UROPEAN.

Spain. ounces that the tenor of the received from the Spanish Pacific gives ground to hope settlement of the difference ording to this journal, Adin complete accord with the d his tendencies, as well as sentatives of Spain in Chili on, are most conciliatory. v 27-A royal decree issued committee of directors to n honor of Christopher Col-Mon will proceed to Astu-

Portugal.

25 -Owing to the scanty haral it is considered probable month certain ports will be e importation of foreign grain ounced that the next loan Government will be offered

Turkey.

OPLE, July 22-The Porte has Protestant missionary esand arrested several converts American Missionary Sociebeen reopened. The Protest is said to be greatly spread-Jussulmans. The forthcoming st will show a small surplus.

Tunis. 26-Advices received here present the condition of affairs sists in requiring the payment nirty six plastres. The insurbroken up their camp. The Bey are in the neighborhood

s. July 29-Letters from Tunis eral Ismail had retreated from text of ill health, leaving his 12 cannons blockaded by the

27-The Arabs having gathharvest have advanced in force When they had arrived within of the capital the army of the lered without an engagement. f the insurrection has declared the insurgents to remain faithy, their only wish being the dis-ministry and the abolition of

Poland. letter in the Patrie says : "The lzar at Kissingen was marked by numerous ukases. showing his n to completely denationalise superior administrative council ry has been chosen from among have given the most numerous eir severity. For that reason ovieff, and Generals Braunscholockoi have been appointed to ions. They are to apply on a he measures of pacification, which secuting the inhabitants of the bether guilty or not, for partici-e national rising. Belgarde and have already commenced ; the palatinates of Cracow and San-other in that of Podlachi."

Itic Gazette gives the following elating to the late insurrection in iefly derived from official sources: 16 months of the struggle 30,000 were killed or severely wounded ondemned to death by military nd 85,000 persons less compromised ported to Siberia: The war conevied were six millions of roubles om of Poland, three millions in wo millions in Volbynia, Podolia, The National Government, on i the following sums :-- Six milpland, three millions in Lithuania, ns in Polhynia, Podolia, and Kiew, half millions in Gallicia and one Posnania. The number of Poles an asylum abroad is estimated at

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

The Weekly Colonist. Tuesday, September 27, 1864.

NOMINATION FOR THE DISTRICT. Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, Sheriff Naylor, returning officer for the district of Victoria, held the nomination for candidates desirous of filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. E. H. Jackson. The proceedings being opened in the usual manner,

Mr. A. T. Elliott proposed Mr. George Gruickshank as a suitable person to represent the electors in parliament. He had known him ever since he came to the colouy, and although he differed from him on some

points of his political ereed, we could not expect to find a man whose views are the same as ours in every respect. Mr. A. F. Main seconded the nomination of Mr. Cruickshank, believing that he would

faithfully support the interests of the district in the House. Mr. Robert Anderson proposed Mr. John

T. Pidwell as a fit and proper person to re-present the district. Mr. Pidwell was a gentleman who was well known to all the Mr. Charles Gowan seconded the nomina-

tion. Mr. Pidwell was an old '58-er and was well known to them all. He (Mr. Gowan) had supported Mr. Cruickshank at last election, but that gentleman had deserted his colors and forsaken the electors who had voted for him, and therefore he could not vote for him again. Mr. Pidwell knew what the country wanted ; he had promised them roads and he would fulfil his promises. He (Mr. Gowan) was probably one of the larg-

est consumers on the Island, and he wished to see the money spent in the country and not carried out to enrich strangers.

Mr, John Copland proposed Dr. Jas. Dick-son as a candidate. He was not one of those who confound private feeling with pub-lic, and he had no feeling whatever against the other two gentlemen, but what we wanted territory. in the House was qualification. We had too lirtle of that amongst the present mem-bers, and the country had suffered from the want of it. A glance at the statutes of the colony would show their great deficiency, and we could trace it to the fact that members had given them no consideration, and that they were the work of one or two mem-bers only. This was a very wrong state of things, and should be altered. We want educated men in the House; natural abilities are all very well, but they must be developed to make useful members. Had Mr. Cruickhindrance. It makes no matter whether an impost of one per cent or five per cent is levied on imports or not. He would tell them the benefit of our free port. Could they buy anything in Victoria (with a few exshank had sufficient experience in the matters he did not know but he might have

matters he did not know but he might have supported him, but he had been so ahort a time (some 18 months) in the colony that he could not know enough about it. He there-fore begged to propose Dr. Dickson: A voice—Wake! (laughter). Mr. Copland—There's no wake about it; We don't understand the language. There are many things to be unravelled here, and Dr. Dickson, from his education and experi-ence, is well fitted to assist in that duty in the House. His opinions were well known ceptions) that cannot be bought as cheap in San Francisco? [hear, hear]. Who then made the profits? Not the people—the con-sumers! We havn't a real merchant in the country, not even a man who has invested \$20,000, except the Hudson Bay Company. They are only jobbers.

posed to favor a union of the two colonies under one governor, each to retain their se-parate legislative bodies. In no other way Mr. Pidwell-Gentlemen, this (taking a could the rights of Vancouver Island be se- sip) is home manufactured, but it is made could the rights of vancouver Island be se-sup is nome manufactured, but it is made from foreign grain because our farmers have no roads to bring in their crops. It is our duty to protect the farmer and the producer containing a great many points of the most intricate kind. He was in favor of settling the matter under the grant of 1849, and he would yield his cordial support to the course pursued by the present House of Assembly. As to agricultural questions, his views were while the stranger goes free. (Hear, hear pretty well known; he was in favor of as- We must have a revenue, and whence is i sisting farmers by making good roads and affording every facility to their pursuits. He himself had spent a good deal of time in tryng to get up a steam flour mill at Esquimalt sales of merchandise be assessed like real Victoria, and he had only failed through estate and we will soon have two or three the apathy if the people themselves. Mr. Gowan-Mr. Cruickshank, in case of a tie-yote here, what would you do? times the revenue we now have. Let a tax be levied on salaried government officials who now pay nothing for the benefits they

tie-vote here, what would you do? receive. If you don't reach them by impos Mr. C .- I think I would maintain the conlet us reach them some way. He had been test in this case. Mr. Gowan-Are you a member of the called a protectionist by greenhorns from England who did not know what a free port House now? Mr. C .- I think not, although some say meant, but he would like these gentlemen to

show him what good was done by a free port the law is that I am. Mr. Pidwell next came forward. He said here or any where in the world ! Was there elections were always interesting events, and a man present who could look at England, they were now called to witness elections for France and the United States, who had built the district closely following each other. He themselves up by their tariffs, and say that had been nearly six years in the colony, and Vancouver Island would grow and prosper had been nearly six years in the district men-he had hardly ever heard the district men-tioned in the House during that time (hear, A voice-You're wearying both yourself

tioned in the House during that time (hear, hear). Victoria was the country—was every-thing; and all other parts had to take care of

thing; and all other parts and to take care of themselves. He had always advocated the opinion that the present system of taxation was iniquitous in the extreme. But the most paramount question was Union with British

paramount question was Union with British Columbia (hear, hear.) In the first place, of Government street, and that votes had been union is the only way in which the petty ri- promised to some of his opponents if they valries now existing can be removed. In the would help it through. He repudiated any next place, this colony is a petty, insignifi- such transaction. He urged the necessity o

cant place, and the neighbor colony is no good free common schools. better, while they stand alone. We have but | Mr. Layzell-Are you p Mr. Layzell-Are you prepared to carry a pepulation of six or seven thousand in the out the views laid down in your printed letwhole country, less than a second-rate town | ter?

in the Eastern Provinces, and still we must Mr. P.-I am-every letter of it ; and when have two separate estates of government .- I cease to do so I am ready to resign. I go Next, if we are united, we have united to the House to do, in a great measure strength ; we become more important both in least, what my constituents tell me.

our own eyes and in those of the world ; we Doctor Dickson then mounted the may be few people, but we would be a mighty trum, and said he felt so very unwell Were we united we could com that he was incapable, both mentally and

Gruickshank, Sol to susses

ground now.

Mr. Thorne-But we want them from you

Dr. D .- You are not a voter, Mr. Thorne

My views are expressed in my address, and I don't feel equal to going over the same

Bay Co. the same as anybody else !

mand from the home government full repre-sentative institutions. Whether we have a fore begged the indulgence of the electors. Sore Throats, Diptheria, Quinsey, Mumps and all other Derangements of the tariff port or a non-tariff port, let us have There were only one or two points upon Throat.

union. We can easily do without a non-tariff which he should touch, when he should be union. We can easily do without a non-tariff port. There is not a gentleman here who can bring forward an argument to prove that the country has a single dollar's worth of benefit from the free port. We can have a free port with a impost (oh!) There is not a free port in the world, except Singapore and Hong Kong bet whet except a primer will there

Screfula, or King's Evil, and [Swelling of the Glands, Kong, but what exacts an impost. Will they be guilty of anything of the sort. He then

Kong, but what exacts an impost. Will they tell me that there are no imposts in Ham[•] burg, Trieste, Genoa, the Isle of Man? They all collect certain impests, and so may They all collect certain impests, and so may they all collect certain impests. And so may they all collect certain impests. The port (hear, propounded, he would state that he should to propounded, he would state that he should to the propounded is a bility carry them out. burg, Trieste, Genoa, the Isle of Man? They all collect certain imposts, and so may we here without injury to our free port (hear, hear.) A free port is a place where ships of all nations may come and go without let or hindrance. It makes no matter whether an impost of one per cent or five part contains

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the Dr. D .- They are published in the papers, and agree with those enunciated by Mr.

following cases: Bad Legs Chiego-foot Fistulas Bad Breasts Childians Gout Fistulas Gout Glandular Swellings Lumbago Piles Rheuma-Chilblains Chapped Hands Corns (Soft) Scurvy Sore-heads Tumours Ulcers Wounds Sore Nipples Burns Bunions Bite of Mor Bunions Bite of Mos-Gancers Guitces and Sand-Flies Goce-bay Elephantiasis tism

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES

Chlorodyne. CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHORA CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, BHEUMA-TISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.

7

LL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRESS A LL PAIN, YOMITTING AND DISTRESS A ceases in a iew minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTIEPAS MODIO remedy, CHLORODYNE, discovered by Dr. J Collis Browne M.R.C.S.L., (ex-Army Medical Staff.) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Devenport, 33 Great Russell street, Bloomsbury square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hos-pital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it invaluable. It relieves pain of any kind. soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most re-treshing aleen, without producing or caving any of

Invasorial and the set of a set of a set of a set of the residence of the set of the s

ici is instantancoue." Chlorodyne--Vice Chancellor Sir W. F. Wood, on Jan. 11, pronounced. that it is clearly proved before the court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the original inventor and discoverer of a remedy well known as Chlorodyne, and so highly appre-diated in India, China, so."

Extracts from the General Board of Health London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

London, as to its efficacy in Cholera. Ist Stage of Fremonitory—In this stage th remedy sots as a charm, one does generally sufficient. Ind Stage, or that of Vomiting and Furging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three does being sufficient. Br d Stage, or Collapse—In all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of using it in all cases. From A. Montgomer, Eq., late inspector of Hos-pitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysentery." To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months?svere suffering, and when all other medi-cines had failed."

Caution--Chlorodyne--In Chancery.

It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital Physicians of London that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-scribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's. See Times, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. No home should be without it. Sold in Dattlas No home should be without it. Sold in bottles, 28 9d and 48 6d, by J. T. Davenpors, 33 Great Rus-sell street, London, W. C., sole manufacturer. Ob erve particularly, none genuine without the words" Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. ju24 1yw

W. M. SEARBY, Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia

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CAUTION. Having received information that certain un-principled persons in the United Kingdom have been, and are, shipping Galvanized Iron, or Gal-vanized Tinned Iron of inferior quality, bearing our Names and Trade Marks, and in frauduent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, to the serious injury of the purchasers thereof,

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in order to protect ourselves and the public, all goods manufactured by us, from and after this date, will be marked,

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lenote the different qualities of our goods, vis.,-Best Best, T. C. Crown, Best Cross daggers, and G. n Circle. AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN.

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That all persons manufacturing, selling, or ship-ping, or engaged in any wise in the sale or dispose of dalvanized Iron, or Galvanized Tinned Iron with our Marks or Brands, in it audulent imitation of the goodamanufactured by us, will be proceented TUPPER a COMPANY. 61a, Moorgate street London, E. C. 30th December, 1863. ap3

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HAS BEEN, DUBING TWENTY-FIVE years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical rolession, and universally accepted by the Public

BEST REMEDY FOR

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Head-ache, Gout, and Endigestion and as a fill Aperient for delicate constitutions, more expectally for Ladie and Children Combined with the

ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP,

Keating's Cough Lozenges.



Holloway's Ointment.

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts; and Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore or ulcer can re-No description of wound, sore or user can re-sist the healing properties of this excellent Oint-ment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicament is applied; sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment. Piles, Fistulas and Internal Inflammation.

Piles, Fistulas and Internal Infammation. These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Helloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighboring parts, when all obnoxions matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed-time with advantage : the most scrupulous cleanli-ness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it usder the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern they will render a service that will never be lorgotten, as a sure is cortain.

ure is certain. Rheumatism. Gout and Neuralgia.

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuraigia. Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subding pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purify ing PHIs. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncon-tracted. A cure may always be effected, even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medi cines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and

other Skin Diseases. After fomentation with warm water, the utmos After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derange-ment of the liver and stomach; consequently in many cases time is required to purify the blood which will be effected by a judicions use of the Pills interaction with weith would read the another and stomard and the blood and be blood and blood and blood and blood blood and Which will be elected by a fation to the improved, al-though the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; per severance is necessary.

OF A VETERAN. - Col. Fielding C. B., formerly of the 66th Foot, an sular and Waterloo officer, died on at his town residence in the Re-rk, at the advanced age of 80 years. ased officer accompanied the 40th to the Peninsula in July, 1808, and ent at the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Busaco, on the retreat and at ation of the lines of Torres Vedras, ege of Badajos, in May, 1811, and ulse of the sertie from Fort San al, actions of El Bodon and Aldea te, siege and storming of Giudad , action at Carnizal, battle of Salathe capture of Madrid and subse-etreat therefrom. He also served in dition against New Orleans. The lition against New Orleans. The fficer also had the honor to take part ampaign of 1815, and commanded nent at Waterloo. For his services st named battle he was made a comof the order of the bath in 1815. colonel retired from the service in

Celverton case ended on Thursday in at of the lady. The Lords' judgment al was delivered on Thursday, when estbury gave his opinion for Miss orth, and Lords Kingsdown, Wensley-id Chelmsford for Major Yelverton. diate effect of this decision is only are void the marriage affirmed by the Court; but we imagine it settles the n. The majority of the judges ex-themselves incidentally against the triages, and should the Ecclesiastirts disregard their opinion their judgrould be sure to be reversed in appeal. ust possible, however, that the case e re-opened many years hence, when Yelverton's death may tempt the next to fight his son's claim to the title of re. It is stated that Miss Longworth aring the verdict swooned, and contin-most insensible for hours; but after all ards have rid her of a very bad bargain, er character, with so many decisions in yor must remain wholly unaffected by hal result.-Spectator, 30th July.

Earl de Grey will leave London early ensuing week for a tour of inspection military fortifications on the western and fixed, and what he said he would adhere to. Mr Thorne-How are we to know he is the right man? How long since you have analyzed him? (laughter). Mr. Copland-Well, within the last week Mr. Thorne-We'd like to hear him for himself, and not have words put into his

mouth. Mr. Copland-Ell trot him out for you in a few minutes. Mr. John J. Cochrane seconded Dr. Dick-

the gay young man between two pretty

r himself. No other candidate being proposed Mr. Cruickshank addressed the electors. He said in appearing before them he had an He said in appearing before them he had an explanation to make in consideration of the late city election. On that occasion both he and his apponent had been returned, and ware, therefore, placed in an awkward posi-tion, as a long and expensive litigation would have ensued if the election had been contested and brought before a committee, and the result would have been that the city would have been unrepresented at the most critical period of the most important session ever met in Parliament. On that ground he had sent in his resignation, in order that his constitu-ents might have the full benefits of a representative in the House. The differences be-tween himself and Mr. Young were really so trifling that he felt the interests of his constituents would not suffer in Mr. Young's hands. Another point which he must notice. although almost too contemptible, was the statement that he had been offered a sum of money to withdraw from the city. To those who knew him it was needless to say anything, but he would simply state that no such offer had ever been made, and if it had he would have spurned it with the contemp it merited. Mr. Cruickshank proceeded to say that he had on a previous occasion chunciated his views on rublic questions; on ducation, he was in favor of free non-sectatan schools and of the best and highest kind. We had excellent models to build on, in the United States and Canadian systems. He was not opposed to denominational schools besides ; let us have as many of them as the esides; let us have as many of them as the people will support, but a free common school should be free from all trammels. As chool should be need from all traineds. As to the bible in the schools, he had not the least objection, if it could be astistactorily arranged, believing that the best education was founded on the bible. The Union of the alonies was an important question, and aly to occupy the attention of the House

mate rights and privileges, he would be dis-THERE RELATED & OF GRANT. PRINTER 2 and Pohlabed by Tan Bairpine, Monat, New West, and Ta'saste, Vistoria, V. 1. 22-5 on Eatronic, Monat, New West, and Ta'saste, Vistoria, V. 1.

A voice-They are all commission mer-

The free port system had had several years apprenticeship, and what had it done for the country ? Could any body point out any good we had derived from it ? He believed that if we had five or ten, or even twenty per cent, levied and the money ex-

son's nomination, although between his friends Dickson and Gruickshank he felt like

"How happy could I be with either, Were 'tother dear charmer away."

(laughter.) He would let Dr. Dickson speak for himself.

they have made are all out of their profits, not by any capital brought in. We have been repeatedly told that the free port has made us what we are, but he denied that, and would prove the negative, although that was unusual. If the free port has made us, made the merchants and land-owners look so must be endured .- Carson Post. blue six weeks ago when Cariboo was thought to be a failure? and was it the

business if my doctrines were carried out. What is keeping the country going new but Sooke, and not the free port. Let us have a Sooke, and not the free port. Let us have a numerous population, if not raising gold, then raising grain, and the country will flourish, free port or no. The \$5,000,000 of goods imported here has not required \$100,000 of capital at risk to keep that large sum in motion, and on that \$5,000,000 there has been Times, July 30. Times,

prominently. While he would submit to nothing that would interfere with our legiti-

Dr. D.—Yes, certainly I would. Mr. Thorne—Then we shall hold you to Ing There is a considerable saving by taking the largersizes. After one or two questions of a desultory N. B.-Directions for the guidance of pati ever dyisorder are affixed to each Pot. ntsoci

nature, the doctor left the platform and a show of hands was taken by the Sheriff, which he declared to be in favor of Mr. Pidtwenty per cent. levied and the money ex-pended in making roads and advancing the interests of the agriculturister we would be all the better for it. any gentlema in favor of the free port walld bring forward a single argument for it that he could not refute, he would confess he did not understand the question. Our warehouses were erowded with ale, beer and liquors, and perhans some fifty men were employed. well. A poll was thereupon idemanded on behalf of the other two candidates, and the proceedings terminated by the Sheriff announcing that the Poll would be opened at the same spot this morning at eight o'clock,

Owing to the withdrawal of the Overland

and perhaps some fifty men were employed on Wharf street in handling about \$4,000,000 of imports, and what did they spend in the country? Why look at the little foundry on Store street, where nearly as many men are employed as on Wharf street, and who make and spend their all in the country. It is not wealth for us for men to bring \$5,000 worth of goods here and sell it for \$10,000, and send it all back to England. It is rebbing the country. We are all paying to keep up four or five houses, such as Janion, Grees & Rhodes; Dickson, Campbell & Co.; Hen-derson & Burnaby, and others, who reap all the advantage of the free port. They brough no espital to the country ; the improvement they have made are all out of their profits,

it is the opinion of many. including that of our Imp, that the regular line of steamers is a line of regular schemers, and the opposition an imposition. At any rate, it is a trite saying that corporations have no bodies to be kicked, and no souls to be damned. And it can keep us where we are, and if so, what it is equally certain that what can't be cured

The reports from the principal agricultural thought to be a failure? and was it the fear of losing the free port? No! it was the gold and population of Cariboo, not the free port, that made the country. Not long ago a merchant told me that it would take ten times as much capital to carry on his

SOHO SQUARE. LONDON ance of sunshine and warmth. The crops in Ireland are also well spoken of, especially the potato crop, which is now said to have passed its dangerous stage. Yet, in the face of these gratifying statements, the price of wheat slightly advanced at the last Mark lane market; but the price is still sufficiently moderate to satisfy all reasonable require-ments and is likely to continue and during the ance of sunshine and warmth. The crops in

o de la substance angles de la subst o de la substance de la substance

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

THIS WORLD RENOWNED EDI-cine, which has obtained such celebrity in all parts of the globe, in the cure of Cough, Asthma, Hoarseness, Incipient Consumption, and other af-iestions of the Chest and Pulmonary Organs, is strongly recommended to all suffering from any of the above disorders, as One Trial will be sufficient to prove their undoubted efficacy, being frequently used under the recommendation of the most emi-nent of the Faculty. IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL. MELBOURAN, Port Philip, Data Six, --I duly received per Maitland the case of Lozenges, and have much pleasure in say-ing that they have met with a ready sale, -there-fore, send me now the value of ten pounds, that is, double the last sent, packed in two cases with Tins, ac. as before. The Lozenges require only to be tried, and I am sure the sale will be immense. I am not an advo-eate for Froprietary Medicines in the general way, but assure you that the Lozenges have done so much good in almost every case in which we have recommended them, that I believe them better adapted to this climate than anything else we have

Belleve me, dear Sir, yours faithfully, DANL. B. LONG, Mr. Thomas Keating.

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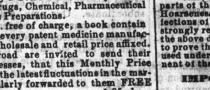
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ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, ittorms an agree the Effervating Draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and in hot climates, the regular use of this zimple and hiegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by DIN NEVORD & CO., Pharmaceutical, Photographic Prepa, ations, Lozenges, &c., Surgical In-struments and Appliances, And every Description of Druggists Sundries. 172 New Bond street, London ; Andsold by all respectable Chemists throughout he World felgwly