

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE. Tuesday, April 23, 1867.

War Clouds.

War clouds are gathering thick and fast in the horizon of Continental Europe. An alarming state of uncertainty exists everywhere. The Greeks continue to fan the flame of discontent between the Porte and its rebellious Christian subjects. Russia is drawing near to the Turkish frontier with an evident design of overwhelming with her mighty armies the forces of the Sultan and driving them back into Asia. Prussia is loading her needle-gun to retain the territory that a ten days' campaign earned for her last summer. Austria is taking precautions against losing more ground, and preparing to strike to regain her lost Provinces, by restoring to Hungary its Constitution and placing a breech-loading rifle in the hands of every soldier. Italy, fully alive to coming danger, is watching with jealous eye the movements of her German neighbors upon one side and His Holiness the Pope on the other. Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Greece and Belgium are all engaged in warlike preparations. And Napoleon—the master hand at whose beck all the continental puppets will begin to dance—casts a wistful eye across the Rhine and longs to measure weapons with the powerful rival whose bold and successful strokes so recently changed the map of Europe. All the powers, great and small, are panting for war—a war that will bring in its train misery and ruin to millions of human beings. Human nature is the same to-day as it was centuries ago. The growth of civilization and the spread of intelligence have changed all else save the inherent savageness of man. Blood-letting is as great a science to-day as it ever was, and the nation that possesses the most improved principle for assisting man to "shuffle off this mortal coil" with expedition, will prove the victor in the coming shock. The Eastern question is the only continental entanglement that Great Britain has to drag her into difficulty; and should Russia remain (which is not likely) a passive spectator while every other continental power is engaged in deadly conflict, there will be no occasion for interference on our part.

The Russian Treaty Ratified.

Our special despatch announces the ratification of the treaty whereby Russia agrees to sell and the United States agrees to buy all that tract of land lying north and west of the 60th degree of latitude and known as the Russian Possessions in North America. The importance of this purchase cannot be overestimated. It opens to American enterprise the inexhaustible fisheries and the extensive fur trade of that region, besides giving the United States control of a strip of seaboard, ten leagues in width, from Fort Simpson to the 60th degree of latitude. Aard that power San Juan Island, and Great Britain will have scarcely a foothold of coast on the Pacific that she can call her own, or with which, in case of war with our neighbor, she would not find it next to impossible to communicate. John Bull, in America, is being hemmed in by Brother Jonathan in a manner much more forcible than agreeable; and if the Duke of Buckingham really stated, as reported, that the cession of the Russian territory to the Americans is a matter of indifference to Her Majesty's Government, he was either ignorant of the subject on which he spoke, or the Home Government is trying to rid herself of her Colonies. The understanding between the United States and Russia is cordial, and although the cession of this territory does not indicate an alliance offensive and defensive between the two powers, it would seem that Russia is preparing for trouble on the Eastern question, and is endeavoring to buy the moral support and sympathy of America in the struggle which the whole world is aware must soon take place.

The Capital Question.

A remarkable contradiction exists between Governor Seymour's message about the seat of Government and his remarks upon the same subject at the prorogation of the Legislative Council. In the message His Excellency says: "I was told by an influential person that it was the intention of the Government that the seat of Government of British Columbia should be at New Westminster." Now, if such were the "intention" of the Home Government, it would follow that the situation of the Capital was at least undecided; but in the Prorogation Speech the Governor says that the "Seat of Government is fixed by law, honor," &c., "at New Westminster." By what law? Was such an ordinance passed during the two or three days that elapsed between the writing of the message and the delivery of the speech? Certainly not. The "intention" of the Home Government is not law; and the fact that the first drafts of the Union Bill contained a clause providing that the Seat of Government should be fixed at New Westminster, but which was struck out by order of the Home Government, clearly shows that the question is an open one, and that the people of the Colony have a right to try and influence Her Majesty's Government to place it where it will be most convenient for the largest number of inhabitants—accessible at all seasons and in all weathers—where the Government may be most economically administered, and where it will be most useful to the great mass of its citizens. Unquestionably, the only place in the Colony possessing all these advantages is Victoria, and the Governor will sooner or later discover—if he be not already alive to the fact—that the attempt to build up two towns in such close proximity as Victoria and New Westminster, must result disastrously to both.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, April 17.

THE BEWITCHING NEW FASHIONS.—"Mark Twain," writing from New York to a California paper, thus describes upon the new fashions: Who shall describe the exquisite taste and beauty of the new style of ladies' walking dresses? Taken as a class, women can contrive more outlandish and ugly costumes than one would think possible without the gift of inspiration. But this time they have been felicitous in inventions, the wretched waterfalls still remains, of course, but in a modified form; every change it has undergone was for the better. First it represented a bladder of Scotch snuff; next it hung down the woman's back like a canvas covered ham; afterwards it contracted, and counterfeited a turban on the back of the head; now it sticks straight out behind, and looks like a wire muzzle on a greyhound. Nestling in the midst of this long stretch of head and hair reposes the little batter-cake of a bonnet, like a jockey saddle on a race-horse. You will readily perceive that this looks very unique, and pretty, and sojettish. But the glory of the costume is the robe—the dress. No furbelows, no flounces, no biases, no ruffles, no gores, no flutterwheels, no hoops to speak of—nothing but a rich, plain, narrow black dress, terminating just below the knees in long saw teeth (points downward) and under it a flaming red skirt enough to put your eyes out, that reaches down to the ancle bone, and exposes the restless little feet. Charming, fascinating, seductive, bewitching! To see a lovely girl of seventeen, with her saddle on her head, and her muzzle on behind, and her veil just covering the end of her nose, come tripping along in her hopeless, red-battered dress, like a churn on fire, is enough to set a man wild. I must drop this subject—I can't stand it.

THE EGDMONT.—Captain Inglis, of the Telegraph Company's ship Egmont, now lying in Esquimalt harbor awaiting orders, entertained a number of friends at lunch a few days ago in a manner worthy the commander of so fine a ship. The guests were shown the tank containing the submarine cable for Behring's Straits, the machinery for hoisting and packing up the same, in case of accident, several interesting specimens of beathen idols, implements of war, etc., obtained at Easter Island, in the Pacific—1500 miles from any known land—with other curiosities. The terrible (?) dungeon in which the obstreperous carpenter of the Egmont was confined for a week was also shown. It is really a comfortable cabin, and were we about to engage, passage for a trip around the Horn, we should ask no better quarters.

The Entertainment in Aid of the Thirty-two Orphans of the St. Ann's Convent.

"The poor their clients, and Heaven's smile their fee." (COMMUNICATED.)

Friend, parent, sister—tender names there are in the feelings of some natures—which have less of earth in them than Heaven—that can bind together in a circle the various sympathies, affections and distress that belong to a class of tender relations. It is beautiful to observe these affections arise out of each; other; in domestic circles, but is it not greatly enhanced when we see the same principle extended to those who claim no ties of kindred or relationship beyond that of nature? To this sacred duty kind women—the Sisters—have devoted themselves, and within the sanctuary of their own mutual affections and mutual confidence, feel that the supreme concern of moral beings relates to the life which is to come, and to inoculate that feeling to others is their joy. They claim not earthly fame or riches; their title is to a treasure in the skies—the crown of glory that fadeeth not away. The knowledge they acquire is such as distress teaches. Their zeal is fruitful, assuaging the sorrows of those that are hid from the public gaze, and can only be reached by the tender sympathy of a feeling heart, that can drop a tear of pity, or brighten with a smile of loving kindness the helpless and the care-worn sufferer. Shall we trace one of the Sistershood to yonder poor shed, to the beggar's roof? The floor is damp; it is the abode of misery; upon a wretched pallet lies a human form; the immortal soul is passing from its clayey tenement; so relative attends to smooth the pillow of the dying; at there stands a woman! An infant's wail is heard; she bears the short, deep gasp, and then the parting groan. But the now motherless child? She is clasped to a heart where truth and love abide. She is now an Orphan adopted by the Sisters of St. Ann's. The infant is nourished; it grows up to childhood; it is taught; the little hands are joined in prayer to Him who sees in secret; it is taught to bless its Heavenly Father for its in-life, and to look to a higher life. It is not by direct instruction alone that the Sisters prepare and train these adopted children for the situations they may be called upon to fill in life—the highest principles and best feelings of our nature are cultivated in their minds. It is their pleasing duty, and they hopefully anticipate, that when, after the struggles of life are over, they shall meet again in Heaven—no wanderer lost.

It may be said by a few, it is hoped by a very few, that the St. Ann's Society is exclusively Catholic. It is Catholic, but its charity is what the word Catholic implies—Universal. The Sisters exercise a worldwide, powerful moral influence in support of their Church. Female agency has a high place in her system. To devout women she assigns spiritual functions and dignities. But the faithful Sisters of St. Ann's ask not, when called upon by the helpless or the forsaken, whether the object that demands their sympathy was born a heretic or a schismatic—all such feelings are hushed in favor of the plea—poverty. Miss Nightingale, when she visited the hospitals on the battle field of the Crimea, or John Howard the philanthropist, or Mrs Elizabeth Fry, when they visited the scenes of woe in prison dungeons, asked not what was the creed of the sufferer? Was the Protestant, or the Baptist, or the Quaker, more nobly employed than Sister Providence, a Catholic Sister? But enough, let a poetess plead for the charity:—

"Stand nobly forth, ye rich of the land, With kindly heart and bounteous hand; Remember, 'tis now their season of need, And a prayer for help is a call you must heed. A few of thy blessings, a tithe of thy gold, Will save the young and cherish the old; 'Tis a glorious task to work such good; Do it, ye great ones! Ye can and ye should. 'He is not worthy to hold from Heaven, The trust reposed, the talents given; Who will not add to the portion that's scant, In the pinching hours of cold and want. 'Oh! blessed in mercy, ye sons of wealth, Basking in comfort and glowing with health; Give what's your's ye can spare, and be sure, He serveth his Maker who aideth the poor."

HAYTI.—The revolution in Hayti was led by Victor Chevalier who was exiled some time ago, but landed recently at St. Marks. General Dags, who was elected President, has declined. The Government will be administered by the Principal Secretary of State. Salnave has returned to Hayti and taken command of the Northern Department. All was quiet at the latest advices. The revolution is followed by peaceful political movements. General discontent and the embarrassed condition of the Treasury were the causes of the revolution.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The Enterprise left for New Westminster yesterday morning. There were about 75 passengers for the different mining camps, and Messrs Ball, Birch, Stapleton, C. W. Wallace, Rev Mr Jamieson and others for the "capital." She had also on board considerable freight. The Isabel has been withdrawn from the route for the present.

THE GOVERNOR'S SUMMER RESIDENCE.—If Dame Rumor is to be believed, Governor Seymour declines to inhabit Government House during his stay at Victoria, and has leased for the summer months the Admiral's residence at Esquimalt, which is to be immediately fitted up for the reception of the august party. The reasons given for selecting the Admiral's residence are that Government House is damp and requires extensive repairs, and that its situation is bleak, and consequently unsuited for the residence of persons in a delicate state of health. Thus has \$50,000 been worse than squandered in the purchase of Cary Castle and the erection of the unsightly pile of buildings on the summit of a great rock in a locality exposed to every wind that blows. Governor Kennedy never made a worse selection than when he took the advice of a professed friend and a notorious demagogue to buy Cary Castle first and consult the Assembly afterward. A more unsuitable location for a Government House could not well be imagined than the site of the Castle; but the Governor having declined to inhabit it, we hope that any extra expense to which he may be put by taking up his residence at Esquimalt will be defrayed from His Excellency's private purse.

A PROBABLE OPPOSITION.—The California steamship companies, after a long and well fought battle with the Anchor Line, will, according to appearances, have but a short period of recuperation before they will be again called upon to resist the establishment of an opposition line under the auspices of Captain Wright, an old and well known steamship man. Under date of New York, April 6, the telegraph informs us that a new steamship named the Cleopatra, of 1400 tons, had been launched that day. It states that she was built for one Arthur Leary, and was intended for the Pacific Coast trade. Steamship men are not cognizant of the existence of any capitalist named Leary, and give it as their opinion that he is but the agent of some San Franciscan, probably Wright. It will not be long before some move is made in this matter.—Oregon Herald.

TIMES.—Times are picking up on Puget Sound in consequence of an increased demand for lumber. Shipbuilding is also getting to be a business of considerable importance. At Port Townsend, the Calhoun Bros., are building a schooner of two hundred tons for the freighting and building business which they hope to have about early the coming season. In Kitsap county we heard of a large vessel being built at Seabeak. A small screw steamer is in the frames at Port Madison, while a screw steamer is nearly finished at Port Orchard.—Puget Sound Weekly.

THE NATIONAL COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND COMMERCE is the title of an institution lately opened at Portland, Oregon, the object of which is "to prepare young and middle-aged men for business life." We have received the first number of a journal called the Gazette issued by the college, which contains several useful hints for the guidance of business men.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A despatch from St. Louis, Missouri, announces the total destruction by fire of the Lindell Hotel—said to be the largest building of the kind on the continent if not in the world. The loss was \$1,600,000!

THE NEW SPRING BONNETS have made their appearance here. They are very pretty—what there is of them to admire. In appearance and size they are not unlike an American ten cent stamp tied around with a cobweb.

WATERLOGGED.—The American bark Veron, lumber laden for San Francisco, was reported in the Straits yesterday, waterlogged. She encountered a severe gale outside the Straits and is on her way back to reef.

TRADES LICENSES.—The High Sheriff notifies all defaulters under the Trades License Act that the roll has been handed to him, and that he will proceed forthwith to collect the tax with five per cent added.

OCEAN MAIL SUBSIDY.—It is reported that Government has renewed its negotiations with the owners of the Active for an ocean mail service at a less rate than was formerly paid, but at an advance on the sum (\$50 per month) proposed by the Council.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Copland's two brick houses with lot on Pandora street, were sold yesterday for \$1550 by Mr. Backus, and a lot on Waddington alley was disposed of by the same auctioneer for \$800.

"FOUND DEAD."—The Coroner's jury returned this verdict in the case of the Indian woman found dead near Cadboro Bay, on Sunday.

THERE are now twenty eight square rigged vessels on the Sound taking in cargoes of lumber and spars.

THERE was not a single case in the police court yesterday.

Scrofula, or King's Evil.

Constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth, and filthy habits, the depressing vice, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending from parents to children into the third and fourth generation; indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or acroscopic matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause. One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every-where prevailing and fatal malady. It is composed from the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and HUMORAL DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERY-SIPHELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER, and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROOPY, DYSENTERY, DABILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures, and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from a disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Action of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted that can never be forgotten, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

MOORE & CO., Corner of Yates and Langley streets

PEPSINE.

MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, MORSON'S PEPSINE LOZENGES, MORSON'S PEPSINE GLOBULES. Are perfectly palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion, MANUFACTURED BY T. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London. In Bottles and Boxes from 2s. Pancreatic Emulsion in 4 and 8 oz. bottles. Pancreatic Cod Liver Oil in ½ and 1 pint Saccharated Wheat Phosphates, Introduced by Dr. Thibury Fox, a Dietetic Preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the Food of Invalids and Children, in packets. Gelatine and Kreosote, Morson's Pure Chemicals and Latest Preparations. SHIPPING ORDERS CAREFULLY PACKED. \*See Name, Address and Trade Mark. Orders to be made payable in London. ROUT HARVEY, Victoria. m18 1y Agent for British Columbia.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF JOHN OR GAIN, ARTHUR, FROM the State of Ohio, aged about 60 years, who, when last heard from, was in Victoria in poor health. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received at the Consular Office. April 14 & 15

Electric T

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BR

The Russian Treaty. SAN FRANCISCO, April 22. Received here from Washington that the Russian treaty has been Senate.

Prize Fight. Chandler won the prize 52 in 21 rounds. Great excitement.

DELAYED DISPATCH

Eastern State. The registration in Wash colored voters 12,000 majority. Arrangements for the sale itol buildings were completed have been purchased by the the New York hotel, who into large and splendid building of Secretary McCulloch receipts from the New York fact that he had reduced the during the past year \$200,000. The Journal says that Mr. 5 call up the resolution to ex- bury. The next time Mr. Sat drunk on the floor of the Sen floor will be called up. Thad Stevens is dying. The Indian massacre at Fo a boat. Probably nobody will be Minister to Austria, and the vacancy, Motley holding over confirmed. RICHMOND, Va., April 5— occurred in the coal mine of the Company on the 2d inst. T distinct explosions. An at descend into the shaft was pr bursting out of flames in the p men and thirty nine negro mine at the time of the explos St. Louis, April 6.—Gen. Ba- eated Porter's fleet of gunbo, perilous situation on Red river, Banks' expedition, was mrd by in Vernon county a few da. Bailey was sheriff of the count of \$3,000 has been offered for of the murderers. The military have been call press riots in the coal distric Vania. New York, April 5.—At Conference to-day Bishop Jam the candidates for ministry t public sentiment must be noted reach the people by such ser presented 100 years ago. P attend to periodical literature pers: Professor McClintock sending of intelligent colored theological schools. Johnson has withdrawn the s ferred Republicans. It is stat a Republican can be no It is stated on high authority st Sheridan had no right under t tion Act to remove municip New Orleans. Sheridan's offe been received. He states th vented by the Washington s shell remove many more offe impossible to carry out the long so.

Advices from Richmond a Connecticut election has caused action against the Reconstruct CHICAGO, April 4.—The Tril suspension of Sheridan is hin partners. New York, April 9.—The S of the Fenians have issued a more money and more men, a the former, in behalf of their su trymen. The Great Eastern is outside the high tide. Revenue Commissioner Welleo an invitation of the English o spend the summer in Engli ories. HARTFORD, April 8.—The Der ried the municipal election t- lounded majority, a gain of o and thirty since Monday. New York, April 8.—The T and Herald have three colu communications full of statisti sian America, from Professor B The Smithsonian Institute h plores there two years. They r autumn. The coast climate i about the same as in Washingto excellent, producing barley, tu hages, etc. Gold, copper, iron a round abundantly. M. D. Collie natives peaceable, vigorous, and fond of foreign merchandise. Hushell says the shortest route to span from Lake Superior is by ootoback, which is navigable files. The Times says Sumner's sprehensive statement of o- ally, and rebared the attemp raign powers to obtain territ- rived territory free of all incum New Orleans, April 9.—Ne- New Orleans levees continue di destruction of property is ve LOUISVILLE, Ken., April 7.—F rt, independent Democrat, was yor, yesterday, by 2,018 major

Mexico. New York, April 4.—The Ho lsie Obispo letter, dated Marc Hcobado writes that on the 6th lines around Queretaro. H be ready for the assault to- thought it would require only the to be observed, and it was t- rperial army would give battle, or it would have been flanked, or it would have been flank- great discord and division among the Imperial officers. T almost starving.