

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Progress of the American Elections.

Dr. Livingstone Again Heard From.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Spanish Revolution, &c.

Further of the Earthquake in San Francisco.

Eastern States.

New York, Oct. 19.—The New York World says, we think the reflection will convince Blair that the ticket will be strong if some other name is substituted for his.

Buffalo on Thursday.

An Omaha despatch says, the official vote of twenty counties gives a Republican majority of 1900; four counties to hear from will increase this 2400.

Pittsburg, Pa. Oct. 19.—John Quincy Adams said the Southern people were as loyal as any at the North; the two races he found friendly disposed, the negroes were peaceable in all cases except when they were excited and influenced by the Carpet-baggers.

Wheeling, Va. Oct. 22.—The returns show a largely increased vote; the gains favor the Democrats; they also claim to have carried the state by 2,000, while the Republicans claim they have carried the State and elected all their Congressmen.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—The Republican's special from Washington says, the Intelligencer has an editorial admitting that the Democrats will undoubtedly be defeated under their present leaders, and demands a change and the nomination of either of Chase, Hancock, Johnston or Hendricks.

London, Oct. 20.—It is reported that the Alabama claims will be referred to the Emperor of Russia for arbitration.

Madrid, Oct. 20.—The reorganization is progressing rapidly. The Governors, civil and military are appointed in all the provinces.

Paris, Oct. 20.—It is denied that the Emperor favors the elevation of a Spanish prince to the throne of Spain.

Madrid, Oct. 20.—The Central Provisional Junta issued a circular to the Spanish diplomatic representatives at foreign courts which explains the origin and progress of the revolution.

Dr. Livingstone is said to be within a day's march of Franzepor.

Liverpool, Oct. 19.—The address of the Chamber voted to Reverdy Johnson, congratulating him on the peace and harmony existing between Great Britain

and the United States, and urges the necessity for the practical adoption of free trade in America.

California (Continued).

San Francisco, Oct. 22.—The total casualties worth mentioning do not exceed 30; the deaths are only five.

San Francisco, Oct. 23.—Several shocks of earthquakes occurred during last night, but only one was generally felt.

San Francisco, Oct. 22.—The steamer Sacramento sailed for Panama; she had had very few passengers.

Legal Tenders 724,734.

Arrived steamer Oriflamme from Portland.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Eastern States.

New York, Oct. 9.—Mail advices India state that a shock of earthquake was felt pretty generally in the Punjab on the 26th August, at half-past six in the morning, but was not severe.

New York, Oct. 9.—Howell Cobb, of Georgia, fell dead this morning on the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

New York, Oct. 9.—The Mozart Democracy are again in the field. They urge Fernando Wood to accept the Congressional nomination for the Ninth District.

New York, Oct. 10.—Horace Greeley has been nominated to Congress from the Fifth District.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—The New York Tribune of the 9th throws some light on the frightful increase in the deficits for the postal service, which the reports have shown.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—Wells, Fargo & Co. who made a bid in the neighborhood of one million, Spaid's bid was accepted, and the bonds given for the faithful performance of the contract.

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Editorial Correspondence—No. 5.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug 19th, 1865.

(Continued.)

The Canadian, are sometimes called the Horseshoe Falls, from their shape.

They are six feet lower than those of the American side, but are more beautiful and majestic in appearance.

Descending the tower we are driven to the upper end of Goat Island, which is one of the Three Sisters.

Small islands extending into mid-channel around, and against which the threatening waters seem to pause an instant in their mad career, and fret and surge, and roar before taking their mighty leap over the rocks.

From the Three Sisters we crossed the Niagara Suspension Bridge, which is two miles below the Falls; crosses Niagara River, and connects the American with the Canadian shore.

This great triumph of engineering skill over almost insuperable barriers, which nature interposed to its construction was commenced in 1849 and finished in 1852.

What great trees from little acorns grow! A thread attached to a kite was first sent across the river, and secured there, next, a light rope attached to the thread, next a small rope, then a larger one, and finally the four enormous wires, upon which the entire structure depends.

To give an idea of the solidity of the bridge, I will state that we stood on its carriage portion, which is suspended 28 feet below the railroad line, while a train of eleven cars passed overhead, and not the slightest tremor was perceptible where we stood.

The length of the bridge is 800 feet; width, 24 feet; height above the river, 250 feet.

After leaving the bridge we found ourselves on British soil, a "hard money" country where greenbacks pass for fifty cents on the dollar less than their face value for, and where the sudden transition from paper to silver currency confounds the traveller and often tends to amusing mistakes.

For my part I was glad to exchange the "rags" for metal, and by the strangest anomaly in the world found that American coin which is never met now in circulation in its own country, is a glut in Canada.

The American Eagle, scared by the demon of war from its native nest, finds a secure perch on British soil.

While the Americans have been wasting time in discussing how they could best annex Canada, their gold and silver have annexed themselves to the Canadians!

So plentiful has American silver become in Canada that it is universally voted a nuisance. Business men speak of the "silver nuisance" with the same expression of contemptance they would assume had they discovered a polecat under their houses, and half dollars pass here for 48, quarters for 24, and dimes for 9 cents.

On this side of the river stands the Clifton House, one of the best kept hotels on the continent. It is largely patronized by English and Canadian tourists and by Southern Americans.

During the American war it was the favorite place of resort for exiled confederates and ex-Vice-President John C. Breckinridge still resides here within eight and sound of his native country, of which he never designs to set foot.

The night we arrived here a Canadian gentleman from Toronto dreamed that he was going over the falls, rose from his bed while still a sleep and walked out of the third story window. He was taken up crushed and broken, and lived only long enough to explain how the accident occurred.

A little beyond the Clifton House is a museum, which contains many objects of interest to the traveler. The admittance is only 25 cents, and the number of visitors is great.

Leaving the museum you continue on towards the Canadian Falls and come to a large grey stone house, kept by two men named Davis and Barnard; and here I advise the reader who does not desire to be swindled, to be plucked like a Christmas goose at Driard's, on no account to cross its threshold. If he does, he is lost. Nothing will save him.

He will be beset by seductive looking females and men with tomato-colored noses, who will coax, wheedle, annoy, and if necessary, bully him into buying sets of jewelry, inkstands, paper-weights, whistles, cups, fans, cigar-cases, and hundreds of "other articles too numerous to mention," all of which they affirm with a "bob help me Bob" air of Indian manufacture from Niagara spar or wood.

Deluded by their mendacious representations, or frightened at their threatening attitude, or not wishing to be thought "mean," the poor victim invariably buys one or more of the articles, and huds upon exhibiting them at the hotel with an air of self-satisfaction, that the jewelry is from Derbyshire, England; that the inkstands, paper-weights, &c, are made from plaster-of-Paris in New York city, and that the fans and cigar-cases are made at the nearest Shaker village—in short, that there is nothing genuine about the establishment save the mendacity of its employees.

That is home-made and homespun Annanias and Sapphira were as sucklings in the art of lying, compared with the brood of full grown sheeps who run the large grey building on the Canadian

side of the Horseshoe Falls, and their male and female hangers-on.

Having secured an ambrotypic view of our little party with the Horseshoe Falls in the background, we retraced the Suspension Bridge and proceeded to the Whirlpool, three miles below the Falls.

At this point most of the bodies of unfortunate persons who are drawn over the cataract are whirled and tossed in the raging current until the hand of some humane passer-by lifts them tenderly out and consigns them to a lonely grave in the gravelly bank.

About two miles below the Whirlpool, on the Canadian side we come to Queenstown Heights, where in 1814, a sharp battle took place between the British and America forces and where Colonel, afterwards General, Scott of the late army was wounded and taken prisoner, and where General Brock, commander of the British army, was slain.

A beautiful shaft of granite, with a statue of the hero, at the summit, marks the spot where the life-blood of the General ebbed away and where he lies buried.

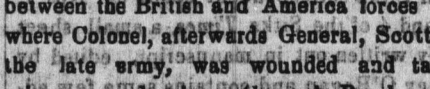
On both sides of the river there are numerous evidences of the stream having out its way through the shales and limestone rock, for miles, and the belief is well grounded that the falls were once located very near the mouth of the river, seven miles below their present location, and that their retrocession towards Lake Erie which Niagara river bleeds has been gradual but sure.

That this process of retroceding is daily going on, is evident to even a new comer. Sir Charles Lyell, who visited the region in 1841, estimated the rate at which the Falls receded, at one foot per annum. If we accept this estimate as correct to have receded seven miles, or in round numbers, say 35,000 feet, the falls would have required 35,000 years to reach their present location, and Olofeus triumphs, for what becomes of the Book of Genesis and the Jewish History of the Creation, by the side of the record which the wear and tear of ages have written so plainly upon the rocks and hills all round here?

I am loath to quit this charming spot—to turn my back upon the most sublime work of Nature in the New World—to tear myself from a scene on which the Almighty has so unmistakably set the awful seal of his approval, and before which the noblest conception of the human mind is dwarfed into insignificance.

But the lengthening shadows and the cool north wind which nightly sweeps down the gorge to sport with the ghostlike spray, and the yellow tint that day by day comes stealing over the forest trees, all remind me that the period of my sojourn in this eastern land is drawing to a close, and that soon the broad ocean will bear me homeward bound upon its bosom. Adieu then, Niagara, adieu!

"Flow on for ever a thy glorious robe. Of terror and of beauty. Yes, flow on, Unfathom'd and restles. God hath set His rainbow on thy forehead, and the cloud hath mantled round thy feet, and he doth give Thee voice of thunder power to speak of Him heavenly—writing the life of man." Keep silence, and upon this altar pour Incense of awe-struck praise!



NOTICE

VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BY AUTHORITY VESTED IN ME BY His Excellency the Governor of British Columbia, I hereby give notice that on the days hereinafter mentioned, I shall proceed to the Nomination and Selection of Candidates to be Members of the Legislative Council of British Columbia, for District No. 1 and 2, hereinafter described, subject to the ultimate right of ratification and appointment by the Governor; that is to say:

At noon on Monday, the 2nd day of November next, at the Police Barracks, Victoria, two Members for District No. 1, comprising Victoria, City and Esquimaux Towns.

At noon on Tuesday, the 3rd day of November next, at Victoria District School, at the head of Fort Street, one Member for District No. 2, comprising Victoria District, Lake District, Esquimaux and Melchior District, Sooke District, North and South Saanich District, and Salt Spring Island, including the settlement of Cowichan.

And I do further give notice, that in the event of a Poll being demanded, it will be taken between the hours of Eight a. m., and Four P. M., on the following days:

For District No. 1—Tuesday, the 3rd November, 1865.

For District No. 2—Wednesday, the 11th November, 1865.

And at the following places:

FOR DISTRICT NO. 1.—In front of Police Barracks, Victoria, B. C. do Arthur's Hotel, Esquimaux.

FOR DISTRICT NO. 2.—For Victoria District—at Victoria District School House, Head of Fort Street.

For North and South Saanich, and Lake Districts—at Stephens, Hall-way House, Saanich Road.

For Esquimaux and Melchior—at Parsons' Bridge Hotel, Melchior Road.

For Sooke District—at Muller's Farm, Sooke.

For Salt Spring Island—at Beggs' Settlement, S. S. Island.

For Cowichan—Harris' Landing.

Every Voter must have resided or carried on business within the District in which he votes, for a period of at least Three Calendar Months immediately previous to the date of Polling.

No Chinese or Indian Votes can be recorded, and no Votes shall be counted which are not duly attested.

ANDREW CHARLES ELLIOTT, J. P. High Sheriff of British Columbia.

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia, this 17th day of October 1865.

BY ROYAL COMMAND

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints: Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Bleaches, Itch, Ringworm, and all skin Diseases.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gentl: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms, sometimes it turned inward, and distressed me at the stomach. It two years ago broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with sores, which were painful and itchy, and beyond description. I tried many medicines, and several physicians, but without much relief from anything. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was referred to read in the Gospelist that you had prepared an alternative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, by your advice, in small doses of a teaspoonful a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under each, and a few weeks after a white fall out. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully yours, ALBERT S. TALLEY.

St. Anthony, Mo. ALBERT S. TALLEY.

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