

By Electric Telegraph  
SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—The California club met at the Mission yesterday, to participate in the Scottish National games. The winners of the principal prizes were as follows: Game of quoits, Geo. G. Scott; putting or throwing the stone, 22 pounds, Wm. McLean; distance, 26 feet one inch; throwing the hammer, Wm. McLean; distance, 79 feet one inch; tossing the caber pole, C. Chisholm; running leap, A. Foreman; distance, 16 feet two inches; short race, 150 yards, J. G. Gadders; three-legged race, Geo. G. Scott and A. F. McDonald; running hop, step and leap, 39 feet; long race, 800 yards, A. Foreman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—The steamship Great Republic sailed for China; the Maces Taylor sails to-morrow.

Sterling, 109%; Legal Tenders quiet, 72½ buying, 73½ selling.

Flour, beyond usual jobbing trade there is nothing to report.

Wheat, apparently firm at \$2.60 @ 2.65.

Barley, \$1.80 @ 1.90.

Oats, small sales, at \$1.70 @ 1.80.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Gold in New York at 11 a.m., to-day 137½ sterling.

Exchange 109½.

Legal Tenders quiet at 72½ buying and 73½ selling.

Eastern States.

RICHMOND, Nov. 29.—Hannicutt, editor of the New Nation, indicted for using inflammatory language in a public speech, has been admitted to bail. His bonds are \$50,000.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 29.—A Bremen bark brought 150 emigrants under the care of the State Immigration Board. They were warmly welcomed by their friends and the citizens generally.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—In the Senate Chandler offered a resolution that when hostilities shall have commenced between England and Abyssinia, it is the determination of the United States to maintain strict and impartial neutrality. Chandler said the resolution was an exact copy of England's proclamation of neutrality in

of our rebellion.

recent greenbacks in gold.

Section second provided that after the June and July interest had been paid the Secretary is required to sell all the gold over seventy-five millions remaining in the treasury in such manner as the best public interest demands. The other sections require the National Banks to redeem their notes in coin after July 5th, 1869. Morrill said he would press the bill at an early day. The Senate soon after adjourned. The House was not in session.

The Herald's special says that a strict count shows that under the most favorable circumstances only forty votes can be relied upon in favor of impeachment. Of these, several are said to be doubtful. Should the tone of the President's message be moderate many now included in favor of impeachment will oppose it.

A strong feeling is manifested in favor of the withdrawal of all the national bank circulation, and the issue of greenbacks instead.

There has been a settlement with Frazer & Trenholm as to the title to specific Confederate property in their hands upon the surrender of Lee. This gives the Government four or five ships of war, and cotton valued at 720,000 pounds sterling.

Over 230,000 immigrants arrived at this port (New York) during the year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Wilson and Woodbridge presented to the House a minority report declaring that the committee has not a particle of evidence which could be received by any court in the land. They declare that bad spirit should be laid aside and the interests of the republic only be consulted.

They refer to legal authority to show that impeachment cannot be supported by any act which falls short of an indictable crime or misdemeanor. It says viewed in the political light of the case, the President has disappointed the expectations of those who placed him in power, betrayed confidence, joined hands with their enemies and in this view deserves the censure and condemnation of all good citizens; but that his political business and incapacity must be tried at the ballot box, and not

in a high court of impeachment. It cautions the country against Mexican experience as undesirable. There almost every election produces a revolution. Cool judgment of the future will decide. Political bitterness they represent has largely given tone to the majority report. We, therefore, say Wilson and Woodbridge, declare that the testimony does not disclose such high crimes as within the meaning of the Constitution require the interposition of the constitutional power of this House, and we therefore recommend a resolution discharging the Committee from further consideration of the subject of impeachment.

Marshall and Eldridge, Democrats, also submitted a report, declaring the President's offenses to be his inability to follow the radical party in their mad assaults upon and departure from constitutional government. Their report declares that the majority report is not formed upon facts elicited by the testimony taken by the committee, but that it is a political opinion growing out of a difference of views on political questions. This spirit has animated the committee throughout the whole investigation. The President, they say, has committed no offense subjecting him to the official jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee of the House.

The consideration of the subject was postponed to Wednesday of next week.

A large number of bills were introduced and referred, among which was one offered by Butler providing that all debts contracted to be paid in gold shall be paid in greenbacks shall be so paid.

An order from Gen. Grant reduces the regular army to 42,000 men.

A resolution was offered by Washburne and adopted, declaring that in the present financial condition of the country any further purchase of Territory is inexpedient, and the House will hold itself under no obligations to vote money to pay for such purchases. Washburne explained that he did not intend the resolution to apply to Walrusia, but to give notice to Denmark and all the world that the House will not feel bound for any other new Territory.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The impeachment question has taken up at 2 o'clock. Bonds were purchased to the amount of \$100,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Both Houses of Congress had adjourned. The President's message is quite a lengthy document. A large portion is devoted to a review of the President's policy and statements of the views embodied in veto messages of various reconstruction bills. The President urges the repeal of all these measures and a resort to a faithful application of the Constitution and laws; he argues against the capacity of negroes for self-government, and denounces the plan of putting the Governments of the Southern States almost entirely in the hands of negroes. Thinks the reconstruction act, though plainly unconstitutional, don't warrant forcible resistance on the part of the Executive. These wrongs may be redressed by the ballot, and recent elections show they will be. Denounces the "office bill" as a measure which prevents the Executive from discharging his duties, and charges immense pecuniary frauds as the result of its operation. Urges speedy resumption of specie payment, and denounces the present system of currency, general review of our foreign relations, and shows the favorable condition of affairs; urges the importance of possessing a naval station in the West Indies, and says the treaty has been concluded with Denmark for the purchase of the islands of St. Thomas and St. John. Calls the attention of Congress to the necessity that existed for the purchase of Alaska.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The Tribune says a treaty is about to be signed, making the Adams, Merchants, Union, American and United States Express Companies into a Corporation, with \$35,000,000 capital.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—A concurrent resolution was ordered printed by the Senate, declaring the course of the President in his annual message, in declaring the act of Congress in relation to reconstruction to be plainly unconstitutional, is the absence of any decision to that effect by the Supreme Judiciary, is a departure from official propriety, transcending the last limits of the constitutional prerogative, to give Congress information in regard to the state of the country, and justifies strong reprehension on the part of Congress.

The Committee on printing reported in favor of printing the President's message.

Howard opposed it. He could not vote for printing and circulating what he considered a "wanton libel on Congress and an insidious invitation to the rebel States to use violence in resistance to its reconstruction policy. It was unconstitutional and revolutionary.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Hoffman is elected Mayor by 1600 majority over both Wood and Dashing.

The Tammany party carried most of the minor offices.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 3.—The radical members of the Convention held a caucus and nominated a full ticket for State officers. Wm. A. Smith was nominated for Governor.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—A small body of French cavalry still occupy Rome, probably permanently. All other French troops have vacated Papal territory. The Pope has taken measures to strengthen the Papal army. Switzerland has accepted the general convention.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Times has an editorial on the Italian question which is considered important, as reflecting the policy of the British Government and the attitude of public opinion. It takes strong argument against the continuance of the temporal power of the Pope, and expresses the belief that the conference called by Napoleon will never meet. It concludes by expressing an opinion that the Pope and Italy must get rid of mutual distrust, and come to an agreement without the assistance of European powers.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2.—The weather has been very inclement for the past few days; several ships wrecked, with loss of life.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—In the Corps Legislatif Jules Favre delivered a brilliant speech against the policy of the Government on the Roman question. He attacked the French intervention in the affairs of Italy; denounced the sending of the expedition to Rome, and said the Government should have consulted the Legislature.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A despatch from Sligo, Ireland, announces the capture of the notorious Fenian General Nagle.

All the cabmen have struck on account of obnoxious regulations requiring them to attach lamps to their vehicles. The sudden suspension of city travel causes much confusion and embarrassment, and a large number of cabmen at Exeter had adopted resolutions that they would not submit to the new regulations.

ALABAMA, Dec. 3.—The Alabama claims have been held before the House of Commons. Lord Stanley says England will never consent to arbitration by foreign powers with claims involving the right to recognize belligerents. He repeats his offer to submit the Alabama claims to arbitration and refer other demands for indemnity to a mixed commission.

The strike of the cabmen is ended. The Government has yielded, and repealed the obnoxious laws.

A despatch from Bombay says the King of Abyssinia has ordered the execution of the English captives. The report needs confirmation.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Lord Stanley refused to go into the proposed Conference to settle the Roman question until a basis likely to be agreed on is previously submitted.

The Standard says all the Powers except Holland and Belgium have agreed to a conference. Should it not take place, France will be compelled to exact from Italy a literal compliance with the terms of the September Treaty.

VIENNA, Dec. 4.—Baron Van Beust urges a meeting of the conference without any programme, so that each power may be free to act.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Copies of extracts from the President's message have been published.

The Times says that Johnson transcribes himself in imprudence. He regards his office as absolute sovereignty and his own prerogatives. He has learned nothing, but forfeits all respect. The other journals use similar language.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—In the Corps Legislatif the question of Rome in the Corps Legislatif. M. Thiers defended the policy of the Government, and the Chamber decided in favor of the Government.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Particulars have been received of a robbery which took place at Bombay. A man named John Smith was killed. The loss of life and property was great. It is estimated that in the neighborhood of the city 1000 persons perished last 30 days.

INDIA. JACKSON FARMER REPORTS. LONDON, Dec. 3.—Particulars have been received of a robbery which took place at Bombay. A man named John Smith was killed. The loss of life and property was great. It is estimated that in the neighborhood of the city 1000 persons perished last 30 days.

West Indies.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The Herald's Havana special sends news from St. Domingo to the 20th of November. The rebel General Barrioc was captured by General Bevidalla at the head of a column. It is stated that Cabris, President, and Cabril, were followed.

HAVANA, Dec. 4.—Advice from St. Thomas say the people have voted in favor of annexation to the United States. The English mail station has been changed to Jamaica.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Santa Cruz Nov. 18. The shock was felt out at sea. The United States steamers Desoto and Montongahela were lost; crews saved.

The Governor of St. Thomas has returned from Europe to deliver the island to the United States. The amount paid is \$7,500,000.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—Forty-seven shocks of earthquake in rapid succession were felt at St. Thomas Nov. 20th. The sea rose 60 feet. In the city everything was submerged. The loss of life and property was great. The warehouses were destroyed. The city is in a destitute condition. Every business firm on the island is insolvent, and all the steamship and other companies have abandoned the city. No coal is to be had. The wharves are destroyed. The destruction is incalculable.

St. Thomas, also at Tortuga, St. Croix and Little St. John. The volcano was erupted, and ashes at latest advice.

The Austrian frigate Naxos sailed to-day with the remains of Maximilian.

SAILED FOR MEXICO. The monster banquet to Senor Romero was a magnificent affair. General Escobedo made special reference to Cuba, saying that 100,000 men could take that island.

COAL EXPORTS.

From Newcastle, for the month ending Nov. 30, 1867.

1. Sch. B. Diamond, Newcastle, 301 10. Victoria.

2. Sch. B. Diamond, Newcastle, 301 10. Victoria.

3. Sch. B. Diamond, Newcastle, 301 10. Victoria.

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PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER!

Greatest Family Medicine of the Age!

Taken internally, cures Sudden Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Weak Stomach, General Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Stomachic Weakness, Indigestion, Flatulence, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, &c.

Applied externally, cures Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lacerations, Swellings, Stings, Bites, Itch, Eruptions, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c.

The PAIN KILLER is, by universal consent, allowed to have been for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. Its instantaneous effect on the entire eradication and extinction of PAIN, in all its forms, is a fact which has been proved by the uncounted millions who have used it, and who have testified to its efficacy in the most convincing manner.

The ingredients which enter into the PAIN KILLER being purely vegetable, render it perfectly safe and efficacious, taken internally as well as for external application, when used according to directions. The slight action upon the system, in its use, is readily removed by washing with a little alcohol.

The medicine is justly celebrated for the cure of so many of the afflictions incident to the human family, but now before the public TWENTY YEARS, and has found its way into almost every corner of the world; and wherever it has been used, the same opinion is expressed of its real medicinal properties.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, 75 High Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A. Solely for the Colonies, 278, 280, 282, Strand, London, W.C., England.

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

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