

The Vancouver Register.

VOL. 3. VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY. SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 26, 1868. NO. 52.

THE VANCOUVER REGISTER,
VANCOUVER, W. T.
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.
B. M. WASHBURN & S. P. McNEILL
Editors and Publishers.
TERMS
Per annum, in advance, \$3.00
Terms of Advertising
Transient advertisements, one square (ten lines or less)
First insertion, 10 cents per line per week
For each subsequent insertion, 7 1/2 cents
Quarterly advertisements inserted at liberal rates by special contract.
Wholesale and retail prices at the established rates.

STRUVE & COOK,
ATTORNEYS
—AND—
Counselors-at-Law.
E. G. STRUVE, A. S. COOK,
Presiding Attorney at Law, Notary Public,
District of Columbia, W. T.

SOHNS & SCHUELE'S BRICK,
VANCOUVER, W. T.
Aleck C. Smith,
Attorney-at-Law,
VANCOUVER, W. T.
J. F. CAPLES,
ATTORNEY AND
Counselor-at-Law,
COR. FRONT AND ALDER STREETS,
(Opposite Carter's New Block),
Portland, Oregon.

JOS. BUCHEL'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!
Old Buchtel and Cardwell's Gallery,
No. 89 First Street,
BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND ALDER.
Portland, Oct. 4, 1867.

I. L. TOBBY,
Physician, Surgeon
And Acoucheur.
(Two doors North of J. F. Smith's Store.)
VANCOUVER, W. T.
March 14th, 1868.—24-17.

JOSEPH M. FLETCHER,
(Successor of the Land Office.)
Notary Public & Conveyancer
REDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, AND LEGAL PA-
PERS of all kinds, carefully prepared.
Vancouver, Sept. 1, 1868.—11-17.

HYGIENIC MEDICATION!
W. H. GODDARD, Hygienic Physician, may be
consulted at his residence near the Cemetery above the
Ordinance. The doctor carefully dissects what is termed
"The 14 Water Cure," believing that many
have been killed with cold water.
Particular attention paid to Chronic cases—Disease
of the Vital and Living Organs, Nervous System,
Sexual Organs, Rectory Organs, etc. Fevers, Croup,
Diphtheria, Dysentery, Neuritis, etc., treated with the
best results. Also Erysipelas, Measles, Passions, and
other diseases of the skin and Pulmonary Organs.
Special treatment of the patient, and never
departs from the most scientific and safe
Advice to Obey the Law, and is the poor without
charge.
Vancouver, May 8, 1868.—25-16.

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 auction sales attended at reasonable terms.
—S. BRACKS & CO.
Vancouver, Oct. 4, 1867.

BRITTON & GRAY,
Attorneys at Law,
No. 376 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. —C-17.

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.
Pictures of every kind can be had at short notice. Old
Pictures can be cop. & enlarged and retouched in India
ink, or Oil Colors, AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY
OTHER PLACE. Oct. 4, 31-17.

The Nation's Prayer.
The following poem, written by a young lady of New
York for a Fast Day service, first appeared in the New
York Evening Post, August 2, 1864. Its words seem
prophetic, in view of the coming election of Gen. Grant
as the next President:
Father, to Thy throne ascending
List the Nation's prayer to Thee;
With their hearts and voices blending,
God—Grant—victory!
We have suffered, O our Father,
In the great cause, Liberty;
Now we come to Thee for aid—
God—Grant—victory!
Vacant chairs are in our households,
Vacant hearts each day we see,
That in anguish often whisper—
God—Grant—victory!
Father, never let base traitors
In this land of laws and free,
Ere our throats whose hearts are crying
God—Grant—victory!
Thus to Thee our prayers are rising—
That we humbly come to Thee,
Asking Thee in broken accents—
God—Grant—victory!
But if Thou wouldst longer listen,
We'll submit our all to Thee,
Knowing that in His good pleasure,
God will grant us victory!
Then when this dread strife is over,
And the day of peace we see,
We shall keep our country's watchword—
God and Grant and victory!

(From the E. F. Chronicle.)
**A LADY CONTRIBUTOR OF MEN'S
WRONGS.**
THE EXHAUSTION OF FATHERS.
Husbands' Salaries and Wives' Shopping.

I am just home from a shopping excursion
with my friend Eva. I fear that I did not
prove the most agreeable companion; the
truth is, that my long retirement from the
world of fashion and society has unfitted me
for making myself agreeable in it. I have
learned to look upon life with such very
different eyes from those who live in its
glitter. I feel that I have cast a gloom over my young
friend without her being able to comprehend
why; she cannot understand that my manner
which she would probably characterize as
"awfully disagreeable," is affected by the
anxiety I feel for her happiness—and not her
happiness alone, but that of all our sex, who
are so hampered by the conventionalities and
requirements of society to lose sight of their
duty to themselves, their husbands, fathers,
families, and to the world at large.

Eva is not more trifling than are the aver-
age young women that we meet; she married
without necessary motive. Indeed, she knew
that Willie had only a salary of two hundred
dollars a month. She would be much hurt
at being accused of selfishness or extravagance.
She sees Mrs. S., and Mrs. H., and
Mrs. B., with elegant establishments con-
trasted with which her little home seems very
modest. She judges of it in this way; She
does not stop to consider whether Willie's
two hundred will admit of the two servants
that the proper care of baby seems to her to
render necessary; she does not stop to think
whether it is just to her overtaxed husband
for her to purchase the beautiful evening
dress, without which it would have been im-
possible for her to accept the invitation to
Mrs. B.'s party. She only knows that
by not accepting such invitations she would
lose her hold upon society, and that other
wives can have fine dresses and live in good
style, and she cannot see why she is to be
restricted. She has just recovered from a sick-
ness of some months, the expenses of which,
together with the uncontrolled management
of servants, has involved her husband to a
considerable extent. He is a brave young
fellow, who will not murmur, although his
anxious friends can see the change of bear-
ing and the drooping of the eye, that tell too
truly of a noble nature stung by the conscious-
ness of having incurred obligations that he
sees no way of meeting.

On our setting out this morning, the wife
alluded to their embarrassed position in a
trifling way, bemoaning the necessity for
economy, and expressing the wish that
"Willie" could get into some more profitable
employment. She did not know how it was;
other men made fortunes who had not his
ability, and as for their expenses, it would be
impossible to make them less. She was sure
that she deprived herself of everything.
Just then we arrived at a fashionable shoe
store, where she intended to make a purchase.
The clerk brought forward several pairs of
neat looking boots, in which, with one excep-
tion, that of their protecting the ankle, I
could see no superiority over those that had
been sold for six dollars. She selected a pair
that fit her to perfection and on inquiring the
price was told twelve dollars. I started with
surprise. Twelve dollars? "Yes, madame,"
was the reply; "they are very cheap; all the
fashionable boots now come at that price and
upwards. Indeed, we have heard of one hun-
dred dollars being given in New York for a
single pair of boots." But, I ventured to
suggest, it is only some very foolish women
who are guilty of such unwarrantable extrava-
gance; surely the use of such articles can-
not have become common as to be fashionable.
Eva was evidently embarrassed at my igno-
rance, and hurriedly replied: "Certainly,
every one in Trinity Church wears them (and
then, to the clerk) I will take these; send
the boots with the bill to my husband."

"And now," said she, as we turned from the
store, "I want to go into this barber's shop;
he keeps the best gloves in town; they are
only a bit more than elsewhere, and it is so
much better to buy the best." We were re-
ceived with true French politeness, the pro-
prietor presuming that Madame would desire
the latest style of gloves—they were more ex-
pensive, but of course every one wore them
now. They ranged from two dollars to two
and a half, while the old-fashioned style were
one dollar and sixty-five cents. As my friend
would not be considered presentable at Trin-
ity Church in anything that was not "the
style," the two dollar gloves were of course
purchased. On its being proposed that I
should accompany her to a fashionable cloak
store hard by, to complete her purchases, or
rather to commence those of a more extensive
character, I pleaded indisposition and hurried
home, indispensed indeed—cross, I was called
by some who saw me—truly sick. Poor Wil-
lie's face rose up before me patient and sad-
dened; I saw the gentle stooping of his
youthful shoulders as under a burden too
great for him to bear—chained to Caucasus,
indeed. A simple clerk, a thoughtless fam-
ily depending upon his salary for their daily
living, unable to assert himself from the very
nature of his necessities, hops fleeing fast,
looking around and seeing no way of escape.
After a while we fear that he will fully real-
ize the burden, that he will know that what
should have been his greatest blessing has
been his curse. Oh! women, women, while
we are agitating the rights of our "rights,"
would it not be well in some measure to seek
the mitigation of men's "wrongs?" We
have rights, and let us assert them; let us
assert the right to enter with our whole soul
into our husband's lives, to make his interest
our interest. Let us assert the right to say
"I cannot afford it," the right to live within
our means, the right to throw off the trans-
gressions that are imposed upon society by a
few trifling folk. Let us assert our right to do
our own work, if the hiring of a servant
renders it necessary to live quite up to the
husband's means, the right to dress as we
can afford, the right to make our home a
resting place, a retreat, where husbands and
fathers and sons may garner up their strength
and go forth refreshed and able to meet an-
y and all Christians in the battle of life, so
strong in their own homes that their sym-
pathies can stretch out and take in their grasp
the whole human family. ASTORIA.

FOR THE LADIES.—A Belgravian Mamma,
who has succeeded in getting her own seven
daughters "well off her hands," has deter-
mined to extend to others the benefit of her
"system." She is going to open a "class"
for the instruction of young ladies in the art
of husband catching. It will be called the
"School of Design."

The most amusing man in the world is a
Frenchman in a passion. "By gar you call
my wife a woman three several once more, and
I will call de vetch-house and blow off your
brain like a candle."

A well-dressed and rather pompous youth
asked a young lady who was reading in the
cars, "Is that seat engaged, Madame?" The
answer was direct: "Yes, sir, and I am en-
gaged, too!" and the lady resumed her read-
ing. A suppressed titter from some ladies
close by caused the young gentleman to make
his exit.
If you and your sweetheart vote upon the
marriage question, you for it and she against
it, don't flatter yourself as to its being a tie.
Young men anxious to get rid of wild oats
would do well get a sewing machine.
Married Frenchmen are more prone to sui-
cide than bachelors.
The wife makes the home and the home
makes the man.
Fashionable dresses are short; so are fash-
ionable husbands who pay for them.

Fun is infectious. It is the best thing of
a good, hearty laugh, that it will run out
and make others happy as well as its jolly ori-
gator. It is said that the sun shines for all,
and he is a good liberal fellow for cutting a
shin so fine as to go round. So with Fun.
He is no monopolist, but wells out, like the
ripple on the lake to its uttermost shores.—
Tip man who resists the influence of fun has
a bad vein in his nature, and is to be avoided
the same as maniacs and women who have
a passion for suits at breach of promise. Fun
—as well do without children in the world,
or money, or White Fawns, Grand Duchesses,
La Belle Helene's and other number one
nainties.

John Morrissey denies having bet against
the Democratic candidates.
James Russell Lowell is as a great a smoker
as Grant.
The best thing ever told of President John-
son, was at the expense of Hon. Samuel J.
Tilden, of New York. Tilden was once spin-
ning an interminably long yarn to President
Johnson, in the course of which he spoke of
the oyster as pleasant to eat, though repulsive
to look at. The President, who was, perhaps,
a trifle bored, here interrupted, and taking
his spectacles from his nose, quaintly observ-
ed there was one thing in favor of the oyster,
and that was, it knew when to shut up.

TO JOURNALISTS.

It is the eternal complaint of editors (we
mean writers) that of all people in existence,
they are the most wearisome of earth's tread-
mills. Even the country weeklies, the sum
of whose editorial labors may easily be com-
pressed in two columns of any first class
daily, groan knowingly over the tolls of
journalistic life.
There is much cause for these complaints.
A live journalist is a hard-working man. He
is expected daily to smear a certain amount
of blank paper with his brains. Conscience,
the public, and necessity say to him: "Talk
it up as something new! Say it well!
Give us some new ideas!"
And the weary man is ever thinking to him-
self: "What shall I write about? The pub-
lic and my employers bid me think. Thought
to me is bread!"
The weary brain sometimes refuses duty.
No wonder; it is hidden to work when its
flesh and blood encasement is out of order
and the power of concentration is weakened
by cares and anxieties. So resort is made to
stimulant, liquor and tobacco. We rank the
use of the weed quite as injurious as the li-
quid. The boiler furnaces burn low, and
the wood and coal are exhausted. We must
rest. Does it matter whether pitch or pork hams
are piled on to create a fierce but temporary
blaze?

Stimulant is the bane of the profession;
none other rank a proportionate number of
victims. It has created a class within a class
—the "Bohemian," whose insignia is the
pen and the bottle.

Yearly is some bright "not extinguished."
He is dead, says the telegraph. There is
silence. At length comes the more volu-
minous account by mail. At first the true case
is dimly hinted at. Then arrives the bolder
utterance, "His use of some stimulant to fa-
cilitate the much desired flow of thought,
became excessive."
It is useless to deny this. So died Poe;
so died George Herbert; so died Artemus
Ward; so has just passed away Miles O'-
Reilly. "He was," says a writer, talented,
accomplished, versatile, and industrious. He
did too much within a given space of time
and it killed him, set him off in the very
prime of life. To maintain his energies in
an unflagging state as far as possible, he re-
sorted to the flowing bowl, and to other stim-
ulants. So sure as the energies are strained
beyond a certain degree, will the reaction be
experienced, and when such an unwise course
is persisted in, the most likely thing is the
early breaking up of the constitution and in
all probability a premature death in the very
flower of his years."

There is in this a serious consideration in-
volved for journalists: we mean those who
think on paper for a living. We scorn the
commonly used phrase, "Writing for the
papers"—a levelling and contemptuous cant
expression, applied to those who mine their
brains to give to the world the most precious
treasures—thought. We mean men whose
daily occupation it is to grasp every living
topic and issue and place these in every con-
ceivable form before the multitude; in elab-
orate argument, or in lively paragraph of wit,
humor and satire, for the same door does not
open every mind.
Must they, "to make their mark," and to
maintain themselves even in moderate re-
spectability, force brain to action by this un-
healthy artificial heat? We answer for many
Yes! They are not granted opportunity for
that rest so necessary to freshen the intellect,
and so long have many been bound by custom
that even were it granted they they know not
how to use it. They crave ever the excitement
of literary composition, but have not patience
for that mental repose so necessary for physi-
cal and mental health.—E.

THE GULF STREAM.—There is a river in the
ocean. In the severest droughts it never fails,
and in the mightiest floods it never overflows.
Its banks and its bottom are of cold water,
while its current is warm. The gulf of Mex-
ico is its fountain, and its mouth is in the
Arctic Seas. There is in the world no other
so majestic flow of water. Its current is more
rapid than the Mississippi or the Amazon,
and its volume more than a thousand times
greater. Its waters, as far as Carolina's
coasts, are of an indigo blue. They are so
distinctly marked that this line of junction
with the common sea water may be traced by
the eye. Often one-half of the vessel will be
perceived floating in the gulf stream water,
while the other half is in the common water
of the sea, so sharp is the line and the want
of affinity between these waters; and such
too the reluctance, so to speak, on the part
of the Gulf Stream, to mingle with the
common waters of the sea. In addition to this
there is another peculiar fact. The fishermen
on the coast of Norway are supplied with
wood from the tropics by the Gulf Stream.
Think of the Arctic fishermen burning upon
their hearths the palms of Hayti, the mahog-
ny of Honduras, and the precious woods of
the Amazon and Orinoco.

Woman shows her fondness for unity by
always wanting to be won.
A good name for Josh Billing's productions
—Billinggate.

University Land Titles.

There has been much said and done in
this Territory in regard to the University,
and the lands appropriated by Congress for
its endowment. Much dissatisfaction has
been felt among many in respect to the
manner in which the lands have been dis-
posed of and the money arising from the
sales appropriated.
The law of Congress granting this land
for a University endowment fund required
certain conditions on the part of the Terri-
tory, through the University managers, in
order to perfect the titles to lands thus
sold. Doubts have been entertained as to
whether any of the titles granted for these
lands are valid, the law not having been fully
complied with. The Hon. Leander Holmes,
U. S. District Attorney for this Territory,
has written a legal opinion on the subject,
to be submitted to the Department at Wash-
ington. The opinion only embraces one
tract of University land, which had been
purchased by an individual and then resold
to the U. S. Government. We are permitted
to publish an extract from the opinion, that
position bearing directly on the tract in ques-
tion. It reads thus:
Now, as to the question of title to this
University land, Fowler has the title of the
University, good or bad. It must be ad-
mitted that, at the time—1861, the Uni-
versity had no title but by act of Congress,
4th of March, 1864, 13th Statute page
28.

"That in all cases of sales made to individ-
uals by the territorial authorities, prior to the
passage of this act, in which it may be shown
to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior
that such sales were bona fide and of the
class hitherto mentioned, and that the
tracts so sold are selections in all other re-
spects regular and proper, it shall and may be
lawful for the said Secretary to approve such
selection as a grant in fee-simple, and a trans-
cript, certified under the seal of the general
land office by the commissioner thereof, of
such approval, shall vest the title in the terri-
tory and in its bona fide vendee."

"Although I am informed that such approval
has been made by the Secretary of the Interior,
I can find no evidence of it in the office of the
Register of the Land Office at Olympia,
and therefore conclude said selections
have not been approved by the Secretary,
as required by the act of 14th March,
1864; but in my opinion this defect in the
title of the vendee of the Territorial Uni-
versity Commissioners, could not effect the
title of the United States; she being the
purchaser of the said University title, for
the following reasons:
1st. The United States was the original
absolute owner in fee of this land, and is
yet, unless she has legally parted with her
title to some other party.
2d. I find the territory, by her Universi-
ty Commissioners, claim a title to this
land.
3d. That said title was, on the 18th day
of December 1861, conveyed to E. S. Fow-
ler.
4th. That there is no other claim or
title in any other party to this land; hence,
the purchase by the United States of the
only existing claim or title to said land, re-
invests in the United States as good, sub-
stantial, and valid title as she possesses to
any of her unsold or government lands.
Wherefore, it is my opinion, should the
United States, complete the purchase of E.
S. Fowler, of the land described the title
thereof would be good and valid beyond a
question."

Mr. Holmes desires us to state that this
opinion refers exclusively to a transaction
in which the United States is a party.—Trans-
cript.
INDEPENDENCE.—It is almost as easy for
an elephant to pass through the needle's eye
as for a man to be truly independent. Its
possession and expression require that the
individual should stand entirely alone, ready
and prepared at any time to cast from him
the nearest and dearest ties of friendship
and association. It requires not so much
the courage to combat as it does the courage
to acknowledge opinions perhaps the most
unpopular. It is quite easy to contest for a
friend; the trial comes when truth itself
requires that we contest with him. Our
friends may admire and praise us when we
combat hostile opinion in others, they are apt
to hate when we war with the same foe with
themselves.

Marrying.—We once heard a witty woman
commenting upon Mormonism, exclaim,
"How absurd—four or five wives for one
man—when the fact is each woman in these
times ought to have four or five husbands—
it would take about that number to support
her decently." It was twitting on facts,
and we added solemnly, "Even so mad-
am."

There is nothing more damaging than a
witness who proves too much. Miss Edg-
worth tells us somewhere of an Irish peer,
who, travelling in France with a negro ser-
vant, directed him, if questioned on the sub-
ject, always to say his master was a French-
man. He was punctiliously faithful to his
orders, but whenever he said, "My master
Frenchman," he always added "So am I."

Spiritualism in the United States.

To sum up the results of my experience—
I have known many mediums, professional
and private—witnessed a great variety of
manifestations, attended lectures and sermons,
and perused a number of publications in
its interest. I do not pretend to say how the
phenomena are produced, but I have seen
nothing to induce me to account for them, on
a spiritual theory. In the course of my in-
vestigations I have applied tests without any
satisfactory result, and whenever I have
witnessed the phenomena, I have rather
been filled with wonder at the readiness with
which believers have allowed themselves to be
persuaded.

As I have already remarked, spiritualism
enjoys much greater facilities for spreading
in America than among ourselves. It might
have been thought that other advantages
would be neutralized by the power of educa-
tion. The Americans are justly proud of
their exertions in this direction, and I never
knew a native American who had not some
degree of education. But it appears to me
that American popular education rather
tends to the furtherance of such movements
as that under discussion, that it is the great
cause of those peculiarities in American
character and institutions which seem directly
to encourage spiritualism and kindred
theories. The young people of America are
infinitely more precocious than is the case
with us in England. And an unhealthy
stimulus to the mind gives it a tendency
to grasp at visionary or impossible ob-
jects.

Then, religious thought and government
being thoroughly untrammelled by legal or
political fetters in America, secular educa-
tion appears almost in opposition to the re-
ceived and revered impressions so powerful
among ourselves. The result is a removal
of old landmarks and a banking after new
fields of thought. Education thus appears
more in the light of a power, urging to the
search and attainment of something novel
than to profit by the experience of the past.
The effect also on the minds of the
young, of the want of a healthy home
influence is undoubtedly injurious. We see
that the Americans are not so domestic
in their tastes and habits as we think desir-
able in England. Thus there is created a
tendency to seek for some excitement out
of the ordinary quiet course of life. The
precocity just alluded to, causes the youth
of America to consider themselves men long
before they have arrived at the years of dis-
cretion. Independence of thought and ac-
tion being unconstitutionally strained, the im-
pulse of the mind must necessarily always be in an un-
healthy direction.

The influence of political questions also
permeates every condition of American
society. Every male American of 21 years
of age conspires himself to be immediately
concerned in the government of the country.
Of every male child it may be said, "He
may be President of the United States."
Thus early in life is excited a taste for pub-
licity of position, for which abundant oppor-
tunities are constantly afforded. The Ameri-
cans all pride themselves on their ability
to speak in public, and it is not of much
importance in what direction the privilege
is exercised. Apart from these considera-
tions affecting especially the American
people, and speaking generally, I incline to
the opinion that the showy, shallow thing
called modern education, is calculated to op-
erate as much in favor of a belief in spiritual-
ism as against it. The great discoveries
of the age in many departments of science,
the control and adaptation to useful purposes
of some of Nature's powers hitherto so little
known, the uprooting of fallacies which long
appeared to be truth—these facts have im-
pressed on our minds a practical mode of
dealing with all before us, a tendency to find
a plain rational cause for everything at first
sight wonderful, and to accept nothing with-
out sufficient evidence of its truth, and proof
especially of its practical usefulness.—
Fraser's Magazine.

EATING WHEN EXHAUSTED.—When the
strength or nerve power is already worn out
or used up, the digestion of food only makes
a fresh demand upon it, and if it is unable
to meet the demand, the food is only a bur-
den upon it, producing mischief. Our bodies
have been compared to steam engines, the
food being the fuel and the steam produced
the nerve power. The analogy holds good
to a certain extent. If, when the steam is
low because the fire is low, you pile in so
much a quantity of coal, you put out your fire
and if you have depended upon steam power
to fan your fire that is also extinguished.
Beyond this the comparison fails. You may
clean out your furnaces, and begin again,
but in the body the consequences of this over-
loading are dangerous, and sometimes fatal.
No cause of cholera is more common than
eating freely when exhausted. The rule
should be to rest for a time, and take some
simple refreshment, a cup, or part of a cup,
of tea, a little broth, even a piece of bread,
anything simple and in small amount, just to
stimulate the stomach lightly, and begin to
restore its power. After rest, a moderate
quantity will be refreshing. Never eat a
full meal when you are exhausted. Take
first a small quantity of anything simple
which may be handy, and rest. Then, after a
time proper food will be a blessing, not a
burden. The fire will burn, the steam will
be up, and you can go on your way safely.
It is not unwise, in this connection, to say
that children would avoid many a feverish
night, and many an attack of disease, if
mothers would follow this rule.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER:

L. P. FISHER, San Francisco; HERRICK & CAPLAN, S. Helena; H. MUNN, Olympia; HUBSON & MENET, San Agents for the Atlantic States

San Francisco Legal Tender rates 60/100/100

To Everybody.

With the present issue, the third volume of the REGISTER is brought to a close. The present publishers having purchased a controlling interest of the stock of the concern, contemplate the publication of the paper so long as it will afford us a subsistence. We have sought in good faith to redeem the promises we made when Mr. Brown withdrew from the paper, if we have failed, it has not been the result of want of effort on our part, but the want of ability. We have done the best we could, and if we had been Angels, (which by the way we are not) by any means, we could have done no more.

There are two reasons why we desire to continue the publication of the REGISTER, one is to benefit our county and city, and the other is to benefit ourselves. We think almost any kind of a paper is better for a place like ours than no paper at all, and whether the REGISTER has been good or indifferent since we commenced its publication, we intend and expect to make it a better paper hereafter than it has ever been before.

Editors and publishers are just like other mortals, they need food and raiment, they work for the public and the public must furnish it to them or they must seek other employment.

We intend to suspend publication for a period of two weeks and make a thorough canvass for the paper. Now fellow citizens, what are you going to do? We appeal to all. Do you desire to have the REGISTER another year? If so subscribe for it—consider your interests in the case and that of your town and county, and give us your names and \$3 in coin or its equivalent.

When we commenced to publish the paper we said the political complexion of the REGISTER remains unchanged, we shall touch politics cautiously and endeavor by the moderation of our expressions to give no cause of offense to any, regardless of political differences. This and all other pledges we have sought to keep in good faith. It is hardly necessary to say that we intend that the REGISTER in the future as in the past will be an Independent Union paper approving in both parties what we think is right and condemning what we believe to be wrong.

Finally, we appeal again to every body and ask them to take the paper. We really think that every one of the six hundred and fifty voters of the county ought to take and pay for it. We intend to leave nothing undone which we are capable of doing, to bring about this result and to make our paper all that our patrons can justly require.

Our Schools, School-law, School-taxes &c.

Ought the people of this district to levy a tax to maintain a district school for say nine months in the year? It is well known to our citizens that we have a district school house half finished, and that no tax has ever been levied upon the district to maintain a school, that is, to pay a teacher. It is doubtful whether there is another district as rich as ours is, worth not less than three hundred thousand dollars, that has never yet levied a tax to keep up a school for the common good. If our common school system is wrong, then we are excusable, if it is right, we ask in the name of common sense what it is the matter? Well, say the rich, we are able to educate our own children and other people may do the same with theirs or let them remain ignorant.—Sectarians say, we will educate our children in our own way and in our own doctrines and let the poor take care of themselves. The poor are powerless in the premises and say practically we must endure what we cannot remedy, and the result is that a large number of children are running about our streets daily, that ought to be in school. We ask whose fault is this? We answer it is the fault of the whole people, and these things ought not to be. A district school might be and ought to be maintained in our city ten out of the twelve months if the year—all the year round excepting July and August. But, say some it is not just that I should pay for the education of other people's children. We answer, it is a settled fact that property is worth more in an educated community; now property is enhanced in value as educational facilities are multiplied and as general education prevails. Is there any injustice in taxing property to enhance its value? We cannot see it; this is the principle on which common schools are established, and we do hope that our citizens will arouse themselves from their lethargy on this subject and look to the interests of the rising generation in this regard. All the towns of any size in Oregon keep up public schools. Walls Walla follows the example and has two well supported; and must we the oldest city in the Territory stay in the back ground? We hope it will not always be so. We notice that the people of the Dalles have recently without a dissenting voice voted a tax to maintain a public school. The school directors of this district are empowered by law to levy a tax on the district not exceeding five mills on the dollar of non the hundred dollars, but we presume they feel some delicacy about doing it unless the people so instruct them. We hope a meeting will be called and the subject considered, and if

our people do not want a public school, let every person know it, and if they do, levy a tax and establish one. Our School-law is a miserable compound of intricacies and blunders, and we hope will be substituted by one when the legislature meets again that a man of common sense can understand and apply, which when applied will amount to something. To the people throughout the Territory we would say, send your best and wisest men to the Legislature next year and keep your scheming politicians and selfish demagogues at home. There is no reason why Washington Territory should be behind every other Territory in the Union in all that is desirable but that her people have failed to look after her interests, and committed themselves too long and too much to the keeping of such men as we have described. Look to your interests by electing wise and good men to office, educating your children and making the resources of your Territory known and we shall have better society and better times.

Fire vs. Water.

The fire of 1866, which swept away a block of buildings, woke up our citizens to the necessity of organizing a Fire Department, and the smoke of that fire had hardly rolled away before effective measures were taken to secure at least one Engine. A private subscription was taken up, which soon amounted to over a thousand dollars. The Common Council appropriated a thousand dollars in currency, and soon Wm. H. Troup was dispatched to San Francisco, and returned with the present No. 1. The fund was swelled by the proceeds of a ball given by No. 1, the success of which was in a great measure owing to the liberality of our neighbors in Portland, (who always testify their regard for us, by helping us in times of need.) Then Col. H. C. Hodges, U. S. A., not to be outdone in any good work, brought up a magnificent Engine of which Gen. Allen is "god-father." Then came another subscription, the result of which was "Vigilance Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1," and the end of all is the present Fire Department.

Since its organization, the Department has taxed itself, taxed the city, and everybody, and every thing that is at all taxable. The Department is now in good condition, and well organized. The city has provided excellent quarters for "No. 1," and "the Hooks," and Col. Hodges, acting for "our Uncle" has fixed "No. 3," and all that is wanting now is WATER.

The City Council, burdened as it was with a crushing debt, has earned the praise of all by the fostering care it has extended to the Department. It has furnished hose, paid debts the companies (No. 1, and the Hooks) were unable to pay, has built one cistern in the most exposed part of the city, and has made a cistern of the lake at the lower part of the town. All that the Department has cost, was repaid by services rendered at the late fire, and now, as the city is nearly out of debt, it would be well for our City Fathers to make provision for, say two more cisterns.

The Council has authority to either levy a special tax, or to borrow money for the purpose. We think the latter plan the best, as the ordinary income of the City, is sufficient (after paying the present debt) to pay both principal and interest of a thousand dollars, (which would build two cisterns) in a year, and at the same time pay all current expenses.

It is the purpose of the Council to make City improvements, as fast as prudence will allow, but the improvement most needed now, is that which will make provision for the preservation of the property which must be taxed to pay for the improvements.

We trust that, should the Council determine to borrow the money, that the citizens of the place will subscribe the amount, taking certificates of indebtedness, bearing interest for the amount. Such certificates could and would be taken up in a year, and thus citizens would be receiving interest for money expended in providing for the security of their property. F.

To the Farmers of Clarke Co.

Agriculture we are satisfied is the most useful and honorable of all secular occupations. We hope sincerely, that our farmers will be prompt and energetic in attending, and attending to our Fair to take place next month.

While we think of it, we would urge upon farmers to avail themselves of the benefit of the recent fire that have been raging in different parts of the county, upon every spot cleared off by fire, sow timothy or clover seed or both, it will pay good interest. Farming in all time to come is and must be our chief interest, and we hope our farmers will appreciate its importance and not fail to do their duty. We think there is no more admirable and desirable character than that of an upright intelligent and skillful farmer, and we have often thought that young men raised on farms greatly err when they forsake agriculture and seek city life. We say in conclusion take care of the farms and the farms will take care of you.

Go to FARMING.—A good living is what comparatively few men succeed in making in village or city life, and yet nothing is more easy of accomplishment on the farm. Besides there is a pleasure in cultivating and embellishing the earth, improving and increasing its products, and thus adding to the aggregate of human happiness. Why, then, should young men hesitate to become farmers? It is both profitable and honorable. It is the nearest approximation to independence that man, as a member of society, can make. A gentleman farmer, and all farmers are, or should be gentlemen—belongs to an order of nobility that is not indelible to place holders for its installation, and may, if he chooses be ranked among the greatest benefactors of the human race. Let all idle young men go to work on farms, and quit seeking third and fourth rate clerkships. In short, go to farming and quit begging.

Clanishness.

Some writers have remarked that if a colony of convicts were left to themselves they would soon find the necessity of the very laws which they denounce, and under which they were convicted. The vicious are ever prone to denounce the virtuous, and yet, if left to themselves, and to realize the natural results of their doings, they cannot fail to see, or at least feel, that after all the virtuous are right, and that they are wrong; thus we learn very gradually "that the way of the transgressor is hard." We have not failed to observe how much more readily men will unite for vicious than for good purposes—this vicious union we call clanishness—its motto is me and mine us and ours right or wrong. Ignorance and selfishness are its parents, and oh! how long it has cursed the world! We hope ere long to witness its extirpation and see adopted in its stead the principle of loving our neighbor as ourselves.

There is a class of writers who substitute sharpness, bitterness, and what they call smartness, for wisdom, they constitute a sort of clan. There is a class of persons who, instead of argument use harsh and abusive language in the discussion of all topics of the day; they call courage, and rehearse it to their clan with great gusto, thus showing rather their ignorance and folly than wisdom and manliness. There is another class which appears to think their members have full license to sneer at, abuse and insult all who differ from them in tastes or pursuits; this is a sort of rakish clan, made up of young men of reckless and abandoned characters, who are pests and annoyances to all decent communities everywhere—men whose spare hours are spent chiefly in drinking, profanity, obscenity and gambling; those characters and those vices always go together and always finally engulf their votaries in misery and woe. What a blessing to the country and to themselves if those young men would listen to the warnings of those that have gone before them, and devote themselves to their own and to their country's good.

The characters we have described seem by some occult law to understand each other and if one of them assails the person or reputation of a decent man, all the members of all the clans say well done; thus showing their clanishness and essential viciousness. It does not necessarily follow that because a man has a good reputation and is generally liked where he lives that he is a good man. The fact is that communities generally like men that are like themselves, and dislike those that are unlike themselves. A man is sometimes denounced because he is better than the community in which he lives, and sometimes because he is worse, but quite as apt by the characters described above for being better as for being worse, thus we find the irregular denouncing all religious people as hypocrites, the liquor vendors, temperance men as those who will drink behind the door, etc. Gamblers saying that life in all its relations is but a game of chance and skill, in a word, that virtue is a sham and justice an illusion.

In opposition to these classes and for the promotion of the public good there are various unions, religious and secular. As things are at present persons desiring the public welfare must unite, (for in union there is strength) to accomplish much. The difference between union for selfish purposes, properly called clanishness, and for just, humane, and patriotic purposes, should be well understood and acted upon, and the friends of humanity, laying aside minor differences, and selfishness in all its forms "with malice towards none, with charity towards all, they may go forward in the right as God gives them to see the right," and will find that God is good, and that the victory is theirs. We deem clanishness or the union of the vicious for wicked purposes one of the greatest evils of the times and should greatly rejoice to see the good of all parties and denominations unite to promote the right, defend the truth, and suppress the wrong.

Mistaken Liberality.

The following, from the Dramatic Chronicle should be read by every young man on the Coast:

"Frugality and economy are virtues almost unknown to the young men of California, though in certain circumstances they lie at the root of other virtues. There is something seductive to the imagination in free-handed generosity, especially to the young and the majority of the youth of our day would rather have the reputation of being dissipated or unprincipled, than of being mean. Yet there are many young men so circumstanced that it is their absolute duty to pursue a course that will be likely to bring upon them the charge of meanness. Expenditure beyond ones income or resources is more than folly—it is, except in peculiar cases, unprincipled. There is probably no part of the world where mistaken liberality of expenditure, and false generosity are so common as in California; no place where a wise and methodical regulation of receipts and disbursements is more rare. Young men—together with many who are not young—have an idea that they make friends and admirers that they enhance their own importance by lavish expenditure for expensive dinner and suppers, for rides, wines, liquors, oysters and "treats" generally. There cannot be a greater mistake. The true way to increase your influence and to obtain the respect of those whose respect is desirable, is to practice a judicious economy and save your money. This will increase the solidity of your character, improve your morals, and secure for you the highest position you are qualified for. The men on whom you waste your money in suppers and other bachelor hospitalities, think none the more of you for your mistaken generosity. They may call you a "jolly fellow" or a "free-hearted fellow," "as good as have a far more real respect for you, if you practiced a sensible frugality, and had a homestead or something else in the shape of property as the fruit of what you have so thoughtlessly and unprofitably squandered."

Territorial Items.

The Tribune complains of the irregularity of the mails.

Philip Ritz has been sojourning on Puget Sound for a short time.

Four vessels are in course of construction on the Sound. Two are steamers.

Lumber business maintains its unprecedented activity. Ships are waiting for cargoes.

Another vein of anthracite coal has been discovered in British Columbia.

Ice quarter of an inch thick and plenty frozen potatoes on Puget Sound.

Gen. Halleck and staff have returned from Alaska.

A lady contributor to the Transcript advocates the enfranchisement of women.

The smoke and fog continues on the Sound. Fires are raging on Vancouver Island.

A correspondent estimates the population of Victoria at 5,000. It is an exaggeration.

Olympia boasts of having five newspapers. Olympia is no larger than Vancouver.

The town of Walla Walla is divided into two school districts, average daily attendance 61 scholars.

The publishers of REGISTER are in urgent need of every dollar that is due them. It has been only by superhuman efforts that they have managed to collect enough money to keep the shebang running as long as they have. Something less than half of our subscribers in this county are in arrears for their subscriptions. How are they expect we can carry on the paper we cannot for the life of us conceive. It may be that they have not the money. Yet that's no excuse as we have told them time and again that the equivalent in any kind of produce would be as acceptable. Wood, potatoes, hay, &c, will be willingly received at this office for past or renewed subscriptions. We design to give the farmers of this county no excuse for not subscribing on that score. We aim in the future to devote more space to agricultural matters and shall expect a corresponding increase of patronage from the farmers. Newspapers live and flourish in much more sparsely settled communities than Clarke county. Are our people going form a dis-honorable exception, and allow their paper to languish for want of a liberal support. We think not. As an indication, then, of your appreciation of the blessing of having a newspaper, a're to your every interest, published in your midst, pay us and renew your subscription, and if you have a neighbor so short sighted and wanting in public-spirit as to not see the necessity of subscribing to his county paper, talk to him till he does so.

Not over one-half the business men of this city advertise. Now this should not be. It amounts to little short of imposition for men to enjoy the benefit arising from the publication of a paper here, without contributing a cent toward its maintenance. Its smacks strongly of the same spirit which restrains persons from putting their hands to the brakes at a fire because their own property is out of danger. "We'll have our paper, anyway," say they, "and why should I voluntary tax myself twenty-five dollars a year for the support of a paper, when others will support it for me."

COMPLIMENTARY.—The following joint resolution, introduced by Mr. Trevitt, was unanimously adopted by the Oregon Senate: "Whereas, By the energetic, gallant and soldierly conduct of Brevet Major General Crook, and the troops under his command, Eastern Oregon, Idaho and Nevada have been relieved from the deprivations of the hostile Snake Indians, and the large extent of country which they formerly occupied (comprising more than 9,000 square miles) has been opened to peaceful settlement; therefore be it Resolved, That the thanks of this State be and are hereby tendered to Gen. Crook, and officers and soldiers under his command, for the skill, energy and bravery they have exhibited in prosecuting to final success this Indian war.

Resolved, That we have full measure of sympathy for the hardships, the toils and the sufferings which Gen. Crook and the men under his command have endured, and we recommend our constituents in every part of the State to extend a generous hospitality to them wherever they are found.

Resolved, That Gen. Crook is hereby invited to visit Salera during the present session of the Legislature, and to be, while here the guest of the State."

We greatly mistake the character of Gen. Crook if he permits himself to be blinded to the best interests of the Government by such sycophantic stuff as these resolutions. We doubt if all the fawning and cringing that will be resorted to will succeed in persuading the General to continue his headquarters at Portland, at an enormous expense annually for office rent, when the Government owns any number of buildings at this post, built at a great expense, and perfectly adapted for office purposes, quarters, etc.

Dr. Newell, agent for the Nez Perces in Perce Indians, accompanied by Lawry, the celebrated Nez Perce Chief, together with two other chiefs of distinction of the same tribe, and Mr. Whitman their interpreter, have just returned from a visit to their "Great Father" at Washington, to their homes near Lewiston. The object of their visit was to make satisfactory arrangements in regard to the treaty with the Nez Perces, out of which it was feared serious difficulties would arise. But everything has been made satisfactory, and they express themselves highly pleased with their visit. So says the Grande Ronde Sentinel.

MALARIA.

Chills and fever, fever and ague, and every kind of intermittent and remittent fever, spring from one cause, viz: inhalation of malarial, or miasma, which vitiate and depraves the biliary secretions, deranges the natural action of the stomach and liver, and produces the above diseases. Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills are the surest and safest of all correctors and invigorators of the liver and stomach. They are a certain cure for malarial diseases.

Route of the North Pacific Railroad.

Its Resources.

From a conversation with Philip Ritz, Esq., we have learned many additional facts in relation to the facilities for building and the resources on the route over which the Northern Pacific road must come. Mr. Ritz has perhaps the most active and effective in the interests of this road of any man on this coast; having spent a great deal of time and money in exploring and examining the country through different passes in the mountains, for the express purpose of rendering such information to our Delegate, and other members of Congress who are favorable to the enterprise, as would furnish them with reliable data on which to work. Mr. R. has also spent much time in Washington, aiding with both tongue and pen the friends of the cause, and his efforts have been felt.

The facilities for building the Northern Pacific Railroad are vastly superior to those for building the Central, yet see what rapid strides are being made on that road. There are really but two points on the Central route at which work can be prosecuted with success the ends; while the Northern route has fourteen accessible points for operating crews of men successfully at one time. When we speak of these points for operation we mean points where supplies can be furnished by steam navigation from the general depot of supplies, without land transportation. Perhaps many are not aware of where these points are. We will give them; 1st The road starts from Lake Superior, one point; 2d, it crosses the Mississippi, and can be successfully worked both ways from that river, two more points, making three; 3d, it crosses the Missouri, which, like the Mississippi, is two more points; 4th, it crosses the great Red River of the North, navigable for 2,000 miles into Hudson's Bay, and forming a direct communication with the Atlantic ocean, two more points, making seven; 5th, it crosses the upper Columbia river at a point below navigation, two more points; 6th, it touches the Columbia at Vancouver, two more points, making eleven; 7th, it touches the Cowlitz river at a navigable point, two more points; and 8th, its terminus on the Sound, making in all the fourteen available points to navigation, as above stated, from which workmen could receive supplies quite as easily as from the two points on the Central. It is true the Central throws out gauge of graders 20 or 30 miles in advance of the track; but it is equally true that the Northern can throw out seven times as many gauge of graders at the same relative expense. Thus it will at once appear, that other things being equal, the Northern road can be built seven times as fast as the Central. Three invaluable advantages in facilities for rapidity of construction and permanence of business are possessed by the Northern over the Central which will always give it a heavy percentage in favor of cheap freights, these are timber, water and coal.

Timber on the route of the Central railroad is very scarce, good water, for several hundred miles, it is impossible to obtain even by digging. The engineers on that route are complaining bitterly that the alkali in the water, though up from the depth of one hundred feet or more, is very destructive to their boilers, rotting the iron and rendering comparatively new boilers unsafe. Coal, as yet, is scarce, and from the desert nature of a section of the country through which it passes it is unreasonable to expect to ever find it in considerable quantities. Not so on the Northern route. Timber of a superior quality is abundant on almost the entire route, while coal is so abundant that its existence scarcely excites comment.

The natural resources on the route of the Northern Pacific far exceed that of any similar extent of country on the continent. Of the seventeen hundred miles from Lake Superior to Puget Sound there is not one hundred of which is not susceptible of maintaining a dense population, as the present condition of Montana territory proves. The valley of the Red River is of four times the magnitude of both the Sacramento and Willamette combined. It will sustain a population of two millions, all of which will pay tribute to our road. Then there are innumerable rich valleys all along the route. Montana has heretofore been considered to be what its name indicates, a sterile mountainous region; but Mr. Ritz assures us this is a false impression, and that Montana, though a mountainous country, will prove far superior as an agricultural district two-thirds of the route of the Central. He tells us that he saw, in mid-winter in Helena, Montana, as fat beef, taken right off the range, as he ever saw from the stalls in New York. The range is of a superior quality the entire distance from Minnesota to Puget Sound. In the Montana regions, the Rocky mountains, although the weather is intensely cold the snows are but little in the way of stock. The south sides of all the hills, to their very summits, are "bald," and covered with a luxuriant growth of most excellent grass, growing to a height of from ten to twenty inches; the autumns are dry and pleasant, and the grass grows like hay, retaining its nutriment, with no Oregon rains to bleach it out. The altitude is great, the air is very rare, and the snow that falls is as light as it is possible for snow to be, and it blows off these bald hills as soon as it falls, leaving them clear of snow the entire year, and it is directly through this region that the Northern Pacific railroad must come.—Transcript.

The Corvallis Gazette speaks of a field of wheat containing 25 acres, in that vicinity, in which at eight o'clock in the morning the grain was waving in the breeze, and at sundown it was cut, threshed, cleaned, sacked, hauled to the city, and placed in a warehouse. Quick work, that.

EASTERN NEWS.

(From dispatches to the Daily Oregonian.)

Washington, Sept. 21.—The case of Surratt was called this morning before Judge Wylie, in the criminal court. The counsel on both sides appeared. The District Attorney testified his readiness to proceed with the conspiracy indictment, having decided to enter a nolle prosequi on the murder indictment. The defence expressed surprise, as they had come prepared to try the murder indictment. They asked a postponement till to-morrow to make a special plea setting forth the amnesty proclamation of the Fourth of July last, in defence. The Judge assented to the postponement till to-morrow.

New York, Sept. 20.—The city alderman voted to-day to give a reception to General McClellan upon his arrival.

Three convicts this morning seized a powder boat, over powered the guard, rowed across the river and made their escape.

The National Labor Congress assembled to-day. Delegates were present from ten States, also delegates from the National Typographical Society, Carpenters, Woblers, Bricklayers, Machinists and Blacksmiths' Unions, and from the Working Men's Association. The object of the Convention is to institute reforms, establish trade relations between the different labor organizations, and keep back the encroachments of wealth upon the rights of labor.

The report of President Whaley was a very able one, reviewing the progress of the laboring classes for the past year, and forecasting their progress and strength for the future.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The House was called to order at 12 o'clock. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain. Schenck offered a resolution that the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House now adjourn their respective houses until the 10th of October, and then unless otherwise ordered, that they further adjourn their respective houses to the first Monday in December. This was carried without division, and afterwards reconsidered.

Schenck then offered a resolution that the Committee on Public Expenditures enquire why the Supervisors of Internal Revenue have not been appointed, and whether any Officers of the Government are trying to defeat the law, etc. This was objected to and the question raised that no business can be done without a quorum. The roll was then called, showing 98 affirmatives and two nays as the vote.

Washington then moved a call of the House which was taken, and the absentees were called. After some little time the doors were opened and a message was read that the Senate had concurred with the House adjournment resolution. The Speaker then declared the House adjourned till the 15th of October.

In the Senate, after prayer, Anthony offered a resolution providing for adjournment in the same terms as that adopted by the House. The resolution was adopted—33 to 1, Buckalew voting no. A message from the House announced a similar resolution, which was concurred in and the Senate adjourned.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—The Illinois State Fair commenced to-day at Quincy. The show of horses, cattle and stock generally, is better than ever before; in agricultural implements, not so good. The other departments were about an average display. The weather at the start is very unpropitious but the attendance is good.

The Ohio State Fair at Toledo is said to be the largest and best exhibition ever held in the State. The Stock department is very largely represented with the best animals of Ohio and neighboring States. The agricultural implements department is also full. Farm products are very abundant—the weather is fine.

Wilmington, (N. C.) Sept. 21.—A shooting affray occurred at Fayetteville on Friday between Robert W. Stetman and William H. Moreton, U. S. Deputy Marshal, in which both were killed.

Halifax, Sept. 21.—The House on Saturday resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. The Speaker left the chair and delivered a violent speech against confederation.

Montreal, Sept. 21.—An appeal is published in behalf of the people of Labrador who are reported to be in a starving condition.

New York, Sept. 21.—A private letter from Rio, August 26th, says six Brazilian gunboats had reached Acoussion, the Paraguayan capital, where they found a large number of foreign flags displayed from private residences.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—The following account of a fearful riot at Camilla, Mitchell county, Georgia, has been telegraphed from Augusta: Pierce, Radical nominee for Congress, and Murphy, ex Bureau Agent, with about twenty-two negroes, armed and equipped, started on Friday for Camilla, with a wagon provisions and boxes of new arms and accoutrements, their intention being to organize the citizens. Before starting, some friendly negroes exposed their plans to inform the citizens what was going on. A detachment of three prominent citizens met the mob at a church five miles from town. The Governor's proclamation forbidding armed organizations was read. The mob paid no attention and determined to march on. The detachment remonstrated, entreating the negroes to come in without arms and they should not be molested. Their efforts were fruitless in dissuading the negroes. The mob marched into town with banners flying and with demonstrations. They now numbered 450, many having joined them on the route. The mob halted and clamored for a man named John S. Johns, who, in company with Mr. Turnille presented himself, with a hundred guns leveled at him. The former being intoxicated, fired, and a riot commenced. The mob fired at every man they could see. The citizens, white and colored, rallied and gathered about fifty stand of arms. The mob was vigorously attacked and, panic stricken, took to flight. The negroes were pursued for five miles, losing thirty-five killed and many wounded. The total loss we far as ascertained, will be from 72 to 100 killed and wounded. Five whites were severely wounded. The colored citizens of the town are reported to have rallied promptly with the whites in defeating the mob. The stores and munitions of the latter were captured. At last accounts Camilla was quiet.

Columbia, Sept. 21.—The Senate to-day suspended for six months Leslie White for alleged contempt. White is a Republican, but votes with the Democrats.

Montgomery, Sept. 21.—Both houses have passed a resolution asking the President to send Federal soldiers to the State to aid in preserving the peace. The Democratic members bitterly denounced the resolution as a libel on the people of Alabama and a political scheme to control the polls.

SMALL POX.—During the month of August there were sixty-two deaths in San Francisco from small pox.

Local Matters. The Fire.

On the morning of Saturday the 19th inst., an alarm of fire was given by the bells of our Engine houses. Upon arriving on the ground it was found that the two story frame blacksmith shop situated on the corner of Main and Fifth streets, owned by Mr. Samuel Marsh, was on fire.

The fire originated between the forges, and owing to the dryness of the material of which the shop was composed, it had gained considerable headway before the firemen were on the ground, although it could not have been more than ten minutes after the alarm was given, before the water was playing upon the burning building. In a few minutes the dwelling of Mr. Marsh, which was about forty feet South of the shop, was also on fire, and at one time, it was hard to guess where it would stop, as the roof of Mr. Wintler's store was on fire, and the small building South of it, the Railroad Office, and Mr. G. W. Durgin's dwelling, were all smoking hot. But, thanks to the persistence and well directed efforts of the Fire Department, and the assistance of the citizens, the fire was confined to the shop, and Mr. Marsh's dwelling.

This is the first time the Fire Department has been called upon to perform real service, and the men proved themselves fully equal to the emergency. There was no confusion, no conflicting orders given. It was all along evident that the Department had a head, and from the Chief Engineer down, every man knew his duty, and did it. Persons who were present, and competent to judge, declare that the coolness, precision, and energy displayed would have been creditable to any old Department. Some idea of the work done may be formed, from the fact, that about half of Mr. Marsh's house was saved, when at one time it was a perfect sheet of flame, and its total destruction a foregone conclusion.

The loss is variously estimated at from three to five thousand dollars, we think a fair estimate about as follows: Blacksmith Shop, \$1,500 Tools, made up work, iron, &c., 1,000 John Middleton's wheelwright tools, 300 Wagons, Furniture, prepared timber, 250 Damage to Mr. Marsh's dwelling, 800 Total, \$3,850 There was no insurance upon any of the property lost.

There was, as usual upon such occasions, difference of opinion in relation to the management of some of those having charge of the Fire Department, in consequence of which some criticism was indulged in by some of our citizens, to which some persons of the Department took exception. We do not deem the mere expression of private opinion under such circumstances as worthy of notice, much less to be a subject for subsequent vituperation.

Needs.—The late fire has demonstrated the necessity of an additional quantity of hose. There are three fire engines here, the services of which can be procured in case of fire, but there are only about 1500 feet of hose. The distance of many localities in the town from the water would cause the engines to be of little avail, unless more hose is procured. Owing to the almost superhuman exertions of the citizens and soldiers who turned out en masse at the late fire, the same was arrested in time to prevent much greater damage. Had the fire obtained a little more headway, other surrounding buildings would have burned, besides endangering the numerous habitable and other buildings belonging to the Quartermaster's Department here, which could not have been saved, because the amount of hose would not have been sufficient to reach the fire from the nearest water at hand. We trust, that the proper authorities will immediately procure an additional quantity of hose, to avert a possible calamity in future.

"THE PHOENIX." We learn that during the late fire, the "Phoenix Insurance Company," through its Agent at this place, (J. M. Fletcher,) furnished refreshments to the firemen.

The "Phoenix" is an "old fogey" Company, that means what it says, and pays its losses promptly. Hence it could well afford to spend a few dollars to prevent the loss of thousands that might have been swept away, but for the timely aid of the firemen.

All who feel nervous about fire, should call upon J. M. Fletcher, he has the antidote. With that indomitable perseverance characteristic of the American people, which, instead of "weeping over spilt milk," accepts the "situation" and makes the most of a bad bargain, while the timbers of Mr. Marsh's shop were yet glowing embers, preparations were being made to erect another. The damage to Mr. Marsh's dwelling is being rapidly repaired, and in a fortnight hence every trace of the late direful calamity will have disappeared. Nothing short of an earthquake or a tidal wave can ever discourage the irrepressible people of Vancouver.

The charitably disposed are hereby informed that we have in our midst an immigrant family in necessitous circumstances. For further particulars inquire at this office.

We are grieved to learn that Mr. Samuel Lishes, of Lewis river, had his house, barn and all they contained, consumed by fire last week. Many others, whose names we have been unable to ascertain, we hear have suffered considerably from the same visitation.

L. P. Fisher, Esq., our San Francisco Agent, has, by his promptness and attention to business entrusted to him by this office, secured the confidence and gratitude of the publishers of the RECORD. Parties needing an agent in San Francisco cannot do better than employ Mr. Fisher.

The premiums for trotting and racing at the coming Fair to be held in Clarke county, will be confined to horses belonging to citizens of Clarke and Skamania counties.

Two hundred recruits arrived at this post on Friday morning. Hon. S. W. Brown, A. G. Cook and Louis Sobus are visiting Salem on a mission in which the people of Vancouver are vitally interested.

MINOR TOPICS.

WHY FARMERS ARE HEALTHY.—There are seven reasons why farmers are healthier than professional men, namely: 1. They work more, and develop all the leading muscles of the body. 2. They take their exercise in the open air, and breathe a greater amount of oxygen. 3. Their food and drinks are commonly less adulterated, and far more simple. 4. They do not overwork their brains as much as industrious professional men do. 5. They take their sleep commonly, during the hours of darkness and do not try to turn day into night. 6. They are not so ambitious, and do not wear themselves out so rapidly in the contest of rivalry. 7. Their pleasures are simple, and less exhausting.

Secretary Scofield has ordered a board of officers to assemble in San Francisco on Oct. 1st to ascertain and recommend the most suitable armament for the different forts on the Pacific Coast.

EARLY ON THE RIGHT TRACK.—"Mother thinks I'm too young to take the temperance pledge," said Johnny; "but I don't think so because, you see, the younger I take the right track, the better."

At Chehalis Point, W. T. fine flour gold—evidently washed from its source in the Olympic Mountains—is obtained from the black sand on the beach. The miners make about three dollars per day with their present imperfect methods of getting the gold. It is probable that very rich deposits exist in the mountains.

At Indian Wells, Cal. (on the Desert) Aug. 5, E. V. Peabody, aged about 27 years. In Washington Precinct, W. T., Sept. 17th, of water on the beach, infant son of H. and M. O. Gibbins, aged 11 months and 29 days. St. Petersburg Gazette and Brainerdville Clipper, please copy.

New Advertisements. J. E. HURFORD. OBO. L. HIBBARD. HURFORD & HIBBARD. Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Dried Fruits, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, HAIR, BRICK, LATHS, WINDOWS, BLINDS, DOORS, Flour, Bacon, Ham, Lard, Butter, Cheese, EGGS, COAL, OIL, ETC.

L. LACOUR & CO., MANUFACTURERS, SAN FRANCISCO. MANUFACTURERS OF ALL THE LATEST PATENT TELEPHONE APPARATUS. LACOUR'S Sarsapariphère BITTERS!

"The Elegant!" Lately introduced, and the most celebrated of modern aperitifs and tonic, an undoubted remedy for Dyspepsia and other ailments of the stomach. LACOUR'S Jamaica Ginger. An article equal to any imported, and greatly superior to any other manufactured in this State.

MUSIC! MUSIC! Mrs. SUSAN TURNBULL, will give Lessons on the Piano to any desiring them, at the residence of Capt. James Turnbull.

VANCOUVER SEMINARY. Rev. Clark Smith, PRINCIPAL. Mrs. E. J. Hines, PRECEPTRESS. First term begins Sept. 14th, and ends Nov. 20th, 1868. Second term begins Nov. 23d, and ends January 20th, 1869.

Rates of Tuition. Primary, per term, \$6 00 Preparatory, 7 00 Junior, 7 00 Middle, 8 00 Senior, 9 00 Ancient Languages, each extra, 2 00 Modern Languages, " " 2 00 Instrumental Music, 12 00 Vocal Music and Drawing free. Usual charges for ornamental branches. On all bills not paid by the middle of the term ten per cent will be added. Students from a distance can be accommodated with board at reasonable rates.

COUNTRY ORDERS. Goods forwarded by Express to any part of the Pacific Coast on receipt of orders and measure; send for directions for measurement.

Heuston, Hastings & Co. LICK HOUSE BLOCK, SAN FRANCISCO. 45-ly.

NOTICE. MY wife, Rebecca H. Patterson, having left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, and refusing to return, I therefore forbid all persons harboring or treating her as my account, as I shall pay no debt contracted after this date. IRA PATTERSON. Vancouver, August 26th, 1868.—47-ly.

Special Notices.

The Vancouver Wesleyan Missionary Society hold their regular monthly meetings on the first Thursday evening of each month at 7 o'clock.

Vancouver Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F. Hold their regular meetings at their new Hall in Durgin's Brick building, on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W. G.

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

Columbia Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock at the New Hall corner of Main and 10th street. Members in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the W. G. 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 SWISS STOMACH BITTERS! The best Purifier of the Blood! A Pleasant Tonic! A Very Agreeable Drink!

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

HEUSTON, HASTINGS & CO. Heuston, Hastings & Co. ARE THE FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Having agents in London and Paris we introduce the new styles in San Francisco simultaneously with their appearance in New York.

GOODS MADE TO ORDER. For the accommodation of such as may desire, we have secured the services of a celebrated European cutter, and are prepared to make up piece goods in a style superior to any other house on the coast. Shirts, Ties, Collars, etc., made to order at short notice.

Photograph Rooms! WILL be opened in Vancouver for a few weeks, a branch of Buchtel's Gallery, in Mrs. Mendenhall's building. Come in everybody, and come early in the day. Every style of work done in Photography, Views, &c., &c. JOS. BUCHTEL.

FANCY GOODS. KERSHNER—WHITE, BLACK AND ALL COLORS. In single, double and triple, and 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

TOILET SOAP—LICK HOUSE BLOCK, SAN FRANCISCO. JOHN WILSON. Opposite the White Oxen House. Portland, Sept. 19, 1868.—47-ly.

EDWARD LUMBERER of the best quality for finishing constantly kept on hand by N. SCHOFIELD.

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.—ALSO—Braid and Embroidery, Stamping, done to order. And will constantly keep for sale all kinds of LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERY SILK AND BRAID, A superior quality of LINEN and MULLIN for gowns' shirts, &c. SHOP—Two doors South of J. F. Smith's grocery Store. VANCOUVER, W. T. 10-ly.

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. 1-ly.

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 MERINOS, PLAIN AND FIGURED ALPACAS, Figured & Plain Wool Delaines, Table Linens—all grades, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Linens, Balmaine, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, very cheap, Chinillas for Ladies' Scaques, Shawls—very desirable goods, Brown Trimmings in great variety, Woollen Goods, for men's and Children's wear.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, Also Trimmings of the latest styles, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Money in every quality for gents', ladies' and children's wear, notions, &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 on the San Francisco prices, and consequently very 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. F. SCHOFIELD. Vancouver, May 9th, 1868.—22-ly.

AMERICAN SAW COMPANY, Circular and Long Saw. It is well known that Lyon's genuine Magnetic Powder will perfectly destroy everything in the shape of fleas, ticks, bedbugs, roaches, etc.; that it is perfect poison to the insect tribe, but entirely harmless to the human species. Bedbugs, ants, roaches, etc., are in every house. This powder is their natural death. It should be in every cupboard. J. M. BROWN, Esq., Superintendent of the New York City Hospital, says: "It is the only curative I have ever used." N. Y. Home Pathologist says: "We have used LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER for exterminating insects and vermin, with entire satisfaction." COLMAN & BRYSON, Astor House, 37 N. DUANE ST., New York. A. S. TRAVELER, St. Nicholas Hotel, 107 N. DUANE ST., New York. Testimony of this character might be added to any length. Wherever it is used it advertises itself. The genuine has the signature of R. LYON, and the private stamp of DEWEE BROS. & CO. Anything else of this kind is an imitation or counterfeit. Any druggist will procure the genuine, if you insist you will have no other. Sold by all druggists and general storekeepers in every town and mining camp on the Pacific Coast. Vancouver, Aug. 1, 1868. 4-ly.

MANUFACTURERS OF MEMMERSON'S PATENT? Movable-Tooth and Perforated Circular Saws. Perforated Moley, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws, with Adjustable Sockets. We have established an office for the sale of the above articles, at No. 506 Front Street, San Francisco. Descriptive Pamphlets will be forwarded to any one giving us their address. 44-30.

P. H. FOX, Civil and Military Tailor, VANCOUVER, W. T. Has removed his shop (directly opposite) "Chase John's" Store. He returns thanks to the citizens of Vancouver and Clarke county generally, for past favors, and hoping to merit a continuance of the same. Remember the place.

JAMES CRAWFORD & CO., Importing Direct FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND THE EAST EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET. Consisting of DRY GOODS of all kinds and Descriptions. Embracing particularly A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' DRESS GOODS Ready-Made Clothing For the Million! BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, Tweeds, Linseys, AND ANY AMOUNT OF HOSE, HATS AND CAPS, Boots and Shoes, And all kinds of Groceries, Embracing particularly SUGARS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, TEA, RICE, SALT, Tobacco, Cigars, Salmon, Mackerel, Codfish, Corn-meal, &c., &c., &c. Flour always on Hand. In addition to the above, we have a FEW other things, of which we are bound to sell cheap, such as AN IMMENSE STOCK OF Crockery and Glassware, HARDWARE AND NAILS, WOODEN and WILLOW WARE, Patent Medicines, OILS, PERFUMERIES, &c., &c. PITCH, TAR, ROSIN, TURPENTINE, OAKUM, Salt, Lime, CEMENT, AND CHOICE LIQUORS For Medical Uses! ALWAYS ON HAND. We have all of the above, and about a thousand other things, which must be sold immediately to make room for more. JAMES CRAWFORD & CO., Cor. Main and Third Streets, VANCOUVER, W. T. Sept. 11, 1868.—1-ly.

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. Pure Wines and Liquors for Medical Use. HONNETTE'S BITTERS, BOKER'S BITTERS, SHAKES'S BITTERS, BOOFLAND'S BITTERS, BASSI'S POTASH, GAMBAY'S, CARRIAGE POWDER, CASTLE SOAP, SHAKES'S KEMM, HUNGRO, DOMESTIC BUTTER, CREAM TARTAR, BLUE STONE, BITTER, ROSIN, OLIVE, COMMON & WHITE, SULPHUR, GLAUBER SALT, BATH BRICKS, CONCENTRATED V.V. Congress Water and Fragrant Essences. And all articles usually kept in drug stores. Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours Vancouver, Sept. 21, 1868. 1-ly.

C. E. WHITNEY, Main Street, Vancouver, W. T. Next to Sohus and Schuele's. DEALER IN STOVES, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, Wire, Pumps, Lead Pipe, &c., &c. And Manufacturer of Fin. Sheet Iron Ware, &c., &c. Jobbing Work Done to Order. He has on hand a large and well assorted stock of Tin Ware, and other articles in his line, suitable for this market, which he will sell at low rates, for cash. C. E. WHITNEY. Aug. 14, 1868.—47-ly.

PAINTS AND OILS, VARNISHES AND BRUSHES and all kinds of Painters materials kept on hand by David Wall, Apothecary. DAVID WALL, Apothecary.

ALL OVER PLANTATION BITTERS.

The world people of sense and judgment have learned to use PLANTATION BITTERS. By its use, with its symptoms, Headache, Heartburn, Ferreted Lips, Bad Breath, Bloating, Constipation, &c., and is cured by using PLANTATION BITTERS. This is the most successful tonic of the age. Young, middle-aged and old, are delighted with its effects. The first trial always has a marked good effect. No change of diet is necessary. Eat all you wish, of the best and most nutritious food. It is the greatest cure ever known for an overloaded and disordered 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. FERRUGINOUS AND COMPOUND BITTERS. CALIFORNIA 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 Diarrhoea, Fever, Weakness, Constipation, &c. CASCARILLA BARK.—For Diarrhoea, Colic, and diseases of the stomach and bowels. DIPSYRIA.—For Inflammation of the Lungs and Dropsical Affections. CASCARILLA FLOWERS.—For constipated bowels. LAXATIVE POWDER.—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly interesting in nervous debility. WIND-ROTOR.—For Scrophulous Rheumatism, St. Vitus's Dance, nervous caries, &c. It cures tooth, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing. ALEXANDER'S, orange, caraway, carolander, sassa-parilla, &c.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present. With this recipe before the community, and evidence of its efficacy meeting them on all sides, the success of Dr. DRAKE'S 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. Name.—Any person desiring to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a welcome and important. It is put up only in our log cabin bottle. Beware of bottles filled with imitation distillations made for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork, unimpaired, and our signature on the inside of the label. Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe. S. H. DRAKE & CO., New York, Sole Proprietors. S. H. DRAKE & CO., San Francisco, AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

MEXICAN MUSTARD LINIMENT. The merits of this Liniment are well known. Its effects are instantaneous, soothing, and wonderful. Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common, and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made. It is more certain than the doctor's, saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with. READ THE FOLLOWING: "I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustard Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for sprains, sore scratches, or chills on horses. Our men have used it for Burns, Bruises, Swellings, &c., and all say it acts like magic." J. W. HEWITT, Foreman for Agnew's, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, "The sprain of my daughter's ankle, sustained while chasing fast water, was entirely cured in one week, after the common use of your celebrated Mustard Liniment." Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1868. By S. H. D. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate coverings, bearing the signature of S. H. D. W. Westboro, Cheshire, and the printed U. S. stamp of DEWE BROS. & CO. over the top. An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap cheap plate label. Look closely? Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers, at 25 and 50 cts. and 75.

LYON'S FLEA POWDER. It is well known that Lyon's genuine Magnetic Powder will perfectly destroy everything in the shape of fleas, ticks, bedbugs, roaches, etc.; that it is perfect poison to the insect tribe, but entirely harmless to the human species. Bedbugs, ants, roaches, etc., are in every house. This powder is their natural death. It should be in every cupboard. J. M. BROWN, Esq., Superintendent of the New York City Hospital, says: "It is the only curative I have ever used." N. Y. Home Pathologist says: "We have used LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER for exterminating insects and vermin, with entire satisfaction." COLMAN & BRYSON, Astor House, 37 N. DUANE ST., New York. A. S. TRAVELER, St. Nicholas Hotel, 107 N. DUANE ST., New York. Testimony of this character might be added to any length. Wherever it is used it advertises itself. The genuine has the signature of R. LYON, and the private stamp of DEWEE BROS. & CO. Anything else of this kind is an imitation or counterfeit. Any druggist will procure the genuine, if you insist you will have no other. Sold by all druggists and general storekeepers in every town and mining camp on the Pacific Coast. Vancouver, Aug. 1, 1868. 4-ly.

MANUFACTURERS OF MEMMERSON'S PATENT? Movable-Tooth and Perforated Circular Saws. Perforated Moley, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws, with Adjustable Sockets. We have established an office for the sale of the above articles, at No. 506 Front Street, San Francisco. Descriptive Pamphlets will be forwarded to any one giving us their address. 44-30.

P. H. FOX, Civil and Military Tailor, VANCOUVER, W. T. Has removed his shop (directly opposite) "Chase John's" Store. He returns thanks to the citizens of Vancouver and Clarke county generally, for past favors, and hoping to merit a continuance of the same. Remember the place.

JAMES CRAWFORD & CO., Importing Direct FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND THE EAST EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET. Consisting of DRY GOODS of all kinds and Descriptions. Embracing particularly A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' DRESS GOODS Ready-Made Clothing For the Million! BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, Tweeds, Linseys, AND ANY AMOUNT OF HOSE, HATS AND CAPS, Boots and Shoes, And all kinds of Groceries, Embracing particularly SUGARS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, TEA, RICE, SALT, Tobacco, Cigars, Salmon, Mackerel, Codfish, Corn-meal, &c., &c., &c. Flour always on Hand. In addition to the above, we have a FEW other things, of which we are bound to sell cheap, such as AN IMMENSE STOCK OF Crockery and Glassware, HARDWARE AND NAILS, WOODEN and WILLOW WARE, Patent Medicines, OILS, PERFUMERIES, &c., &c. PITCH, TAR, ROSIN, TURPENTINE, OAKUM, Salt, Lime, CEMENT, AND CHOICE LIQUORS For Medical Uses! ALWAYS ON HAND. We have all of the above, and about a thousand other things, which must be sold immediately to make room for more. JAMES CRAWFORD & CO., Cor. Main and Third Streets, VANCOUVER, W. T. Sept. 11, 1868.—1-ly.

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. Pure Wines and Liquors for Medical Use. HONNETTE'S BITTERS, BOKER'S BITTERS, SHAKES'S BITTERS, BOOFLAND'S BITTERS, BASSI'S POTASH, GAMBAY'S, CARRIAGE POWDER, CASTLE SOAP, SHAKES'S KEMM, HUNGRO, DOMESTIC BUTTER, CREAM TARTAR, BLUE STONE, BITTER, ROSIN, OLIVE, COMMON & WHITE, SULPHUR, GLAUBER SALT, BATH BRICKS, CONCENTRATED V.V. Congress Water and Fragrant Essences. And all articles usually kept in drug stores. Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours Vancouver, Sept. 21, 1868. 1-ly.

C. E. WHITNEY, Main Street, Vancouver, W. T. Next to Sohus and Schuele's. DEALER IN STOVES, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, Wire, Pumps, Lead Pipe, &c., &c. And Manufacturer of Fin. Sheet Iron Ware, &c., &c. Jobbing Work Done to Order. He has on hand a large and well assorted stock of Tin Ware, and other articles in his line, suitable for this market, which he will sell at low rates, for cash. C. E. WHITNEY. Aug. 14, 1868.—47-ly.

PAINTS AND OILS, VARNISHES AND BRUSHES and all kinds of Painters materials kept on hand by David Wall, Apothecary. DAVID WALL, Apothecary.

