m of Napo
asion of the r
eneral of the D
M. Michel Cheva-
t body, proposed a
ly in the following

pose to you a toast
y more than in pre-
y formula—"To his
For us the Emperor
e greatest name of
the heir and con-
great men of 1789.
nd the beneficent,
ble and immensely
generation of 1789
as too soon discon-
of civil discord and
he aristocracies and
coalesced Europe.
new political and
which is democracy
be particularly dis-
cter, until now un-
merous classes will
e for their labor and
timate share of the
. Less than sixty
minent men, who
angers to liberal
each other with
hich have become
tie coule a pleine
progress of time:
so much dreaded, is
nd the sun does not
nor do empires crum-
onstituting itself, not
in all the civilized
—from the mouth of
he Neva; from the
to the extremities of
res of the Arctic Sea.
ed with it in the per-
the first to facilitate
t onwards. They it
itiate it to new and
nd in doing so create
ble titles to the love
atitude of posterity.
demanded in 1797 by
ueror of Italy, in the
wned with laurels, he
the Powers, we now
ging up in different
rapidity and marvel-
t is that the shifting
g firmer beneath our
pectacle, gentlemen,
hich the Emperor has
w noble is it also for
him, without subter-
amour propre, each
ed to his country. It
he tricolored flag tri-
countries of Europe,
pitals of the greatest
rs. It is not less so
great mind to see the
full exercise of their
mple which has been
enerous and civilizing
atulate ourselves on
nd let us be proud of
.
ived with enthusiastic

AT THE BELL.—Some
attention of Sir M——
attracted to the friend-
ttle orphan boy. So
with which he inspired
took entire charge of
an excellent education,
troducing him, on his
nto the navy. Several
which the young man
rofessional and general
all appearance on the
career, when, one rude
t half-past twelve, the
—'s country house, at
siding, in the absence
were aroused by a loud
Lady S——, herself
tep of her steady old
person to ascertain who
ing at such an hour. A
d rain seemed to burst
door. A long pause
the butler was heard
rtment. Lady S——'s
tly aroused to induce
d, who slept in an ad-
nd her to question the
nely visitor. The an-
, on opening the door,
n. The night, though
ark, and neither on the
or on the broad lawns,
living thing. Gradu-
resumed its repose,
, a second summons
here was no mistaking
not ceased its impa-
the butler, with sever
f on the stairs. Again
o the house, and noth-
No human shape was
ere any footprints to be
gravel, sheltered by the
about to close the door
Lady S——'s maid ap-
and beckoned, with a
those below—'Come up,
My Lady has seen Mr.
ay here alone!' It was
d. Immediately after
ts had descended the
ad seen the figure of
at the foot of her bed.
ent that it was actually
sted him:—'What, Ed-
he figure immediately
shortly arrived that it
bed at sea on that vi
ween the hours of 12
ngs Among us.

—The ideal wife of
een often painted, but
her. When Lirio, you
erick, he painted such
ve made that stanch
riage of the clergy glow
Da mihi uxorem, he
me a wife, Frederick!
such as you know
oung, fairly educated
with whom I may joke
erious; to whom I
ixing hearty fun
whose presence
nd soften the

Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, January 5, 1864.

ORDER AT PORT LUDLOW, W. T.

A passenger, who arrived yesterday from the Sound on the steamer Eliza Anderson has furnished us with the following particulars of an atrocious murder committed at Port Ludlow:

Between midnight and one o'clock on Christmas morning a carpenter named Kelly, who had been employed on the mill, was in the Port Ludlow Hotel, when some disturbance arose at the gambling table. The landlord, Mr. Brunn, requested Kelly to leave the place, which he refused to do, and upon the landlord proceeding to eject him, Kelly stabbed him in the abdomen with a long-bladed knife. The weapon penetrated through the poor man's entrails, severing the lower portion of his liver and entering his kidneys. He fell into the arms of a man named John Cornish, bleeding profusely. A boat was despatched to Port Townsend for a physician and to Whidby Island for his wife and child. Dr. O'Brien reached the spot in the afternoon and immediately declared the case hopeless. Mr. Brunn expired on the following morning, having previously made his will. His wife and child arrived after he had breathed his last. The body was placed in a plunger and conveyed to Port Townsend, where a post-mortem examination and inquest was held and a verdict of wilful murder was returned against Kelly, the jury expressing a desire that he should have no further trial. It was only at the dying man's urgent request that the populace were restrained from inflicting summary vengeance upon the culprit at Port Ludlow. Kelly was secured and would await his trial. He betrayed little or no remorse at the atrocity of the deed, and remarked that he did not know why he stabbed Mr. Brunn, as he meant to wreak vengeance on a man called "Poker Jack." The instrument of death, which he coolly drew from the bleeding man's body and wiped on his hands, bore signs of having been just sharpened.

REPRESENTATION FOR COMOX.

The inhabitants of the new electoral district of Comox seem determined to take immediate advantage of the passage of the late Bill by the colonial legislature, conferring on them, in common with Cowichan and Alberni, the privilege of sending a representative to the House of Assembly. We have to-day been shown, by a resident of the district, a petition to His Excellency signed by nearly the entire number of the male residents who are voters, requesting that they may be allowed to elect a member to look after their interests in the House, and to place them on the same footing as their more favored fellow colonists in the southern part of the Island. The petition is, we understand, to be confided to the care of A De Cosmos, Esq., M. P. P., and will doubtless be laid before the House of Assembly immediately on its resuming the labors of the session. The legislature has already, by the passage of the Representation Bill, expressed its unanimous feeling on the matter, and the prayer of the petitioners will therefore without a doubt at once meet with the most favorable attention. During the course of the debate on the bill referred to, the opinion was advanced by one or two members that the residents of the proposed electoral district would hardly be disposed to accept the boon of enfranchisement, at the price they would have to pay for it, *viz.*: the payment of taxes. The almost unanimous action, however, of this, the most promising of our outlying settlements, forcibly shows that this objection was totally groundless, and that the inhabitants of these remote districts, although they may have banished themselves from many of the comforts and amenities of civilized life, are not disposed to relinquish that privilege which a Briton ever holds sacred—the right to have a voice in the public affairs of his country..

CITY COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, Dec. 29.

Present—His Worship the Mayor and Councillors Lewis, McDonald, Wallace, Ewing, and Grahamslaw.

CITY POUND.

Mr. Wallace observed that he had noticed in the papers that the pound keeper, who had tendered his resignation, which was accepted at the last regular meeting, had sold some of the animals impounded, and he inquired by what right those animals were sold when that functionary was no longer in existence.

His Worship explained that the Pound Keeper was required to wind up his accounts, and the sales made by him were necessary for that purpose.

THE REAL ESTATE TAX AND THE CITY DEBENTURES.

Mr. Lewis rose to ask the Council to form themselves into a Committee of the whole to go round the town and solicit tax payers to come forward and pay the Real Estate Tax. He thought by exerting a little energy the debentures due at the end of the year could be met.

His Worship said that he believed, from what he had heard, that many intended to come forward to-day to pay up, and he felt satisfied the money would be forthcoming to enable the Council to meet their obligations.

Mr. Lewis said he could not bring forward a motion to that effect, but he hoped the Council would lend their assistance, as much could be done in that way.

The Council expressed their readiness to do all in their power, and the subject dropped.

Council adjourned to Thursday next at 2 p. m.

SHIRKING THE QUESTION.—Master: Whaur was the text the day? Jock: I din a ken; I was owre lang o' gaun in. Master: What was the conclusion? Jock: I dinna ken; I cam' oot afore he was done. Master: What did he say about the middle o't then? Jock: I dinna ken; I sleepit a' the time.

WHULGEANA.

[FROM A FREQUENT CORRESPONDENT.]

PORT TOWNSEND, Dec. 28, 1863.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST, SIR.—As the holidays are at hand, I presume you would like to hear from this city, famous by its being in times past blockaded by the orders of Victor Smith, so I take the liberty of dropping you a few "Sound" items. News having arrived here that an accident of terrible import had occurred at Port Angelos, numerous were the reflections cast upon V. Smith, wishing that he had been crushed beneath the ruins. Sympathy here for the sufferers at Port Angelos was below par, rejoicing appearing to be uppermost in the thoughts of the people, that the custom house would be removed back to this place.—Christmas eve came round, and with it a numerous class of the dancing fraternity arrived, who assembled at the Masonic Hall, and there enjoyed themselves hugely, in tripping the light fantastic toe. Among the number, gayest among the gay, was our quondam friend, Lieutenant Jester, who is now recruiting at this place for the volunteer service, and also our old friend Fowler and deputy marshal Brown of Port Angelos. At a late hour the company parted in high glee. News has arrived that a murder had been committed at Port Ludlow; a gentleman by the name of Brunn had been stabbed by a drunken man. On Christmas night the body arrived in this town and also the murderer, he having been apprehended and placed in charge of Sheriff Armstrong at the station. A great deal of excitement existed, and loud talk was heard about lynching the murderer, but better counsels prevailed and no attempt was made to violate the law. News was also brought in that a man had just been shot on Whiddy Island with a shot gun, nearly destroying his face with shot. On Sunday a post mortem examination was held upon the body of Mr. Brunn by Doctors Obrion and Coon, and on Monday the Masonic fraternity took charge of the body and buried it in accordance with the ancient usages of the order, a large number of the fraternity being present from distant towns. A large number of the citizens turned out and followed the corpse to the grave, and there witnessed the beautiful and imposing ceremony of a Masonic burial. While the funeral was progressing, the murderer was being examined before the Judge of Probate, who committed him to appear at the district court for trial. A great deal of excitement was manifested by all those present; while the procession was marching to the grave, the war steamer Narragansett passed up the Sound, lowering her ensign half mast, in respect to the deceased.

W. W. Armstrong has received the appointment of Provost Marshal, and will soon begin to enrol the pugilistic portion of our population, and in the meantime you may look for an emigration to your lovely city of a number of the peace party advocates. The steamer Anderson being in sight, I must close.

Yours, BUD.

STILL MORE COPPER.

NANAIMO, Dec. 26, 1863.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST—SIR: A party of experienced miners have just arrived here from a prospecting tour on the North West coast with some rich specimens of copper ore. From a vein of copper on this side of Qualicum, the richest specimens have been obtained, and when a grant of land has been obtained it will be thoroughly prospected, and one of the party will proceed to Victoria to form a company. The miners are well known at Nanaimo and are fully competent from experience to undertake the working of the lead, being all practical miners, and having been similarly engaged at Lake Superior, and other places working copper.

H.

IRISH COMPLIMENTS.—The following compliments were paid to Sheridan in Norfolk, by an Irish servant belonging to Mr. Coke, who attended him on his shooting excursion, and which Sheridan retold with great glee.

Shot the 1st (the birds all getting away)—"More power to your honor! Did you see one little fellow dhrop his legs as he went off? He'll never stand on his tin toes again."

Shot 2d (ditto)—"Tare an' agers, there they go! But didn't your honor hear the shot rattle upon them like pase agin the windy? They'll pray never to see yer honor agin on this side of the country."

Shot 3d (birds all fly off again)—"Tundher an' ouns! but they've cotched it! (after watching them awhile.) There's three wounded, anyway, for they had hardly strength enough to fly over yon hedge; the divil a wink o' sleep they'll get the blessed night."

The 4th (a pheasant gets away)—"Well, I never seen a poor gentleman taken like him; he'll remember your honor ma y a long day for that. The spalpeen is carrying away more shot than would set up an ironmonger in Skibbereen."

Shot 5th (a snipe gets off)—"Bother! you may cry crake, my little fellow—you may take your long bill to the other world. You'll wake up to-morrow morning with the lumbago in your soft head."

Poor Sheridan could stand this no longer, but gave his countryman a fee for his ingenuity, and proceeded on his beat alone."

NUMBER OF RETURN MINERS.—From a memorandum kindly furnished by Capt. Irving, it appears that between the 1st of September and the 24th December, 1863, the steamer Reliance brought down 1783 paying passengers from Yale. This is only by one of two routes, and one of four boats.—*British Columbian.*

THE NAVIGATION.—The cry that goods could not be sent up *via* the Lower Fraser during the winter months is completely "played out." The Reliance took up a freight of 85 tons to Yale last week, without encountering the slightest difficulty.—*Ib.*

TEMPORAL BLESSINGS.—Wish for them cautiously—ask for them submissively—want them contentedly—obtain them honestly—accept them humbly—manage them prudently—employ them lawfully—impart them liberally—esteem them moderately—increase them virtuously—use them soberly—forego them easily—resign them willingly.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE AND ON THAT.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—People in England who may wish for information respecting Vancouver Island or British Columbia, must be sadly puzzled between the very conflicting accounts occasionally published in newspaper correspondence, or by pamphleteers, and, if unable to obtain intelligence from any other source, must find it a difficult task to believe anything about these Colonies beyond one fact that such places do exist. While on the one hand, very extravagant and highly colored representations have sometimes been made in their favor by parties interested perhaps in promoting emigration, on the other the most untruthful and damaging statements have been circulated by individuals who having emigrated with romantic dreams of immense fortunes awaiting them, are startled and disturbed by the first difficulties they meet, and being wholly unprepared for sober realities, return in disgust to the country which their tender natures ought never to have left, and in revenge for their disappointment dip their pens in the bitterest of gall and rush into print.

"The climate of British Columbia is so splendid, so magnificent, that it is worth a journey, and even the dangers of a journey, in order to breathe its pure air and look at its brilliant sky. In fact I don't hesitate to say that it must be the finest climate in the world," writes one. "The climate of British Columbia is undoubtedly bad. The winters are intense in their extreme cold. Man is compelled to flee before them, and the bear to become inanimate," writes another. "The country is beautiful and fertile, containing vast tracts of rich agricultural lands, and prairies sufficient to pasture countless herds and flocks, with undulating hills brightly green, their grassy carpets daisied over with countless wild flowers. Wherever the soil has been cultivated it has been found highly productive, and the vegetables of British Columbia are unsurpassed by any in the world," writes one. "He (the emigrant) will find nought but snow clad mountains and desolate forests destitute of birds of song, and resounding with the harsh cries of beasts of prey. A second Siberia, solitary, gloomy, inhospitable, a land unintended for man," writes another. "The natives are mild, docile, tractable, industrious," writes one. "The savage and bloodthirsty nature of the aborigines renders life unsafe to the white man as soon as he quits the settlements. The savages are hideous in form, dirty and indolent, in their habits, and unmatched in cunning and ferocity," writes another. "In travelling to Cariboo hotels are to be found every few miles all along the road, where good meals can always be had at a moderate price, and lodging, at least, if not soft beds, be found every night," writes one. "Men unshod, unclothed, subsisted on the bark of a peculiar pine during a journey of 400 miles, in a most wild country, with a pitiless climate and still more pitiless associates," writes another. "British Columbia contains the finest gold fields in the world. Besides the almost fabulous fortunes which were realized by some miners, few claims yielded less than from $50 to $100 a day to the hand. I heard of cases in which gold was literally taken out of the creek in spadefuls," writes one. "Out of 20,000 men who visited British Columbia last year at least 99 out of every 100 lost not only everything they had, but many their lives from hunger and want. What has become of these 20,000 emigrants? The bleached bones of many alone remain in British Columbia," writes Veritas.

Vancouver Island and British Columbia must be better known in England before a healthful stream of immigration of the right class of men will set in. Can anything be done to promote this object? The Cape Colony, Port Natal, the Australian Colonies and New Zealand have, or have had, their agents at home to diffuse reliable information, and to promote the interests of their respective colonies. Why should these colonies be unrepresented? If a well-known and well-qualified man, properly accredited, were appointed to such an office, even though only to act for a short period, the expense would soon be repaid a hundred fold in the benefits resulting from his labors. Throughout Great Britain the subject of emigration is one of interest, and men are to be found in every town anxious to obtain information upon which they can depend to guide them in selecting a colony for their future home. An agent from these colonies able to give a *viva voce* description of them, and to advocate their claims before a public audience, would certainly be well received, and his influence, if faithfully exerted, would soon be felt here in the influx of the men and the capital which are so indispensable to our progress, and to the development of the resources of the country.

A.

LETTER FROM MEXICO

[From the *Alta California.*]

MANZANILLO, Nov. 27, 1863.

EDITORS ALTA.—We have had a hard time of it. A gang of robbers, who called themselves "pronunciados," entered our port a week ago, and after gathering up all the weapons they could get hold of, and some boats and provisions, they laid a contribution of $8,000 on Messrs. Ostling & Ohlmeyer—the only large house here. As the whole amount did not exist in cash they carried off a lot of dry goods from their store. When will these outrages cease? Will the French, or the Emperor Maximilian, ever be able to make the Mexicans an orderly nation?

The American schooner T. A. Bayard was wrecked off Cape Corrientes, with a full cargo of Brazil wood on board, and bound to your port. The master and crew (except one sailor, who perished,) were saved. They will go up by this steamer.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH—COMMONFORT KILLED.

The Mexican mail of the 21st inst. came in this morning. She brought the news that the French had finally advanced on the interior. Four thousand men occupied Maravatio, twenty-five leagues from Morelia. The constitutional troops, (five thousand strong,) retired to Judeparapeo, where some defiles offer a good chance for defence. Twelve thousand French troops, and the Mexican auxiliaries under General Mejia, occupied Queretaro about the same time, on their way towards Guanajuto, the liberal army withdrawing without firing a shot. Both feats would have been of little consequence, if the whole country had not been set to mourning by the loss of General Comonfort, who was surrounded, with his staff, by an advance guard of Mejia, and near the gates of Celaya, but one station from Queretaro. They defended themselves with the utmost bravery, but every one of they was killed by these traitors.

DUKE MAX.

The *Regencia* considers the evasive answer of the Arcoduke to the Mexican Commisioners as equal to the acceptance of the crown, and is making preparations to receive His Imperial Majesty in the beginning of spring.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Trade was at a complete stand-still in the City of Mexico, as no goods could arrive from Vera Cruz with any degree of safety. Even a convoy of merchandise and specie worth $35,000 from Cuernavaca was robbed near San Agustin, at a distance of six leagues from the Capital. Exchange on London 46½c; Paris, 5f.

THE GUERRILLA ARMY

Of General Negrete, embracing, already, 2000 men, had been increased with 500 men, well mounted, which President Juarez had despatched to the Vera Cruz road, not expecting perhaps that the French would advance so soon on his own quarters.

THE INDIANS.

Residing in the mountains, between this place, Colima and Tepic, being of rather a reactionary mood, on account of the great influence which the clergy still possess over their minds, keep this part of the country continually in a state of excitement, and as the razzias which they occasionally make under some daring leaders (like the one mentioned above) often proves profitable, the small and defenceless villages and hamlets are entirely at their mercy and their residents have all been ruined. N. A.

CHINESE AUTOGRAHH HUNTERS.—One spectacled old man fairly pushed his way to where I sat, and only stayed his inquisitiveness when the goat-like beard of his was sweeping over my book, and I could contain my laughter no longer. Not in the least ashamed or daunted at the length to which his unmanageable curiosity had carried him, he began to turn over the leaves, examining the quality of the paper, and especially admiring its glossiness, and then, after chuckling and nodding his delight—he must have been a paper manufacturer or a schoolmaster—he presented us with his fan for our worshipful autograph to be inscribed thereon by such a mysterious stylus. Already one side was figured over with inscriptions—black, clear, and very neatly painted—probably it was the *gage d' amitie* of some cherished friend who had sought to perpetuate a mutual regard by an impromptu verse in his own style of writing; so, fancying ourselves highly honored by this compliment, we felt bound to propitiate a short-lived friendship by complying with his reasonable demand, and on the other side penned a regular chronological detail of our names, date of our departure from Tien-tsin, arrival at the village, and probable destination. Before we had finished our job, half-a-dozen worthies with a like number of fans, were in upon us for the same token of our condescension and esteem; and too highly flattered by the civil reception and attention paid by us, it was only a pleasant though imperative duty to repeat the history with some slight variations to please their eyes, for they could no more understand the meaning of the characters in which we wrote than we did those of their language, and it would have been useless to attempt their interpretation. While we were at work, lo! the onlookers outside had scuttled off and returned, each possessed of a new fan, destined to become a family *curio* for the future. Our personal description having been worn threadbare, and events past, present, and to come penned out, we had recourse to as much as our memories retained of the popular songs of the day; and, making up a medley from the first lines of each ditty, furnished an expansive collection of materials sufficient to startle the editorial staff of all the penny warblers and comic song books of the day—greatly to the delight of the enlightened but highly favored beings who honored us with their sociable presence in such a rest-dispelling manner during the heat of the day.—*Fleming's Travels on Horseback in Mantchu Tartary.*

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

Chlorodyne.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.

ALL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRESS ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC 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. Davenport, 33 Great Russell street, Bloomsbury square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it INVALUABLE. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

As a proof of its efficacy, a few extracts from numerous Testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given:

From W. Vesalius Pettigrew, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S. England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine: "I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V Ridout, Esq., Surgeon, Egham: "As an astringent in severe Diarrhœa and an antispasmodic in Colic and Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

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

1st Stage of Premonitory—In this stage the remedy acts as a charm one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomiting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd 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. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysentery." To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of this remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the words "Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved on the wrapper. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles, 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Ju24w1y

SEARBY & MOORE, Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS

&c., &c.,

(*Free from Adulteration.*)

Manufactured by

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

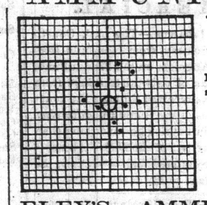
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S VARIOUS first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every dealer in the Colony. Purchasers should insist on having C. & B.'s goods when they ask for them, as it is not at all unusual for inferior preparations to be substituted. Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

Her Majesty's Table.

C. & B. invite attention to the following—Pickles, Tart Fruits, Sauces of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Durham Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Calf's Foot, and other Table Jellies, Pure Mushroom Catsup, and numerous other articles, all of which are of the highest quality, and are prepared with the most complete attention to Purity and Wholesomeness. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Caretairs' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, and Captain Whites' Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste. fe25 wy 1y

AMMUNITION.



TARGET

12 FEET SQUARE.

Represents average shooting at 200 yards, with

ELEY'S BEST ENFIELD CARTRIDGES.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

of every description for

Sporting or Military Purposes,

Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances. Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Sole Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams' and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition and Ball Cartridges.

for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's, and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

ELEY BROTHERS,
Gray's-Inn-Rd., London, W. C.
Wholesale Only.

my21yw

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S

Worcestershire Sauce.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE **Only Good Sauce,** and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, To his Brother at WORCESTER, May, 185

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Caution.

Lea & Perrins

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. forged.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; etc., etc.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. n10 1awly

Janion, Green & Rhodes,

Ja6 Agents for VICTORIA, V. I.

Ranges, Stoves, Portable Farm Boilers

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work, Grates, Chimney Pieces, &c.

WATSON, GOW, & CO.,

ETNA FOUNDRY,

LILLYBANK ROAD, GLASGOW,

Sole Manufacturers of Watson's Patent "Etnean," "Metropolitan," "Cosmopolitan," "Antipodean," "Australasian" Kitcheners, Patent Close and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges, American Cooking and Heating Stoves, American Portable Farm Boilers, Steam Cooking Apparatus, Gill Air-Warmers, Hot Air and Gas Stoves, Register Grates.

Ornamental Iron Chimney Pieces.

Stable Fittings, Hot Water, Rain Water, and other Pipes, Eave Gutters Pumps, Boilers, Pots, Dutch and Camp Ovens, Cart and Dray Bushes, Gates Railings, and every description of Plain and Ornamental Castings, and Iron Works suitable for Merchants, Ironmongers, Plumbers, &c., either in the Colonial or Foreign Markets. se15 13w

Dinneford's Pure Fluid Magnesia.

HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY-FIVE years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public as the

BEST REMEDY FOR

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion

and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children Combined with the

ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP,

it forms an agreeable Effervescing Draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and in hot climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by

DINNEFORD & CO.,

172 New Bond street, London;

And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World fe1ly1y