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Lumbago	Skin-diseases
Piles	Scurvy
Rheumatism	Sore-heads
Scalds	Tumours
Sore Nipples	Ulcers
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"A more splen did and exqui sitely finished piece of mechanism we have never seen."—*Standard*, June 7, 1862.
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THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 6. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1865. NO. 44.

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Published every Tuesday morning.

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Single copies,	25 cents.

AGENTS.

John Meakin,	Nanaimo
Clarkson & Co.,	New Westminster
Barnard's Express,	Quesnelle, B. C
" "	Lytton
" "	Vanwinkle
" "	Richfield
" "	Barkerville
" "	Camerontown
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L. P. Fisher,	San Francisco
F. Algar,	Clement's Lane, London
G. Street,	30 Cornhill, London

PRITCHARD THE POISONER.

With all the acts of violence that are occasionally perpetrated in new countries, we are at least free from those more unnatural and more abhorrent crimes that disgrace the annals of what is claimed to be a higher order of civilization. We have, unfortunately, brutal outrages enough, ending sometimes in murder; but it is not a mother killing her children, a son his aged father, or a sister her younger brother. To the old world must we go to find these parental, filial, and fraternal relations swallowed up in the fiendish desire to destroy human life in cold blood. The two great actuating motives in new countries, as in old ones, for committing murder are a lust for gain and a feeling of revenge; but there is a very wide difference in the manner in which the deed is carried out. In the former we have the highwayman boldly dooming the traveller to death, and the vindictive wretch shooting or stabbing his victim; but in the old world the path of crime is generally tortuous and slimy, like the trail of the snake. The great object always before the murderer is how to escape detection, and we have, therefore, not only ingenuity but science sometimes strained in the accomplishment of the villainous design. No very new country is likely to produce a Palmer, with his subtle poisoning, spreading consternation far and near; nor is the last medical murderer, Pritchard, at all likely to be emulated in recently formed communities. The crimes of the former are matters of general history; but the criminal transactions of Pritchard, although subjects of almost as intense an interest in Great Britain during the last few months as the acts of Palmer himself, are probably known in their details to but few of our readers.

As an instance of the most depraved human feeling, and of that fatality which seems sooner or later to overtake even the most ingenious murderer, the trial of Dr. Pritchard is well worth perusal. There are, however, other incidents connected with the case that demand almost equal attention, and which would seem to throw a sad slur on the medical faculty of Glasgow. To sum up briefly the circumstances of the case. Dr. Pritchard was married and had a mother-in-law possessing £2,000. This money on the death of the mother-in-law was to go to Dr. Pritchard's wife, and on her death to Pritchard himself. Having lost a considerable portion of his practice, through suspicious circumstances attending the death of his servant-girl, who had been burnt in her own room, and having got rather extensively into debt, the doctor conceived the idea of putting both his mother-in-law and his wife to death, in order to obtain the £2,000. To carry out his designs with safety, as he imagined, he resorted to the process of slow poisoning, and purchased no less than six different poisons—tartar emetic, tincture of aconite, strychnine, hemlock, laudanum, and digitalis. Undecided for some time which to use he at last resorted to antimony in the form of tartar emetic. With this he commenced to dose his wife and mother-in-law through their food, and when both ladies fell unwell had the hardihood, which he considered cunning, to call in the aid of other members of the profession. To these gentlemen he stated that his wife was suffering from gastric fever, and his mother-in-law ailing from the effects of drink. One of the doctors named Cowan seemed puzzled and unsatisfied, and the other, Paterson, knew that poisoning was going on, yet neither took the slightest steps to protect the unfortunate women. The latter gentleman stated indeed on the trial that the reason why he did not repeat his visit was that Mrs. Pritchard was not his patient—the logic of which would appear to be that in Glasgow medical men do not feel called upon to prevent murder, unless they are attending professionally upon the victim. With such doctors, Pritchard had evidently little to fear, and so he kept giving the poison in larger quantities, until one day his wife presented much more serious appearances of dissolution than her mother, which rather frightened the poisoner, as it was necessary in order to get the money that the mother-in-law should die first. In great haste, therefore, he rushed to the latter, gave her a finishing dose of aconite, and the poor woman in a few hours was in another world. The wife lingered on for three weeks more, making in all six weeks since the poisoning had commenced. When she died, the infamous hypocrite, who had been sleeping with her night after night until he awoke one morning and found she had breathed her last, exclaimed, "What a brute, what a heathen—so gentle, so mild," and called for some one to shoot him. Suspicions were aroused, however, and the confused and contradictory answers returned by Pritchard led to a post-mortem examination of both bodies, which proved conclusively the presence of poison in large quantities in the stomach, intestines, and other parts. A search of the house, as well as of the pockets of the murderer, revealed the poisons already alluded to, and Pritchard was arrested. An attempt was made by his counsel to throw the crime on the servant-girl who had handled the food partaken by the deceased women, but it was of no avail, and he was convicted. With almost the gallows in sight the ruffian carries out his deception, and in a confession declares that his mother-in-law died of an overdose of her own medicine, and that he was tempted to poison his wife through the illicit life he had been leading with the servant. The facts adduced at the trial show clearly that he was the author of both deaths, and that it was the grasping after the £2,000 that led to the commission of the diabolical crime.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[Despatches to the Columbian.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—It is not believed here, as stated in the English journals, that the President has invited John Bright to visit the U. S. as the guest of the nation. Certainly the Navy Department has no knowledge that the Colorado or any other vessel has been destined to bring him to this country. The Colorado only two or three months ago was placed upon the European squadron. It is not at all probable that she will return hither. The President recently pardoned applicants from the $20,000 clause, residing in Richmond. About 30 others were also pardoned. Intelligence from Texas is to the effect that there will be no trouble whatever in that state in the work of reconstruction. Information from other Southern States is likewise favorable. The provisional Governors are said to be doing all in their power to aid the views of the President of the U. S., on that subject.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The receipts of Internal Revenue Bureau to-day, reached $4,200,000, being $1,768,000 greater than the receipts of any former day. There was a perfect avalance of pardon seekers at the Presidential Mansion to-day. A greater number of Southerners are here for this purpose than was ever before known. Fully three-fourths of the President's time is taken up with this subject.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sep. 5.—The Fusion or Compromise ticket has been accepted by the regular Union. Candidates of the Union ticket have withdrawn in favor of new nominees and pledged themselves to support the new ticket. This leaves out two Union tickets in the field. The Democracy held quite a large mass meeting in Platt's Hall last night.

Mr. Henderson, toll collector, at Meigg's wharf, committed suicide this morning by blowing out his brains. The cause assigned for the rash act was poverty, misfortue and incurable sickness. He leaves a wife and three children in utter destitution.

John Wilson played the Druislay Family and other acrobatic and gymnastic performances on Sunday evening, and they were all arrested to-day, charged with violating the Sunday Law. The case promises to be a novelty, as no horses were used, and it is claimed that it is not a circus, nor is it yet a theatrical exhibition, nor, as is claimed by the defendants, does it come under the statutes in any manner. The case will come up for trial to-morrow.

The Secretary of the United States Treasury has asked the city to donate or sell, at a low figure, 'Union square" for the purpose of building the new mint thereon.

There is a rumour that W. T. Coleman & Co. have sold their interest in the Pacific and S. F. Sugar Refinery—not confirmed.

Greenbacks, 72½ @ 72¾. No business at the Board.

New York gold quotations were $1 45 on the 4th.

SOUTHERN BONDHOLDERS IN EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The agents for the rebel bondholders in London have issued the following call:—A meeting of the bondholders will be held on Monday 4th, next, to consider their altered position, now the Government of the U. S. has become *de facto* the Government of the Confederacy. It is deemed expedient to appoint a committee to collect rates and interest and generally to take such steps as may be thought advisable. Communication from *bona fide* bondholders may in the meantime be made to the undersigned.

(Signed),
TERRELL, CHAMBERLAIN & BLACK,
Sole agents for the bondholders.

Commenting on this, the London *Star* of August 21st, says: 'There is no process of law which would absolve the U. S. Government from paying the debts of the late Confederacy, although it be a very disagreeable duty to perform. The U. S. Government claims all property of the late Confederacy as well as that in the South. The Stonewall has already been given up to them. The Shenandoah will be given up by any country in whose harbor she seeks refuge. It is probable therefore that the U. S. Government will think favorably of bondholders' claims.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, 7—The Portland steamer sailing to-morrow was completely filled up yesterday, and owing to the fact that there are no sailing packets on the books for that place, shippers are in rather an unusual dilemma for the moment. Two vessels belonging to the Old Line are fully due, but meanwhile agents have been unable to charter a suitable vessel to follow the Samuel Merritt, which cleared yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sep. 8.—Mr. Jas. Gamble to-day resigned the Superintendency of the California State Telegraph Co.

Special Dispatch to the "Colonist."

JEFF DAVIS RECOVERING AND ALLOWED TO WRITE TO HIS WIFE.

BISHOP LAY OF N. C. RELEASED.

Lynch Law at Chattanooga.

Gen. Lee Accepts Presidency of Washington College Academy — Baloon Ascent—Albany Democratic Convention.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 4—Jeff Davis has so far recovered as to be able to resume his accustomed walks.

The brig Nellie has arrived at Norfolk from Turk's Island with a cargo of salt. This is the first arrival of the kind since the war.

Henry A. Wise arrived here to-day from the extreme of South Virginia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6—The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondent says the privilege of writing to his wife has been granted to Jeff Davis.

The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says Bishop Lay of North Carolina, who was arrested some time since on the supposition of having evidence of value to the Government has been discharged. He passed through Richmond on his way home.

Extra Billy Smith is passing his time quietly on his confiscated estate at Warrenton.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 6—The Chattanooga *Gazette* says: A difficulty occurred yesterday between W. S. Hall of North Carolina Circuit Court at Knoxville, and a young man named Parker, late of the rebel army, which resulted in the death of Hall. Parker was admitted to bail, but the citizens got him from the Sheriff and hung him in the streets of Chattanooga.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6—The *Herald* says Professor Lowe and the gentlemen who accompanied him in his balloon ascension on Monday descended safely near the Hackensack, N. J., the same evening.

Gen. Lee has accepted the Presidency of the Washington College Academy, in a letter in which he expresses the following sentiments: "That it is the duty of every citizen, in the present condition of the country, to do all in his power to aid in restoring peace and harmony and in no way to oppose the policy of the State or General Government directed to that object, and that it is particularly incumbent on those charged with the instruction of the young to set an example of submission to authority."

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 6—The Democratic State Convention assembled here this noon. Chas. H. Winfield was chosen President, pro. tem., and proceeded to address the Convention. The following was resolved—"That the organization known as the 'Tammany Hall Organization' have been regularly elected as delegates to this Convention."

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6th—Pierre Chonteau, Jr., for many years the head of the American Fur Company, one of the first settlers and best citizens of the city, died to-day.

WEST INDIES.

The Rebellion in Hayti—Aid asked of President Johnson—Small Pox and Yellow Fever.

The Herald's Beaufort correspondence, September 2nd, says the Haytian despatch steamer "Geffrard" put into this port for coal and water yesterday. The captain has despatches asking of the President aid to quell the rebellion in Hayti. Small-pox and yellow fever are showing themselves there, on board some merchant vessels. Two of them are infected with billious and malarious fevers.

CALIFORNIA.

Arrest and Release of the Portlaw—Celebrations on the 8th—A New Exchange

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8—Forbes, Brothers & Co., doing business in Liverpool, yesterday brought through agents in this city, an action to libel the ship Portlaw, to recover $6,433, with $1000 damages, the value of 125 casks of ale shipped from Liverpool on said ship. The libel sets forth that through bad stowage and carelessness the said ale was damaged to such an extent as to render it unmerchantable. The ship was released from the custody of the marshal this morning, on filing the usual bond.

To-morrow will be the 15th anniversary of California's admission into the Union. The celebration by the Pioneers will be held at the Metropolitan Theatre instead of at Tucker's Academy, as before announced. A procession will be formed at Pioneer Hall at 11½ o'clock, and after marching through Montgomery street to Market will stop at the Theatre, where the Rev. Mr. Stebbins will deliver an oration.

A meeting of the merchants will be held in the Merchants' Exchange, to consider the propriety of purchasing a building suitable for their wants.

MARKETS AND SHIPPING.

The Mining Stock Market is decidedly better to-day.

Greenbacks dull.

Coffee is again higher. Sales at 29.

Hams—Eastern brine sold at full prices.

Liqors are quoted firm. Sales, 20 bbls. low proof Eastern Whiskey at advanced rates, and other liquors in proportion.

Lard Oil sells at 250.

Syrup sells at 70, cash.

Sugar—400 ½bbls. medium and good No. 1 Hawaiian, 11@11½.

Rice, No. 1 China, $5 50 ⅌ 100.

Tea, 24 boxes Gunpowder, 32½ ⅌ lb.

Flour—brisk, unchanged. Super., $5 25; Extra, $5 50

Wheat—firm, unchanged.

Barley—in good demand, about 90½, and 500 sacks @ 92½.

Potatoes—in round lots, 70@80.

Hay—200 bales common sold at $10 ⅌ ton.

At Sydney, June 23d, flour was quoted at £20 ⅌ ton, with prospect of continued high prices.

Cleared—ship Nouvelle Antoinette, Port Angeles. Sailed—str Orizaba, Puget Sound.

FROM EUROPE.

More about the Atlantic Cable—The Cattle Disease—The Emancipation Society Dissolved—Continental Affairs.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—The Scotia, from Liverpool 26th has arrived. The Telegraph Construction Co. are so confident of the success of the Atlantic cable that they have offered to contract with the Atlantic Telegraph Company to recover and complete the present cable and lay a second during next year. The *Nord* explains the position of the French system of telegraphing via Canary Islands, Cape de Verde and the Southern route. It says there is encouragement from the failure of the Great Eastern; the line had to be completed from Paris to the Canary Islands in two years, and the whole line within five years.

The London *Times* has an editorial on the situation of Americans towards England. It denies that their exists any pretext for war. It seriously asks for a dispassionate consideration of affairs by the Americans.

The Emancipation Society has issued an address announcing its dissolution.

Owing to urgent demands from Ireland on account of the cattle disease the importation of cattle from Great Britain into Ireland is prohibited.

A mutiny broke out in the ship St. Marks in the Mersey, bound to New York, but it was soon quelled. The second mate and some of the crew received severe injuries. The British Squadron has returned from Brest. The Emperor and Empress have returned to Fontainbleau from Switzerland.

A Paris paper, alluding to the Austrian Prussian proceedings with regard to the Duchies, points out that France may appropriate a point on the Rhine when it suits her with just as much right as Prussia appropriates Luenburg. The Austro-Prussian diplomats are to continue negotiations as to question of the succession of the Duchies.

CHINA.

Burgevine still in Custody—Ultimatum for his Release.

SHANGHAI, July 12—Burgevine was still in custody of the Chinese. The American Minister had again demanded his release, intimating that a refusal would be a *casus belli*. It is rumored that the insurgents had returned to Pekin.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

Beauregard at Vera Cruz—Liberals and Imperialists—Sheridan's Troops gone Home—Large force still in Texas—Gen. Steele toasts the Empire.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6—The *Times'* Brownsville correspondent under date August 25, says Matamora's *Monitor* of preceding week announces the arrival of Beauregard at Vera Cruz. The Liberals on the border are quiet, but receiving large reinforcements for future operations. A force of Imperialists with a wagon train en route from Monterey to Matamoras was met by eighty Liberals. Scouts were attacked and driven back on Monterey. A colonel late of the Confederate army was killed. Reinforcements from Matamoras were met by Cortinas' guerrillas and driven back. Tha troops mustered out under a late order of Sheridan have nearly all gone home but a large force remains in Texas. A grand ball was given on the night of August 4th in honor of Maximilian's Minister, it was attended by General Steele and other U. S. officers. At dinner on a previous occasion Steele toasted the Empire!

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Enterprise arrived at 7 p.m. on Saturday, being a couple of hours beyond her usual time through having run up to Langley for freight. She brought 70 passengers. The *Columbian* of Saturday contains no news of interest.

ARRIVAL OF THE ONWARD.—The steamer Onward, Captain Irving, arrived from Yale yesterday. She brought down sixty passengers, mostly men who had been employed upon the Alexandria road. A few were from Williams Creek, amongst whom we observed Mr. Trapp, a well known capitalist. There is no later news of importance from the diggings. The weather continued pleasant, and crops along the line of travel were being harvested in good condition. The Onward brought 27 head of cattle to the Sumass from Yale.

MR. ORR'S PARTY.—The most of Mr. Orr's party have arrived in town. They look rugged and hearty, and speak in high terms of the agricultural land watered by the Thompson river. Mr. Orr's report will probably not appear for a week yet, owing to the absence of the Administrator of the Government.

A QUICK TRIP.—The bark Clara Belle, now in port, sailed from Esquimalt on the morning of the 5th, and reached the Sand Heads on the same evening, but, owing to the absence of a light ship, lay off till morning, arriving here in two hours and forty-five minutes from the Mouth. Actual sailing time from Esquimalt to New Westminster, eleven hours! Will our Victoria contemporaries please to make a note of this?

A NARROW ESCAPE.—Mr. Edward Boyce fell from the gangway plank of the Enterprise shortly after she was made fast last evening, and was carried under the steamer by the tide. Fortunately he came up between the boat and the wharf, and was rescued by some energetic person whose name has not reached us, and handed over to Dr. Black, under whose treatment he soon recovered.

TELEGRAPH WAGGONS.—Amongst other articles brought out by the Clara Bell for the use of the Collins Overland Telegraph are forty wagons. This will give some idea of the vast extent of the operations of that company.

The Municipal Council have reduced the tax on real property from two to one per cent.

Divine Service is held pending repairs to Trinity Church in the Rifle Drill Hall.

ARRIVAL OF QUEEN EMMA IN ENGLAND—The West India mail steamer Tasmania arrived at Southampton on Friday, July 14th. Manby Hopkins, Esq., Consul General to the Sandwich Islands, at Southampton, received Queen Emma on board the Tasmania. The Queen landed at 11 o'clock, and proceeded at once to London for the residence of Lady Franklin, with whom her Majesty will remain for a few days until she has recovered from the fatigues of the voyage. She was dressed in black, and there was no display made at the time of her landing. Captain Sawyer escorted her Majesty to her carriage. She is accompanied to London by Follet Synge, Esq., her Majesty's Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands; Major Charles Gordon Hopkins, aide-de-camp to Queen Emma; the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Kopela; and John Welch, Esq., her Majesty's confidential attendant. A salute was fired from the battery when the Queen landed.

THE OLDEST MAN IN THE WORLD—Joseph Crele resides in Caledonia. Columbia County, Wisconsin, and is one hundred and thirty-nine years old. He is probably the oldest man in the world. He was born in Detroit, of French parentage, and the record of his baptism shows him to be now one hundred and thirty-nine years old. He is still active, is able to chop wood, and walk several miles. He speaks English quite imperfectly, but converses fluently in the French language. He is above the medium height, spare in flesh, but showing evidences of having been in his prime a man of sinewy strength. He is said to be an inveterate smoker. He has a curious fancy, that perhaps God has overlooked him, and that he never will be relieved by the hand of death from the burthens of a helpless old age.—*S. F. Call.*

THE HON. S. L. TILLEY.—The *Columbian* re-publishes the report received by us respecting the contemplated advancement of this gentleman to the government of the United Pacific Colonies, and adds that it imagines this portion of the assertion to be of Victorian manufacture. For the information of our contemporary we may state that the paragraph is given in our informant's own words, and that it moreover comes from a *semi-official source*. Of the probability of the rumor being verified we have no means of judging.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS—According to our telegraphic news the Orizaba left San Francisco on the 8th, with a full cargo for Portland. The dispatch does not say that she is bound here, but as no notice to the contrary has been given, the presumption is that she will come in the usual course, and will consequently be due here on Friday or Saturday No mention is made of the departure of the Active for this port and New Westminster.