THE AMERICAN WAR.

The Eastern intelligence which we publish this morning is up to the 10th instant, but beyond the reported capture of Mobile and the death of the celebrated guerrilla Morgan, there is nothing of great importance. The political news becomes a little more interesting as we approach the Presidential contest. McClellan accepts, as a matter of sourse, his nomination for President and favors the people of the United States with his views on the present crisis. He says the preservation of the Union was the avowed object for which the war was commeaced, and that hostilities should have been conducted for that object only. The same ideas were entertained at the start by President Lincoln but events shook the fallacy to pieces. If reunion was the sole object of the war the North had it in her power at any time to accomplish it; for all that was really required was a disposition to yield to the South on the question of slavery. When Lincoln declared that if the abolition of slavery was required to restore the Union the abolition should be decreed, but if it was found that protecting slavery would conduce to the reconstruction, the institution should be maintained, he was enunciating a policy that is detestable in principle and fallacious in fact. The end with him then as with McClellan now, justified the means. But what was the real state of affairs? Slavery produced seeession and caused the civil war; it was the perpetual bone of contention for the last half century, and always threatened either a peaceable or violent disunion. Could any person give guarantees for its good behavior in the future? We think not. The same cause that produced commotion in the past would do it in the time to come- it would still be the same element of discord and disruption. Hence the real statesmen of the North saw that if there was to be anything like permanence in a reconstruction, slavery must not be again allowed the asp's privilege of being taken to the bosom and nourished into vitality only to destroy its benefactor. They saw, and Lincoln now sees, that whatever compromise is to be effected with the South, slavery must be at once, and for ever destroyed. When McClellan, therefore asserts that the only object is to restore the Union, he is even a little worse reasoner than the philanthropist who asserts that the enly object in a case of robbery is to get back the spoil. We feel assured that the "hero of Antietam" will make but small progress against Abraham Lincoln; because we have a higher idea of the sense of the American content, after all the bloodshed, to patch up Union, that must, in the natural course of things, be again split up by civil war. The taking of Atlanta and Mobile, which is but the prelude to the complete occupation of Georgia, will bring the South to that condition, when reasonable terms from the North would, no doubt, be accepted. There is a limit to human endurance, and although the troops, as well as the people of the Southern Confederacy, have acted, if we confine ourselves to valor and self-sacrifice, a part never before excelled in heroism by race or nationality, they cannot do impossibilities. They cannot continue long to maintain a decimating war against a power that obtains an army o smmigrants every year. The sooner, therefore, they make terms the better for their distracted and bleeding country—the better for the thousands of noble self-sacrificing women who are plunged into miseries and hardship never before experienced by a refined and educated race—the better for the young as well as the aged-for the strong man whose wife and children with ragged clothes and pinched cheeks, turn wearily with wistful eye toward the battle field, and for him in the "sear and yellow leaf" whose only hope is peace and quietude in his de-The eyes of the South are directed to

the coming Presidential election with an earnestness that is truly significant. Should Lincoln be successful, a result we do not doubt, the Confederacy will know how useless it is to look for anything but a vigorous continuation of the war or the part of the North. On the other hand, oln will see that a people, proud and impetuous and so difficult to subdue, are not likely to accept readily the humiliating terms proposed in his former amnesty. What brave army-what intrepid soldiers would ever consent to accept pardon by sacrificing their commanders? What people of spirit who had fought and sacrificed like the South would give up their Chief Magistrate to the hargman? Yet this is what is demanded of them. We believe in the abolition of slavery—we believe in the North, since so much blood has been spilt, continuing the war until this great cause of strife been removed-but to treat so gigantic and so unanimous a movement as this of the South as an ordinary rebellion, and hang the principal men, would be doing an act of the most unconscionable folly—to say the least John Brown became a martyr and inspired thousands who went into the battle field, with a fierce unrelenting hate of the South; but the blood of Davis and his colleagues would prove an everlasting spring-time of dragon's teeth. The day is, we believe, fast approaching when the Washington authorities can step in and stay the further effusion of blood. When the time does come, we hope that expediency if nothing else will dictate a clemency that will " bless him that gives and him that

Terrible Accident on the Sacramento Biver.

THESTEAMER WASHOE BLOWN UP

150 Persons Killed and Wounded.

The following particulars of the fearful catastrophe which occurred on the Sacramento river on the 5th instant, appears in the Oregonian of the 7th.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 6.—The opposition steamer Washoe, on her way from San Francisco to Sacramento, exploded a boiler, and collapsed a flue, at half-past nine o'clock last night, while at the head of Steamboat Slough, about 40 miles below Sacramento. She had on board 160 passengers, a large number being females, only about ten of whom are saved. Capt. Kldd, and most of the officers of the boat are unharmed.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 6, 2:30 p. m .- At halfpast 4 o'clock this morning the fire-bells of he city were rung, and our citizens were aroused to learn that a dreadful catastrophe steamer Antelope arrived at the foot of R street at half-past four o'clock a.m., and brings information that one of the boilers of the steamer Washoe had exploded at halfpast nine o'clock last night on the trip up from San Francisco, the boat having on board at the time from 150 to 200 passengers. The explosion took place at the mouth of a slough some 30 miles below Sacramento and five miles above Rio Vista. The Chrysopolis passed the Washoe, and was at the time some four miles shead; as nothing was known on board of the catastrophe, she of course kept on her course. The Antelope, Capt. Foster, having started from San Francisco at a later hour, arrived an hour and a half or two hours after the explosion occurred, and extended to the sufferers all the aid possible. All passengers, injured or uninjured, that could be found were brought to this city. When the Antelope reached the foot of R street, she ran aground and remained some two hours before boats could tow her off. The scene on board was such as is rarely witnessed on the Pacific coast. The floor of the cabin and a portion of the deck was covered with dead and wounded. The mattrasses and bedding of the boat had been brought into requisition, and some 40 sufferers were stretched out, some of them enduring great pain, and others were too badly injured to be conscious of their condition. The most of the physicians of the city had been sent for, who promptly responded, rendering all the aid within their power. Among the seriously injured were three women, two of them sisters, who died after being placed on board. The other, a Mrs. McGee, had a leg broken. The other sufferers were men, who had but a few hours before been stricken down in the full and vigorous enjoyment of health. They were almost, without excep-tion, badly scalded about the head, face and hands, and many of them about the breast

ly for relations and friends. About half-past nine the Antelope was About half-past nine the Antelope was hauled off and towed up to the landing. By that time nearly a thousand persons had assembled on the levee, and an impromptu which he says he arrived there after a passage of 17 days, the light breeze he took at Astoria ganized. The Vernon House on J street has been engaged and opened as a hospital. Stretchers were hastily constructed, and cots were forced into requisition, on which the victims of the disaster were removed to Vernon by volunteer citizens, who manifested a audable desire to do everything that humanity dictated. Several deaths occurred after the boat landed. Of the forty more badly injured three fourths will die. It is impossible to tell, as we write, how many lives have been lost: but it seems that at least 75 have been killed or fatally injured. We learn from H. H. Stephens, chief elerk, that there were 153 passengers on board on leaving San Francisco, and several others came on board at Benecia and Rio Vista. The Antelope brought about 80, leaving some five or six dead bodies and three or four injured perthe lower cabin cannot, of course, be at scene at the time as heartrending in the exboat and the groans and cries of the wounded. Some called for one thing and some for another; some asked for light, some for water: some to be thrown overboard, others jumped overboard; some who were enabled to get ashore, did so, and rau in vain in search of relief. It is said that Captain Kidd and his hand. When the Antelepe arrived, Captain Foster, Van Pelt, chief clerk, and all the

and body. A large number of citizens visited

the levee while the boat remained at the foot

of the street, many of them searching auxious-

suffering. Below we give as far as practicable a list of the dead and injured. Statement of H. H. Stevens, Clerk-I had just laid down in my berth, about 15 minutes of 10 o'clock, in the outside starboard forward stateroom; my first impression was the burst or whiz of steam, sounding like tearing something. I immediately shut my mouth and putting my hand over my nose rushed for the door, which was bursted off the hinges for the door, which was bursted off the hinges and went over to the starboard quarter of the BOARDING SCHOOL boat. I think it was one of the boat's boilers that exploded. I think the aft head of the boiler went first and threw the fire forward. as the boat was on fire in three places immediately after the explosion. The explosion was up and aft. The steering gear was ruined but she took a sheer and having headway enough ran ashore. The Antelope arrived two hours after the explosion. Capt. Kidd was in the pilot house with Baldwin Mrs. WILSON BROWN and Easton. The pilots all escaped un-injured. Robert Morrison, the mate, was asleep; was blown out and fell through the deck, but escaped uninjured. A fisherman brought a sack of flour and a bottle of oil and did everything he could to alleviate the sufferers.

officers and crew exerted themselves to the utmost to relieve and give comfort to the

The following is the list of killed and injured as far as knewn:

**PATRONS:

**Eilled—Father James Callan, San Leandro, DR. HELMCKEN, - Speaker House of Assembly

Simpson, fireman; Dr. Boss Ditchman, of Greenwood; H. Clark, Auburn; J. C. Turn-er, London, England; Thos. Anderson, San

Badly Injured—J. G. Baker, Sacramento; Anna McGhee, leg broken, Sacramento; Thos. Downard, Sac.; Chas. Myers, Sac.; H. Connelly, Sac.; J. J. Marshall, Sac.; G. W. Pol-W. P. Dugan, L. B. Blake, John Simons, San Francisco; James Clooney, Neva da; W. T. Williams; Fort Hill; E. Bricket. Boston; W. N. Haskill, Donner Lake; J. R. Pollock, Virginia City; Henry Stein, Boston; R. W. Rinder, Madison county, Ill.; D. Tomas, Comptonville; W. Brown, Portugal; H. Burgess, Boston; Peter Brown, New York; John Johns, N. J.; E. Jackson, Dutch Flat; N. L. Hamilton, Carson City; J. C. Horra, Folsom; Maurice M. Brown, Dry Town; one Chinaman; Nicholas Hamm, D. M. Ander son, John Day, E. F. Stewart, Samuel Grush Nicholas Salamenti, Austin; Bartholomew Giilespie, Auburn; E. Dodson, colcred boy S. W. Harlon, Washoe City; Mr. Marsha

Bonrod Youts, Deadwood. Slightly Injured-H. H. Stevens, Michael had occurred during the night, attended by Dunn, C. Crassen, Thos. Fox, John C. Lin terrible destruction of life and hmb. The coln, C. W. Smith, W. Bowker, Henry Ray Leopold Karavasha, Miss Margaret Hattie Cummings, Benj. Cogar, Patrick Doran, W A. Plunkett.

Saved-Miss Jane Browning, J. M. Bardwell, Pratt Nicolane, Leggett, boy and girl, Mrs Lane, boy and girl, Thos. Thompson Rosenheim. G. W. Kidd, Captain; Baldwin Pilot: Robert Dorrison, Mate.

FROM IDAHO.

We glean the following items from the Idaho Statesman of the 1st September: Judge Parks has been nominated for Congress by the Convention recently held at Packer John's.

The resignation of Dr. C. C. Furley, surgeon at Fort Boise, has, we understand, been tendered and accepted.

A correspondent writing from Idaho City says that at midnight of the 28th August, John Coray, a peaceable and quiet citizen was shot and killed by one James Fitzgibbon, who was arrested.

Cel. Maury sent a detachment of 25 cavalry and an equal number of infantry, on Tuesday last, in command of Lieut. Hobart to Fort Hall, with orders to scour the coun try in all directions from that place, for hos tile Indians. The expedition is composed of FRAUDULENT TRADE MARKS able, resolute men, well equipped who will do good service if they have occasion.

Boise valley was again visited with a heav rain on Tuesday, which extended into th mountains and up the valley an unknown distance. Travelers from Owyhee report that Snake river had risen a foot at the ferry yesterday morning. Some damage was done to farms on the gulches and ravines which run out of the mountains. The water came down these in torrents, rising five and six feet in the space of ten or fifteen minutes. Mr. Ford, living about two miles from town, suffers a loss of five or six hundred dollars in garden vegetables washed away.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS .- By overland mail last evening, we received a letter continuing with him until he took a pilot at Honolulu, and he neither took in nor made sail during the passage. The bark would be discharging on the 15th, reload and ready for sea on the 25th, for Portland direct, with a large and better assorted carge than before, consisting in part of sugar in mats and kegs, salt, coffee, syrup, pulu, sweet potatoes, fruit, cocoanuts, gold fish, coral, etc., and may be expected about the 15th or 20th inst. We are indebted to Capt. Brooks for a liberal file of Honolulu papers, from which we learn that King Kamehameha has abrogated the Constitution of 1852, and declared the constitutional convention dissolved. This, if submitted to, will render the Kingdom almost an absolute monarchy. - Oregonian.

SILVER AND LEAD MINES .- OUR COITEsons in the locality of the wreck. The num-ber blown overboard, killed and remaining in that some of the silver and lead ore discoverspondent, at Olympia, W. T., informs us present ascertained. The passenger list was lost. Passengers who escaped describe the about 125 miles from Olympia, has been treme. The lights were extinguished by the assayed and found to contain 24 per cent of shock. The report of the boiler was followed by the crashing of the fragments of the
Parties were leaving Olympia for the mines. Parties were leaving Olympia for the mines. A good road is said to exist all the way. This is a most valuable discovery, and must contribute materially to the future prosperity of the territory. We hope the discoverers may realise an independent fortune by it.

THE San Francisco Scientific Press says uninjured officers were prompt in extending that the amount of merchandise now in bond, relief, but of course had but few facilities at in that city, is unusually large. Most of the in that city, is unusually large. Most of the warehouses along the bay front are gorged with goods. That on Lombard street alone contains between two and three thousand tuns-near fifteen tuns of which is Manilla sugar. Even iron is being bonded under the increased rates of tariff, a thing heretofore almost unknown,

> The great mortality among the French troops at Acapulco, previously announced is confirmed.

-FOR-

YOUNG LADIES.

CHURCH BANK HOUSE.

Victoria, V. I.

Miss.; L. Likie, Cork, Ireland; Mary J. God. ALLEN FRANCIS, Esq., - United States Consul dens, Cork, Ireland; Albert H. Myers, Sac-ramento; Vallandigham, Idaho Territory; W. self-daw 3m DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES

Chlorodyne. CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOBA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMA-TISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH. &c.

LL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRESS ALL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRESS Aceases in a lew minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful Sedative Amodyne and Antispas Modio remedy, Chlorodyne, discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne M.R.C.S.L., (ex-Army Medical Staff.) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. 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 tever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or eaving any of the unpleasant effects of oppum.

From W. Vesalius Pettigrew, M. D., Hon, F.R.C.S., the unpleasant effects of opium.

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

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 antispas modic in Colle and Cramps in the Abdomen, the re-

Chlorodyne—Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, on Jan. 11, pronounced "that it is clearly proved before the court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the oviginal Inventor and discoverer of a remedy well known as Chlorodyne, and so highly appresiated in India, China, ac." Extracts from the General Board of Health London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

lst Stage of Fremonitory—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.

value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of using it in all cases.

From A. Montgomery, keq., 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-Chlorodyne--In Chancery. It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital Physicians of London that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Brewne's. See Times, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, Brewae's. See Times, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. No home should be without it. Sold in bottles, 29 9d and 4s 6d, by J. T. Davenpori, 33 Great Russell street, London, W. C., sole manufacturer. Ob erve particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. W. M. SEARBY, Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia

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30th December, 1863.

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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 zimple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

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case of Lozenges, and have much pleasure in saying that they have met with a ready sale, therefore, send me now the value of ten pounds, that is, double the last sent; packed in two cases with Tins, ac, as before.

The Lozenges require only to be tried, and I am sure the sale will be immense. I am not an savesate for Proprietary Medicines in the general way, but assure you that the Lozenges have done so much good in almost every case in which we have recommended them, that I believe them better adapted to this climate than anything else we have seen used.

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Stomach, and Bowels. These Pills can be confidently recommended as the most simple and certain remedy for indigestion, fatulency, acidity, heartburn, colic, constipation, and all the many maladies resulting from disordered stomach or bowels in all diseases it is of primary importance to set the stomach right. These pills are purifiers, alteratives, and strengtheners of the stom ach. They may be taken under any circumstances. Though powerfully tonic and satisfactorily sperient, they are mild in their operation, and beneficial to the whole system.

Weakness and Debility, Nervous Irritability.

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The wholesome effect exercised by these admirable Pilis over the blood and fluids generally is like a charm in dispelling low spirits, and restoring observations. Their general sperient qualities well fit them for a domestic medicine, particularly fer females, of all ages and periods of life. They never betray any disagreeable irritating qualities; they quickly eject all impurities from the system, and regulate every function of the body, giving wonderful tone and energy to weak and debilitated persons, while they brace and strengthen the nervous system in a most extraordinary manner.

o Regain Health, Strength, and Vigor. Whenever persons find themselves in that state termed "a little out of health," and there are so many causes at work to shorten life, it is necessary that flolloway's Pills, the finest purifier of the blood ever known, should be at once taken, as they not only rid both solids and fluids of all morbid matters, but regulate all disordered actions, and strengthen the frame in a most extraordinary manner.

id Coughs, Colds, and Asthmatical

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These Pills, assisted in their action by rubbing Holloway's Ointment very effectively twice a day upon the throat and chest, and keeping those parts covered with the preparation, will be found the most effective remedy for asthma, coughs, colds, bronehitis, and influenza. These remedies tranquilize the hurried breathing, soothe the irritated air tubes, and assist in disloging the phlegm which stops up the air passages. This treatment has proved wonderfully efficient in not only curing old settled coughs and colds, but asthma of many years' standing, and even when patients who were in so bad a state as not to be able to lie down on their bedslest they be choked by phlegm.

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Derangement and Distension of the Bowels, Flatulency, Diarrhea and Dys-

entery.

Any symptoms of the above comp'aints should be immediately met by appropriate doses of these Fills, a sording to printed directions; delay may be followed by disastrous consequences. These Fills are a certain remedy for all the aliments of the alimentary canal, they secure the thorough digestion of the food, and act most kindly on the stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys. As a houshold medicine they are unrivalled, and should always be at hand. are unrivalled, and should always be at hand. Very Important, of Costiveness Beware.

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The Weekly

Tuesday, Septembe

LEGISLATIVE CO

Council met at 3 p. m. Hon. President, the Hon. Co. the Hon. Attorney General, and Hons. R. Finlayson and ADDRESS TO THE GO

The Hon. Treasurer on be mittee appointed submitted address in reply to the Gove the opening of the Legislatu The Hon. President mov which was seconded by the General and carried, Friday being the hour fixed for the meet and present the address

NOTICE OF MOTIO The Hon. Attorney Gene that at the next meeting ! that a Committee be appoin House adjourned to Friday

HOUSE OF ASSE

House met at 3:15 p.m. ent-Messrs. DeCosmos, F. Trimble, Carswell and Denn PEPLY TO THE AD Mr. DeCosmos, as chairn mittee, presented the follow reply to the Governor's speed

To His Excellency A. E. I Governor and Commander over the Colony of Vanco its Dependencies, &c., &c. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCE We, Her Majesty's faithfu jects, the Members of the sembly, are much gratified

called together to consider importance upon which you We shall seek at the ea to place you in possession of the desirability at the uniting the two English col Rocky Mountains under one The subject of Public S tions between white men a the incorporation of the Cit the postal communication shall receive from us our and consideration, as also t finances of the colony, wi

learn will be submitted to period from which they are We thank Your Exceller in which you have expres desire to co-operate with all measures calculated to lic good and the prosperit our deliberations we may you in realizing that public

seek for. BARRISTERS' Mr. DeCosmos moved the this bill. The hon. gent had been introduced last se some means had not been r he believed, the wishes of

Mr. Dennes seconded, a and was ordered to be pri THE APPOINTMENT Previous to the House go on this question, the Spea know that it was quite in the Speaker to appoint

the Speaker to appoint
when no money had been
pose. Still, the House n
tion and send it to the Go
Mr. DeCosmos differe
Speaker on this point, hol
had a full right to origina
would not, however, go present.
Mr. Franklin objected t hon colleague, as not l would propose to amend way: That the House go the whole to consider the

pointment of a barrister fi act as draftsman of bills. Mr. DeCosmos said he withdrew his motion in fa Mr. Franklin's amendmenthe House went into comm

in the chair. Mr. De Cosmos said the a law clerk to assist in brought up before the Ho that it was hardly necessary remark. It might be torney General was the this, but although this mi Government bills, those i vate members might be Executive, and it was hat that the Attorney General per person to act in this custom in other colonies to whom members went their bills and had them

Mr. Franklin admitted t ing bills brought proper! but thought that there w cient number of officials better to apply to the A such assistance before ap Mr. DeCosmos said he

Attorney General, who was not disposed to draw they were brought in by (Mr. DeCosmos) did not to appoint a permanent time to time, and he v members should not run everything, but only such by the House.
Dr. Helmcken admit

comething of the kind r however that the bills th to draw out, would be n dual members but only t House. He (Dr. H) wor vote for the measure, but h tion because Mr. Speak ed to pay the money, not ent the consent of the