

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, October 10, 1865.

THE METCHOSIN CONTEST.

In a little time the farmers of Metchosin will be called upon to select from among the political aspirants a gentleman who will represent them in the House of Assembly.

However small may be the electors' interests at stake in comparison to those which hang in the balance of electioneering contests in older countries, their relative value is much greater.

A Metchosin representative, for instance, who advocates measures in direct opposition to the interests of his constituency is an evil of far larger dimensions than a renegade member of any constituency in Great Britain.

He is the fifteenth instead of the six hundred and fiftieth power of the Lower House. With but seven more spirits as wicked or as foolish as himself he can virtually govern the country—can say what laws shall be made, what taxes shall be levied, and in what manner the revenue shall be spent.

It is, therefore, no holiday pastime, especially in the present condition of affairs, to choose a representative, and we ask the farmers of Metchosin to weigh well their responsibility.

Two men are now before them: one advocating the ruinous policy of the past, the other the hopeful policy of the future. Dr. Ash plays his free port hurdy-gurdy—as Nero did his fascinating fiddle. What though it has broken up metropolitan audiences, and made the streets rather empty, it is still sweet to the itinerant's ear and facile to his hand.

Its one dreary tune is never monotonous to him, although performance it has a somnolent effect on everybody else. It strikes the farmer and he falls asleep; it reaches the ear of the merchant and he immediately forgets the stern realities of life and dreams of argosies laden with the world's commerce: it meets the mechanic in his workshop, and his trade is forever closed.

This is the musician and this the instrument the farmers of Metchosin are called upon to support. Mr. Elliott has no hurdy-gurdy. It is rather to the sense than the senses he appeals. He asks the people of Metchosin simply if they are content with the policy which has heretofore ruled—if they think the country has been fairly dealt with?

If the settlers are convinced that the policy which has left us in the present rather unenviable plight is the essence of colonial statesmanship, they will assuressly vote for Dr. Ash. If they think that pandering to the farmers of Puget Sound for the sake of an immoral smuggling trade has redounded to the welfare of the settlers of Vancouver Island, they will not hesitate for one instant, but vote for Dr. Ash.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Later Eastern News.

Special Dispatch to the "Colonist."

NEW YORK 25.—The Southern Advocate, of the 18th, says the following extract which has just been published is from the late President Lincoln's letter to General Wadsworth, who fell in the battle of the Wilderness: "You desire to know, in the event of our complete success in the field, the same being followed by a loyal and cheerful submission on the part of the South, if universal amnesty should not be accompanied with universal suffrage."

Now, since you know my private views as to the terms which should be granted to the South in the contingency mentioned, I will here add, if, on success in the field and the submission of the people, I cannot see if universal amnesty is granted how under the circumstances we can avoid exacting in return universal suffrage, or at least a suffrage on a basis of intelligence and military service.

How to better the condition of the colored race has long been a study which has altered my course, but through careful attention I think I am clear and decided as to the course I should pursue in case of the submission of the South.

At a meeting held at the Cooper Institute to-day, Thomas T. Lawrence presiding, resolutions were adopted denouncing the democratic nominations and platform as wholly freeing them from any obligation to support the party ticket, and proclaiming themselves for the "Constitution as it is," and affirming that all Executive decrees in defence of the rights of states are unconstitutional, null, and void.

The nomination of states' ticket is left to a committee of 30. Thirty-five assembly districts are said to have been represented.

The Herald's correspondent at St. Albans, Vt., contradicts the report which has been generally circulated to the effect that the banks of that place had fled to them by Canadian authority all monies stolen on the 19th of October by the rebel raiders. He says the total amount stolen was over \$210,000 of which only \$20,000 were returned by the Canadians.

It is said that Secretary Seward has made a demand on the British Government for the restitution of the money on the ground that when the raid took place some of the Canadian officers were aware that it was contemplated, and they assisted the scoundrels in making their escape, and threw all possible obstructions in the way of their arrest and punishment.

WASHINGTON, 25th.—The commissioners appointed to treat with the Western Indians at Fort Smith have concluded their labors and have been very successful.

A despatch from Governor Holden of N. C., dated Raleigh, 23d, says with reference to the election of delegates to the State Convention, which occurred on Thursday, one-half has been heard from. The result is very gratifying.

NEW YORK, 25th.—The Herald's Washington special says the President has approved the change of route for the Pacific Railroad west of Omaha. The company have accepted the condition that the grade shall be reduced to 30 feet to the mile between the Missouri and Platte Valley.

ODDENSEBURG, N.Y., 25th.—The propeller Buckley, which left here on Saturday, struck a sunken rock near cross of river, and sunk in 70 feet water. Three passengers are known to be lost. As the boat went down three men were seen in the water under the stern, and were also lost.

out their gatherings being discovered. So far few arrests have been made. A frigate with some gunboats, from Bombay, lies on the southeast coast. The British forces on the island might be numbered, in the way of troops of the line, heavy artillery and infantry, 95 regiments; veterans, armed constables, and police armed and drilled, 2,250. Sir Hugh Rose, who succeeded Lord Clyde as Commander-in-Chief of the English army in India, has just taken command of the Dublin Military District.

It will interest the Fenians in the United States to know the subject of their government has been for some months before the Council of the Sacred College in England, and that official letters received in Dublin state that the directions to the Archbishops, Bishops, and clergy from the Holy Father, was to let it alone, at least for the present.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The Tribune has a letter from Matamoros, dated August 30th, which says the success of Gen. Escardero has encouraged the Liberals to fresh efforts. In this body of Liberals are officers of the United States and late Confederate armies.

NEW YORK, September 25.—General Hancock in a recent address to the Odd Fellows at Baltimore said: "The power of the United States Government as shown in the late contest is a star in our escutcheon whose rays extend sufficiently to give light even to London and Paris. The Rio Grande is but a short distance in comparison. I firmly believe from my experience and knowledge that the French will vacate Mexico. We paid some millions to get that country, after capturing its capital, and I think it will not cost France less than it cost us. Every day's delay adds expense without compensation. It is now time for us to cultivate peace; but we can with honor abide our time, and delay the day of retribution until we are again strong, without resting under the imputation of fear."

The steamer Alabama brings Charleston dates to the 22d. The South Carolina militia are to bear a good character, and take the oath of allegiance to the United States, before mustering in.

The South Carolina Convention has refused to allow negroes to form part of the basis of representation.

NEW YORK, September 26.—By the arrival of a vessel at New London from the Arctic ocean advices have been received from Capt. G. H. Hall, the explorer. He left the United States in 1864 under the patronage of Henry Grinnell. Hall's letters travelled 150 miles over ice on dog sleds till they reached the open sea. He has obtained much valuable information regarding Sir John Franklin's expedition. He expects to spend most of his time in Prince William Land. He wishes a vessel sent in the spring of 1867 to bring him home.

HALIFAX, September 26.—The Cuba from Liverpool 16th arrived. A special meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held on the 14th. The Directors Report expresses sanguine expectations for the future. The Telegraph Company undertakes for \$500,000 to manufacture and lay down a cable next year. To receive this sum for success; but not otherwise. Upon invitation of Lord Terry, Lord-lieutenant of County Cork, a meeting of more than 150 magistrates took place recently in Cork, to consider the security of the public peace as menaced by Fenianism. The proceedings were private.

The Times' American correspondent reports that the Fenians in America were collecting large funds and sending money to Ireland, and spending money in America to purchase arms.

The Dublin Express says that policemen are stationed in each telegraph office for the purpose of stopping any messages relating to Fenianism.

QUEENSTOWN, September 17.—The Irish police continue to arrest Fenians. The number of prisoners is very large, among others a person said to be a captain in the American Army, in whose possession documents and uniforms were found. On Sunday afternoon as the prisoners were taken to the Police Court the mob cheered but made no attempt at rescue.

The Privy Council is said to be sitting to determine what course the government will take on the prosecution and sentence of the arrested parties.

PORTLAND, Oct. 3. The steamer Active arrived this evening from Victoria. The Sierra Nevada leaves San Francisco on Thursday next (to-day) at noon.

look, as they all expected him across the bay. His Excellency was, however, ignorant of the way, and was led by the Rev. Mr. Garrett into the most obscure places, especially on the borders of Senomes, and was consequently unable to behold some of the most magnificent places in Cowichan. E. B.

A MUNICIPAL SCENE.

The second adjourned meeting of the Council took place last evening, at seven o'clock. Present—His Worship the Mayor, and Councillors Fell, Jeffery, Thorne, Carey, and Hibbard. After considerable discussion had ensued relative to the adoption of the minutes of previous meeting, on motion of Councillor Fell it was agreed that the minutes be passed, with the exception of the portion relating to Mr. Hibbard's motion of want of confidence, to which should be added that the Council considered the motion was in order, and should have been put. The regular business was then proceeded with; the clerk was proceeding to read a communication from Councillor Smith, giving his reasons for not attending, when, on motion of Mr. Carey, the clerk was ordered to return the letter without reading it.

A communication from Mr. F. W. Green, in reference to tracings lent to the Crown Lands Committee, was placed on file. Permission was given to Messrs. Swigert & Teague to remove the sidewalk for a new brick building on Johnson street.

A letter from Mr. Bishop, stating that he would furnish his account against the Council, was read. The Mayor having explained the object of the letter, Councillor Thorne jumped up and rebuked the Mayor for endeavoring to shield Mr. Bishop. The Mayor, he said, had got this done in consequence of seeing his (Mr. Thorne's) notice of motion, and he did not believe that it had been received on Saturday last, before the notice was put up. Three resolutions had been brought up before about the money due by Mr. Bishop to the Council, which the Mayor had managed to stave off and wriggle through as he did everything else.

After a few similar observations, Mr. Bishop, who was in the back part of the chamber, rose and in spite of being ordered by the Mayor to keep silence said that Mr. Thorne had stated what was untrue, and that he was a liar and a scoundrel. The Council of course became indignant at such conduct, and called upon the Mayor to do his duty.

The Mayor—Mr. Bishop you must go out; I can't allow such language from any man. Mr. Bishop did not move. Mr. Carey—He ought to be taken into custody and punished for contempt. Mr. Fell—Your Worship, the authority of the Council must be vindicated or we cannot sit here.

The Mayor again ordered Mr. Bishop to leave and the Messenger to see that he did, which Mr. B. declined doing. Mr. Hibbard—If Mr. Bishop will not leave I shall move that the room be cleared. The Mayor—I will do so if the Council please.

Mr. Carey—I would not make respectable people suffer for the blackguard conduct of Mr. Bishop. Mr. Thorne said he did not want to see any disturbance made and they had better adjourn. If Mr. Bishop dared to repeat the language to him outside he had better look out that's all.

The Mayor would hear no threats made, and again ordered Mr. Bishop to leave the room. Mr. Bishop said he would go out of respect for the Mayor and Mr. Fell, but he would not be forced. He then went out but returned immediately and took his seat.

Business was then resumed. Mr. Bishop's letter was ordered to be returned to him. Leave was granted to Willis Bond to remove a house. Mr. Bishop here rose in the audience to speak.

The Mayor ordered him to be seated or he would be taken into custody. Mr. Fell said the Council did not feel satisfied. Mr. Hibbard remarked that a man who used such language as "liar and scoundrel" in the Council was not fit to remain in it, and ought to be removed.

Mr. Thorne moved an adjournment. Mr. Jeffery was of opinion that Mr. Bishop should be at once removed, and if no one else would do it he would do it himself [laughter and applause]. He was not going to leave because another would not go out.

The Mayor again ordered Mr. Bishop to leave, or he should order him into custody for contempt of court. Mr. Bishop did not leave, and the messenger was ordered to take him in charge, when Mr. Fell moved that the room be cleared and the doors locked. Mr. Hibbard seconded. Mr. Thorne, however, moved an adjournment till 7 p.m. on Monday next, which was carried, and the Council and audience left in confusion and uproar.

Sir William Denison, a British Governor at Van Dieman's Land, has published a pamphlet with the title of "Man not so Old as Supposed." As an offset to this, we read in the Athenaeum of an English rector who has written a book to show that the accounts of Adam and Noah are fragments of traditions of very remote antiquity, and that the Old Testament dispensation begins properly with Abraham.

Chlorodyne.

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

ALL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRESS ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SPECIFIC ANODYNE AND ANTISPASMODIC REMEDY, CHLOROXYNE, 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, (Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it UNVALUABLE. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any unpleasant effects of opium.

Earl Russell has graciously favored J. T. Davenport with the following extract of a despatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manila, dated Sept. 17, 1864:—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects in Epidemic Cholera has been found to be CHLOROXYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives." Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, London, a despatch from His Majesty's Consul at Manila, to the effect that cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLOROXYNE.—See "Lancet," December 31, 1864.

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, Diarrhoea and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results." Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta:—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhoea."

Extract from the General Board of Health's London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting 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 J. H. Fairly, Esq., who writes:—"I have used it for eight months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

CUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of this remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations, and have attempted 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 1s. 6d.

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To the Gentlemen of Victoria

BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND PUGET SOUND. ANDREW ROBERTSON, Merchant Tailor, GOVERNMENT STREET.

(Opposite the Bank of British Columbia) begs to announce that he has just received Ex Philomela from London, and per last Steamer from San Francisco. French Doeskins, Beavers, Witneys AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF English and Scotch TWEEDS, West of England Broadcloths, (all shades,) etc., etc. The Latest English and American Fashions regularly received.

ANDREW ROBERTSON, sec23 2m GOVERNMENT STREET.

A Card.

JOHN GLASSEY, COLLECTOR OF Rents, Debts, &c. J. G. HAVING COMMENCED THE above business, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, and trusts that by prompt attention to business, he will secure the same, and give general satisfaction. Money handed over as soon as collected. Office—Government street, corner of Bastion. References—W. S. Green, Esq., and M. W. T. Drake, Esq. sold

EUROPEAN.

FARTHER POINT, Sept. 25.—The Moravian from Liverpool on the 14th and Londonderry on the 15th, has arrived. Political news unimportant. A meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Co. unanimously adopted Directors' Report, and consequently sanctioned the new contract made for cable next year. The question of raising additional capital was postponed for another meeting on the 12th.

The Daily News says no time will be lost in giving a check to Fenians. The Government programme will soon be announced. The difficulty in Prussia relating to the expulsion of Germans who had become American citizens for not performing military duty continues to excite attention in that country.

The Daily News says the Fenian movement is confined to laborers, idlers, etc., and that no time should be lost in looking to it. There will be no question on either side of the Irish channel of putting down this movement. As a work of mercy it must be put down. There must be prompt, careful and complete prevention. Repression of rebellion, whether weak or formidable, would be a great mercy to Ireland if every Fenian leader were at once put on trial.

The Montieur says the Great Powers have removed all difficulty relating to the treaty for the navigation of the Danube. There was a great disturbance at the exhibition of the Davenport Brothers in Paris.—They were loudly hissed, and the police cleared the room and returned the entrance money.

The Times has an editorial strongly denouncing the continued depredations of the Shenandoah, sharing in the indignation of Americans against her. NASHVILLE, Sept. 27.—A gang of 30 or 40 guerrillas near Springfield, yesterday, committed indiscriminate robberies and murders upon the inhabitants of that locality. Thomas J. Payne was killed in his house, robbed, and family outraged at Adam station on Kentucky road. They plundered everybody they caught.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The Herald has a Dublin letter, dated the 14th, says that the excitement produced in Ireland by reports of an invasion by armed bands of American citizens from the West-End, has increased every day since the close of the harvest. In the last days of July and August there was much trouble. Musters were held in places almost inaccessible to the police, and with-

COWICHAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST. Sir,—I have been in the mining districts of California for over twelve years, and am happy to be able to inform you that I never witnessed a finer specimen of real gold bearing quartz than that I saw in Cowichan yesterday. Practical experience makes me almost certain of its future richness. I never saw any quartz to equal it except from Mexican mines. The Cowichan people seem to feel an interest in beautifying and improving the settlement; they are now engaged in laying out roads and in constructing a wharf in the most suitable place. But in the midst of their grand designs his Excellency the Governor visits them, and enlivens them still more by telling them he would like to see the road towards their intended wharf finished this winter by some means or other. His Excellency appeared to be well pleased with the appearance of Cowichan valley as he entered on its borders; but the settlers seemed to be rather huffed about the unexpected course he