

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, November 13, 1866.

The Municipal Election.

The extraordinary power with which it is asserted by our highest legal authority the Corporation of Victoria is endowed, renders it necessary that the electors, on Friday, should choose none but the right sort of men as Mayor and Councillors. Our present worthy Chief Magistrate having declined to come forward for re-election, Mr W. J. Macdonald has consented to stand for the position, and will, we are sure, receive the almost unanimous support of the electors. The present, of all times in our history, is one in which the utmost care should be taken in the selection of civic officers. The Corporation is the only Representative Government left us, and to select men as Mayor and Councillors who would disgrace instead of representing the city, would be one of the most calamitous circumstances imaginable. If we want to be respected as a city, and to urge our claim for additional representation upon the Imperial Government, we must have proper men to represent us. Particularly is this the case with the office of Mayor. We do not want a vindictive, cantankerous, foul-mouthed man—one who, while he orings to those above him, would use the power placed in his hands to oppress the weak and unfortunate. We do not want a Mayor who would insult, and come to a dead-lock with his Council—not one whose daily conversation is made up of ribald jokes, horrid profanity and disgusting obscenity. Such a character should not be allowed to seat himself in the chair about to be vacated by Mr Franklin. No man should be entrusted with the highest civic office whose past record renders it improbable that he will support the dignity of the position. None but a man of strict probity and morality, who will administer the by-laws equitably, and who will not allow personal spleen to impel him to acts of meanness or oppression towards the most influential of his fellow-citizens, should be returned. Mr Macdonald possesses all the good and none of the bad qualities mentioned above. He is a pioneer resident. He has been foremost in every good work—has interests and ties which bind him to the Colony he has made his home. He can afford to be independent, and may be relied on at all times to discharge his duties faithfully and honestly. The requisition which appears elsewhere is numerously signed by all classes of citizens, and insures Mr Macdonald an easy victory. Of the present Councilors, there is not one who we cannot cordially recommend for re-election. All have discharged their duties faithfully, and the highest compliment that can be paid them by their constituents is to renew the confidence so worthily bestowed a twelvemonth ago.

The Condemned Fenians.

When the Canadian borders were overrun by a horde of armed pirates, styling themselves Fenians, soldiers of a republic that had no recognized existence; when the lawful authority of the Government was openly defied, and peaceable, unoffending subjects were either robbed or murdered in defence of their homes, indignation filled every patriotic breast, and the people cried aloud that the wretched creatures who had so outraged the laws of God and man should speedily expiate with their lives the wrongs they had committed. Popular feeling became intensified by the solemn funeral obsequies of the gallant young men of the Queen's Own, at Toronto, and vengeance it was demanded, should be visited on the ringleaders who had fallen into the hands of the Colonial Government. Had every Fenian vagabond who crossed the border on his errand of pillage and bloodshed forfeited his life in the attempt, what right-thinking person could have shed one tear of regret? Mankind would have concurred in the justice of their fate. But circumstances alter cases; and what is re-

garded as homicide under the influence of excitement, may be construed as murder when committed in cold blood. Had certain prominent Fenian prisoners been condemned by a Drum Head Court Martial, when and where captured, and sentenced to be shot, the proceeding might have been fully justified as necessary, under the extreme emergency, to deter the shedding of innocent blood, but it was otherwise. The chiefs of the wrong-doers, Sweeny, Roberts and others, who concerted and carried out the vile scheme for motives of a selfish and self-aggrandizing nature—without the remotest hope or belief that it would be the means of liberating Ireland, escaped the hands of justice, and although they should have been the first to suffer, were soon at large in the neighboring States inciting fresh dupes to enlist under their standard. Nearly six months have elapsed since the raid took place and we now learn that two of the prisoners, named Lynch and McMahon, the former a Colonel, who claims to have been in Canada as a correspondent of the Louisville Journal, and the latter, a Catholic Priest, have been sentenced to death. The circumstance is evoking a strong feeling in the States, and is not unlikely to lead to fresh international complications.

Mayor Hoffman, of New York, convened the Common Council, who passed resolutions requesting the President to interfere. Similar resolutions, it is said, were also passed at a large meeting, held in Tammany Hall, while the Fenian and Democratic circles are much excited, and threaten fresh invasions should the sentences be carried into execution. In reply to the deputation from Tammany Hall, the President refers to Secretary Seward's letter to Sir Frederick Bruce. This letter (mention of which is made in our news columns), expresses the views of the United States Government in courteous but unmistakable terms. The British Minister is asked to cause the executions to be suspended, if occasion for delay should arise; and the letter concludes by declaring the offences to be of a political nature, and the desire of the American Government that mercy and forgiveness should be extended to the prisoners, as was proposed to them in kindness of spirit in the recent civil war, by Great Britain and all the Governments of Europe. Meanwhile, petitions are coming in from Canadians demanding that no mercy be shown, and the authorities find themselves impaled between the two horns of a dilemma. If the sentence of the law be carried out, the comity at present existing between the two nations will be disturbed, and the Fenians, should they renew their dastardly outrages on Her Majesty's subjects, will not be again thwarted by America as they have been. On the other hand, if the prisoners are pardoned, there is the dread of encouragement being given to renewed attacks. Of the two evils, we think the latter by far the least dangerous, and we hope to hear that the Canadian Government has been "wise in time." Whether we allow the case of the Fenian attempt to subvert the Government of Great Britain, and the civil war in the States to be parallel cases or not, England can afford to be lenient, and will gain more than she can lose by extending a generous clemency to the misguided creatures who have rendered themselves amenable to her laws, and now lie awaiting their doom in the criminal's cell.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, Nov. 7th 1866.

VICTORIANS AT BLACKFOOT.—Mr A. W. Shultz, who returned from Blackfoot yesterday, informs us that in August last Mr Lang, a German carpenter, lately from Victoria, fell from the roof of a building he was engaged in shingling, and sustained such severe injury that he died a few days afterwards. Hunter George, another Victorian, lost both of his feet from frost last winter. Several other persons from Her Majesty's dominions are at Helena, but have not been favored by fortune.

THE SCHOONER CROSBY sailed from Portland for Victoria on the 30th ult., with a cargo of produce.

SALE OF THE ST. GEORGE.—Messrs Franklyn yesterday sold the St. George Hotel buildings and lot for \$7000 to Mr Thomas Lowe.

HORRIBLE SUPERSTITION AND ITS RESULTS.
Some months since a man calling himself a Spiritual Doctor—the city is becoming overrun with such humbugs—came here from Victoria in company with a woman and her little daughter, some ten years of age. The woman, as we are informed, left a husband, the father of the child, in Victoria. She and the man and woman were affected with spiritualism, and something put it into their heads that if the woman would submit to starvation up to a certain point, she would be developed into a "seeing medium." She determined to devote herself to the work, abstained from food until she was unable to sit up, took to her bed, and persisted in the effort to attain the beatific point until death released the poor victim of a wicked impostor from mortal sufferings. It would be but natural to suppose that the man—if he can be called such—would have become satisfied of the criminal folly of his proceedings by this time and would desist from further operations of the kind. Instead of this, however, the spirits demanded another victim, and assured him that if he would subject the child to the same treatment to which the mother was subjected, the progress made by the mother towards the desired point would be credited to the child, and she would become a "seeing medium" in a short time. The child was actually placed under the starvation treatment, but the neighbours becoming indignant put a stop to the matter yesterday by taking out a warrant for the arrest of the child, and her examination for the Industrial School. The child was taken into custody last evening, and taken to the County Jail and placed in the custody of the good matron of the establishment pending the examination. We state the report as given to us, leaving our readers to make their own comments.—S. F. Alta, Oct. 27.

[The man and woman are said to be named Goss.—E.D.S. CHRONICLE.]

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—The third annual meeting of the Mechanic's Literary Institute was held last evening. There was a large attendance of members and others. A satisfactory report of the general and financial position of the Institute was submitted, and we understand that a series of Lectures will be delivered in the winter months, and that other new attractions will be introduced. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:—President, E G Alston, Esq; Vice-President, Dr Ash; Treasurer, R Wallace; Hon'y. Secretary, T J Weekes; Members of Committee, Dr Tolmie, E H Babbitt, C B Young, W K Bull, J J Cochran, J Teague, J Fell, T Troncoe, A B Gray. After the usual business, the meeting resolved itself into a pleasant and social reunion. The programme was as follows:—Her Majesty the Queen and Royal Family, and the Officer Administering the Government, proposed by the chair; Army, Navy and Volunteers, by the chairman, responded by T J Weekes and Tyler; Returning officers, by E H Babbitt, responded by R Wallace; President and officers elect, by F Dally, responded by the chair; The Press, by T J Weekes, responded to by members; The Ladies, by W K Bull, responded by A B Gray; Success to the Mechanic's Literary Institute, by Dr Tolmie, responded by Dr Ash. Various other toasts and songs were given with the National Anthem at the close.

THE FUR TRADE.—The New York Shipping List, of the 13th ult., says: We have received by ocean telegraph the report of the sales of the Hudson Bay Company and O. M. Lamson & Co., in London, September, 1866, as follows: Minks, musquash and fishers sold at old prices. The following declined from last sales: Martins and otters, 10 per cent; beaver, 15; bears, 20; red foxes and muscons, 30; and opossums, 40. Our price list must necessarily be nominal till full advices arrive by mail, and probably till after the close of the Leipzig Fair; but, taking into consideration the war and its effects in Europe, the London sales have been wonderfully good. The exporters feared a general decline of at least 50 per cent. The quantity of raw furs here is unusually small, confirming our prediction made early in the year; and if our manufacturers, who have made up comparatively few goods (from fear of shams), should have a fair trade (and there is every indication of a good one, though later than last year), there will not be enough raw furs for their wants, and prices will therefore, be very apt to advance. The agent of the Hudson Bay Company at Montreal advertises an auction sale of 9,000 mink, to take place there on the 14th inst.; but by another advertisement he postpones that sale, without giving a reason or fixing a new date. That Company's minks having realized last year's prices in London, the almost natural conclusion is that the 9,000 skins are likely to be sent to London, or have been bought at private sales by some one of our large dealers.—Alta, Oct. 22.

THE SEYMOUR RECEPTION.—At the meeting of the Board of Delegates, and officers of each company, held last evening, it was resolved, That the Fire Department should turn out in uniform on the arrival of His Excellency to take part in the reception extended to him. The firemen will assemble, night or day, at the single tap of the bell, and should the Active arrive at night, a torch light procession will take place. An address will be presented to the Governor by the Chief Engineer, and the Mayor will present a citizen's address. As the Active left at noon on Saturday, she may reach the harbour to-night, but we hardly expect her before the morning.

Nicaragua Transit.—It is currently reported on good authority that the Central American Transit Company has received a large accession of capital from English sources, which has put the company on a more substantial basis. It is said that the purchase of six vessels built for the New Orleans line has been effected, and that it is the intention to retain two in the Atlantic to run between New York and Aspinwall, while the other four will be despatched to the Pacific, three for active service, and one for a relief boat. The Central American Transit Company will maintain their present monthly service via Nicaragua and use the vessels to compete with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. When the dredging operations now being prosecuted at Greytown are completed the whole of the Central American Transit boats will be brought on the Nicaragua line.

THE CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.—The hearing of the charge preferred against Messrs. Fee and McGee by Miles Sheridan, of conspiring to cheat at cards and by betting, was resumed in the Police Court yesterday. Mr Bishop called Mr Mason to prove that McGee paid him two \$20 pieces the day after the alleged offence.—Mr Robertson to prove that Sheridan had been to his place on the night in question, in a state of intoxication, and had money in his possession.—Owen Reynolds to prove that McGee told him he had won \$40 in a foolish bet with Sheridan, and would have returned it if so much fuss had not been made about it; but now he would sooner lose his situation than give it back. Mr Ring commenced to open his defence, but the case was finally postponed on the application of Mr Bishop, until Thursday, to enable him to procure a necessary witness from New Westminster.

PURPITRY.—The "two-bit" concern both lives to steal and steals to live. Not content with filching our telegraphic despatches, the brazen-faced scamp has the audacity to assert that the "Colonist" stories about the line being down, are bogus! This is piling insult upon injury. However, if the public feel interested they may inquire at the electric telegraph office, where they will be told by the operator that the wires were "down" four days last week, and on Monday, which will account for no news coming along for us. The assertion of our cotemporary will appear all the more audacious when we state that the Evening Telegraph has not published an original despatch for three months, and that the few telegrams it did obtain at the start have not yet been paid for.

MINERAL AND OTHER SPECIMENS.—L. Lowenberg, Esq., has collected a number of specimens of gold-bearing quartz, silver ore, copper, iron, and coal, which he designs forwarding to the Prussian government, for the purpose of drawing the attention of that power to the mineral resources of these Colonies, with a view to attract a German immigration to our shores.

THEATRE.—Marsh's Entertainment comes off this evening; doors open at 7:30; curtain to rise at 8, sharp. Those who do not secure their places to-day may find themselves disappointed in obtaining seats, as there was a rush yesterday on the box office.

BASE BALL.—The second match between the Cricketers Nine and the Olympic Club's Nine, will be played on Prince of Wales' Birthday. Players are requested to be on the ground at sharp 1 p.m.; some good playing is anticipated, as the Nines are in excellent trim.

LATE PAPERS.—P. McQuade, Esq., who arrived from San Francisco via Portland and Olympia yesterday, has placed us under obligations by laying on our table a file of papers to the 27th October.

PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHDAY.—This holiday will be more generally observed than usual; a general closing of stores in honor of the day has been suggested.

PHENIX COAL-MINE.—Mr Parker arrived yesterday from Clallam Bay, and reports the seam widening and the quality of the coal improving.

A Bold Assertion.
MESSRS EDITORS:—The Evening Telegraph advises the Electors to vote for Chas. B. Young, for Mayor. Even if returned, (of which thank God, there is no fear) Young is disqualified from taking the office for the reason that he is an American citizen. I make this assertion boldly, and am fortified with the "documents" to prove it if necessary.

AN OLD CALIFORNIAN.

A party of Cincinnati visitors at Newport, who had made an abundance of money at the day, and while they were in the dressing rooms they were plundered of \$100,000 in money and \$12,000 in other valuables. The checks and notes were returned by mail the next day from Boston, but the greenbacks and diamond rings remain to be discovered.

Take ATER'S SASSAPARILLA, to purify the blood and purge out the humors, pimples boils and sores which are merely emblems of the rottenness within.

Gossip.

The Duchesse de Mouchy leads the fashion in Paris. A fashion writer records that at the last dinner party of St Cloud, the Duchess wore a mauve and white silk dress, the stripes were narrow and of equal width, Every breadth was trimmed at the seam with a cross band of mauve silk, worked with crystal beads. The Empire bodice, which was low, square and plain, was trimmed with mauve silk bands, ornamented with beads; the bands were arranged in the form of a sheaf. A new Empire sash was added to this dress. It was a white waist, and which did not encircle the waist, as it stopped at the side and formed in front a tressis work of narrow mauve straps. This sash was made of rich mauve grain, covered with crystal beads.

The spicy letters from the Prussian army, for the London Times, are written by Captain Hosier, of the Guards. The Monsieur de l'Armee did him the honor of translating his account for its pages, and it is said that the King of Prussia is so pleased with the chronicler of his glory that he intends to decorate him: in the matter of special correspondence, and in particular war correspondence, the foreigners are far behind the English. They see less, apparently, draw fewer inferences from what they do see, and tell the story of it with a weak flow of language, instead of the graphic vigor we find in Capt Hosier's, Sala's and Dr Russell's writings.

A newspaper editor inadvertently wrote about a woman who had not been buried without proper observance the following sentence: "She was buried like a dog with her clothes on." Next week he saw his mistake and corrected it thus: "She was buried with her clothes on like a dog." The third week, exasperated with the previous blunders, he had it thus: "Like a dog with her clothes on she was buried." He gave it up.

The Portland relief committee tells of a man who two or three days ago applied for aid. He was requested to answer several questions like the following:—"Did you lose your house and furniture by the fire?" "No." "What grounds, then, do you ask aid upon?" "Well, a man owed me a note. That man has lost all his property, and I had to settle with him at a discount, and thought you might make it up to me!"

Horses are brushed by steam in England.

LANGUAGES.—Mons. B. Deffis, graduate of the Academie de Paris, Professor of Languages, begs leave to state that he intends resuming his classes in French and Spanish for the winter season. Lessons given to public schools in Greek, Latin, general Grammar, Literature, Rhetoric and Philosophy. Having had several years experience in teaching, his mode of tuition will be found easy and effective. On Monday next, 5th November, at 7 o'clock, p.m., M. Deffis will give an insight into the origin, formation and progress of the English, French and Spanish languages, and will explain the theory of their pronunciation and their distinctive, peculiar genius, glancing at the same time, slightly, at other modern tongues. Parties (whether desirous of becoming pupils or not) who take an interest in the study of modern languages, are invited to attend the class. The regular classes will commence for French, on the 6th, and for Spanish on the 7th November, at 7 o'clock, p.m. Persons wishing to learn Spanish or French will do well to join the classes at the commencement, as the bases of these useful languages will be then laid down. Address, Troncoe cottage, Troncoe alley, near Government street.

VICTORIA RIFLE CORPS.—The Corps will parade in full uniform on Monday at 8 p.m. Attendance compulsory. Company Drill, Thursday at 8 p.m. Sword Drill Wednesday at 8 p.m. Prize Firing: Chief Justice Needham's Rifle, on Tuesday and Saturday, firing will commence at 11 a.m. Ranges 200, 300, 400, 600 yards, five rounds at each. All Comers Prize: A purse of \$10 with one trances \$1. Ranges 150, 200 yards. Target 2x6ft to be shot for on Saturday next at 1 p.m. By order, J. GORDON VINTER, Lieut. and Adjt.

NOTICE.—Mrs Digby Palmer begs to inform her pupils and the public that she intends holding her Dancing Class twice a week, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 8 to 11 o'clock, commencing on the 1st November next, at the Sing-Verein Hall Exchange Buildings, Government street.

REMOVAL.—Mr Digby Palmer has removed to Kaee street, three doors below Mr Fawcett's residence, where he will continue giving instruction on the Piano Forte, and singing. Evening parties attended and Pianos tuned and repaired.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These pills are more efficacious in strengthening a debilitated constitution than any other medicine in the world. Persons of a nervous habit of body and all who are suffering from weak digestive organs or whose health has become deranged by bilious affection, disordered stomach, or liver complaints, should use no time in giving these admirable pills a fair trial. Coughs, colds, asthmas or shortness of breath, are also within the range of the sanative powers of this very remarkable medicine. The cures effected by these Pills are not superficial or temporary, but complete and permanent. They are as mild as they are efficacious, and may be given with confidence to delicate mothers and young children. Their action on the liver, stomach and bowels, is immediate, beneficial, and lasting, restoring order and health in every case.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD; strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the Last Appetite, FRESHENING THE HAIR, &c.

FRER'S HAMBURG TEA.
It is the best preservative against almost any sickness, used timely. Composed of herbs only it can be given safely to infants. Full directions in English, French, Spanish, and German, with every package. TRY IT! For sale at all the wholesale and retail drug stores and grocers.

EMIL FRER, Wholesale Druggist, Sole Agent, 410 City St. San Francisco, Cal.

THE "FIDELITY" we hear, will leave Portland to-day for Victoria.

"The Toilers of the Sea."
[From a correspondent of the N. Y. CHESTER, MAHON BAY, NOVA S. Aug. 24, 1866.]
Hugo has given us in his graphic "Toilers of the Sea." I propose a chapter upon the "TOILERS OF THE SEA."
Among the spots I have visited in Mahone Bay, on the coast of Nova Scotia, known as Oak Island for over a century has been the interest. I give you the story as it is:—
Many years ago, when this poor, bleak, snow-capped wilderness with here and there a small clearing which arose the smoke of some hardy but an old man then resided in British Colony of New England, a sailor in his younger days, and said he had been a soldier for a few years. He still retained the traits of a soldier. Often had the curious endeavor to sound him on his early career, a fruitless task. The old man would as the rock regarding his history when the people began to give over of extracting his secret, the copper mine was taken sick, and on being admitted that he had been of Kidd's rovers; that many years ago, while in burying over four million gold beneath the soil of a small east of Boston, the proceeds of Kidd's. The death of this mysterious secret he had divulged were slip to lip, until Kidd and his hid became a household word among along the New England coast, years searched all the island along for some trace of the subterranean vaults. But all these searches light upon the buried treasure, rolled by and people gave up the search. Nearly a quarter of a century men, named Smith, Vaud, and emigrated from New England, and Chester, N. S. Smith and McGin up had on Oak Island. As soon men had erected their huts they their work of felling the forest the island, McGinnis, while on the island one day, was astonished cover traces of former civilization, pushing his explorations further, and that the first growth of timber down, and that a second g springing up, while some stumps had fallen under some white man's visible. Adjoining this clearing, old gigantic oak whose forked over the small clearing, and to part of the oak, by means of a worm, converting the fork into a smel was attached an old tackle block he marvelled much he wondered, evidences of prior settlement, went to Smith and Vaud and they secret. The following day they spot together, and on attempting the block it broke to pieces, so it by age and exposure.
While exploring the island, that the remaining of the granite road from it to the west shore of were still discernible, and part of is still seen. The first thought them was that this was the island to be the dying soldier. The situation of the island, the marks habitation, appeared in keeping with had heard of Kidd's hidden plan were still more strongly impressed belief when they found that the which the block and tackle hung at three paces set to work. On young timber from the sunken g removing the surface soil for about they struck a tier of flag stones, very formed there by nature. Subsequently ascertained that these stones were genious to the island, but had been there from Gold river, two miles DISCOVERY OF AN OLD PIT.
Removing the stones, the treasure entered the mouth of an old pit of seven feet in diameter, the sides of tough, hard clay, but the earth it had been filled up was soft and easily removed. Still they the shaft foot by foot, discovering indication that increased their interest last hitting the long buried treasure feet from the surface they struck solid oak logs tightly attached to and below this two feet of vacuum caused by the filling of the pit had down. They pushed their fifteen feet further down without the sought-for prize, and after five in the mud, filled up the shaft and ed the work.
THE SECRET DIVULGED.
Compelled to abandon the search of money. Smith and his associates to enlist the assistance of a hours and told their secret; but were poor and ignorant, and laugh for attempting to find Kidd's mine invariably "killed a nigger to Fifteen years passed without attempts being made to fathom t of the old pit.
A COMPANY FORMED TO PROSECURE the story of the pit, visited examined the ground and believed the vaults of Kidd, went home a company. Early in the following they loaded a small schooner with arriving at Oak Island, commenced anew under the supervision of the land discoverers. Digging down covered the sticks planted by Vaud, and fifteen feet further struck a second tier of oak logs further down; they struck a tier and ten feet further, or about fifty the surface a tier of pulty. Further was a flag stone one foot by two, rudely cut letters and figures upon the mystery, but they were unable to find indications of water; at a few feet the water increased. Night they sunk a crowbar down five struck a hard impenetrable sub-