The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, November 12, 1867

## The Assay Office.

We have succeeded in wading through a two column and a half article in the *British Columbian*—subject, the Assay Office—and after a careful perusal we are constrained to say that if that institution can survive the very potent reasons the *Columbian* has furnished for its abrogation, it will be "a thing of beauty and a joy forever" to the denizens of New Westminster. Casting aside the first column and a half of verbiage, we extract the essence of the article for the benefit of our readers. Having recited the wonderful blessings that the maintainance of the office on the "spot" where it now rests will confer upon the entire Colony, the ex(pectant) Queen's Printer triumphantly produces the following overwhelming circumstance to prove that the office is a real benefit to the revenue and a blessing generally to the Colony:

"It is well known that during the continuance of the gold export tax, the Bank of British Columbia, having an assay office at William creek, assayed its own gold. These bars, in order to obtain the Government stamp to entitle them to the reduced rate of export tax, were all remelted at the Government assay office here. A careful record was kept, and having been allowed a perusal of this record, we find a discrepancy in the case of almost every bar re-assayed under this arrangement, the difference occasionally running as high as *seventy-eight dollars* on a single bar of the value of *four thousand dollars!*"

Considering the source whence this story comes we are inclined to doubt its truth *in toto*; but assuming, for argument's sake, that the circumstance to which our cotemporary refers did occur once, through mistake, the implied charge that it was a general practice and was done for the purpose of defrauding the revenue, bears a lie on its face; because the undervaluing of the bar would render lawful its confiscation on a charge that the holder was endeavoring to evade the payment of the Gold Export Tax. The value of the bar (the Printer says) was $4000, and it was undervalued *seventy-eight dollars*—a sum equal to four and a half ounces. The Gold Export Tax was 1s., or 25 cents per oz., and the amount that the unprincipled assayer or miner, by rendering false to the assayer his $4000 bar, attempted to evade the payment of was *one dollar and twelve and a-half cents!* "At this rate," triumphantly shouts our cotemporary, "the office would soon save the Colony a much larger sum than the $2500 required to defray its working expenses." Were the Gold Export Law (a bright idea of the Queen's Printer and the Governor) still in existence, the exultation of the Queen's Printer would appear absurd enough; but as the tax has long since traveled the road to oblivion that the Assay Office will shortly have to follow, the citation of the "fact" makes the *Columbian* man seem like a fool. But, speaking of errors, reminds *us*, also, of a little reminiscence connected with this very same Government Assay Office. In 1862-3 gold from Cottonwood creek, Cariboo, was considered the finest in the Colony, as high as $19 per ounce being paid for it. In appearance Cottonwood gold resembled Salmon River dust from Idaho, which, however, was scarcely worth $12 per ounce; and the Idahoans, discerning the similarity in appearance of the gold of their own river and that of Cottonwood, actually sent a quantity across the line to the Government Assay Office at New Westminster, where it was sold as Cottonwood dust, at $19 an ounce, to the assayer there! How large a sum the Government lost by that speculation was never divulged, but an order was at once issued by the then Governor forbidding the purchase of any more dust at the office. The Queen's Printer having been allowed a peep into the "record," is, perhaps, able to inform us the exact sum lost by that transaction, and whether any profitable speculations of a like character have been indulged in recently. In another part of the same article the Queen's Printer charges that the "greedy little town of Victoria" wants to steal the office from its "rightful owner," New Westminster. This is another statement quite as absurd as that concerning the bar. Victoria does not recognise the necessity that exists for an Assay Office; and, moreover, Victoria does *not* ask for it. Victoria believes that the proper place for it is at Cariboo, where it may, by the observance of strict economy, pay expenses. Failing its removal thither, then Victoria thinks it ought not to remain at New Westminster, where it is a tax of $3000 per annum upon the public revenue. But what says the Queen's Printer to the proposition of sending it to Cariboo: "It would be located at a place in the most, *remote*, *expensive* and *inaccessible* part of the Colony, and involve an expenditure which would not only be wholly unprofitable, but altogether beyond the means of the Colony." Reduced to plain English, the proposition laid down by our cotemporary means that its establishment at the point of production of the gold dust would be "*remote*" *from that gold dust*; that it would be "expensive" inasmuch as the assayers would require $40 additional per month to defray the expense of their board on the creek; and "inaccessible" to the Government officials at Westminster, who now pass the time they should devote to the public service in tinkering about the office with specimens of talcose rock which they imagine to be gold-bearing quartz, or pieces of iron ore, that their heated imaginations convert into 40 per cent of copper. If for no other reason it would be a good thing for the Colony were the office located at a spot where it would be "inaccessible" to that class of public servants. The ridiculous and false cry of the enormous expense attendant upon the removal of the plant to William creek is completely exploded by the fact that the plant of the Assay Office of the Bank of British Columbia was transported by its original owner, Mr. Moltor, from Victoria to the diggings at a cost of less than $1500, or one half the sum that is annually sunk in continuing the institution at New Westminster. In the face of this fact we learn that last year the Government announced that the plant could not be removed to the mines for a less sum than $15,000. That estimate no doubt included the *freight on the building* at New Westminster, which Government doubtless imagines to form part of the plant. At Cariboo, the point of production, or at Victoria, the point of supply, the office might yield a revenue; but it is ridiculous and absurd to suppose that the little hole in Frasermouth, known as New Westminster, which possesses neither comforts nor conveniences for the accommodation of sojourning miners who would have to remain over one steamer while their dust was being assayed there, should be allowed to gulp down $3000 per annum of the public money in the maintainance of the Assay Office within its limits, because the money lost to the rest of the Colony goes to enrich the traders of that particular spot. This is just what the proposition amounts to. The whole Colony is expected to pay tribute to New Westminster. We ask, is it just—is it proper that this iniquity should continue?—that perhaps the very place in the Colony where an Assay Office can pay its own expenses and furnish employment to its operatives is to be denounced as "remote, inaccessible and expensive," when the very report that Government sent down to the Council last year exposed the fact that it has proved a losing concern where it stands! The attitude of [illegible] alone absurd, it is dishonest; and well knowing the slippery ground upon which it stands, petitions have been circulated for signature by those who have never given the matter a moment's thought, and, most likely, were previously unaware that such an institution as a Government Assay Office had even an existence. These petitions it is intended to lay before the Council as an endorsement of the Governmental policy in maintaining the office. We have no means of learning how many signatures were obtained in the interior; but the copy of the memorial that was submitted to the citizens of Victoria was returned by yesterday's boat without a single name attached. The proof, however, of the unpopularity of the institution is found in fact that it is not patronized by the public, who carry the dust past the Assay Office doors and deposit it for assay at Victoria.

Wednesday, Nov 6.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The annual meeting of the subscribers of the above Institute was held last evening to receive the report of the proceedings of the last year, and for the election of officers, who are as follows: President, Dr Ash; Vice President, Mr Fell: Treasurer, Mr Fardon; Secretary, Mr W K Bull; Members of Committee of Management, Messrs Alston, Teague, Stuart, Ross, Fox, Wallace, Wilson, Redfern, Norris. The financial statement was deemed very satisfactory, and notwithstanding the depression of the times, the receipts showed an increase of over one hundred dollars as compared with last year. About forty persons were present, and after the business was concluded the members sat down to refreshments provided for the occasion, and songs, toasts and speeches followed in due order.

THE evening of the Prince of Wales' birthday has been set apart by Manager Marsh for a benefit to the Royal Hospital, which is languishing for want of support. The Amateur Dramatic Corps of the Zealous and the Zealous Band will appear. The performances will be under the patronage of Admiral Hastings and Capt. Dawkins, gentlemen who, since their first arrival on this station, have lent their names and influence to every good and worthy cause that has appealed to them for assistance.

CATALOGUE SALE OF FURNITURE.—J P Davies & Co will sell at the residence of Mr S H Lichtenstein, Pandora street, at eleven o'clock, this day, all the fine household furniture, a splendid fine-toned piano, silver ware, crockery ware and family jewelry contained therein. Terms cash. The sale should attract a large number of buyers, it being the last extensive sale of furniture for the season.

THE LEGAL MUDDLE IN A NEW PHASE. On Monday, Mr Registrar General Alston appeared at the Court of Assize and announced that he had been commissioned to act as Crown Prosecutor in the absence of Mr Crease, who is at New Westminster. Mr Alston was allowed to proceed for the day; but yesterday morning, upon the opening of the Court, His Lordship stated that Section VI. of the Land Registration Act of the Colony of Vancouver Island had been brought to his notice, in which he found the following clause: "*It shall not be lawful for any Registrar appointed under this Act to practice as a Barrister or Solicitor before any Court in the Colony during his continuance in office as Registrar.*" The Chief Justice remarked that he feared Mr Alston had no *status* before the Court. Mr Alston replied that he held the Governor's permission to practice as a Barrister; that Mr Crease had given him authority to act as Crown Prosecutor at this Assizes, and that he (Mr Alston) held there was now no Colony of Vancouver Island. The permission and authority were handed up to the Bench and examined by the Chief Justice, who said, "The Registration Act appears to be imperative. The Imperial Act secures to Vancouver Island all the laws of the Colony of Vancouver Island until they are repealed by proper authority. The Land Registration Act has not been repealed. You, Mr Alston, are Registrar under that Act, and you discharge the duties of the office under that Act. I see no help for you. Does anyone appear for the Crown?" There being no answer, a messenger was despatched for Mr McCreight and Mr Wood. Mr Ring said it was understood on the part of the Bar that Mr Alston, in consideration of the abandonment of a certain portion of the emoluments of his office, should be allowed to practice in his profession. Mr Alston asked, were he to procure the Governor's permission to appear as Crown Prosecutor, whether His Lordship would alter his determination? The Chief Justice—"I offer no opinion prophetically. I am not here to advise anyone. I can only deal with matters as they are." Mr Alston then retired. Upon the arrival of Mr McCreight and Mr Wood, the first-named gentleman objected to appear for the Government unless instructed by them. Mr Wood, at first declined to act for the Crown, as he was uninstructed, but yielding to the persuasion of the Chief Justice finally consented to appear.

FROM KOOTENAY. — The Walla Walla *Statesman* of the 25th has the following:—"Mr Whitman, just down from Kootenay, reports business in that camp as lively; miners doing well, and prospects generally favorable. In relation to the Humphrey mystery, he states that the missing man left Kootenay in company with Hefron and McKay, and at that time had about $4,000 in money, and eight or nine horses. Hefron was broke, and McKay had not to exceed $150. The two Chinamen who started down with them had returned to Kootenay. The general impression is that Humphrey was murdered for his money, and the fact that [illegible] without having had an opportunity to acquire money honestly, points to him as the probable murderer. Both Hefron and McKay have disappeared from Walla Walla, but where they have gone to, we have no means of knowing. The woman Mary Wells, with whom Hefron stated Humphrey had gone off, is now at Walla Walla, and reports entire ignorance as to the whereabouts of the missing man. All the circumstances favor the conclusion that Humphrey was murdered, and that the men arrested at Walla Walla were the guilty parties. Time alone can unfold the mystery."

RIFLE SHOOTING.—Sergt Norris, of the Volunteers, on Saturday last, made the highest score yet heard of in the Colony viz: 67 points in 20 rounds, third class target. At 200 yards he scored 20 points—all bullseyes. The long Enfield was used.

Two arrests have been made of persons supposed to have been implicated in the escape of Maurice Carey, and Thomas Abson, an ex policeman, has absconded, for fear of being taken upon the same charge.

MAJOR TILTON, Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railway, has gone east to lay his report as to the best pass through the Cascades for the road before the directors of the company.

NEW YORK CITY.—The foreign vote of New York city is 80,080; the native 52,000 In 1866, over 55,000 males old enough to vote were arrested for crimes.

THE New World arrived at 9½ o'clock yesterday morning from Puget Sound, having landed live stock at Bellingham Bay.

OWING to the high wind the Enterprise did not start for New Westminster yesterday, but will sail at 6 o'clock this morning.

THE lines were down all day yesterday.

## Signs of the Times--Political Significance of Napoleon's Speeches.

(From the London Times, August 28th.)

The Emperor Napoleon has lost no time in making his comment on the rumors of the last few days. He was on his way to visit the city of Lille, to be present at the *fete* to be held in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of its annexation to France, and on his journey the Mayor of Arras, through which their Majesties passed, presented the usual loyal address. The Emperor, apparently, likes to utter his most significant sentences on unforseen occasions and to undistinguished people, as if their apparent spontaniety would be likely to give his words more point and power. Thus his speech at Arras is far more interesting than that at Lille, which only contains one expression of political importance. At Arras the Emperor spoke as follows: 'You are right to have confidence in the future. It is only weak governments who seek in foreign complications to divert attention from troubles at home. But he who derives his strength from the great body of the nation has only to do his duty, and satisfy the permanent interests of the country; and while holding aloft the national flag, we should not allow ourselves to be drawn away by imtemperate impulses, however patriotic they may be.'

At Lille the Emperor said that the first condition of prosperity for France was "to possess the consciousness of her own strength and not to allow herself to be depressed by imaginary fears, but to rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of her Government." Though these expressions have the usual vagueness of the Imperial style, they are undoubtedly peaceable in their tenor. The Emperor seems to divide and repudiate the suspicion of his subjects that he is about to turn their attention from his domestic administration and from the tragic affairs in Mexico by some great deed beyond his own frontiers. He denies that his is one of those weak Governments which seek by foreign complications to divert their subjects from troubles at home. If these words have any political meaning, they must be used as an answer to those who, whether friends or enemies, have been attributing to him the design of a German war. Since the Salzburg interview we know not which have been the most warlike in their tone, the Frenchman who would have the Emperor enforce at once the Treaty of Prague at the point of the bayonet, or the Germans, who, sullen and defiant, have made up their mind that he intends a quarrel, and desire that the unfolding of the plot should be hastened rather than delayed. The Emperor's speech cannot but be directed to them. He says in effect that they misrepresent his policy and his designs, and he bids the one party moderate their ambition and the other lay aside their distrust.

When the Emperor tells those of his subjects who last year were excited to such rivalry by the successes of Prussia, that they should not allow themselves to be "drawn away by intemperate impulses, however patriotic they may be," he gives advice which many Frenchmen will find it difficult to follow. The fears which at present pervade Europe are the effect of that violent outburst of jealousy which possessed France after the battle of Sadowa, and which, affecting all classes, both military and civil, urged the Emperor into a policy which he possibly may at length find it difficult to avoid. It cannot be concealed that a war with Prussia, on any pretext and with any object, would be popular with a large part of the French people, and a march against the Rhine represents the 'spirited foreign policy' now largely advocated in the *cafè* and the barrack. Undoubtedly that section of the French people which has renounced the idea of foreign conquest—a section which grows every year, and may even now be a majority—has a powerful influence, and is strong enough to support a ruler who shall recognize the right of foreign nations to constitute themselves as may suit them best. But to give this party the courage to restrain more turbulent politicians the Imperial countenance is necessary. The world will, indeed, rejoice if the Emperor will reassure it by language even plainer than that just uttered. His flatterers and his adversaries [illegible] force the union of Germany, [illegible] capitating a struggle with forty millions of people. We include the whole population of Germany among his adversaries in such a design, for we believe it to be an idle dream that a King of Bavaria or a King of Wurtemburg would be able, even if he wished it, to induce his people to aid the French invaders against the State which represents German independence. The day that foreign armies advance on the Rhine will see all those States, and probably even the German provinces of Austria, united to bar the way. The sagacity with which the French Emperor has governed France for nearly nineteen years induces us to believe that he will not enter into so gigantic a contest with so untenable a cause; but the language of a part of the French press gives sufficient reason that warlike intentions should be explicitly denied.

## Mr Macdonald's Political Record.

VICTORIA, Nov. 3d, 1867.

EDITOR COLONIST:—Some people are under the impression that Mr. Macdonald's actions in the Legislative Council were too much on the side of the Government and in opposition to the interests of the Colony, and more particularly to that of Victoria. So far as I have been able to follow the chief question at issue, it stands thus: The popular members moved a certain resolution recommending a reduction in the Civil List. Mr. Macdonald opposed the resolution on the ground that the Crown Salaries' Act of October, 1863, should first be repealed; he fully concurred in the proposed reduction, but not in the mode of accomplishing it. A short time after the passage of the resolution, the Governor sent down to the Council a bill to repeal the Crown Salaries Act of Oct., 1863, leaving the amount of salaries in blank to be filled in by the Council. This bill lay on the table for nearly three weeks and no one had the *moral courage* to move its consideration until Mr. Macdonald moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Dr. Helmcken: "Resolved, that the popular members to whom the bill repealing the Crown Salaries Act has been exclusively left, are of opinion that in the present depressed condition of the Colony Her Majesty's Government should be respectfully prayed to renumerate the chief executive officer of this Colony. That the popular members recognise with satisfaction the desire of the executive to reduce the cost of Government, and are not unaware of the difficulties he has to contend with. That His Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to urge upon Her Majesty's Government the necessity of granting the Executive of this Colony power to simplify, centralise and reduce the departmental system, so as to lessen the public expenditure to such a figure as the Colony is able to bear." All the popular members, and not Mr. Macdonald alone, disposed of the bill to repeal the Crown Salaries' Act by passing the above resolution. I presume the whole question will be gone over again at the next meeting of the Council, and I feel assured that Mr. Macdonald will take as independent a stand on this or any other question as any member of the House, and his political antagonists (for he has no others) need not try to make capital out of his public acts, as they will bear the strictest scrutiny. Surely after this plain statement of facts no respectable person will accuse him of being a Government man. That he is one I conscientiously deny. Why should he be? He wants nothing from them; he has no axes to grind; there is not a situation in the gift of the Governor that he would accept this day; and I feel extremely sorry that any of my fellow-citizens should for one moment suppose him incapable of doing his duty to his constituents in an independent and fearless manner. He will do what he conscientiously believes to be right, independent of popular praise or Government patronage.

In conclusion, I trust that my fellow-citizens who were wavering about voting have now seen the error of their way, and will come forward like true and honorable men and place Mr. Macdonald by a large majority at the head of the poll on Saturday.

J. NAGLE.

P. S.—To prove my assertions in regard to Mr. Macdonald's straightforward and independent conduct while in the Council, I refer you to page 35, 57 and 71 of the Legislative Council proceedings, from the 24th January to the 2d April, 1867.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

PERRY DAVIS'

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

The Greatest Family Medicine of the age

Taken internally, it cures sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursery sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painter's colic Asiatic cholera, diarrhœa and dysentery. APPLIED EXTERNALLY, cures felons, boils and old sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swelled joints, ringworm and tetter, broken breasts, frosted feet and chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. IT IS A SURE REMEDY FOR AGUE AND CHILLS AND FEVER.

WORDS OF COMFORT TO THE WEAK.—In addition to the ailments common to both sexes woman has special ailments of her own, which demand our sympathy, and should receive relief in [illegible] peculiar [illegible] acts strengthening and [illegible] and sanational derangements to which she is subject can only be removed by a preparation combining the properties of a tonic and regulating medicine. Alone among remedies of this nature stands BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. Wholly vegetable, perfectly innocuous, and especially adapted to delicate and over-susceptible organizations, it will be found invaluable in all the peculiar physical exigencies of the sex. Used at the same time with the Sarsaparilla, BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE PILLS will be found a powerful help in effecting a complete cure, carrying off from the system the vitiated and depraved humors set free by the Sarsaparilla, and thus enabling the organs to resume their healthy functions at the proper and natural seasons. 510

WHAT IS YOUR AILMENT?—A hundred varieties of disease may be traced to the stomach. For each and all of them, common sense suggests that the medicine which restores that organ to its full vigor, is the true remedy. If common sense demands what that remedy is, experience answers, BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. Cathartic are plenty, but nine-tenths of them given only temporary relief, and many are dangerous. It is better to let dyspepsia have its way, then to attempt its cure with mercury. The so-called remedy will destroy the patient more rapidly than the disease. Not so BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, which owe their efficacy solely to vegetable extracts. If the liver is wrong, they put it right; If the bowels are clogged with obstructions, they remove them; if the stomach is incapable of perfect digestion, they impart to it the required tone and vivacity. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA hould be used in connection with the Pills. 413

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Mishaps.—An accident will sometimes befall the most wary. A sprain, a burn, a cut, cannot always be prevented; but a speedy and easy cure may be obtained by the application of this inestimable Ointment. It immediately cools the part, soothes the irritated nerves, prevents the blood flowing to the seat of injury thus fully guarding against inflammation and the formation of abscesses. For curing accidental hurts this Ointment surpasses every liniment, lotion, or embrocation. It restores soundness to the skin, and firmness to the muscle: it gives freedom of motion once more to stiffened sinews, contracted joints, and strained ligaments. For repairing damage done by external violence, no influence is equally rapid, no agency equally curative. 32

AN INVISIBLE ADVERTISEMENT.—More than words can say for it, MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER says for itself the moment a bottle is opened. It breathes its own recommendation, and circulates it through the room. You sprinkle it upon your handkerchief and carry with you an inexhaustible bouquet. If your skin is tender, what so soothing after shaving as this delicious toilet-water, diluted? Used in this way, it removes tan, freckles, and all superficial roughness, and in nervous headache and hysterics, its soothing odor acts like a charm. 523

☞ The best Remedy for Purifying the Blood, strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the Lost Appetite FRESE'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 groceries.

EMIL FRESE, Wholesale Druggist,, Sole Agent, 410 Clay st., San Francisco. y3

LONDON HOUSE.—J. H. Turner & Co have received fine Cloths, consisting of Beavers, West of England Broad and Doeskins, Tweeds, Witneys, Kerseys, etc., and a full assortment of Hosiery of the best make of Balbriggan, together with a large stock of new goods for Fall and Winter Trade.

## By Electric T[illegible]

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH

### Europe

DUBLIN, Oct. 31—A motion by [illegible] sel for the defence that the Fenian [illegible] be tried by a panel composed of [illegible] and Catholic, was refused by the J[illegible]

Two policemen were killed by [illegible] last night; one Fenian has turned [illegible] evidence and given a full stateme[illegible] Dungannon expedition.

PARIS, Oct. 31—The Emperor ha[illegible] that the Exposition be closed on t[illegible] November.

It is said that no treaty has been [illegible] between Napoleon and Francis J[illegible] the *entente cordiale* between France [illegible] tria is perfect.

BERLIN, Oct, 31—The objection[illegible] sia have been removed, and Ba[illegible] Wurtemburg have joined the S[illegible] and other Kingdoms have conclud[illegible] tary alliance with the North Germa[illegible] eration.

LONDON, Nov. 1—Dispatches fro[illegible] say that the French troops had [illegible] Rome. There was no demonstrat[illegible] ever. The city is quiet. The Fre[illegible] received in profound silence.

Garibaldi, whose force is con[illegible] creasing, held a position on the o[illegible] Rome.

The Papal forces are about to [illegible] their entrenchments and attack hi[illegible]

### United States.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The *Expr*[illegible] says Seward has sent a special [illegible] to Rome to offer the Pope an [illegible] this country, and hopes are entert[illegible] the mission will be successful.

### Europe.

FURTHER COMPLICATI[illegible]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—Minister [illegible] to the State Department that it [illegible] pression of European Statesme[illegible] general war in Europe is inevit[illegible] Roman question is only a pretext [illegible] of Napoleon to precipitate Eur[illegible] general war.

PARIS, Nov. 1—The *Nazione*[illegible] denies that the French have enter[illegible]

Cialdini commands the Italia[illegible] has entered the Papal Territory.

The police seized the bureau [illegible] tional party's head-quarters in thi[illegible]

At last accounts from Rome, G[illegible] mained at Montevideo with 50,00[illegible]

PARIS, Nov. 1—The *Moniteu*[illegible] poleon has demanded an exp[illegible] Victor Emmanuel, why the Italian [illegible] entered the Papal Territory.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 1—The [illegible] King George, of Greece, to the P[illegible] took place to-day, with great pom[illegible] mony.

LONDON, Nov. 1—Allen and [illegible] prisoners, at Manchester, have bee[illegible] of murder and sentenced to deat[illegible] maining cases will be tried on M[illegible] traordinary interest is taken in t[illegible] ings.

Lord Rosse, the celebrated [illegible] died yesterday.

### California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3—Arri[illegible] Steamer Golden Age this mo[illegible] Panama.

### Eastern States.

RICHMOND, October 25—The c[illegible] will probably contest the electi[illegible] mond. They intend to issue an [illegible] the people protesting against th[illegible] which the election is conducted. [illegible] after the close of the second day [illegible] dered polls to be opened in thre[illegible] the city, and on the following day [illegible] order to allow all registered neg[illegible] which was the end of the ele[illegible] whites had a majority, but the t[illegible] negroes took possession of the pol[illegible] all day and all night. They s[illegible] numerable. The conservatives c[illegible] negroes were brought in from [illegible] Disturbances frequently occurre[illegible] the military to quell them.

ALBANY, Oct. 26—Humphrey, S[illegible] the Thirtieth District, was [illegible] Wyoming county, charged wit[illegible] a bribe of $500, to use his influ[illegible] action on the bill before the Ra[illegible] mittee. He was held to bail to a[illegible] tion of the grand jury.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—The [illegible] ernment declines to release War[illegible] gle. The State Department emp[illegible]

Several more citizens have b[illegible] to leave Richmond by the Neg[illegible] Committee.

The *Times'* special says the i[illegible] party is gathering no strength e[illegible] Senate or House. A propositio[illegible] the session during Johnson's ter[illegible] favorably received.

A strong protest was laid [illegible] President against Seward's cour[illegible] Fenian prisoners in Ireland. [illegible] moval is urged.

SPRINGFIELD, (MASS.), Oct. 2[illegible] cerine works at South Hoosac e[illegible] terday. The burning material [illegible] shaft, burying an entire gang [illegible] Thirteen were killed. Bodies [illegible] recovered for several days.

The Postmaster General invi[illegible] for carying the mail to Great [illegible] the new treaty. He expects to [illegible] every other day.

RICHMOND, October 24—Ret[illegible] ing in slowly. In most of the c[illegible] from the Conservatives give [illegible] against Convention. John M[illegible] defeated for Delegate to the Co[illegible] Culpepper county.

Returns show conclusively th[illegible] has voted in favor of a Conv[illegible] Radicals have about 15 majorit[illegible] tion. The negroes voted the R[illegible] en masse. Negroes desiring to [illegible] servatives were chased from [illegible] colored Radicals. Hunnicutt's [illegible] rested for tearing up Conser[illegible] and sent to the Libby prison. [illegible] wards released.