

# The Vancouver Register.

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**THE VANCOUVER REGISTER,**  
VANCOUVER, W. T.  
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ATTORNEYS  
—AND—  
Counsellor's-at-Law.  
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Practising Attorneys at Law, Notary Public,  
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(Office, Up-Stairs, in Wall's Brick.)  
VANCOUVER, W. T.

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(Opposite Carter's New Block.)  
Portland, Oregon.

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Brvt. Lieut. Col., Late Surgeon U. S. Vols.  
(Office up-stairs, in Wall's New Building.)  
OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. until 3 P. M.  
VANCOUVER, W. T.

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And Accoucheur.  
(Two doors North of J. F. Smith's Store.)  
VANCOUVER, W. T.  
March 14th, 1868.—34-1f.

**JOSEPH M. FLETCHER,**  
(REGISTERED AS THE LAY OFFICE.)  
Notary Public & Conveyancer  
DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, AND LEGAL PA-  
PERWORK 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  
Ordinance. The Doctor entirely discards what is termed  
"The Cold Water Cure," believing that many  
have been killed with cold water.  
Particular attention paid to Chronic cases—Diseases  
of the Vital or Blood making Organs, Nervous System,  
Sexual Organs, Rectory Organs, etc. Fevers, Croup,  
Diphtheria, Dysentery, Scalding, etc., 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 never  
injurious to the weakest constitution.  
Advice to Clergymen free, and to the poor without  
charge.  
VANCOUVER, May 9, 1868.—32-5a.

**CHEAP JOHN!**  
Would respectfully announce to the public at large that  
he offers to the trade 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 section sales attended to at reasonable terms.  
J. ISAACS & CO.  
VANCOUVER, Oct. 5, 1867.

**BRITTON & GRAY,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
No. 276 Seventh St., P. O. Box 1034,  
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.  
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO LAND BUSINESS,  
before the General Land Office and Interior Department,  
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 claim  
and controversies, we are enabled to give reliable ser-  
vice before the U. S. Supreme Court, Interior Depart-  
ment, and General Land Office.  
We refer generally to all U. S. Land Officers.  
35-1f.

**HENDER'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.**  
THE ONLY PLACE IN PORTLAND WHERE YOU  
are sure of getting No. 1 Pictures at all times is at  
Hender'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 at short notice.  
Pictures of every kind can be had in the Studio.  
Pictures can be copied, enlarged and retouched in India  
Ink, or Oil Colors, at LOWER PRICES THAN ANY  
OTHER PLACE.  
Oct. 5, 51-1y.

## "While the Days are Going By."

There are lonely hearts to cheer  
While the days are going by;  
There are weary souls to perch  
While the days are going by;  
If a smile we can convey,  
As our journey we pursue,  
Oh! the good we may all do  
While the days are going by.

There's no time for life's mourning  
While the days are going by;  
Let our feet be like the morning  
While the days are going by;  
Oh! the world is full of sighs,  
Full of sad and weeping eyes,  
Help your fellow brother rise  
While the days are going by.

All the loving links that bind us  
While the days are going by,  
One by one we leave behind us,  
While the days are going by;  
But the seed of good we sow  
Both in shade and shine will grow,  
And will keep our hearts aglow,  
While the days are going by.

## From Bentley's Miscellany. Ascent of Mount Hood.

(CONCLUDED.)  
The State of Oregon proper contains about  
sixty thousand people (a portion very migra-  
tory), and an area of about eighty-two thou-  
sand two hundred and forty-eight square  
miles. This population is principally con-  
tained in the beautiful valleys of the Willa-  
mette, Umatilla, Rogue River, and Lower  
Columbia, to the west of the Cascades, and  
in the little towns on the Upper Columbia to  
the east. Portland, on the Willamette, with  
eight thousand inhabitants, is the largest  
town. Magnificent steamers navigate the  
Columbia, with occasional breaks into Brit-  
ish possessions, and the Willamette at all  
seasons to Oregon "city," ten miles above  
Portland.

With the increasing population flowing in-  
to the rich valley of the Willamette, the ter-  
ritory of Washington was separated from Or-  
egon, just as three years ago a portion of  
California, comprehending the region of the  
Sierra Nevada and the great silver mines of  
Washoe, was erected into the State of Nevada;  
and Idaho, "Star of the mountains," was  
organized east of the Cascades out of  
portions of Washington, Nebraska, and De-  
soto. This is the way in which America  
progresses. It first creates a State or Terri-  
tory of a vast tract, often in part unexplored  
and as population advances, it divides the  
territory into minor States or counties. "We  
must not, however," says Mr. Robert Brown,  
"allow ourselves to be misled by the division  
of these wild countries into States or counties  
some of the said States having no population,  
or so little as to be of no moment, and not a  
few of the "cities" consisting of a tent, two  
dogs, and a bob-tailed horse—as a city which  
I discovered on the Columbia River last sum-  
mer did!" The territory of Washington it-  
self, which with Indian wars and other ad-  
verse circumstances, has decreased in popu-  
lation, and does not now number more than  
between eleven and twelve thousand. The  
region immediately west of the Cascades is,  
for the most part, very thickly wooded, and  
in some cases very wild and inaccessible.—  
The country east of the Cascades is also thin-  
ly populated, save by Indians; and the ter-  
ritory of Idaho is, for the most part, a mere  
desert, and with the exception of the rich  
bottoms of the different rivers, the wealth of  
the country consists in the gold and silver  
mines. It is terribly harassed by Indians,  
little explored, its civilized population very  
floating—estimated at about twenty-two  
thousand—and its area about three hundred  
and twenty six thousand three hundred and  
thirty three square miles. It is a rich min-  
ing region, and is likely eventually to be-  
come of importance.

The Cascade range is more important, ow-  
ing to its vicinity to the Pacific, than even  
the Rocky range in the particular region in  
question, because, while the climates on the  
immediate eastern and western sides of the  
Rocky Mountains are very similar, and the  
plants and animals almost identical, the  
plants, animals, and climate on the sides of  
the Cascade Mountains are very dissimilar.  
The soils are also totally different in char-  
acter on the two sides of the range. The soil  
on the Western side is rich and fertile, and  
a portion of it is thickly wooded. Many dis-  
tricts are cultivated, and, in fact, almost the  
whole population of Oregon, comprising fifty  
or sixty thousand people, are found in the  
valleys of the west; whereas on the eastern  
side the soil is poor and the country arid, and  
there is no cultivation, save in a few valleys,  
such as that of Des Chutes, which is well  
watered. The western side of the range is  
further rendered more fertile than the eastern  
by the circumstance that the mountains catch  
the warm breezes from the Pacific, and pre-  
cipitate the moisture over that region.

We are indebted to Mr. Robert Brown, the  
naturalist and geographer before alluded to,  
for an account of a journey across the Cas-  
cade Mountains, in which he was escorted  
part of the way by a troop of dragoons. The  
party left Eugene "city," in the valley of the  
Willamette, on the 17th of July, and for two  
pleasant days their route lay among rounded  
knolls, with neat little primitive farms at the  
base of rocky bluffs. On the 19th they en-  
tered a region of thick woods with canoes  
and many small creeks. On entering the

Cascade Mountains, they met with beautiful  
valleys, shut in by mountains, but covered  
with grass, a rivulet in the centre, and shady  
woods on the border. On the 24th, the trail  
lay through woods of fine timber, white and  
red cedar, and they now noticed, for the first  
time, the stately sugar pine, the sweet exuda-  
tions of which are one of the Hunter's car-  
thartins. A rhododendron and honeysuckle  
added variety to the sombre woods, hitherto  
diversified only by an undergrowth of berry  
bushes, the more modest thimble-berry, and  
the waxy salal (*Gaultheria*), forming an un-  
dergrowth like a carpet throughout the woods.  
The stately alder (*Alnus Oregonus*), with its  
dark green leaves, affected moist ground ev-  
erywhere; and the hemlock, most graceful of  
all the north-western conifers, began to dis-  
appear from the woods, the silver fir supply-  
ing its places. Now and then they passed  
through thickets of the mountain laurel,  
which Mr. Brown identifies with *Ceanothus  
velutinus*, and which sent an almost over-  
powering fragrance from its glistening leaves  
as they tramped it under their horse's feet.  
In these woods and precipices they saw signs  
of bears, wolves, and panthers. Deer were  
seen, and trout abounded in the streams.

On the 28th, after every preparation being  
made, the passage of the Cascades was com-  
menced into eastern Oregon. The ascent was  
comparatively easy, crossing over many  
mountain creeks, and through woods, with a  
species of yew, until the elevation began to  
be perceptible in the firs. Thickets of rho-  
dodendrons, with their huge bunches of pink  
flowers, stood out in contrast to the drifts  
of snow, giving on a faint idea of the splendid  
rhododendron thickets in Sikkim Himalayas,  
so graphically portrayed by Dr. Joseph Hook-  
er. Occasionally a magnificent species of  
mountain lily would bloom by the side of  
some beautiful saxifrage, and the shrubbery  
of the *Ceanothus* would add fragrance to the  
mountain air.

The scene from the summit of the pass  
(4441 feet) was grand in the extreme. The  
bold crags of the Diamond Peak, with its old  
crater, and the "Three Sisters" appeared to  
the north; on the left, the tops of Scott's  
Peak and Mount Williamson; while the  
wooded valleys and lesser heights of the Cas-  
cade range lay below, and off to the east the  
long slope of flat, wooded country, with the  
peaks of the "Three Brothers," the only  
break in the monotony of the view. Drifts  
of snow lay in shady places, and green  
grassy spots formed halting places by the side  
of the mountain streams. Now and then a  
beautiful mountain lake, unsuspected before,  
lay glistening in all its quiet beauty in some  
unbroken valley.

As the descent began, a marked change  
became apparent in the country. Instead of  
moist woods, the route lay by an easy de-  
scent through groves of a pine, thickly scat-  
tered over that country (*P. contortus*), em-  
bedded with no undergrowth, and the soil  
was a mere mass of volcanic ashes and pum-  
ice-stone. After a weary ride of twenty six  
miles they reached the head-waters of the  
Falls River, or Des Chutes, which arises by  
several forks, some of which take their source  
in the marshes, another in a lake that com-  
municates lower down with another, and this  
again with a third. Horons, cranes, and  
grouse abounded near the river, but other-  
wise few birds were seen in this solitary  
region.

Hence their course lay over a level desert  
of ashes, thinly scattered with *Pinus contortus*  
—a scrubby looking tree, at best but abounding  
in resin. Reaching another branch of  
the Falls River, deer became plentiful, and  
beautiful little humming birds flitted about  
among the few flowers which the invigora-  
ting moisture allowed to spring up, here and  
there, among the swampy grasses. On the  
2d of August they came to another straggling  
creek, with a great extent of rich grasses by  
its borders; and the next day they reached  
Klamath marsh, where the party lay for  
several days, the horses revelling in a para-  
dise of clover. There is a fort in this basin  
for the protection of travelers, and here they  
learned they had been dogged by three lodges  
of Snake Indians the whole of their journey,  
seeking an opportunity to "stampede" the  
horses or capture an odd scalp or two, when  
it could be done without the disagreeable ac-  
companiment of running their heads against  
a leaden bullet.

The Boise basin, which they reached be-  
yond this, comprises the principal mines  
which have been discovered in and about the  
middle portion of Idaho territory. It is sur-  
rounded by very high mountains, from which  
waters flow into the tributaries of the Snake,  
the Colorado, and the Missouri, Jefferson's  
Fork being the principal tributary of the  
Missouri, Green River of the Colorado, and  
Snake River of the Columbia. The Snake  
River, or Lewis's Fork, flows for hundreds  
of miles through a canon with vertical walls.  
The Owyhee and Boise rivers, which debouch  
into it within a short distance of each other,  
sensibly increase the volume of water. In  
the upper reaches of the Snake River is a  
magnificent waterfall, the entire volume of  
water pouring over a sheer precipice of 198  
feet, 28 feet higher than Niagara. The lo-  
cality of this immense waterfall is near the  
point hitherto designated as the Great Sho-

show or Salmon Falls; but these have al-  
ways been enveloped in mystery. The Snake  
is navigated during the few weeks of high  
water by a steamer, as high up as Lewiston.  
There are four villages in the Boise  
basin: Idaho city, the capital, is the largest;  
Pioneer city, the second; Placerville, third;  
and Centerville, fourth. The rocks are  
granite and trap, with schists and slates.  
The gold is not found in earth or gravel,  
but in leads, many places being marvelously  
rich, others not paying the expense of  
working.

An ascent made of the Rocky Mountains,  
in a southerly parallel, by another able botan-  
ist—Dr. John Biglow—presents a rare op-  
portunity for comparing the vegetation of the  
two regions. Monsieur Maroon, who organ-  
ized the little expedition, after crossing the  
"rolling prairies" of the far west, and which  
he describes as an almost interminable suc-  
cession of plains, out up here and there by  
the beds of rivulets and rivers, says that  
these are succeeded on approaching the Rocky  
Mountains by the uplands, called llanos by  
the Mexicans, and table lands by the Ameri-  
cans. The first sight of the mountains, as  
seen in the parallel of 35°, reminded him of  
Voeges or the Black Forest, seen from the  
plains of Alsacia or Suabia. The mountains  
themselves were, for the most, rounded with  
deep valleys between; but at times, as he  
yond Albuquerque, having a more continuous  
crest, singularly resembling in appearance  
the Jura of Solerue and Aarau, as seen from  
the Swiss plains. As the traveller rises in-  
sensibly from the Valley of the Mississippi to an  
elevation of 6,000 feet, and the summits of  
Rocky Mountains do not exceed an elevation  
of 13,000 or 14,000 feet, it will be easily  
understood how all sense of an imposing alti-  
tude is lost. It is, in fact, like gazing upon  
the Alps of Bernina, from Salmeden and  
Pontresina in the high Engadine, instead of  
having the chains of Mont Blanc or Monte  
Rosa rising directly before one, as seen from  
the plains of the Upper Po.

## New Uniform in the Army.

Surgeon-General Barnes proposes a new  
uniform for the soldiers of the United States  
Army. Its officers from Maine to the Pacific  
agree, with "singular unanimity," in con-  
demning the present hat and fit of clothes.  
The hat recommended as the most appropri-  
ate is what is known in army circles as "the  
Andrews Hat," which was supplied to the  
2d Dragoons in Texas by Gen. W. S. Harney,  
in 1853. It is described as "a broad-brimmed  
soft felt, of a pearl or stone color, capable of  
being looped up, but with a stiff brim when  
let down, and with an orifice for ventilation  
each side of the crown that may be closed at  
pleasure." The hat when looped up, looks  
somewhat like the old fashioned chapeau, and  
when the sides are let down they furnish pro-  
tection from the rain and solar heat. Changes  
in the coat are also recommended, to be of  
a light woolen cloth, or navy flannel, in the  
out of a sort of loose habit with a yoke, so as to  
fit well, but leaving the neck entirely free,  
large about the shoulder and upper arm.  
Other innovations are suggested which look  
to the comfort. So says the *Army and Navy  
Journal*.

**DAYS WITHOUT NIGHTS.**—Nothing strikes  
a stranger more forcibly, if he visits Sweden  
at the season of the year when the days  
are the longest, than the absence of night.  
Dr. Baird related some interesting facts.  
He arrived at Stockholm from Gothenberg,  
four hundred miles distant in the morning;  
in the afternoon he went to see some friends.  
He returned about midnight, when it was as  
light as in England half an hour before sun-  
down. You could see distinctly, but all was  
quiet in the street; it seemed as if the  
inhabitants had gone away or were dead.

The sun in June goes down, in Stockholm,  
a little before ten o'clock. There is a great  
illumination all night, as the sun passes  
round the earth on the north pole, and the  
refractions of its rays are such that you can  
see to read at midnight without any artificial  
light.

The first morning Dr. B. awoke in Stock-  
holm he was surprised to see the sun shining  
in his room.—He looked at his watch and  
found that it was only three o'clock. The  
next time he awoke it was 5 o'clock, but  
there were no persons in the street. The  
Swedes in the cities are not very industrious.

There is a mountain at the head of the  
gulf of Bothnia, where, on the 21st of June,  
the sun does not appear to go down at all.  
A steamer goes up from Stockholm for the  
purpose of surveying those who are curious  
to witness the phenomenon. It occurs only  
one night. The sun reaches the horizon,  
then you can see the whole face of it, and in  
five minutes more it begins to rise. At the  
North Cape, latitude 72 degrees, the sun does  
not go down for several weeks. In June it  
would be about 25 degrees above the horizon  
at midnight. In the winter time the sun  
disappears and is not seen for weeks; then  
it comes and remains ten, fifteen and twenty  
minutes, after which it descends, and finally  
does not set at all, but makes almost a circle  
round the heavens.

Dr. Baird was asked how they manage in  
those latitudes with regard to hired persons,  
and what they considered a day. He replied  
they worked by the hour, and twelve hours  
they considered a day's work. Birds and  
animals take their accustomed rest at the  
usual hour, whether the sun goes down or  
not.

## Great Men.

Men of great influence are not always men  
of the greatest native ability; a man may  
owe his influence to his character, or to his  
position, to the currents which set in his  
favor, to the labors of those who have preceded  
him, to the posture of the general will and  
expectation; he may be, indeed, an insignif-  
icant rivulet, but playing across some Louisi-  
ana levee, or Hollandic dike, he opens a  
sluice through which rush floods too vast and  
turbulent for control and thus deluge a con-  
tinent.

Men who have been great in these diverse,  
these actual, and these accidental ways, are  
quite numerous; and we are largely indebted  
to them for the results grouped in our several  
styles of civilization. And there is no deny-  
ing or escaping their control. They may  
have lived in other ages, spoken a different  
language, defended opposing theories, and  
founded obsolete institutions, and yet we do  
not escape them. Their blood has colored our  
hair and arched our eyebrows, their dead  
words and idioms are the anthracite and bitu-  
men of our living, fiery dialects; we exhume  
the sculptured slabs of their forgotten Nim-  
rods to build and adorn our modern marts  
and palaces, we stand on the wrecks of their  
futile experiments, to reach our loftier inven-  
tions we engrave our Christian philosophy  
with the diamond points of their classical  
epics; we smelt our rified cannon out of their  
Damascus blades, in short, the roots of our  
power and progress are down deep in the  
mould of their decay. Thus the great men  
of the past are ever with us.

Nor is it less certain that distant men are  
by our sides. The issues and interests of our  
daily lives belt the globe. We not merely  
have tea and silks from China, but we are  
also ennobled by their Confucius, are degra-  
ded by their opium and coolies. We import  
hides and coffee from the South American  
states, spices and dyestuffs, from Mexico,  
and of late we are looking up to these emi-  
nent states as examples for interstate con-  
federation.

From every man of intellect, currents of  
influence are running into every hamlet of  
the land; all are more or less affected by  
their labors, moulded by their reasoning  
and enriched by their revelations. One great  
man originates a party measure, and we rally  
in its defence until its qualities are wrought  
into the fibre of our own convictions. No truth  
is more patent in our political history, than  
that men of commanding personality, inflexi-  
ble purpose, and hard, common sense, and  
but few of them at that, have done much  
towards shaping our own policy, domestic  
and foreign, and towards drifting us into that  
sea of troubles by which we are a little while  
ago imperilled.

There are different channels through which  
the influence of great men flows, in upon our  
lives, changing their whole course and char-  
acter. A man far away from us in locality,  
time, or style of life, performs some great  
deed, executes some noble work, utters some  
great truth, and ever after the ages are sub-  
ject to his sway. We cannot throw the  
fetter off, nor do we wish to. This achieve-  
ment provokes emulation, and we burn to  
equal or surpass it. We study his example,  
learning by heart the smallest features of  
his work, compare our own efforts with his,  
correct them in the light of his success, and  
never rest satisfied until we stand at his side,  
an equal. He may not have anticipated the  
influence he would exert, in his most ambi-  
tious moments, but that lessons not the fact.  
Homer and Virgil are among the chief liter-  
ary influences of our day. Our Irving, and  
Prescott, and Longfellow, have all dipped  
their pens in their classic fount, and that is  
what gives such polish to their lines. Our  
geometricians all feed on the problems of  
Euclid. Our marvelous world of mechanism  
all rests on the lever of Archimedes.

It is not uncommonly the case that the ex-  
ample of some one man of a nation, will turn  
the whole national brain, lifting himself sub-  
limely above the common level; all eyes are  
turned to him, all ambition absorbed in his  
achievement, all efforts directed to repeating  
his example. Thus Mahomet transforms the  
millions of Western Asia and Northern Afri-  
ca into military zealots, and they cannot  
get it out of their blood for eight centuries  
Thas, Columbus created a deep desire for  
geographical explorations, which for three  
centuries has been throbbing every land, and  
is now, at once, clutching at the lay poles,  
and daring the wilds of Central Africa. Thus  
Franklin's laborious economy, his positive  
example, and sharpened in his "Poor Rich-  
ard's Maxims," has transformed us into a  
nation famed for intense material absorp-  
tion.

It is not always the case that we are  
indebted to the men who receive our thanks.  
Many marvelous discoveries and inventions  
wear the names of men who are not entitled  
to the honor. Why do we not call this West-  
ern continent Columbia, and thus honor the  
great Genoese navigator? Simply because  
a man of far inferior worth, by writing a  
showy account of the New World, gained  
credit which did not belong to him. Why do  
we style the old doctrines defended in Cal-  
vin's Institutes, Calvinism when he borrowed  
them from Augustine? Sometimes great prin-  
ciples, being wrought upon in different ways,  
by different men will wear their names respec-  
tively, in each of the ages in which they  
live; as rivers are sometimes called one name  
near their source, another in their middle,  
and still another at their outlet. But we  
must remember that as rivers often change  
their names, in consequence of receiving a  
large tributary, so these great principles,  
from time to time, are so largely developed  
and changed that they really deserve a new  
name. Our part is to read accurately the  
pages of history, learn just what each  
great man did do, and give him due praise  
2. 2. 2.

## BREVITIES.

Eugenia is forty-two.  
Self opening umbrellas are a new invention.  
Marriage licenses in Tennessee are retailed  
at four dollars apiece.  
Fossil oysters have been found in the  
Egyptian pyramids.

Senator Henderson's affidavit is a notice  
of the late Senator Fiske, of Vermont.  
A Kansas paper that the emigration to the  
States this year is unprecedentedly large.

Lieut. Loyd says Boston men have made  
one hundred thousand dollars by shipping by  
shipping rum to Liberia.

The Boston Traveller thinks Fessenden and  
Trumbull don't know a good article when they  
see it.

A young girl in St. Louis took leadenism  
because her lover failed to invite her to the  
circus. A stomach pump saved her life.

At Colt's Fire-Arm Factory in Connecticut  
business is very brisk, the hands being en-  
gaged in making 30,000 Berdan rifles for  
Russia.

Of the revenue of the Atlantic cable 25  
per cent. comes from American patronage.  
Gold-bearing quartz is said to have been  
discovered in the knobs, about two and half  
miles from New Albany, Indiana.

Over sixty specimens of surgical instru-  
ments have been found at Pompeii, two of  
which have been patented in France as new  
inventions.

The editor of the New York Herald gave a  
dinner at Delmonico's recently, to Frederick  
Hudson, who so long and ably managed that  
paper.

A turkey was brought to the Philadelphia  
market recently, which weighed forty-two  
pounds. It sold for thirty-five dollars.

A Southampton county, Va., man has sold  
the strawberry produce of ten acres, in ad-  
vance for ten thousand dollars, the buyer fur-  
nishing the boxes.

There is a story from France of a man who  
has served out a term of 100 years, and re-  
turned to his native village at 120 resolved to  
spend the balance of his days honorably.

A young Indian maid, visiting a flouring  
mill in Winona, (Minn.), surreptitiously got  
hold of a stencil plate and decorated her white  
blanket with "Ellsworth's Choice," in bright,  
red letters, after which she straggled down  
street, to the horror of the aforesaid Ell-  
sworth, who owns the mill and is a bachelor.

A bold thief at Chicago, stole a \$3,000  
diamond ring and escaped successfully. En-  
tering the jewelry store, he requested the  
clerk to show him the diamond rings, and  
selected one containing the largest and most  
valuable stone, put it on his finger, made the  
clerk "good morning," and coolly walked out  
of the store, fastening the door after him with  
a block of wood, and disappeared before the  
police could be summoned.

A Salem dentist, who knows how to make  
a nose, has been applied to by an eminent  
physician of Boston to exercise this art in  
making an artificial nose and eyelid for a  
patient of the latter.

East Canaan, New Hampshire, sent a man  
to jail three years ago because he refused to  
pay a tax of three dollars. After paying  
four hundred dollars for his three years  
support in jail, they have concluded not to collect  
the claim, and have released the delinquent.

A Pittsburg paper tells how two thieves  
met a gentleman walking the streets late at  
night with a box under his arm, and under-  
took to show him an hotel. They relieved  
him of the box and ran off with it. The gen-  
tleman was a naturalist, and the box contain-  
ed four rattlesnakes.

A few hours before the death of Marshal  
Narvaez, his confessor told him that he ought  
to forgive his foes. The Marshal declared  
he had none. The priest remonstrated, when  
the dying man interrupted him: "I had some  
opponents, but I had them all shot a long time  
ago."

Josee Shepard, a male soprano, is singing  
in Louisville. The Courier says his voice is  
clear and full, and cannot be distinguished  
from a female soprano. It is certainly one  
of the most remarkable gifts ever conferred upon  
one of the male sex. He rises to E flat, which  
is only one note below the great Jenny Lind,  
and equal to the famous Parpa.

A daily paper in Chicago, determined to be  
up to the fast times in which we live, has  
adopted the novel mode of publishing "marriages  
in prospect." A reporter is sent to the office  
where licenses are granted daily, he copies  
the lists, and the candidates for matrimony  
have the pleasure of seeing their names fig-  
uring among the lists of bankrupts, burglars,  
fres, etc., some times several days before the  
important event comes off.

Some New York incomes: Robert Bonner  
\$218,411; James Gordon Bennett, \$167,000;  
Moses Taylor, \$293,000; Delmond Brothers,  
\$110,000; August Belmont, \$94,000; Robert  
Hoar, \$100,951. These are among the second  
class taxpayers.

Two New Bedford vessel owners found late-  
ly, when "their ships came in," that they had  
netted a loss of \$70,000 on their voyages. They  
are said to have had a good blubber over the  
lack of whale's blubber.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER:

S. P. FISHER, San Francisco; JAMES JONES, Walla Walla; HERBERT CAPLES, St. Helens; A. H. MURPHY, Olympia; N. S. PORTER, Seattle; Rev. C. O. BURNAP, Spokane; GEO. H. BURNAP, Spokane.

Horatio Seymour.

A New York dispatch, dated July 9th, states that on the 23d ballot Horatio Seymour, ex Governor of New York, received the Democratic nomination for President.

Agricultural Meeting.

We hope that farmers, and others, feeling an interest in agriculture, horticulture and kindred subjects will be sure to attend the meeting heretofore called to constitute an agricultural association for Clarke county.

We sincerely hope this effort to unite the farmers of the county may not fail; there is a vast field before us, and we have but a limited time in which to improve it.

Schools—our School—Law, &c.

The stability of republican institutions depends upon the intelligence and integrity of the people, and the integrity of our people depend largely upon our Common Schools.

Our School law is defective in several respects—particularly in this regard—that the County Superintendents are required to take the County Assessor's roll and base their distribution of the county school-funds on that, making no allowance for delinquent taxes, &c.

Vancouver, July 7th, 1868.

UNEXPECTED.—The visit of two steambot loads of our Oregon City friends on the 4th was a compliment as pleasing as it was unexpected.

Regular meeting of the Board of Delegates of the Vancouver Fire Department, on Monday eve, July 13th. P. H. Fox, Sec'y.

COMMUNICATION.

Vancouver, July 8th, 1868. The writer of this has an idea that if the Editor of the Portland Evening Bulletin had been in this city and witnessed our celebration of the 4th, he would have thought the "Spickly" effort of which he spoke precluded a most healthy result.

"A PROSPECTING PARTY.—That gold exists in paying quantities in some of the mountain streams of this county has been long believed by experienced miners.

A party consisting of Messrs. Farnsworth, Shaffer, Dale and Caples, fully equipped for a long trip, left here on Wednesday for a point about 30 miles northeast of this place.

Rather Bewildering.

These are perplexing times for simple-minded, old-fashioned people. Things are getting strangely mixed, and it begins to require a strong intellectual effort for a man to keep run of his political status and avoid losing his political identity.

Promising.—The Grande Ronde Sentinel is making sickly attempts at the Brick Pomery style of composition.

"Our devil wants to know if it was the last ditch that Grant fell into on Pennsylvania Avenue. Everyone knows it is not the first one."

"There is a big fight now going on in hell, as to which served the devil most on earth, Jeffrey or Abe Lincoln. The contest is very hot, and Lincoln took 2-0-1."

"NEW AMERICA."

The above is the title of a late work on America, by William Hepworth Dixon, the celebrated editor of the London Athenaeum.

"Under these walls of Richmond the battle of that principle was fairly fought; with a skill a pride, a valor, on either side, to recall the charges at Vandy and at Marston Moor; but the Cavaliers went down, and the Middle Ages then lost their final field."

"Yes; here in Richmond, among these gallant swordsmen of the South, on whom the war has fallen with its deadliest weight—men broken in their fortunes, widowed in their affections—many deaths, and some proclaim that they have made a surprising change of front."

"I do not mean to say that here, in Richmond, the banner of Robert Lee is trodden in the mire; it is not; neither should it be, since that banner gleamed only over men who had arms to defend a cause in which they found much glory and felt no shame."

"I am sorry for the world, that failed and lost, failed by a law of nature, lost by an ordinance of Heaven. No calamity in politics could have equalled the success of a slave empire, founded on the ruin of a strong republic."

"I do not mean to say that here, in Richmond, the banner of Robert Lee is trodden in the mire; it is not; neither should it be, since that banner gleamed only over men who had arms to defend a cause in which they found much glory and felt no shame."

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Spirit of the Territorial Press.

COLVILLE ITEMS.—Mr. Chas. Frash furnishes the following Colville items: The people of the Valley have cut a good trail through the newly discovered mines on the head waters of the Pen d'Oreille, and parties wishing to visit the mines will find this much the best road to travel.

THE DROWNED MAN.—We have already noticed the drowning of John Roddio, who was drowned in the Snake River on the 9th ult. We now learn that deceased was a native of Nova Scotia, and aged about 32 years.

GREAT DESTRUCTION.—A farmer friend informs us that the hail storm, noticed in our last, was very destructive to the growing crop. In many places the vegetation is beaten down, and a great portion destroyed.

RARE TALENT.—We are indebted to Miss Clara Myers for a beautiful pencil drawing of "Lincoln Castle," 15 by 20 inches size, which certainly indicates extraordinary talent in the fair artist.

QUERY.—Two winters ago, Judge B. F. Dennison, in the Legislative Council, denounced President Johnson as a sensualist, controlled by a lewd woman.

PREPARED ASCENSION OF MOUNT HOOD.—Mr. Eldridge of Whatcom writes to Governor Moore, that Edmund T. Coleman, of Victoria, a gentleman of scientific attainments, contemplates making an ascension of Mount Hood this summer, and wishes to form a party for that purpose.

SELLING WHISKY TO INDIANS.—On Monday last a negro, who had been for some days making and vending ice cream in town, was taken into custody for selling whisky to Indians.

THE LAST PILE.—Tuesday, the last pile of the Marshall bridge was driven by Mr. French. All that remains now is to cap and plank the bridge.

THE NEXT TWO ITEMS.—The next two items are from the Olympia Transcript: Mr. Dudley Henry informs us that he is prosecuting the gold mining operations at Chehalis Point, with every prospect of ultimate success.

THE PEOPLE OF PIERCE COUNTY.—The people of Pierce county are in earnest about the woolen factory, and are pushing the matter along as fast as possible.

ABOUT 30,000 BASKETS OF oysters are annually taken from Shoalwater Bay to San Francisco.

EASTERN NEWS.

[From dispatches to the Daily Oregonian.]

The New York Convention.

New York, July 4.—The National Democratic Convention has assembled at Tammany Hall, which is handsomely decorated for the occasion with large American flags, etc., and elaborate painted escutcheons of all the States.

At twenty minutes past twelve, August Belmont called the Convention to order. He spoke at some length, denouncing the policy and character of the dominant party and concluded by nominating for temporary Chairman, Henry W. Palmer, of Wisconsin, which was agreed to.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector of St. Thomas Church. After considerable discussion, the rules of the House of Representatives were adopted for the government of the Convention.

Several motions were made in regard to the appointment of the Committee, on permanent organization and credentials.

A motion to allow the Territories to be represented in both committees was lost; 106 184.

A motion was finally passed allowing States only to be represented on these committees, which were thereupon appointed.

California is represented in the Committee on Credentials, by W. Jacoby, and Committee on Permanent Organization by A. H. Rose.

A committee on Resolutions was subsequently appointed; California being represented by E. Steel.

A resolution was adopted instructing two of the former Committees, to report at seven this evening.

A motion was adopted that all resolutions offered shall be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

It was ordered that the committee on Organization be instructed to report rules for the government of the Convention.

Brooks, on behalf the New York delegation moved to reconsider, the resolution for a meeting to-night. He urged extreme heat and also the fact that the City of New York had arranged for an appropriate celebration of the day and hoped the Convention would participate.

Chicago, July 5.—Specials from New York say that in the committee on permanent organization, one half the States voted for Horatio Seymour for Permanent Chairman.

A Confederate Declaration of Independence. Chicago, July 4.—The President's Amnesty Proclamation is as follows, omitting numerous whereases: Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do by virtue of the Constitution and in the name of the people of the United States, hereby proclaim that unconditional and without reservation to all and every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, excepting such person or persons as may be under presentment or indictment in the United States Courts having competent jurisdiction upon the charges of treason or other felony, full pardon and amnesty for the offense of treason against the United States or adhering to their enemies during the late civil war with the restoration of all rights except as to slaves, and except also, as to any property of which any person may have been legally divested under the laws of the United States." The proclamation is dated July 4th.

New York, July 6.—The Democratic Convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock.

The resolution was adopted, offered by Bigler of Pennsylvania, that the roll of States being called in regular order, each State has the right to present the name of any candidate for the Presidency, and that the delegates have five minutes allowed to present their views upon the candidate.

Gen. Slocum, from the Committee on resolutions, reported the committee had not yet prepared the draft of their platform, but he reported an address to the National Democratic Convention declaring the objects of the conservative soldiers and sailors being the same as animated them during the war, denouncing Radical legislation, denouncing the apostasy of men who were once Democrats, declaring that the crimes now being perpetrated in the name of Republicanism and loyalty, are not less alarming than those committed by the armed forces of the Government during the war.

Resolved, That this meeting is adjourned until Saturday, the 11th of July, 1868, at the district school-house, in Vancouver, at 1 o'clock p. m.

Premiums Awarded.

The following are the names of the students and the class of studies for which they were awarded premiums, at the examination of Holy Angel's College, on the 30th ult.

Joseph Butler—Application, 1st premium; Christian Doctrine, 1st division, 1st premium; Latin—1st division, 1st premium; Algebra, 2d premium; Arithmetic, 1st division, 2d premium; Book Keeping, 1st division, 1st premium; Geography, 1st division, 2d premium; History, 1st division, 3d premium; Composition, 2d premium; Elocution, 1st division, 1st premium; Grammar, 1st division, 1st premium; Penmanship, 1st division, 1st premium; Music, 1st division, 2d premium.

James Bradley—Good conduct, 1st premium; Arithmetic, 2d division, 1st premium; Book Keeping, 2d division, 1st premium; Geography, 1st division, 1st premium; Grammar, 1st division, 2d premium.

Joseph Brant—Latin, 2d premium; Algebra, 1st premium; Arithmetic, 1st division, 1st premium; Book Keeping, 1st division, 2d premium; History, 1st division, 1st premium; Composition, 1st premium; Elocution, 2d premium; Penmanship, 2d premium.

Frank Leahy—Arithmetic, 2d division, 2d premium; Reading, 1st division, 1st premium.

Narcis Lynch—Arithmetic, 3d division, 2d premium; Geography, 2d division, 1st premium; History, 2d division, 2d premium; Grammar, 2d division, 2d premium; Spelling, 1st division, 1st premium.

James Wilkes—Good conduct, 2d premium; Arithmetic, 3d division, 1st premium; History, 2d division, 1st premium; Grammar, 2d division, 1st premium.

H. Hagenberger—Grammar, 2d division, 2d premium; Reading, 1st division, 2d premium; Penmanship, 2d division, 1st premium.

James Davidson—Arithmetic, 2d division, 1st premium; Geography, 2d division, 1st premium; Grammar, 2d division, 2d premium.

P. Padden—Elocution, 2d division, 2d premium; Penmanship, 2d division, 2d premium.

Andrew Haack—Reading, 1st division, 2d premium; Penmanship, 2d division, 1st premium.

James Leahy—Geography, 2d division, 2d premium; Elocution, 2d division, 1st premium; Reading, 1st division, 2d premium; Spelling, 1st division, 2d premium.

George Craig—Good conduct, 1st premium; Grammar, 3d division, 1st premium; Penmanship, 3d division, 1st premium.

Michael Padden—Christian Doctrine, 2d division, 1st premium; Arithmetic, 4th division, 1st premium; Penmanship, 3d division, 2d premium.

Frank Burton—Geography, 3d division, 2d premium; History, 3d division, 1st premium; Reading, 2d division, 1st premium; Music, 2d division, 1st premium.

Napoleon Bihan—Geography, 4th division, 1st premium; Elocution, 3d division, 2d premium; Reading, 3d division, 1st premium.

John D. Curtin—Arithmetic, 5th division, 1st premium.

Thomas Leahy—Christian Doctrine, 3d division, 1st premium; Geography, 5th division, 2d premium; Elocution, 3d division, 1st premium.

Charles O'Connor—Geography, 5th division, 1st premium.

James O'Connor—Christian Doctrine, 2d division, 2d premium; History, 3d division, 2d premium; Grammar, 3d division, 2d premium; Reading, 2d division, 2d premium.

Thomas Curtis—Christian Doctrine, 3d division, 2d premium; Arithmetic, 4th division, 2d premium; Reading, 4th division, 1st premium.

Peter Danphuffer—Reading, 3d division, 2d premium.

Stephen John Murphy—Reading primer, 1st premium; Edward Ginty, 2d premium.

Edward Battersby—Reading, 3d division, 2d premium.

Meeting of Teachers and Friends of Education.

Pursuant to notice, the teachers and friends of education in Clarke county, W. T., met at the public school-house, in Vancouver, on the 3d inst. at 4 o'clock p. m.

The meeting being called to order, was duly organized by the election of S. W. Brown, as Chairman, and Julius Suiste, as Secretary.

It was resolved that a committee of three should be appointed by the Chair to draft the Constitution and By-Laws of an association having for its end the promotion of education and other matters pertaining to the same, in this county.

The Chair having appointed I. T. Mauleby, Julius Suiste, and S. Nicholson, it was resolved that an invitation be extended to all persons having an interest in the cause of education to attend the next meeting of the association.

Resolved, That this meeting is adjourned until Saturday, the 11th of July, 1868, at the district school-house, in Vancouver, at 1 o'clock p. m.

S. W. BROWN, Chairman.

JULIUS SUISTE, Secretary.

Many Voices from California.

"My experience satisfies me that Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills are the best and only remedies for Scrofula."—S. R. HARRIS, Santa Clara.

"Bristol's Sarsaparilla has cured me of Rheumatism after every thing else had failed."—P. KELLY, Sonora.

"For the first time in years I am free of sores and eruptions. I used 2 bottles of Bristol's Sarsaparilla and five of Pills."—J. S. JONES, Petaluma.

BOTTLES FRUIT MOULDING.—The principal thing to prevent fruit from moulding is to take care that both bottles and fruit be kept very dry, and when filled the bottles should be well corked and sealed; wax or resin applied to keep out the air. They should be kept in a cool, dry place, but the light is very good for them.

Local Matters.

How we spent the Fourth.—The celebration of the 92nd anniversary of our national birth in this place was on a scale of unusual magnificence.

At 9 o'clock, A. M., the children who were engaged for the Liberty Car, ranging in years all the way from 5 to 15, dressed in pure white with blue sashes, and numbering about 40, were shown to the places assigned them.

At 10 o'clock the Cavalry Band arrived at No 1's Engine house, the appointed place of rendezvous followed by "Gen. Allen, No. 3," with their pretty engine bedecked in its holiday attire and looking elegant.

At 10 o'clock the line of march was taken up, the elements filling off in the following order: 1st. Captain Kistler, Marshal, mounted and in full uniform.

After marching through the principal streets and performing the circuit of the garrison the procession was halted at the Public Square, where stands and seats had been erected for the accommodation of the speakers and spectators.

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At 5 o'clock deputations from each of the fire companies, accompanied by the Cavalry Band, took passage on the Fanny Zroup for Portland, to witness the grand display of fireworks which was announced to take place that evening.

Answered.—As many have expressed a desire to know the author of the series of able articles entitled "Party Politics," which appeared in the three preceding numbers of this paper, we will state for the information of those interested that the essays aforesaid emanated from the able and versatile pen of ISRAEL T. MAULSBY, Esq., to whom we are indebted for much valuable editorial assistance.

Supper and Ice Cream Festival.—The ladies of the M. E. Church and congregation will give a supper and Ice Cream Festival at Brant's Hall Monday evening July 18th.

Catholic Schools.

It is a very rare occurrence to run across an article fraught with the liberality and breadth of view which characterizes the one from which we make the following extract, which appeared in the Salem Unionist, of the 6th inst.

"The school of the 'Sisters' is a great success. It has wrought out its own high status in spite of prejudice and opposition, and it now stands as the first female academy in the State, not because of its sectarianism, not because of its location, not because of any outside influence, but simply because people are aware that their school is the very best female academy in the State.

We visit the schools at Jacksonville, Salem, Portland, Vancouver, and other places in support of this opinion. There are no schools or academies for girls, conducted by Protestants, at either of the places named, which are not inferior to those managed by the Roman Catholics.

We repeat, the schools conducted in this State, for the education of girls, by the several Protestant denominations, are deplorably behind those conducted by the Catholics! and the remedy is apparent. If the Protestant churches desire to imbue the coming generation, and the mothers of the next, with Protestant ideas and Protestant faith, they must establish, maintain and support first class schools, conducted by Protestant teachers, and they may then rely that the daughters of Protestants will seek their thresholds.

It is the quality not quantity of education that parents seek; they don't care much whether the teacher is Jesuit, Mahomedan or Methodist. The Sect or Faith which has the best schools will have the most scholars.

THANKS.—The Committee of Arrangements desire us to thank Mrs. Field and Mrs. Wood for kindly assisting in arranging the tables, etc., for the occasion.

ERRATA.—In the account of the celebration we neglected to mention that in the absence of the Chief Engineer the command of the Fire Department devolved on J. W. Nichols, 1st Assistant, and H. B. Wood, 2d Assistant Engineers.

Auction! Auction!!

THE property of Mr. P. Healy, consisting of Houses and Lots, LIQUORS —AND— Bar-room Fixtures, will be sold at Public Auction, Saturday, July 18th, 1868, At 10 o'clock A. M., at his present place of business, to which sale, the public are invite to attend.

Sheriff's Sale. BY VIRTUE OF TWO EXECUTIONS ISSUED OUT of the District Court of the 2d Judicial District of Washington Territory holding terms at Vancouver, dated May 6th, 1868, and directed to wit: The first up on a judgment in favor of R. K. Scott, and against C. C. Stiles, for \$209 25-100 and costs, rendered October 23rd 1867.

NOTICE. MY Wife Anna R. having left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, and refusing to return to me, I therefore do hereby declare her to be dead, and I shall pay no debts contracted by her after this date.

NOTICE. Is hereby given that the undersigned has closed business in this place, and is about to leave Vancouver, and that all persons indebted to him either by note or account are requested to call at his store and settle, or will be under the necessity of leaving their accounts with Messrs. Struve & Cook, Att'ys., for collection.

Special Notices.

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

Vancouver Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F. holds its regular meetings at the new Hall in Durgan's Brick building, on Saturday evenings at 8 o'clock.

Lincoln Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. 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.

Columbia Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. T., Meets every Wednesday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock at the New Hall corner of Main and 10th street.

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! Pleasant Tonic! A very Agreeable Drink!

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

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 —AND— FANCY GOODS.

TO FARMERS —AND— GARDNERS. WHILE UNDERGONE TAKES PLEASURE in informing the public that he has obtained the 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.

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

BONNETS, CLOAKS, DRESSES, Ladies' and Childrens' Clothing. MADE TO ORDER, OR REPAIRED. Particular attention paid to Bleaching Bonnets, Hats, etc.

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

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERY SILK AND BRAID, A superior quality of LINEN and MUSLIN for gowns' shirts, &c.

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Will buy all kinds of Farmers Produce at the highest rates. Cash Paid for Wool and Hides. M. WINTLER, Vancouver, Sept. 22, 1868.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING, For Spring —AND— Summer Trade. ENGLISH, French and American Prints, Ginghams, Printed Jaconets, Linen Lawns, Chambrays, Poplins, Plain and Dotted Swiss, Check Swiss and Nainsook, Brillants, Brocades, Figured Linens, Dress Trimmings and Buttons, Marseilles, Pique &c., &c.

LAIDERS' and Childrens' Suits and Gingham Parasols, and Sunshades, Slaker Bonnets, Plain and Trimmed Straw Hats, Lisle and Kid Gloves, Silk Mitts, French and English Cotton History of the best quality, Silk Baskets a la Sack, Shawls, Cloakings, &c.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING, For Spring —AND— Summer Trade. ENGLISH, French and American Prints, Ginghams, Printed Jaconets, Linen Lawns, Chambrays, Poplins, Plain and Dotted Swiss, Check Swiss and Nainsook, Brillants, Brocades, Figured Linens, Dress Trimmings and Buttons, Marseilles, Pique &c., &c.

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S.T-1860-X. A Great French Physician says: "More than half of the disease in the world comes from neglect to fortify the system against changes of climate, weather and food."

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Important Certificates. "I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life."

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