

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

LONDON, March 2—Disraeli has called a private meeting of the Tory members of Parliament.

It is reported that Baron Rothschild will be raised to a high rank in the peerage.

LONDON, March 3—The trial of Gen. Nagle is progressing at Sligo. Yesterday was consumed in an unsuccessful attempt to get a mixed jury. The defence renewed its motion to remove the trial from the Court of the Queen's Bench. Not granted. The result will be that the trial will be moved to some place where a mixed jury can be obtained.

DUBLIN, March 2—The trial of Nugent is postponed in consequence of the illness of one of the jurors.

PARIS, Feb. 28—A contract has been closed between the National Telegraph Company and the Societe Cable Transatlantique.

PARIS, Feb. 27—The officers of the French army now absent on furlough are directed to report at their headquarters on or before 31st of March. All existing furloughs terminate on that day.

LONDON, March 2—In the trial of Gen. Nagle on the charge of Fenianism at Sligo, a motion to delay the trial by the Counsel for the defence was refused. Here, defendant's counsel, thereupon moved to transfer the case to the Queen's Bench. The chief grounds of this motion was the fact that there are not six Americans in the whole city of Sligo, and it would therefore be impossible to select a mixed jury there. George Francis Train unexpectedly appeared before the Court and volunteered to become an American jurymen. His offer was declined, and the Court refused to transfer the case and thereupon proceeded to trial.

MUNICH, Feb. 29—Louis II, King of Bavaria, died yesterday, aged 23 years.

LIMERICK, March 3—An attempt was made last night, it is said by Fenians, to set fire to a large machine shop. It was defeated by the exertions of the police. The incendiaries used Greek fire.

LONDON, March 3—The present condition of Ireland, and the question of Irish reform, will be considered in the House of Commons.

United States.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29—The World's special says yesterday morning there was a double guard placed at the entrance of the War Department, and two commissioned officers were stationed there to insure its safety. Last night a detached line of troops encircled the building.

WASHINGTON, March 2—Butler offered an additional impeachment article, which was adopted, based upon different speeches of the President as scandalous intemperate and menacing, with intention to bring Congress into ridicule and disgrace, and to impair and destroy the regard and respect of the people for Congress, &c.

CHICAGO, March 3—Washington special says the members who have canvassed the House think the appropriation to pay for Alaska cannot possibly get through. Much depends upon the report of the Committee. Nothing is known as to what the report of the Committee may be.

NEW YORK, March 3—A fire this morning burned a portion of Barnum's Museum occupied by the Menagerie. Loss on the museum and contents will reach half a million.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3—An immense Democrat meeting was held on Saturday. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the usurpation of Congress in attempting to destroy the constitutional power of the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government, declaring that we sustain and support the Executive and Judicial Departments against the usurpations of Congress, and give our aid and comfort to the President in his acts.

WASHINGTON, March 4—The managers of the impeachment on the part of the House appeared at the bar of the Senate at one o'clock, and presented the articles of impeachment.

BALTIMORE, March 5—An immense meeting was held in the Front street Theatre last night to sustain President Johnson.

CHICAGO, March 5—Before the adjournment yesterday, the Senate resolved to constitute itself a high Court of Impeachment at one o'clock to-day and receive the managers of the impeachment from the House.

WASHINGTON, March 5—In the House Elliott introduced a bill providing that in case of the removal of the Chief Justice by death or resignation, the duties of the office shall devolve upon the Associate Justice whose commission is senior in time.

In the Senate the chaplain opened the session with prayer, beseeching the Almighty to preside over the deliberations of the Court of Impeachment.

New York, March 4—On Tuesday last despatches were received from Annesley Bay. Letters dated Magdalla, Feb. 4th, show that the British captives in Abyssinia were still confined in a fort and carefully guarded. Though in great fear of the vengeance of the King they were as well treated, and in as good condition as circumstances would permit. All were alive and in good health.

WASHINGTON, March 5—The President pro tempore, all Legislative and Executive business of the Senate was ordered to cease, for the purpose of proceeding with business connected with the impeachment. Thereupon he vacated the chair, and the Chief Justice then advanced up the aisle clad in his official robes, accompanied by Justice Nelson and escorted by the Committee appointed for that purpose, followed by the managers of the House, who stood behind the bar.

The Chief Justice ascended the President's chair, and said in a solemn and impressive voice—Senators, in obedience to your notice, I have appeared to join with you in forming a Court of Impeachment for the trial of the President of the United States. I am ready to take the Oath.

Judge Nelson then administered the following Oath:—I do solemnly swear that in all things pertaining to the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, I will do impartial justice according to the constitution and laws, so help me God.

The Secretary then called the roll, each Senator advancing and taking the oath prescribed by the rules. The question whether Wade, being the person who would succeed the President, could take part in the trial was debated until adjournment.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4—Legal Tenders, 70 1/2 @ 11 1/2.

Gold closed in New York to-day at 140 1/2. Sterling, 109 1/2 @ 110 1/2.

Floor quotable at \$7 50. Wheat \$2 70. Barley firm at \$1 90 @ 2 00. Oats firm at \$1 90 @ 2 05.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6—Arrived March 5th—Bark Torment, Bellingham Bay, coal; bark Milan, Teakelet; bark Gold Hunter, Port Madison; bark Jane Falkenburg, Port Madison.

Sailed 6th—Steamer John L. Stephens, Portland; bark Ocean, Port Blakely.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6—Arrived, March 4th, bark Moneycock, from Seattle; brig T. W. Loess, from Port Ludlow. March 5, bark Jenny Pitts, from Seabeck; barks Torment and Milan, from Teakelet.

The steamer California, advertised to sail for Victoria to-morrow, will not sail until Tuesday next.

The Earthquake in the West Indies.

[From a Correspondent of the London Times.]

St. Thomas, Nov. 22, 1867.

You have, no doubt, received full accounts of the great hurricane which occurred at St. Thomas on the 27th of October, but this mail will probably convey to England the first news of the disastrous earthquake by which it was followed on the 18th of November.

Having arrived on the previous day, a passenger by the Royal Mail Steam Company's ship La Plata, I was ashore when the event occurred, and now plug in writing a few notes of my own experience and that of other passengers who were either on shore, like myself, or on board the ship, which lay in the offing near Water Island, two miles from St. Thomas, at the time of the earthquake.

I left the ship on the morning of the 18th, in company with other passengers, in a small steam tug belonging to the Royal Mail Company, of which I shall say more in the sequel. On leaving we wandered about, examining the destruction caused by the hurricane—some houses altogether down, some unroofed, some shattered and cracked, some damaged one way, some another, and the streets filled with fallen tiles, broken beams, and lengths of scantling, with here and there a torn acacia or palm tree: tree limb from limb. But the great evidence of the calamity was exhibited in the wrecks of some 80 ships, of all sorts and

sizes; some foundered at their anchors, their funnels and mastsheads only visible; some turned bottom upwards, others driven into one promiscuous heap, locked yard-arm and yard-arm; others buried in the black mud; others driven far up the steep headlands and rocky shores; and the whole beach at the head of the harbor strewn with an inextinguishable mass of masts, yards, balks, shattered boats, timber, and other disjecta membra of the storm, many solid feet in thickness.

We wandered some hours amid the melancholy scene. The day was intensely hot, without a breath of air. At about half-past 2 p.m. we started for the wharf, intending to return on board the La Plata. We were in the main street, parallel to the shore, when we heard suddenly and without a moment's warning a great roar from seaward. The houses groaned and cracked, the earth heaved, reeled and danced beneath us so that we could scarcely keep our feet. Nevertheless, the damage done was not great. Few houses fell, though probably more were more or less shaken or cracked.

Our position in the narrow streets being one of great danger we determined to get on board ship. We embarked in a small shore boat, pulled by one negro. We had gone a quarter of a mile (still in the harbor when suddenly a strange cry of confusion and fear arose on every side, and we saw the crews of the various ships and the laborers at work on the wrecks swarming over the sides into the small boats, and pulling like maniacs for the shore. We were altogether bewildered, but in one moment more the horrible truth broke upon us—the sea was coming in; the great tidal wave, the earthquake shore, was seen raising shorewards at railroad speed. Our boatman, wild with panic, put round the boat and strained every nerve; and if our race for life had been only with the wave we saw approach, the narrow boat channel, I think we should have beaten it, checked as it was by the narrowness of the entrance and an outstretching reef; but as we drew into the open harbor we saw the great wall of water far vaster and higher, and ten times as swift, come roaring in upon us. It was not 100 yards from us I saw a large white schooner at that distance turned bottom upwards as the wave struck her. We had still several yards to make the shore, margined with deep black and fetid mud like that which lines the Thames at London. The boatman threw up his oars and plunged overboard; two of our companions instantly followed. I and the remaining one stuck to the boat, hoping that it might be lifted unharmed on to the shore. In another moment we had it—a sort of precursor surf did lift us for a moment, but in a second more the great body of the sea was upon us; the boat broached to, and turned right over. We were buried for some moments in the boiling and fetid mud, the stench of which I shall never forget, but eventually scrambled out and reached the shore through the subsiding wave.

The night which followed was a very trying one. It was intensely hot. Scarcely a quarter of an hour elapsed without a shock, and several of great intensity. On every such occasion the whole negro population rushed into the streets, thousands falling on their knees and uttering the most piteous cries for mercy, others throwing themselves in hysterics on to each other's necks, others giving vent to unearthly cries, the whole composing the most melancholy wail from earth to Heaven which was ever heard, and which probably could only have been heard among a negro population. They are a strangely impressive race, with voices of unlimited compass. It is due to the Europeans to say that, with few exceptions, from the Governor downwards, they were cool and self-possessed.

I must now relate how the old ship and those on board of her fared. After we left in the morning she had commenced coaling and taking cargo on board from three large hulks alongside, 100 or 200 negroes being employed upon the work with their usual clatter and noise. When the earthquake occurred it was felt quite as strongly in the ship as ashore. Some thought the boiler had burst, but the excitement was great, and the negroes as wild with panic as those ashore. The alarm had scarcely subsided, when there was a cry of "It's coming, it's coming!" The negroes swarmed on deck, the sailors rushed up the rigging, and the great wave, which some estimated at 30ft, some at 60ft in perpendicular height, was seen sweeping along in unchecked fury at the rate of at least 40 miles an hour, and stretching the whole width of the horizon. There was a roar like thunder. Every coal on board believed that their last moment had come: Captain Revett seized the wheel and endeavored to present the stem of the ship to the advancing wall, but it struck her with a fearful crash on the starboard quarter. There were two waves, as when it struck us in the harbor, but they were further apart, and the old ship had risen bravely over the first before the second reached her. Had they been nearer together she must have gone down; but with the brief breathing time, though she reeled, groaned and staggered with the blow, it passed her with no more serious injury than a shattered bulwark and a few tons of salt water on her deck.

The speed of the wave must have been enormous. It was first seen apparently on the horizon, which would give a distance of from five to seven miles. No one estimates the lapse of time till it reached the ship at more than four minutes. (May think it was less. This would give nearly 60 miles an hour—a pace almost incredible; yet from what I saw of its velocity inside the harbor, after it had received a great check, I believe it is not an erroneous estimate. In the harbor it was calculated to advance at 25 miles an hour.

When the wave had passed an alarm was given that the ship was sinking, the well on

being sounded showing a rapid increase of water. Captain Revett on this prudently sent the passengers ashore. Fortunately, however, no serious damage had occurred, and, though at imminent risk of being caught by a renewal of the convulsions, Captain Revett brought the ship into harbor next day to coal. Not a negro or other inhabitant could be got to go to work for any amount of wages, so utterly panic-stricken and prostrated were they; so the ship's crew had to do it. The brave fellows worked all that day in the sun, with the thermometer at 130°, and all the long and sultry night which followed, in the most stagnant, breathless and fetid corner of the harbor; and on the morning of the 21st, at 7 a.m., we had the satisfaction of slipping the hawser and walking out into the blue water once again.

I am glad to report that not one of the passengers, officers or crew of the ship was missing, and that, after all that has been gone through, we have not a single invalid on board. There were many narrow escapes; several of the passengers, besides ourselves, being on their return to the ship, and having to race for their lives, though with better success than we had, reaching the shore before the wave caught them. I have no doubt that very many of the sailors whom I saw rushing into the boats in harbor were lost, but such has been the destruction during the last fortnight that nobody knows who is gone and who survives. The little steam tug before mentioned, in which we had gone ashore and intended to have returned, providentially sailed before we reached the wharf, without passengers. She was caught by the bore, turned bottom upwards and sunk, only one hand scraping.

SPLITTING CAST-IRON WITH WATER.—Advantage has recently been taken in France of the non-compressibility of water to effect the reduction of large masses of cast iron. The method, which is simple and ingenious, consists in drilling a hole in the mass for about one-third of its thickness and filling the hole with water; then closing it with a steel plug which fits very accurately and letting the ram of a pile-driver fall on the plug. The first blow separates the cast iron into two pieces.

BESCHERER'S RITUALIST.—The wood of the new Plymouth church (Bescherer's) pulpit was brought from the Holy Land by the Quaker City. The old mahogany desk which has borne the repeated blows for years, did its duty on Sunday, 29th ult., for the last time. The new pulpit is a light carved structure, and bears on the front an inscription in Hebrew and the words "Mount of Olives, 1868."

Table with columns: COAL EXPORTS, From Newcastle, for the month ending Feb. 29, 1868. Includes items like Str. Sir Jas. Douglas, Clarke, 800,000, Own use; Str. Alpha, Caffery, 78 1/2, Victoria; Str. Beta, 69 1/2, Victoria; Str. Gamma, 22 1/2, Victoria; Str. Delta, 18 1/2, Own use; Str. Epsilon, 10 1/2, Victoria; Str. Zeta, 18 1/2, Own use; Str. Eta, 90 00, Victoria; Str. Theta, 190 00, Sitka; Str. Iota, 40 00, Own use; Str. Kappa, 55 00, Victoria; Str. Lambda, 72 1/2, Victoria; Str. Mu, 69 1/2, Victoria; Str. Nu, 181 00, San Francisco; Str. Xi, 68 1/2, Victoria; Str. Omicron, 18 1/2, Own use; Str. Pi, 100 00, San Francisco.

Table with columns: Shipping Intelligence, PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA. Includes entries for March 2—Ship Harriet, Conroy, San Juan; March 3—Ship Ester, Lewis Sitka; March 4—Ship Industry, Watkins, Pt Townsend; March 5—Ship Mila, Middleton, Saanich; March 6—Ship Alpha, Caffery, Sitka; March 7—Ship Beta, 100, Victoria; March 8—Ship Gamma, 22 1/2, Victoria; March 9—Ship Delta, 18 1/2, Own use; March 10—Ship Epsilon, 10 1/2, Victoria; March 11—Ship Zeta, 18 1/2, Own use; March 12—Ship Eta, 90 00, Victoria; March 13—Ship Theta, 190 00, Sitka; March 14—Ship Iota, 40 00, Own use; March 15—Ship Kappa, 55 00, Victoria; March 16—Ship Lambda, 72 1/2, Victoria; March 17—Ship Mu, 69 1/2, Victoria; March 18—Ship Nu, 181 00, San Francisco; March 19—Ship Xi, 68 1/2, Victoria; March 20—Ship Omicron, 18 1/2, Own use; March 21—Ship Pi, 100 00, San Francisco.

Table with columns: PORT OF PORT TOWNSEND, W.T. Includes entries for Feb 29—Ship Alaska, Victoria; March 2—Ship Diana, San Juan; March 3—Ship Epsilon, 10 1/2, Victoria; March 4—Ship Gamma, 22 1/2, Victoria; March 5—Ship Delta, 18 1/2, Own use; March 6—Ship Zeta, 18 1/2, Own use; March 7—Ship Eta, 90 00, Victoria; March 8—Ship Theta, 190 00, Sitka; March 9—Ship Iota, 40 00, Own use; March 10—Ship Kappa, 55 00, Victoria; March 11—Ship Lambda, 72 1/2, Victoria; March 12—Ship Mu, 69 1/2, Victoria; March 13—Ship Nu, 181 00, San Francisco; March 14—Ship Xi, 68 1/2, Victoria; March 15—Ship Omicron, 18 1/2, Own use; March 16—Ship Pi, 100 00, San Francisco.

Table with columns: PASSENGERS, CONSIGNEES, IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS, RETIRES. Includes names like Mrs. ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound; Mrs. ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound; Mrs. ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound; Mrs. ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound; Mrs. ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, Ac. NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. ARE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED as a simple but certain remedy for indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are suitable for the operation of safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1/6, 2s. 6d. and 12s. each, by Chemists, Druggists and Grocers in all parts of the World. Orders to be made payable by London Cheque.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, &c. CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Brown was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberate calumny, and that he regretted to say it had been worn to the trial, July 18th, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davonport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service for Cholera was Chlorodyne. See LANCET, Dec. 31, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne.—Extract from Medical Times, Jan 12th, 1866.—Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would be thus singularly popular did it not supply a wanted bill a place.

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy for Cholera, Golds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne.—Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot so forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases. From A. H. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay. Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysentery. To the fair and worthy resort to health after illness, a month's severe suffering and when all other remedies had failed.

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne.—Extract from the Government Stamp, Medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davonport, 23 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietor to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles at 1/6, 2s. 6d. and 12s.

AGENTS IN NEW YORK: J. Appleway, William Street; F. C. Wells & Co., 115 Franklin Street.

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to ask for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.

LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS. Concentrated Alcoholic Solution of the W.W. & CO. COAL TAR. [Extract from the Lancet, Dec. 22, 1866] Lq. CARBONIS DETERGENS.—We are very sceptical of the value of any remedy, and it was a special test case that we tried the Lq. carbonis detergens. It is represented to be a concentrated alcoholic solution of the constituents of coal tar, and to contain all the active ingredients of the tar, to wit, benzine, naphthalene, and phenic acid. The addition of water, with agitation, makes a durable emulsion, in which the tar remains in a state of suspension, almost equivalent to solution. Our theoretical experience of the preparation is very satisfactory indeed. In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of psoriasis which had resisted all other kinds of treatment speedily got well under the application of the liquor carbonis detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as scalds, etc., the preparation is put into the form of soap.

PURE COAL TAR SOAP. (Registered as Sapo Carbonis Detergens.) This Soap is unrivalled as a Skin Soap. as proved by abundant medical testimony. By daily use infectious diseases are prevented, and a clear and healthy appearance imparted to the skin. Sold in tablets at 6d and 1s each, by all Chemists. The above are manufactured by the Sole Proprietors, W. V. WRIGHT & CO., WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, &c., SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E. Established 1867.

INSURANCE AGENCY. MARINE—Pacific Insurance Company, San Francisco. FIRE—Imperial Insurance Company, London. LIFE—City of Glasgow Assurance Company, Glasgow. For Rates of Premium, apply to J. ROBERTSON STEWART, Agent, Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C. 1867. JOHN HENRY DURHAM, FINDLAY & DURHAM, IMPORTERS, General Commission Merchants, Wharf Street, Victoria, V.I. LONDON OFFICE—21 Great Britain Buildings, Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C. 4.

THE

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

HIGGINS, LONDON. TERMS: For Annual, in advance; For Six Months, 10s.; For Three Months, 5s. PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Our European files by the 27th January. The intelligence is unimportant. erick Marchison was re about Dr. Livingstone; nel Baker, who seemed the Johanna men who were utterly untrusting when they brought back, tunately wrong. Capt. Captain Faulkner have Dr. Livingstone's track place on Lake Nyassa, said to have been about Johanna men, and have of independent native. the fact that Dr. Li passed safely on his Johanna natives who murder had returned c they were being le country." There is that Dr. Livingstone's was a pure fiction, and to hope that he will safely to the Nile, an all effect a junction w Robert Napier in a Nawab of Tonk, in been pleased to murder of one of his nobles, Lawa. He had a perf mit the murder, being his States; but a civil never does put up w rights, and Sir John assassination morally sequently, on Novem a proclamation strik from his throne and of his son, ordering the and raising Laws into chiefship. Matilda daughter, was stabbed whom she had borne teen places, and near of blood. She tried and fled, but the w was sentenced, on o twenty years' penal tilda had, however, shield him, forfeited and was arrested a Crown for £40, lod Jail, and refused pro rupty Court because e. In other words, she was onment for having been The Telegraph took t Mr. Ruskin, who, by believes liberty and who seems to like the both, at once remitted Another gentleman seen the Governor of Chelms by the story that he not more telegram, stating cer had received the che Onling Eardley for big a verdict of guilty. Hi Allen, did not appear it was understood in Co and fraud he had pra a scandalous nature. never intended that the been published, but it the sister of Miss Allen this way became kno Lady Eardley. The was that the first marri and illegal one, but the the attempt to set up a strong terms. The ju guilty without leaving onet was immediately e imprisonment with ha