A Pro-Slavery Revolt.

There is much interest attaching to the causes and circumstances of the rebellion of the Boers, in Africa, which the English government has just succeeded in quelling. The revolt of the Boers, in some respects, resembles the secession of the Southern States of the Union, since the former, like the latter, h d for its primary object the preservation of slavery, though other issues entered into the annexation of their country to Great Britain.

The Dutch established their first settlements in South Africa as long ago as 1652. The colony continued to grow slowly but steadily until 1796, when it was invaded and conquered by the British. In 1803, at the peace of Amiens, it was given up to Holland; but, to keep it from falling into the hands of the French under Bonaparte, it was again occupied by British troops in 1806. This occupation was followed by the immigration of a large number of British people, traders and others, who were hated by the Boers because of their opposition to slavery. The Boers were slaveholders, and cruel ones at that. The *Tribune*, in giving a history of this people, shows that as soon as the transfer was made the Boers manifested a disposition to escape from English rule, using the argument that, as the English did not like slavery and they did, they had the right to go beyond the limits of English rule, establish a colony of their own and maintain their peculiar institution. The English at first sought to prevent their migration, and in 1836 the right was investigated by the Attorney-General of the colony, who decided that, while the old Dutch laws prevented them from crossing the border of the colony, they could not prevent them from seeking their fortunes in other lands. But a still stronger motive urged them on, for in 1834 a law was passed to emancipate all the slaves in the colony, the law to take effect in 1838. This threatened to overthrow the entire domestic institutions of the Boers, for they were founded upon slavery as firmly and completely as the institutions of our own Southern States prior to the Rebellion. The emancipation law decided them to go, and the exodus commenced about the year 1836. When they first made their way into the country that is now called the Transvaal, they were on their way to Natal. While pursuing their course across what is now called the Free State they encountered a formidable Zulu chief, who nearly exterminated their advance guard. With reinforcements, however, they succeeded in driving him off, and settled in Natal. Slavery was revived by the Boers, and then came an order from the Governor of the Cape Colony appointing British Magistrates over them.

Under the leadership of Andreas Pretorius, a most uncompromising Dutch Puritan, and a man of great courage and ability, a rebellion was instigated against English authority, the object of it being the independence of the slaveholding Boers living south of the Vaal river. In 1840 the Governor issued a proclamation denying their right to form an independent slaveholding community beyond even British boundaries. The struggle which ensued lasted for seven or eight years with varying success, and ended in the defeat of the Boers at the decisive battle of Boom Plaats. Pretorius fled across the Vaal with some of his followers, and established a sort of pro-slavery republic, in which there was the most perfect freedom for the white Dutchman, but, as events proved, none for the black native. The English realized the uselessness of following them further, for if they were attacked there, across the Vaal, they would only move further north, and continue moving with each fresh attack till they were beyond the equator or up into the Great Desert itself. Accordingly they made a treaty in 1852 recognizing the so-called republic. This treaty contained two provisions of special interest. The first prohibited slavery in the new republic, and the second declared that, in consideration of this concession, the British would make no alliance with the natives north of Vaal. The first clause was instantly disregarded by the Boers, and the second left the natives in their country at their mercy so long as the British observed the agreement they had made. The system of slavery was revived. The Boers raided upon the natives and seized men and women, reducing them to slaves. Whenever encounters took place between them, the prisoners were always held as slaves. Worse than this, the children of natives who rebelled against the extension of the Boer authority were bound as apprentices in the Boer families, and as such were used as slaves. Remonstrances were in vain.

The Pretorian policy was carried out to the last degree, and those who could not be enslaved were cruelly massacred, one entire tribe having been smothered and starved to death within the caves in which it had taken refuge. At last, after repeated remonstrances from the English, which were of no avail, the government settled the problem by the forcible annexation of the Transvaal in 1877. The Boers have waited their opportunity, and when the Basutos, a powerful tribe, revolted, owing to the determination of the government to disarm them, they rose in revolt and declared their independence, with the old Pretorian idea still in mind of re-establishing slavery. The result is just as in the case of the Southern States—those who sought to uphold a system contrary to the progressive civilization of the age.

Stup d People.

There are some people in this world who, wherever they may go, expect that something special will be done for their entertainment. At a party or church social, for instance, they expect to sit down in a corner by themselves, look agreeable or not, as the fancy strikes them, and wait for some one to come along and amuse them. If the company present have other plans for their evening's enjoyment these people go home discontented, and say, with a disgusted expression, that they "have had such a stupid time!"

Now, these forlorn people never think that if every one in a gathering followed their example, parties, picnics, and socials would be transformed into Quaker meetings. The rule holds good here which applies to every other walk of life: To be happy one's self one must try to impart happiness to others. The commonplace little lady who talks about the weather and the babies to one person after another is happier, better beloved, and often more finely cultured than the wise young woman who will only condescend to converse on a subject. Many a fitful conversation and many a delightful friendship have grown out of commonplaces on the weather. It is often for the very reason that she will not talk small talk that the wise young lady must sit in the corner and be disgusted at life all the evening, when she might be making herself agreeable (and, therefore, contented,) by helping instead of hindering sociability. This principle applies also to men, but it is not so much neglected by them as by their sisters. However, I well remember the shock I once experienced from a very brief conversation with one of these male malcontents. I had noticed his melancholy face many times during the evening in question, and finally, in the hope that I might help to brighten it, I had asked my brother to introduce me to Mr. E. He did so; but before I had time to comment on the "brilliancy of the assembled company," Mr. E., with a most solemn look, hurled the following profound question at me: "Do you believe in the immortality of the soul?" Now, I fancy few people would have been greatly reassured by this startling beginning. As for me, not feeling equal to a theological discussion with one so apparently a pessimist, I weakly murmured, "I—don't—know," and, after a moment's hesitation, bowed and walked away.

How much better than this was the example of a little friend of mine, whose happy disposition makes all glad about her. Lulu's father and mother live on a farm, and the little girl has no companions of her own age. Consequently, when she gets lonesome she is in the habit of making little calls upon her only near neighbor, a woman of 40, with no children. The day when Lulu arrived Mrs. Bates was very busy with her week's baking, and told her little friend that she could not stop to talk with her, but that she might sit in the kitchen and look on while she worked. The child, not 6 years old yet, sat down as she was bidden. A long time passed, during which Mrs. Bates said not a word, and Lulu sat quite still, watching her dart to and fro from the kitchen, putting in puddings and pies and taking out cakes and biscuits. At last, drawing a very long breath, the child exclaimed, in a most cheerful tone: "Oh, Mrs. Bates, what a splendid time we're having!" Now, a child with such a disposition as this has the foundation of a character which will bring happiness to herself and everybody else. We old worldlings might well observe the sweet philosophy of little Lulu.—[Boston Transcript.

Periods in Music.

First period, 370 to 1400, Ambrose (374) selected certain of the Greek modes for chants. Gregory (596) revived the forgotten work of the good Milanese Bishop, and added four new scales. Then came Huchbald, of Tournay, (932), who introduced a sort of harmony which must have resembled the mixture stop of the organ. Guido (1020), of Arezzo, and Franco, of Cologne, (1200), who between them divide the honors of descant, cantus mensurabilis, or division into bars, and flats and sharps, together with the invention of the monochord. In the second period, 1400 to 1600, we have Josquin des Pres in Belgium and Palestrina Italy, and the rise of a true system of tonality; and when we enter the third period, 1600 to 1750, we have reached the true octave, the major and minor scale, in which we find the uniform arrangement of semi-tones and the perfect cadence, ascribed by some to Monte Verde, 1770. When this moment arrived the basis of a sound musical development was reached, and modern music first became possible. The science of the cloister had at last stepped forth to wed, to train and discipline, the wild, untutored art of the world outside. Rapid and sudden, like the burst of Greek sculpture or Italian painting, was the rise and progress of modern music, the instant the science of the church touched the heart of the world. Clarissimi died in 1672; he was the type of the transition period. He might have seen Palestrina, and he lived to hear Corelli. In Corelli's life time the germ of every style of music since known arose. He witnessed the singing schools of Naples in the south, the rise of the great violin schools in the north, the foundation of the oratorio in Rome, the progress of instrumental music throughout Italy, France, and England. All this took place in the last century, and we are struck with a certain awe when we remember that men are still alive (1880) who may have listened to Mozart (died 1791) and conversed with the venerable Haydn (died 1808).—[Good Words.

SWALLOWED A LIVE BEE.—One day recently Augustus Springham, of Freeburg, Snyder county, Pa., drank a cup of cider, and immediately after drinking he felt a severe pain in his throat, which rapidly increased and his throat soon became so swollen that he was scarcely able to swallow. He now feels confident that he drank a bee, which stung him.

Sunlight.

The sun, if you will open your house to him, is a faithful physician, who will be pretty constant in attendance, and who will send in no bills. Many years ago glass was something of a luxury, but now we can all have good-sized windows, and plenty of them, at moderate cost, and there is no excuse for making mere loop holes, through which the sun can cast but half an eye, and from which one can gain only narrow glimpses of the beautiful outer world.

I am sufficiently acquainted with the conservative character of many country people to know that expressions of disdain will come from some quarters when I mention bay windows. Nevertheless bay windows are a good thing. Their effect is very much like letting heaven into one's house, at least it ought to be like that, for it is nothing but absurdity and wickedness to darken such windows with shutters or heavy curtains until only a struggling ray of sunlight can be seen.

If bay windows are too expensive, a very desirable substitute can be had by placing two ordinary sized windows side by side with a wide capacious ledge at the bottom for seats or for plants.

A room with a window like this cannot fail to be cheery, and its effect in a simple cottage house is quite sumptuous. There is likewise in its favor the fact that it is less exposed than the deep bay window to outer heat and cold.

In a kitchen or a child's bedroom, or in an attic where the walls are low, two half windows, set side by side and made to slide or to open on hinges, admit a broad, generous light, and give an apartment a pretty and pleasing rustic air.

Let the builder endeavor to have all rooms in daily use, especially bedrooms and sitting rooms, well lighted by the sun. "To sleep on unsunned beds in unsunned chambers, and to work day after day in unsunned rooms, is the unrepented sin of half the nation," affirms a prominent writer. But this should not be said of that part of the nation living in the country, far from the the towering brick walls whose steps take hold on basement kitchens, and in whose depressing shadows many lives must necessarily be spent. In the country with a whole sky to draw from, let there be light! If any rooms in the house must look to the north for illumination, let them be the parlor and the spare chamber.—[Farm Homes.

An editor who was told that his last article was as clear as mud, said, "Well, that covers the ground, anyhow."

Don't swear when you stepon the icy sidewalk. Think of a little prayer instead—"Now I lame me," for instance.

Under the treaty with China, it is certain that some bill similar to the Fifteen Passenger Act will be passed without much discussion.

"Prisoner, sentence of death has just been passed upon you. Have you anything more to say?" "No, judge, and I guess you haven't neither!"

The manufacture of agricultural implements has doubled within the last ten years. In 1850 this industry gave employment to 5361 hands; this year it gives employment to 40,680.

A fashionable young man has acquired considerable fame as a musical bore on the violin. One night at a social gathering he announced that he was going to send for a violin and draw a few of Beethoven's immortal symphonies out of it, as it were. To his amazement all the gentlemen present volunteered to go for the fiddle, and up to date none of them have got back with it.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PORTLAND, January 20, 1881.

Legal tenders in Portland, buying, par, and selling at par.

Silver coin in Portland banks quote at 1 per cent. discount to par.

Coin exchange on New York, 1 per cent. premium.

Coin exchange on San Francisco, par to ½ per cent. premium.

Telegraphic transfers on New York, 1 per cent. premium.

Home Produce Market.

The following quotations represent the wholesale rates from producers or first hands:

FLOUR—Quotable in jobbing lots at: Standard brands, $4 50 best country brands, $4 00@$4 50, superfine, $3 75@$3 50.

WOOL—25@27½ for choice.

WHEAT—Good to choice, $1 30 a $ 1,35.

HAY—Timothy baled, buying at $20@$25 per ton.

POTATOES—Quotable at ¾c per ℔ market glutted

MIDDLINGS—Jobbing at feed, $20@$25; fine $25@$27½ ℗ ton.

BRAN—Jobbing at per ton, $15@$16.

OATS—Feed, per bushel 42½@45 cts.

BACON—Sides, 13½c; hams, Oregon S C 12½@14c; Eastern, 14@15c; shoulders, 10@11c.

LARD—In kegs, 11; in tins, 13c.

BUTTER—We quote choice dairy at 35a37½c good fresh roll, 30@35; ordinary, 27@32½c, whether brine or roll.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sun dried, 7a8c; machine dried, 12½c. Pears, machine dried, 11a12c. Plums, machine dried, 13@15c.

EGGS—25c per doz.

POULTRY—Hens and roosters, $3 50a4. Turkeys 14a16c per pound. Geese, $8a9 per doz.

CHEESE—Oregon, 15½a16c; California, 16c.

HOGS—Dressed, 6@6½c; on foot, 4a450c.

BEEF—Live weight, 2½ to 2¾c for good to choice.

SHEEP—Live weight, 1½a2c.

TALLOW—Quotable at 5½c.

HIDES—The market is firm at 17c for first-class dry; 7½@8½c for green; culls, one-third off.

General Merchandise.

RICE—Market quoted at China, 5½a5¾; Sandwich Island, 7¼a7½.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 17a18c; Java, 25a26c; Rio, 16½a17c.

TEAS—We quote Japan in laquered boxes 50a75c; paper, 37½a47½.

SUGARS—Sandwich Island, 9½a10c; Golden C, in bbls, 10c; hf bbls, 9¾c; Crushed bbls, 11¾c, hf bbls, 12c; Pulverized bbls, 12c, hf bbls, 13½c; Granulated bbls, 11½c, hf bbls 12¾c.

SARDINES—Qr boxes, $1 75; hf boxes, $2 75.

YEAST POWDER—Donnelly, $18 ℗ gross; Dooley, $20a22 ℗ gross; Preston & Merrill, $24 ℗ gross.

WINES—White, per dox in case, $3 50a4; per gal, 70c to $1 50; Sonoma, per doz in cases, $3 50 to $5; per gal, 60c to $1 50.

Claret—California per gal, $1 to $1 25; imported per gal, $1 50 to $2.

Sherry—Cala per gal, $1 50 to $2 50; Spanish, $3 to $6; assorted brands, $12 to $18; imported per gal, $2 50 to $7.

Port—Various brands in qr csks, $2 50 to $5; $1 50 to $2; imported, $3 to $7.

SPIRITS—Fine old Hennessy Brandy in qr cks and octaves, $5 50 to $7 50 per gal; Dunville's Irish Whisky in cases per doz, $12; James Stewart & Co.'s Scotch Whisky in qr cks and octaves, $4; Hennessy Brandy in case, per doz, very fine—1 star $16, 2 star, $17 50, 3 star $19; Holland Gin, large cases, $18 to $20; Old Tom Gin in cases, $12; Rye Whisky, per gal, $2 50 to $5; Bourbon, per gal, $2 50 to $5; A Cutter, $3 25 to $3 50; O K Cutter, $4 50 to $5.

OILS—Ordinary brands of coal, 30c, high grades; Downer & Co., 37½a40c; boiled linseed, $1; raw linseed, 95c; pure lard, $1a1 10; castor, $1 50a$1 60; turpentine, 60a65c.

SINGULAR WINDOW EXHIBITION.—A New York undertaker has caught the rage for tableau show windows now existing in that city, and in his show case displays a small hearse drawn by four small horses—and in the hearse is a coffin with a doll in it, while a group of dolls in mourning costumes are arranged about the vehicle.

The Scientific Investigator.

In another column we publish the advertisement of the scientific investigator, a paper of free thought, progress and reform, and which no liberalist can afford to be without. It has been started but a few months, but has make remarkable progress. It is edited with ability, and is vigorous and outspoken in its news. Send for a sample copy.

The Occidental Hotel.

Since the change in the proprietorship of the Occidental Hotel of Portland, it has sprung at once into deserved popularity. The ex-Sheriff of Multnomah county, Ben. L. Norden has hosts of friends all over Oregon who will be sure to patronize the hotel on his account, and genial W. H. Andrus is always on hand to look after the comfort of the patrons of the Occidental. They make a strong team and know how to keep a hotel. The The Occidental is kept on the European plan and a patron pays only for what he gets. The rooms are all neat and clean, and the house is so furnished that it is a desirable stopping place.

Answers to Correspondents.

In reply to the many inquiries which we have received regarding a most prominent modern remedy we would say: To the best of our belief Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is pure in its nature, efficient in its action and certain in its results. We have learned of some remarkable cures which it has effected, and believe that as a preventive of disease it is unequaled. For delicate ladies and enfeebled men it is invaluable, and its pure vegetable qualities commend it to the avor and use of all.

MUSIC, MUSIC.

Warren's Music House, 92 Morrison street near the Postoffice, Portland, Or., has everything in the musical line at reasonable prices. A large stock of sheet music, books, pianos, musical merchandise, band and orchestra music always on hand. Mr. Warren buys every thing direct from Eastern houses, and can afford to sell cheaper than any store in Oregon. Send for catalogue.

If You Want Satisfaction take your old sewing machines to J. B. Garrison's sewing machine store, 167 Third street Portland Or. He has employed one of the best adjusters and sewing machine repairers on the coast. Charges reasonable, all work warranted for one year.

I have no more doubt of the beneficial effects of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure than I have that the Genesee river empties into Lake Ontario.—[Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D. Washington, D. C.

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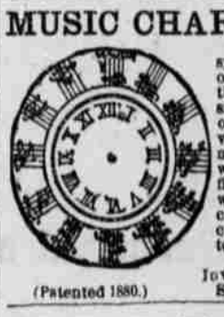

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