIAGE SPONGE, CASTLE SOAP, SHAKER HERBS, INDIGO, DOMESTIC DYES, CREAM TARTAR, BLUE STONE, NITRE, ROBIN, GLUE, COMMON & WHITE, SULPHUR, GLAUBER SALTS, BATH BRICKS, CONCENTRATED LYE.

Congress Water and Fragrant Saponated. And all articles usually kept in Drug stores. Physicians prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours. Vancouver, Sept. 25, 1868. 11f.

DAVID WALL, DRUGGIST, is determined to keep his goods as low as any Drug Store at Portland. He will give his largest discounts from San Francisco.

Mrs. H. MILLICAN, PRACTICAL MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER, (OPPOSITE) Oro Fino Hall, Bateman Street, Vancouver, W. T.

BONNETS, CLOAKS, DRESSES, Ladies' and Children's Clothing, MADE TO ORDER, OR REPAIRED.

Mrs. Ada Miller, MANTUA-MAKER, Wishes to inform the ladies of Vancouver that she is now prepared to make all kinds of Ladies' and Children's Clothing.

Braid and Embroidery Stamping, done to order. And will constantly keep for sale all kinds of LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERY SILK AND BRAID.

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. 22, 1868. 14f.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING, For Spring Summer Trade.

ESGLISH, French and American Prints, Gingham, Plaid, Lawn, Linen, Cambray, Poplin, Plain and dotted, Check, Blue and Navy, French and English Cotton, Flannel, Dress Trimmings and Buttons, Marcellis, Pique, &c., &c.

LADIES' and Children's Silk and Gingham Parasols, and Bonnet, Shawl Bonnets, Plain and Trimmed Straw Hats, Lace and Kid Gloves, Silk Mitts, French and English Cotton, Flannel, Dress Trimmings and Buttons, Marcellis, Pique, &c., &c.

GENTS' and Boys' Clothing, Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats, Vests and Pants, Beaver and Cashmere Suits, Linen coats and Dusters, Boys' Lion Hats, Blue Flannel Coats, Under Shirts and Drawers, L. B. Shirts, Socks, Ties, Gloves, &c., &c.

OREGON DOMESTIC WOOLLENS. RAGLE MILLS, } Tweeds, Casimeres, Beavers, SALEM MILLS, } Blue Shirts, Flannels, Blankets, O.C.T. MILLS, } Yarns, &c.

PACIFIC WOOL MILLS, San Francisco, California.—All Wool and Merino U. Shirts and Drawers, Socks and stockings, Ladies' Knit Skirts, Ties, &c., &c.

A full assortment always on hand and for sale at lowest market rates For Cash by JOHN WINTLER. 127 Front Street, opposite What Cheer House. Portland, May 2d, 1868.

\$100 PREMIUM! N. SCHOFIELD. Corner of Seventh and Main Street, HAS JUST RECEIVED ONE OF THE RICHEST, Cheapest and most desirable stocks of DRY GOODS,

Figured & Plain Empress Cloth, PLAID POPLINS, Real Irish Poplin, BLACK AND FIGURED ALAPACAS, PLAIN AND FIGURED ALAPACAS, Figured & Plain Wool Delaines, Table Linens—all grades, Hooped and Brown Cottons, Gingham, Balmain, Blue and Black Skirts, Corsets, very cheap, Chiffonias for Ladies, Shawls, Shawls—very desirable goods, Dress Trimmings in great variety, Woolen Goods, for men's and Children's wear.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, Also Trimmings of the latest styles, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Hosiery in every quality for gents', ladies' and children's wear. Ladies, &c., &c. At Greatly Reduced Prices. We would call your attention to a lot of CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS, GROCERIES, &c., at a little advance of San Francisco prices, and consequently have bargains for all desiring the above class of goods.

Please give us a call and be convinced that "QUICK SALE AND SMALL PROFITS" is our motto. N. SCHOFIELD. Vancouver, May 9th, 1868.—32-1f.

PAINTS AND OILS, VARNISH AND BRUSHES and all kinds of Painters materials sent received by Steamer from San Francisco by DAVID WALL, Vancouver Drug Store.

DAVID WALL, DRUGGIST, is determined to sell at prices as low as any Drug Store at Portland. He will give his largest discounts from San Francisco.

ALL OVER THE WORLD people of sense and judgment have learned to PLANTATION BITTERS.

Dyspepsia, with its symptoms, Headache, Heartburn, Flatulent Ears, Bile, Bad Breath, Sallow Complexion, &c., can be cured by using PLANTATION BITTERS.

It is the greatest cure ever known for an overloaded and distressed stomach, which it relieves in a few moments. We know that we have the best and most popular medicine in the world, We are not afraid to show what it is composed of.

PHYSICIANS ARE COMPULSED TO RECOMMEND IT. CALHOUN BARK has been celebrated for over two hundred years, and was sold during the reign of Louis XVI, King of France, for the enormous price of its own weight in silver. It is remarkable for Dyspepsia, Fevers, Weakness, Constipation, &c.

CARABALLA BARK.—For Diarrhoea, Colic, and diseases of the stomach and bowels. BARK.—For Inflammation of the Lungs and Dropsical Affections. CANTHARID FLOWERS.—For unobscured digestion. LAYERS FLOWERS.—Aromatic, stimulant and tonically invigorating in nervous debility. WORMS.—For Scrophulous, Rheumatic, &c.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imported recently by the completion and delivery to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

With this receipt before the community, and evidence of science meeting them on all sides, the success of DR. DRAKE stands founded upon the rock of truth. Almost every family has some case of suffering which the PLANTATION BITTERS will alleviate and cure.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure and harmless.

FORGOTTEN.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a criminal and impostor. It is put up only in our log cabin bottle. Beware of bottles filled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons have already in prison. Beware every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork, unobscured, and our signature on steel-plate side label.

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It is more certain than the doctor's knife, more time in sending for the doctor, is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with. READ THE FOLLOWING. "I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for Burns, Bruises, Burns, Rheumatism, and all any it acts like magic." J. W. HERRITT, Foreman for Ames, Wells, Burgo's and Haddon's Express.

The sprain of my daughter's ankle, occasioned while sending for the doctor, is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with. READ THE FOLLOWING. "I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for Burns, Bruises, Burns, Rheumatism, and all any it acts like magic." J. W. HERRITT, Foreman for Ames, Wells, Burgo's and Haddon's Express.

An effect has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap steel-plate label. Look closely! It is more certain than the doctor's knife, more time in sending for the doctor, is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

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