

# The Vancouver Register.

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VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1866.

NO. 14.

**THE VANCOUVER REGISTER,**  
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By H. G. STRUVE,  
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Attorney-at-Law  
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DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, AND LEGAL PAPERS of all kinds, carefully prepared.  
Vancover, Sept. 1, 1866.—11-14.

**D. W. WILLIAMS,**  
GRAIN AND FEED OF ALL KINDS  
—ALSO—  
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.  
A prepared with  
Ample Fire-Proof Storage.  
And will do a GENERAL  
COMMISSION BUSINESS.  
No Charge for Storage on Goods sold on Commission.  
All Proceeds of Sales promptly remitted.  
No. 110 Front Street, (at door south of Postoffice),  
Portland, Oregon.  
Sept. 6, 1866.—1-1-10.

**KINGSLEY & REES**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
Saddles, Harness,  
AND REPAIRERS IN  
SADDLERY HARDWARE.  
Saddle Trees, Block and Best Stirrups, etc.  
8107—No. 58 Front St., bet. Washington & Alder,  
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**BUNNELL BROS.,**  
Portland, Or'n., & Lewiston, I. T.,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
STOVES, TIN PLATE,  
SHEET IRON,  
Wire, Pumps,  
Lead Pipe, &c., &c.  
And Manufacturers of  
TIN, COPPER,  
Sheet Iron Ware, &c., &c.  
Jobbing Work Done to Order.  
D. D. BUNNELL, C. C. BUNNELL,  
Front St., cor. Yaahlill. Lewiston, I. T.

**UNION SALOON,**  
6th Street, Vancouver, W. T., near the  
Military Reserve.  
THE UNDERIGNED announces to the public, that  
this well known place of resort still lives and is  
under his management. It keeps a splendid stock  
of  
LIQUORS, WINES AND CIGARS,  
and all other things necessary to constitute a  
Tip-top Saloon.  
Give him a call and satisfy yourselves of the truth of the  
statement.  
M. DAMPHOFFER.  
Sept. 22, 1866. 1-17.

**MRS. D. B. SHEFFIELD,**  
Respectfully informs the public, that she can be found at  
the old stand, three doors South of WILSON'S Store on  
Main Street, VANCOUVER, and that she keeps constantly  
in hand a fine assortment of  
GROCERIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,  
Fruit, and Candles,  
Confectionery and Ice Cream,  
SODA WATER, YEASONS AND CIGARS,  
and other articles too numerous to mention, all of which  
will be sold at reasonable prices.  
She respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.  
Lard.  
LARD OF THE BEST QUALITY IN TEN POUND  
CANS at

**DECEMBER.**  
Not many love thy name,  
Ode, from December:  
Thy blasts that hurl the frantic leaves along  
Savor not much of April's airy song.  
Or-bright September.  
Now rings the parting knell  
Of Autumn's pleasures.  
The upturned leaves of the decaying flowers  
Appeal to thee to think of rainy hours,  
And save thy treasures.  
And then wilt thou thy garments  
On wings of frost,  
And hide them for a while in Winter's tomb,  
Again to burst the sod, again to bloom  
In fragrant evanescence.  
As many they need  
As stars above thee  
Has nature trusted to thy tender care,  
And who wilt thou that they here and there,  
For that we love thee.  
Thou art the herald bold  
Of joyous meetings,  
Of merry sigh-bells, ringing loud and clear,  
Of light re-echoing and of Christmas cheer,  
And New Year's Greetings.

**An Extraordinary Experiment.**  
About 1776, there appeared an account from Port St. Louis, in Brittany, France, of a galley slave who had been condemned to death for murder, but who was promised life and liberty, and a considerable reward, upon condition of suffering himself to be dressed in a certain apparatus, and pushed off the top of a building some seventy feet high, for the purpose of ascertaining the power of the air in supporting a superincumbent weight. A further experiment, with some improvements, was made in the presence of many persons of distinction.

A gentleman who was extremely curious in every branch of mechanics and natural philosophy, having written to a friend at Nantes relative to the affair, received the following account:  
"The slave in question, whose name is Dominic Dufour, aged about twenty four years, on the morning of the 29th of September, ascended to the leads of the arsenal, one hundred and forty five feet from the terrace of the Esplanade, dressed in a suit of feathery tissue, accompanied by the Duke d'Alguillon, Governor of Brittany, the Abbe de Heury, and the King's Professor of mathematics in the Academy of Rennes. A strong cephalic cordial being given him, he was pushed very gently off the parapet of the building, in sight of more than ten thousand spectators, and, after fluttering a little in a brisk wind, began to descend in a steady, uniform manner, at a distance of about ten feet from the wall of the tower, amidst the acclamations of the people whose joy for his success would have been immediate, if not checked by some anxiety for the event, which soon relieved them, for the successful convict lighted upon his feet in perfect safety, being exactly two minutes and thirteen seconds in his descent. He was immediately set free, and conducted through the principal streets with drums and trumpets, to the Town Hall, where the magistrates gave a splendid entertainment to the nobility and others, who came from all parts of the country to behold the extraordinary sight.  
"A handsome collection was made by the company, and the prisoner relieved, with a certificate of his performance, to entitle him to the king's bounty and most gracious pardon with which he set off the next day to Paris."

**FIGHT WITH THE SNAKE INDIANS—GOLDEN RESULT.**—In our last issue we noticed the routing of Mr. McClosky and Creasy's pack train from near Camp Watson, and the pursuit of the Indians by a detachment of Col. Baker's command. As we there predicted the savages had been overhauled and a glorious victory achieved. The detachment consisted of twenty men under Sergeant Thomas Connor. The Indians after taking the pack train started in a southwestern direction, and no doubt considered themselves perfectly safe. Sergeant Connor with his detachment kept up the pursuit, and by the aid of the little snow that had fallen, successfully tracked the savages. When about seventy miles from the post he came upon the Indians about daylight during a violent snow storm, and while the savages were packing the animals for the day's journey. After making the necessary disposition of the men, a charge was made on the Indian camp. The Indians stood their ground, but during the snowstorm their rifles became damp and every gun snapped. The soldiers seeing the state of affairs drew their sabres and cut the savages down, killing fourteen men and capturing five women. All the stolen mules except two—which the Indians had killed—together with ten horses were captured, and an amount of dried meat and other supplies destroyed. This is one of the most complete victories ever had over the Snakes, and one from which they will not soon recover.

**WOMEN JUDGED BY THE COLOR OF THEIR PETTICOATS.**—The following is from a married man, who knows whereof he speaks: "The way to judge of a woman's character at first sight is to ascertain the color of her petticoats. A black petticoat indicates low spirits, a hatred of wash-bowls and activity, and a taste for dyspeptic literature and quietude. A lady who wears a black petticoat could no more read and understand this paragraph than she could suck up the Atlantic with a three cent syringe. A white petticoat shows a character just opposite—an unsullied mind, a taste for romance. A woman who takes naturally to white petticoats, and never wears any other, is an indication to which young gentlemen of considerable pretensions should give no time in paying due attention. The red petticoat, however, is something of which mankind should beware; it is the insignia of Xantippe, a style of female which entitles her to the title of her husband's 'rators.'" It may all be true, as the fellow says, but the petticoat is something we never heard of before, and consequently we plead ignorance of the whole matter.

**LEGAL TEST.**—One day Mr. Digby Seymour, the eminent counsel, had been examining a young woman at considerable length upon the age of a person with whom she professed herself well acquainted; he asked her, "How old would you take me to be?" and was considerably dumfounded by her promptly replying, to the universal amusement of the crowded court, "From your appearance sixty, from your questions, sixteen."

**EDITORIAL ROOMS IN NEW YORK.**—The Round Table of October 26th, in an article on Bennett's new Herald office, Broadway corner of Ann street, furnishes a glimpse of the present accommodations of New York editors:  
The rooms of the Evening Post are moderately inaccessible, pretty well supplied with books, but dirty, dingy and unattractive enough to keep within the rule; those of the Commercial are so high up that one fears his ascent may suddenly end upon the roof, and when reached they have a temporary look, with bare boards and dingy sereen by nine window panes, as if the occupant were merely waiting there for the completion of new offices; for many years, the Tribune rooms are decently bad, low between joints, contains the exchanges and gas fixtures above described, pays \$300 a month for rent, but is not a beauty, and has a general old-fashioned look; the Times occupies a comparatively new building, but its rooms are neither spacious nor elegant; the Olympus of the World is labyrinthine in remoteness, and simply bare when it is reached; the Herald does keep its editors on the second floor, but even here the new building will furnish opportunity for improvement.

**DRIVEN TO DESPERATION.**—The Boston Voice says a Benedict, who has taken a wife recently was driven to the extreme measure by the treatment he received in a boarding house where he was sick recently. He said he ordered the servants to bring him some gruel on Monday morning, but which he never got till Wednesday afternoon. During his confinement not a single soul visited him save the young gentleman who cleaned the knives; he came not for the purpose of consolation, but to inform him that "Misses would be much obliged if Mr. ——— would do his shaking on a chair, so as not to get the bedstead apart." This was the feather that broke the back of his bachelorship. From that moment he resolved to connect his fortunes with a piece of dimity.

**REPUBLICAN BLACKBIRDS.**—The Sport has the following: "The last of the Republican blackbirds of Monday (Calzados) has just been shot by an advocate of Bayeux. This bird long celebrated throughout the arrondissement, was certainly better known than the persons who have killed them. The remarkable facility with which blackbirds learn to retain airs of music is a matter of notoriety. In 1848 an ingenious patriot attempted to turn that instinct to account to republish the whole wooded grounds of the neighborhood. He brought up by hand two broods of birds in question, taught them for three or four months the 'Marseillaise,' and when he thought their education sufficiently advanced for them to impart their talent to the others he gave them their liberty. The rest of the winged tribe took a fancy to the music of Rouget de l'Isle, and for many years nothing but the 'marseillaise' was to be heard. At a later period France changed her tune, and the majority of the songsters who had not modified their repertoire fell before the shot of the rural guard. One alone escaped the pursuit of the authorities, and claiming a right of asylum, it took refuge in the garden of Mondays, where the good monks often listened to its song with a smile. The unfortunate bird at length one day ventured beyond its limits and paid for its temerity with its life. Time had singularly changed the color of its black and lustrous plumage. Physically, as well as morally, it had become a merie blanc.

**A Judge in a "Fix."**  
An awkward affair, which once occurred to one of the judges on the Western Circuit, has been the subject of much mirth. It appears that the pious jurist, having finished his labors, and having cast off his forensic wig at his lodgings, had retired into the next room to wait for his brother judge, whom he was about to accompany to some of the local aristocracy to dinner. The female servant of the house had entered the bedroom by a side door, and not knowing the judge was in the next room, in a frolic arrayed herself in the judge's wig. Just at the moment when the fair mopsy was admiring herself in the looking glass, the judge unexpectedly entered the room; and poor Mopsy catching a sight of the stern countenance looking over her shoulder in the glass, was so alarmed that she faintly, and would have fallen to the floor, if the learned judge, impelled by his humanity, had not caught her in his arms. At the critical moment his brother judge arrived, and opening a dressing room door, with a view to see if he was ready, discovered his learned brother with the wig on his head, and the wig on his head. Not wishing to interrupt what he thought to be an amuse, he quickly attempted to withdraw, when his brother judge vociferated, "For heaven's sake, stop and hear this matter explained." "Never mind, my dear brother; the matter explains itself"—and he left his brother to recover the fainting maid as best he could.

**What a Thinkerful of Electricity Will Do.**  
A curious incident of ocean telegraphy is thus related in the London Times of October 1st:  
The contents of a lady's thimble would hardly be expected to constitute a very powerful instrument. They would scarcely have been thought capable of one of the most astonishing feats ever performed by science.—The Chairman, however, of the Atlantic Telegraph Company informs us that this little instrument has actually achieved such a feat. By way of experiment, the engineer of the company joined the extremities of the two cables which now stretch across the Atlantic, thus forming an immense loop line of three thousand seven hundred miles. He then put some acid in a lady's silver thimble, with bits of zinc and copper, and by this simple agency he succeeded in passing signals thro' in little more than a second of time. A few years ago how incredible such a statement would have sounded. It seems, indeed that the simplicity of the feat has taken even electricity by surprise. When a cable was first laid across the whole breadth of the Atlantic it was anticipated that an unusually high power would be requisite to drive the current in sufficient force through such a length. In the first instance, therefore, they used a battery with fifty cells, and afterward employed five hundred cells. But this extraordinary power only injured the cable, and the company are now working between Valence and Heart's Content with a battery of only twenty cells. It is, in fact, remarkable how greatly the success of the present year has dispelled the supposed difficulties of distant or deep sea telegraph.

**UNDER LAKE MICHIGAN.**—Two submarine divers lately went to the bottom of Lake Michigan near the famous "crib," sunk opposite to Chicago, to facilitate the digging of the lake tunnel, for the purpose of recovering some chain cable. The water where they went down was thirty-eight feet deep. They report at the bottom of the lake that the water is always calm and clear, no matter what the commotion overhead. It is easy with the contrivances used by them, to see with distinctness for a considerable distance. They could always tell when the surface of the water was rough, could distinctly see the crib settled on the bed of the lake, with an embankment of sand several feet high already formed around it, and the bank of such compactness as almost of itself to hold it in its place. Within could be heard the noise made by the inhabitants of that structure they even fancied that sounds reached them from the tunnel, forty feet beneath. They remained under water four hours at a time, and during that period many vessels of all sizes, from a twenty-ton pinnace to the Buffalo steamers passed over their heads. The divers state that it was easy to distinguish the kind of vessel, as well as the size. Sound, as is well known, is conveyed with much greater distinctness through water than through air. The passage of the smallest rowboat was heard clearly, the coasting steamers and barques filled the ears with a confused din, while the steamers tore past with a noise like thunder, which deafened them until the vessel was far beyond.

**THE PRUSSO-SAXON TREATY OF PEACE.**—The following are the principal points of the treaty of peace which has been concluded between Prussia and Saxony. Saxony will enter the North German Confederation. The Saxony army will be re-organized as soon as the conditions have been arranged by the North German Confederation. Koelnstein and Dresden will have mixed garrisons. Prussia will furnish garrisons for the other Saxony towns until the organization of the army takes place. The Saxony troops about to return home will be placed under the command of the chief Prussian general in Saxony. The war indemnity to be paid by Saxony is fixed at ten million thalers, from which one million will be deducted on account of the session to Prussia of the railways of Saxony and Berlin. The Prussian military governor and civil commissioners will cease to exercise their functions. The former Zollverein treaty will continue in force, subject to a notice of six months, should either of the contracting parties desire to withdraw therefrom. Prussia obtains exclusive possession of the Saxon telegraph wires. Persons politically compromised during the war will not be molested on that account. Saxony will regulate her diplomatic representation in conformity with the general bases to be laid down for the whole of the North German Confederation.

**THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AN EDITOR AND HIS WIFE IS SAID TO BE THAT THE EDITOR'S ARTICLES ARE RIGHT AND THE OTHER'S WRITINGS ARE NOT.**  
The newspapers have greatly contributed to enrich the English language. We shall shortly have, thanks to the gentleman of the press, a pretty, delicate, idiomatic turn of speech for all the principle affairs of life.  
Thus, a widow is a "fair relative," a young woman making her debut at a police office, is an "interesting female." Formerly a criminal used to be hanged, but now he is "hanged into eternity." A man was sometimes drowned in older times, but it often occurs that he is "immersed in the liquid element till life was extinguished."  
Children should not be allowed to use blue pencils gaily colored. Arsenic and lead are used for the green, yellow and red varieties.  
Quartz Tarts.—A Paris paper asserts that the paper of the cigarette which Emperor Napoleon smoked is saturated in a strong decoction of green tea.  
A lady says the first time she was kissed, she felt like a big tub of roses swimming in honey, cologne, nutmegs, and cranberries. She also felt as if something was running through her nerves on feet of diamonds, escorted by several little cupids, in chariots drawn by angels, shaded by honey-suckles, and the whole spread with melted rainbows.  
About two weeks since a citizen of St. Joseph, Mo., heard a noise in the night that sounded like burglars. Arising himself with a poker, he reconnoitered the premises, and opening a door in the entry, there stood his daughter on the stairs, dressed in her Sunday's best, with a handkerchief on one arm and a cross in her hand. Before she had time to say a word, a knock was heard at the door, and upon its being opened, a six-footer was found ready to clamp his jaws and fly away. The father sent the young damsel to bed, and warned the young man against trying that thing on again.

**THEORY OF CURS.**—Doesticks furnishes the following original theory of billiard cues: "I need hardly tell you that the game of billiards consist of punching ivory balls upon a big table covered with green cloth, that looks like half an acre of meadow land, with an india rubber fence around it; that the balls are pushed with long wooden ramrods, with wax on the end to save the wood, and leather put on to save the wax, and chalk put on to save the leather from wearing out." Having thus described the cue, he thus proceeds to furnish the ambitious student of the scientific game with a 'cue' to its mystery: "You take your ramrod and rub some chalk on the little end; then you lean over the table; then you squat; and you lift up your leg; then you fiddle a little on your left hand with the ramrod; if your ball runs against the other man's ball, you have done a big thing, and you poke up a lot of buttons that are hung on a wire. This is all there is of the game of billiards. Any one can punch billiards."

**RELIGIOUS TEST IN NORTH CAROLINA.**—The new constitution of North Carolina embodies a rigid religious test, to apply to persons who shall hold office. It provides that "no person who shall deny the being of Almighty God, or the divine authority of the Old and New Testaments, or who shall hold religious opinions incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office, or any place of trust or profit in any civil department of the State."

**WIFE MEASURE.**—Three spoonfuls of brandy make one cocktail; three cocktails one gin; three gins one spree; three sprees a man with the night pillow and one visit to the penitentiary. Cut this out and paste in your hat.  
A colony of Mormons has this year raised 80,000 pounds or 200 bales of first year upland cotton, near the head of navigation of the Colorado river; all of which is destined for the San Francisco market. The freight is \$100 per ton from Callville, on the Colorado to San Francisco.  
Horace Greely is said to have already made a hundred thousand dollars out of his History of the Rebellion, and will probably make a still larger fortune out of it.  
Robert Johnson, the son of the President says an Eastern paper, is a curious specimen of young Tennessee, with a reddish gaze and complexion to match, and a singular capacity of making himself useful to distillers and to the respective revenue officers by energetic personal efforts in the way of promoting the consumption of spirituous liquors.  
J. T. Ghiesdin, Surgeon, relieved at Fort Humboldt, and ordered to report at the President Dr. J. Clark takes his place. Capt. J. H. Smith, A. A. Q. M., relieved by Lieut. J. E. Hardie. Capt. Smith reports to Fort Spaulding, W. T.

In one night 185 persons were arrested in Barcelona to be transported to Fernando Po. Spain is now a country of mysterious disappearances.  
A Philadelphia gentleman recently celebrated on the same day his own golden wedding, his eldest daughter's silver wedding and the marriage of his youngest daughter.  
The secret police of the Emperor Napoleon are never far away from him. Two of them quiet looking men, in citizen dress, following him at a little distance when he goes out to walk.  
PORK AND BEANS.—James Hogg and Ellen Beane were lately married at Nashville (Ind.)  
Medical men advise Mr. Edward to retire from public life.  
President Johnson has appointed his son his private Secretary.  
Government allows Jeff. Davis \$20 per week for the purchase of rations.

**RECRUITING OFFICER.**—Lieutenant Dodge has been instructed to open an office in Oregon City for the purpose of recruiting men for the Indian campaign. Dr. F. Barclay has been appointed medical examiner.  
The custom of salting a man's wife by his lady has been sufficiently commented upon to render it familiar. One day at the Navy Yard, when something special was going forward, the sentinel had positive orders to admit no one. During the day, the wife of one of the officers came to the gate, intending to enter the yard, but the sentinel obeying the orders, ordered out—  
"Karn's pass, Mar'n."  
"But, sir," replied she, "I must pass, I'm Captain W.'s lady."  
"Karn's help it Mar'n—couldn't let you in if you were his wife, Mar'n."  
The Woodland News says, it is said that the Hon. John Morrissey (M. C. elect from New York) favors the appointment of John C. Heenan as Minister to the court of St. James, to succeed Adams. Morrissey, it is said, will bet \$200,000 in gold that Heenan will compel the payment of the Alabama claims, or whip the whole British cabinet, from Lord Derby down, in less than sixty days from the date of appointment.

**MR. SPEKE'S** work on the discovery of the sources of the Nile, thus describes the death of a snake of the boa species, shot by his traveling companion, Captain Grant: "I shuddered as I looked upon the effects of his tremendous dying strength. For yards around where he lay, grass and bushes and saplings, and in fact everything except the more fully grown trees, were cut clean off, as though they had been trimmed with an immense scythe. The snake was when underered, was fifty-one feet two and a half inches in extreme length, while round the thickest portion of his body the girth was nearly three feet; thus proving, I believe, the largest serpent that was ever authentically heard of."

**WHY THE DYING NEVER WEeps.**—The reason the dying never weeps is because the manufacturers of life have stopped; every gland of the system has ceased its functions. In almost all diseases, the liver is the first that stops work; one by one the others follow; and all the functions of life are at length dried up; there is no secretion anywhere. So the eyes in death weep not; not that all affection is dead to the heart, but because there is not a teardrop in it any more than there is moisture on the lip. It is a striking characteristic of that terrible disease, the cholera, that the patient, however suddenly seized, never sheds a tear, even though surrounded by weeping friends. The feature of the disease is the suspension of the secretion of the system and the most active excretory power, by which the body is drained of its fluids.  
A shipment of base ball clubs for the West was lately seized by the Canadian Government, who supposed them to be some new and formidable Fenian implement of war. On opening the package much perplexity arose among the officials as to whether they were shillalals or wooden legs in the rough, intended for the next war.

**PLEASANT QUARTERS.**—A letter from a Brazilian officer describes some of the beauties of soldiering in South America:  
Amphibious creatures abound. In my own tent I have already killed four snakes. Every morning I find myself accompanied by a body guard of fifteen or twenty monstrous toads, which have quietly spent the night under the corners of the hides that serve me for a bed. Enormous alligators promenade regularly from lake to lake. In a Major's tent the other day, one was killed that measured about six feet in length, and an unfortunate Brazilian soldier was unexpectedly taken off his legs and carried into the nearest lake.

**RELIGIOUS TEST IN NORTH CAROLINA.**—The new constitution of North Carolina embodies a rigid religious test, to apply to persons who shall hold office. It provides that "no person who shall deny the being of Almighty God, or the divine authority of the Old and New Testaments, or who shall hold religious opinions incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office, or any place of trust or profit in any civil department of the State."

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AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER: L. P. FISHER, SETH S. HAMMER, J. H. MURPHY, H. A. PORTER, W. C. G. BELMONT, JAMES JOHNSON, W. WALLACE, W. HELMS.

HOW IS IT?

In a former issue we took Mr. Denny to task for permitting the Act dismembering Skamania county to be passed by Congress without saying a word in remonstrance to its passage. The gentleman excused himself for this seeming neglect, which resulted in the loss of many thousand dollars to Clark county, by saying that a "measure of great importance to the Territory" would thereby have been defeated; that the annulling clause relating to Skamania county had been tacked as an amendment to the aforesaid "very important measure;" and therefore he suffered the whole bill to be passed. Let that be as it may. We have learned that on the day it became a law to wit, June 29, 1866, Mr. Denny was on the high seas on his way to this Territory and was not at his post of duty to advocate or resist the passage of the bill one way or the other. We however make this statement upon hearsay. Now this "very important measure" was the act providing for the building of biennial sessions of the Legislature. The passage of this bill Mr. Denny claims as the crowning glory of his Congressional career. We should have thought, that his provisions would be perfect and harmonious, clear and explicit—just what the people of the Territory wanted. It provides that the members of the Council shall be elected for four years, the first election to be held in 1867. Now the Organic Act provides, that the Council shall be divided into three classes; the seats of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year, the second class at the expiration of the second year, and so on. This provision was not repealed, except by implication in Mr. Denny's act. Our law makers are in a quandary, what the new act means. Is this classification abolished or is it to continue? If it is continued how many classes and how many members in each class? Or shall the election for Councilmen take place only every four years? Do Councilmen elect last June for three years vacate their seats after the expiration of the present session or will they hold over? These are practical questions which may perhaps seriously disturb the harmony of our Legislative machinery, unless they receive immediate attention. We respectfully recommend this "very important measure" to Mr. Denny's paternal consideration, hoping that "no special legislation pertaining to Clark County" will preclude him from doing much good for the Territory and mankind generally.

Guests from Olympia.

Through private sources from Olympia we have the following items: Mr. Sharpstein, member of the Council from Walla Walla, has left Olympia and returned to his home. He is represented as being slightly disgusted with his legislative experience. The Governor in his message is represented as alluding in glowing terms to the Snoqualmie pass and strongly urges a legislative appropriation for its improvement. Being a practical engineer he pronounces it good for railroad purposes and equal to the best prairies of Illinois. A strong effort will be made to get a sum appropriated and in order to do this, it is proposed to pass an Omnibus bill, giving appropriation to improve the roads from Olympia to Monticello, from Vancouver to Cascades and divers other roads in the Territory, so that members of the different counties may be induced to vote for it. And in order to meet these appropriations it is proposed to raise the Territorial tax to five mills on the dollar. The Council had passed a bill to change the time for the meeting of the Supreme Court to the 3d Monday in August and that of the Legislature to the 1st Monday of September. Some members of the House favor this change to be on the 1st Monday of October, but it will probably remain as passed by the Council. A bill has passed the Council changing the times for holding Courts, and it is so arranged that the terms will not conflict and the Attorney and Marshal can attend them all in person. They commence in Port Townsend in February and end in Stevens county in June. The Vancouver Court is fixed for some time in April. The Legislature will adjourn for the holidays. The owners of the steamer have offered the members a free ride to Victoria and ports on the Sound. The town of Olympia is gay and festive, two or three parties and dances each week. There are two good hotels in Olympia now, the Capital Hotel and the Pacific House. It is reported that there is every prospect of a speedy consolidation of these two houses.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.—We learn that our Governor states in his message, that "the population west of the mountains cannot and will not increase" unless the Snoqualmie pass is improved &c. We differ. This statement may apply to some persons, but we deny his right to apply it generally to our people. Their capacity to increase has not decreased notwithstanding the failure of the Mercer expedition.

DISEASED SHEEP.

During the past week several worthy farmers residing in this neighborhood, have complained to us, that certain persons have brought into this county some four hundred and thirty head of sheep, a number of which are affected with scab and other contagious diseases. They are said to have been shipped from Oregon, were brought across the river below town last Saturday and are now kept at the Fourth Plain in this county. If this report is true, steps should be taken immediately for the protection of our farmers, who may suffer severely by this act, which is in direct violation of the law. We call the attention of the parties interested to Section 1st of an act of the Legislature passed January 5th 1866, entitled an act to prevent the spread of contagious or infectious diseases among domestic animals which reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That no person or company of persons shall bring or cause to be brought into this Territory, sheep, hogs, cattle or other domestic animals of any description, knowing them to be affected by any contagious or infectious disease, under penalty of a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense, said fine to be collected by an action brought for that purpose, in the name of the Territory before any court having competent jurisdiction in the county where such animal or animals were introduced, and to be paid into the county treasury of said county.

And in connection we publish a portion of another act passed during the same session, from which it will be seen, that our Legislature has afforded abundant security to the sheep and wool growers. This branch of our resources is of increased and growing importance to our people and therefore should receive their fostering care and protection:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That all persons owning or having in charge sheep infected with the scab or other infectious disease be and are hereby prohibited from allowing such sheep to run at large upon the commons within this Territory, under a penalty of five dollars and costs of suit for each offense, to be recovered before any justice of the peace; said sum of fifty dollars to be paid by the justice of peace into the county school fund for school purposes. Provided, Such sheep may be driven on the high ways in charge of herdsmen or drivers, under the regulations hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. If any person owning or having diseased sheep in charge, suffer the same to mix with or run through other flocks of sheep on the commons or the highway, such person shall be liable to the owners of such flocks of sheep in a sum of not less than five dollars, or in such other sums of damages, said sums not exceeding the value of said flock, as may be adjudged by a court having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 3. It shall be lawful for any person finding scab or diseased sheep running at large without a herdsman to impound such sheep in a sufficient pasture or field, and immediately notify the owner or keeper of said sheep, who shall pay such finder the sum of five dollars for each person necessarily employed to secure said sheep, and five cents per day for pasturing each head of sheep. If said owner neglect or refuse to take care of said sheep, he shall be liable to be prosecuted for such neglect, and shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty five dollars into the county school fund for every such neglect, and shall be liable to pay any damages occasioned by such neglect, on complaint being made before any justice of the peace in the county, or other court having competent jurisdiction, where the sheep were found.

Sec. 4. If no owner be found to claim such sheep within thirty days, said sheep shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder and the expenses to be taken up, and the remainder, if any, shall be paid to the county treasurer for the use of the owner; if no owner appears within one year, the money so paid shall be applied to the common school fund.

Sec. 5. That if any person discovering one or more sheep infected with scab or infectious disease, he shall give the said owner or herdsman of said flock at least two days notice, before commencing suit against said owner or herdsman.

See Statutes of Washington Territory, 1865 and '66, page 105 and 106.

The Washington correspondent to the Oregonian announces the appointment of Col. Steinberger to be a Paymaster in the regular army, to fill the place of Major Winston, who as we understand, was forced to resign by reason of some financial operation. Both of the above named persons are well known here.

NEW PAPER.—We hear it rumored that some practical printers in Portland contemplate the publication of a small evening paper in that city. This movement is intended to fight the reduction of printer's wages lately made by one of the Portland dailies, in consequence of which these men quit the employ of the establishment.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Lieut. Col. Hodges, Depot Quartermaster is having the large house situated on the Military Reserve and formerly occupied by Col. Ingalls entirely rebuilt and refitted in the most substantial and approved style. When completed it will be one of the prettiest residences in the Territory. The Colonel is a thorough going, energetic and meritorious officer.

MASONIC ELECTION.—Washington Lodge, No. 4, F. & A. M., located in this town, elected at their last regular meeting held Dec. 15, the following named gentlemen as officers for the ensuing masonic year, to wit: W. H. Troup, W. M.; C. H. Hunter, S. W.; Geo. W. Durgin, J. W.; C. R. Steger, Treas.; John Edging, Sec.; J. M. Fletcher, S. D. A. G. Tripp, J. D.; Geo. Weeden, Tyler.

ST. CHARLES COLLEGE.—An institution bearing this name has lately been opened at Steilacoom and is presided over by the Rev. Father Charles Vary of the Catholic Church. All the common and higher branches including Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Navigation, Greek, French, Latin and Phonography will be taught.

NO EASTERN NEWS.—The telegraph has been down east of San Francisco for nearly a week past, which is the reason we have no Eastern news in our columns this week.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Roster of Troops. HEAD-QUARTERS Department of the Columbia, Fort Vancouver, W. T., Dec. 1, 1866. The following is a correct Roster of troops serving in this Department at this date.

- DEPARTMENT STAFF. 1. Frederick Steele, Major General, Commanding Dept. 2. George Macomber, 2d Lieut. 14th Inf. A. A. Inspect. Gen. 3. Henry C. Hodges, Capt. A. Q. M., Br't. Lt. Col. U. S. A. Chief Quartermaster. 4. Saml A. Foster, Capt. C. S. Brevet Major U. S. A. C. S. Ast. A. A. G. 5. P. G. S. Ten Broeck, Surgeon U. S. A., Br't. Lieut. Col. Medical Director. 6. George Williams, Br't. Capt. U. S. A. Aide-de-Camp. 7. Richard Strong, 1st Lieut. 7th Inf. Aide-de-Camp. COMMANDING OFFICERS OF TROOPS IN THE STATE OF OREGON, AND WASHINGTON AND IDAHO TERRITORIES, REPORTING DIRECT. Fort Colville, W. T., Captain John S. Worton, Company "G," 14th U. S. Infantry, 2d Battalion. Fort Lapwai, I. T., Lieut. Jno. H. Gallagher, 14th U. S. Inf., Company "E," 8th U. S. Cavalry. Fort Walla Walla, W. T., Lieut. Oscar J. Converse, Company "D," 8th U. S. Cavalry. Fort Stevens, Ogn., Capt. Leroy L. Jance, Company "C," 2d U. S. Artillery. Cape Disappointment, W. T., Capt. John I. Rodgers, Company "L," 2d U. S. Artillery. Fort Steilacoom, W. T., Capt. C. H. Pierce, Company "E," 2d U. S. Artillery. San Juan Island, W. T., Capt. Thomas Grey, Company "I," 2d U. S. Artillery. Fort Vancouver, W. T., Colonel G. A. H. Blake, 1st U. S. Cavalry, Field, Staff and Band. Fort Vancouver, W. T., Br't. Lieut. Col. Albert O. Vincent, Company "F," 2d U. S. Artillery. Fort Vancouver, W. T., Capt. William Kelly, Company "O," 8th U. S. Cavalry. Vancouver Arsenal, W. T., Brevet Capt. L. S. Babbitt, Det. Ordnance Corps. Camp Disappointment, W. T., Br't. Lieut. Colonel Eugene M. Baker, Company "I," 1st U. S. Cavalry. Camp Watson, Ogn., Lieutenant Amundus C. Kistler, Company "F," 14th U. S. Inf., 2d Battalion. Camp Logan, Ogn., Lieut. Charles B. Western, 14th U. S. Inf., Company "F," 8th U. S. Cavalry. Fort Klamath, Ogn., Capt. F. B. Sprague, Company "I," 1st Ogn. Volunteers. DISTRICT OF BRIDE, MAJOR L. H. MARSHALL, 14th INF'T. PORT BRIDE, I. T. Fort Boise, I. T., Captain David Perry, Company "F," 1st U. S. Cavalry. Fort Boise, I. T., Brevet Colonel James B. Sinclair, Company "H," 14th U. S. Inf., 2d Battalion. Camp Three Forks, Owyhee, I. T., [Ruby City P. O.], Br't. Lieut. Colonel John C. Coppinger, Company "A" & "F," 14th U. S. Inf., 2d Battalion. Camp C. F. Smith, Ogn., Captain J. H. Walker, Company "C," 14th U. S. Inf., 2d Battalion. Camp Warner, Ogn., via Fort Boise, Capt. P. Collins, Company "B" & "D," 14th U. S. Inf., 2d Battalion. Camp Warner, Ogn., via Fort Boise, Br't. Major Edward Myers, Company "H," 1st U. S. Cavalry. Camp Lyon, I. T., [Ruby City P. O.], Captain James C. Hunt, Company "M," 1st U. S. Cavalry.

LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.

To private advice we are indebted for the following items of Legislative news: Mr. Sharpstein introduced a bill providing for the Legislative Assembly at the seat of Government on the first Monday of September, 1867 and biennially on the first Monday of September thereafter.

A resolution was introduced authorizing the Governor to offer such reasonable rewards for the return to custody of prisoners that may hereafter escape confinement or justice as he in his discretion may deem proper.

Mr. Rees, of Walla Walla, introduced a bill relating to filling of vacancies in County offices, which was referred to committee on elections with instructions to bring in a general bill and also a bill regulating fees.

Mr. Van Bokkelen introduced a bill repealing all laws now in force, which protect free white labor against competition with Chinese coolie labor and which discourage the emigration of Chinese into this Territory.

Mr. Robinson introduced a resolution instructing the committee on elections to inquire into the expediency of establishing biennial elections in this Territory, which was referred to committee on Elections with instructions to bring in a general bill.

Mr. Van Bokkelen introduced a bill extending the act passed to restrain and license dance houses in the counties of Jefferson, Kitsap and King and Stevens County. Bill referred with instructions to bring in a general bill.

Mr. Knapp of this county introduced an act in relation to fences and fence viewers, which was referred to the committee on Agriculture.

FROM WALLA WALLA.—We clip the following items from the latest number of the Walla Walla Statesman: CROPS IN COLVILLE VALLEY.—Dr. Tobey an old resident of Colville Valley, estimates the wheat crop for the last season at 150,000 bushels; oats, 100,000 bushels. They had also large crops of potatoes, onions and cabbage. Owing to the lack of demand for the mines, provisions of all kinds were ruling low. The millers refuse to pay more than \$1.25 per bushel for wheat which is quoted as the ruling rate. The publication of the United States laws for Idaho Territory, has been awarded to the Boise Statesman and Idaho Weekly. This is what may be called an even divide—the World representing the democracy and the Statesman the radicals. The Pacific Tribune thinks it a forogous conceit for A. A. Drany will be nominated for re-election in Congress. The Tribune forgets that lightning never strikes twice in the same place. F. W. Seward, Acting Secretary of State notifies us that the STATESMAN has been selected as the U. S. official paper for Washington Territory.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

IN THE COUNCIL, Dec. 10.—Mr. Sharpstein introduced a bill to amend an Act relating to suits on foreign judgments, which was passed, Dec. 12th.

Also an Act relating to the holding of lead, copper and iron mining claims. Passed. Also an act to provide for the acknowledgments of deeds out of this Territory, which was referred to Committee on Judiciary.—Reported back and passed.

Also an Act which extends the corporate limits of Walla Walla, so that the city authorities will have jurisdiction over the suburbs, that they may suppress hardy gurdy houses located there. Passed.

Mr. Noyes introduced an Act, which repeals the election law passed last winter and reinstates the old election law. We understand that this bill was lost by a tie vote upon its final passage.

Bills were also introduced to amend the School law and marriage law. The following is a brief summary of the business transacted in the House.

Mr. Van Bokkelen introduced an act repealing the Chinese Police tax law, which was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Morgan introduced memorials praying Congress for appropriations to build a Dry Dock in Puget Sound and to build a Custom House in Port Townsend.

Mr. Smith introduced an act to secure to orphans and other children of the Territory of Washington a common school education.

Mr. Van Bokkelen introduced a Resolution intended for the benefit of the Olympia people, having for its object the expenditure of some \$30,000 to build a Capitol and a further sum to build a Penitentiary at Port Townsend.

On the 14th of Dec. Mr. Ford of Chehalis appeared and took his seat. He is a Radical in politics and his presence in the House makes a tie. Mr. Barstow of Pacific is still absent on account of illness. If he should attend, the Radicals will have a majority in both houses.

Mr. Knapp introduced a Resolution relative to the School-lands of W. Ty. A memorial was introduced praying for an appropriation of \$20,000 to build a military road from Port Angeles to Gray's Harbor.

The following are the standing committees of the House: Judiciary—Simmons, McGilvra, Henry Van Bokkelen and Kelly. Federal Relations and Memorials—Henry, Eldridge, Heckert, Knapp and Smith.

Indian Affairs—Heckert, Huntington, Eldridge, O'Bryant and Simmons. Corporations—Brazee, Clymer, Temple, Huntington and Longmire.

Ways, Means and Claims—O'Bryant, Huntington, Longmire, Van Bokkelen, and Knapp.

Roads and Highways—Knapp, Huntington, Ruth, Clarke and Brazee. Printing—Rees, Clarke, Pollock, Temple and Morgan.

Rules and Orders—Eldridge, Henry, McGilvra, Morgan and Smith. Territorial Library, Public Buildings and Grounds—Ruth, Brazee, Clymer, Harmon and Smith.

Commerce—Robinson, Brazee, Clymer, Hancock and Temple. Kar-Red Bills—Hancock, Rees, Smith, Kelly and Young.

Engrossed Bills—McGilvra, Morgan, Simmons, Young and Longmire. Education—Kelly, Pollock, Clymer, Clarke and Robinson.

Agriculture—Pollock, Ruth, O'Bryant, Clarke and Robinson. Counties—Hancock, Young, Temple, Ruth and Kelly. Elections—Rees, Morgan, Young, Pollock and Brazee.

Military Affairs—Van Bokkelen, McGilvra, Eldridge, Knapp and Simmons. Mines and Mining Interests—Longmire, Pollock, O'Bryant, Clymer and Harmon.

WHAT THEY CAN DO.—The Pacific Tribune says, "The Legislature cannot rightfully or legally legislate a man out of office or shorten his term without cause." That's not good law. An office is not a franchise. It is created for the benefit and convenience of the people and not for the benefit of the incumbent. If it is of the interest of the people in the opinion of the Legislature, the term can be lengthened or shortened, the fees and emoluments of the office increased or decreased as the Legislature may deem fit and proper in the premises, unless there is some prohibitory clause in the Organic Act or the Constitution. There is none in this Territory. The principle of law we contend for has long since been settled.

RETURNED.—Judge Wyche has returned from Olympia, no term of the Supreme Court having been held, owing to the absence of Judge Darwin. He informs us, that a bill will be introduced, to re-district the Territory, making one district out of all counties bordering on the Sound, another out of the river counties west of the Cascades and the remaining one out of Walla Walla and other counties east of the mountains. This would give us a resident Judge at Vancouver.

RETIRED.—Colonel E. B. Babbitt Chief Quartermaster of this Department has been retired from active service in the army—Col. Babbitt has long and faithfully served the Government. He will however for the present remain at his post of duty in Portland.

Colonel Haubs of Port Townsend, a well known citizen of the Territory, has departed for California.

WE are indebted to the Olympia papers for a portion of our Legislative news.

Capt. Kelly has returned with his company and is now commanding the post. He will remain here all winter.

OREGON NEWS.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.—Certain people may be startled to learn that some of our prominent citizens have organized a company and incorporated under the laws of the State, for the purpose of building a railroad on the Oregon side of the Columbia river portage at the Cascades. Such is the fact, however, and the stock taken, directors elected and a surveyor sent to locate the road, etc. The original incorporators are Messrs. W. W. Chapman, J. B. Price, T. J. Carter and J. H. Mitchell, and they are, also, the directors.—Oregonian.

An accident occurred at the residence of D. O. Quick, in Washington county, on the night of the 5th inst., which terminated fatally to the injured party three days afterwards. A man named John A. Figg arose from his bed in the second story of the building, and in returning to it fell down a stairway, receiving fatal injuries on the head and spine. He was of German parentage. In early youth he enlisted in the army as a musician and served in Florida, in California, and in Yakima war.

A correspondent of the Walla Walla Statesman, writing from La Grande, says that on the 9th of December, William A. Polk was shot and killed by one Thomas Martin at La Grande.

The parties had a difficulty on the morning in regard to a settlement for labor and money loaned. Martin met the deceased in the road between Crawford's store and Henderson's Hotel, and without provocation fired a shot from a dragon pistol which passed through the right kidney, causing death in about five hours.

Mr. Henderson immediately arrested the murderer and held him until the arrival of Sheriff Craig, who took him in charge. The case was heard before Justice Wilson, who held him to appear and answer at the May term of the District Court.

We are informed that the O. R. N. Company have men employed running wood down the Payette river, to be used next summer by the steamer Shoshone. The logs are now nearly all down, and workmen are engaged splitting and cording the wood at the regular landing place. The coal at Old's Ferry will also be used on the Shoshone, and workmen are engaged developing the mine so as to reach the natural and perfect strata. The Shoshone can go to within a few miles of Salmon Falls.—Herald.

The Oregonian estimates the expenses of the City of Portland for the ensuing year at \$40,500 which estimate does not include the expense of the Willamette River improvement.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

The National Intelligencer alleges that the movement to impeach Andrew Johnson originates with the tariff lobby, who were driven out of Washington last summer by the Senate—that the discomfited iron-mongers are publishing and circulating petitions for impeachment, etc. It says the lobby intend to bring up their bill this winter and pass it, that Andrew Johnson is going to veto it, and that they are going to try and impeach him beforehand, so that they may pass it, and rob the people of three hundred millions of dollars by an artificial rise in the prices of their goods.

The old San Francisco Fire Department was tolled out of existence at twelve o'clock last Sunday night, and the new rug in. Some of the engine companies had a band which played the Dead March.

A Local Monument Association in Washington have appropriated \$7,000 to erect a monument to Lincoln in that city. It is to be placed in front of the City Hall.

MILITARY ORDERS.—Assistant Adjutant General Robert N. Scott, by order of General Halleck, has issued General Orders of the Military Division of the Pacific to the following effect:

A band is to be stationed in the harbor of San Francisco, to be organized under direction of the Commanding General, Department of California, from the bands of the Second Artillery and Ninth Infantry.

A band is to be stationed at Fort Vancouver, W. T., to be organized under direction of the Commanding General, Department of the Columbia, from the bands of the First Cavalry and Fourteenth Infantry. For this purpose the band of the Fourteenth Infantry will be sent, with its instruments, music books, etc., to Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory.

A well known Democrat of Boston was accosted the other day by a Republican with the question, "How does your party flourish?" "They are scarce, sir, very scarce; so much so, sir, that a genuine copperhead attracts attention in the streets; they are rare, sir, very rare. I always take the back streets now, sir, to avoid impertinent curiosity."

The San Jose Mercury gives a synopsis of a lecture on the Dress Reform by the "strong-minded" and somewhat notorious Mrs. DeWolfe, who appeared there in costume to illustrate the benefits of her proposed change. Mrs. D. is the wife of Dr. DeWolfe, the lecturer, who not many years since was considered a pretty good tailor in Oldtown, Maine.

Washington, Nov. 6.—We have it on good authority that Secretary Stanton never has been requested to resign, but that he will continue in charge of the War Department.—The report that he and the President have had a misunderstanding in relation to the new appointments in the regular army is totally untrue. The President has fully concurred in Stanton's action in regard to them.

A prisoner brought up for sentence in St. Louis, the other day, was dressed solely in a soldier's overcoat and a pair of boots. The remainder of his clothing, it is said, had been taken by his attorney as a fee for defending him.

The Toronto Leader estimates the number of buildings destroyed at the great Quebec fire at 2,119, and the loss between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. Insurance companies suffered to the amount of \$376,900.

Since the process of photographing upon silk and linen has been perfected in France, many persons have their portraits upon their linen instead of their names or initials. They are not injured by washing.

Mary Knight, 13 years old, died last week in Topham, Me., of a peculiar disease. Her blood changed to sugar, and during her illness, which lasted six months, she would drink as much as a pail of water nightly.

The King of Prussia has ordered the cross to be given to each soldier who was engaged in the late campaign. It is to be made of the bronze of the cannon taken from the enemy.

Two hunters discovered newly disturbed earth in the woods near the society of Shakers at Somers, a short time since, and on removing it exhumed an infant as recently buried alive that it was resuscitated and given alive into the hands of the town authorities.

A few weeks ago, by order of Lieut Thompson, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, cannon were fired through the streets to drive away the cholera.

OPPOSITION TO PORTLAND!

No need of paying tribute to the Village on Willamette Creek.

ST. HELENS is the place for Columbia and Clark county Farmers to trade.

Farmers take Notice!

—THAT AT— S. M. LYONS' Store

Formerly occupied by Woodward & Lothrop.

You can buy all kinds of Groceries, Dry Goods,

Clothing &c., &c., At San Francisco Prices.

Call and Judge for yourself and you will satisfy yourself that this is no humbug.

All kinds of Produce taken at San Francisco market prices.

Remember S. M. LYON

At Woodward & Lothrop's old stand. St. Helens, Nov. 10, 1866.

VANCOUVER DRUG STORE,

DAVID WALL, APOTHECARY Keeps constantly on hand a Choice Selection of

Drugs, Medicines, Acids, Chemicals, Patent Medicines,

Eye Struffs, Alcohol, Turpentine, Perfumery, Toilet Articles

—AND— FANCY GOODS, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medical Use.

HOMER'S BITTERS, BAKER'S BITTERS, DRANK'S BITTERS,

HOOFLAND'S BITTERS, BARK'S POTASH, CANNARY SEED,

CARRIAGE SPONGE, CASTLE SOAP, SHAKER HERB,

INDIGO, DOMESTIC DYE, CREAM TARTAR,

BLUE STONE, NITRE, ROSIN,

OLIVE OIL, COMMON & WHITE, SULPHUR, GLAUBER SALTS,

BATH BRICKS, CONCENTRATED LYE, Congress Water and Fragrant Essences.

And all articles usually kept in Drug stores. Physicians prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours.

Vancover, Sept. 22, 1866. LUT.

MICHAEL WINTLER DEALER IN

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

And all kinds of Salem Woolen Goods, 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.

Vancover, Sept. 22, 1866. LUT.

BILLIARD SALOON!

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the public that he has lately renovated and refitted his large SALOON located on Belmont Street; that he keeps on hand the very best quality of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS. That he has three Splendid BILLIARD TABLES

of the most approved and Celebrated Manufacture.

His customers and the public generally will find his SALOON cool and pleasant place of resort, where all wants will be undertaken or by an obliging and attentive bar-keeper. DAVID BROWN, Vancover, W. Ty., Sept. 22, 1866. LUT.

MARBLE'S MILL.

ANSEL'S MARBLE WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the public that he is now prepared at his NEW MILL, on Union Street, Vancover, on Belmont Street, to grind all grain brought to his mill, in a superior manner at the usual rates.

He is also prepared to saw at his mill and collect any amount of superior ROUGH LUMBER for as low price as any can be bought for in this market. His machinery is in splendid working order and he always accomplishes what he undertakes or promises to do. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. ANSEL E. MARBLE, Sept. 22, 1866. LUT.

ATTENTION, Discharged Volunteers!

THE UNDERSIGNED will be at Vancover on Monday and Tuesday the 12th and 13th inst., at the office of John F. Smith, City Recorder. Persons entitled to the extra bounty under the Act of Congress, approved July 28, 1865, will call on him at the above place, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 p. m. A. BUSHNELL.



