

## By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

## The Mainland.

New Westminster, July 30th, 1869.

A man known as "Mountaineer" Perry was most cruelly murdered on the night of 29th, at English Bay, near Burrard Inlet. What can be learned it is believed the deed was done by some Indians of the Squamish tribe. The circumstance was immediately telegraphed to the authorities here, so to Dr. Black, as Coroner. The latter proceeded to the spot where the murdered man was lying, for the purpose of holding an inquest. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was in accordance with that previously stated here, viz: that the man was murdered, supposed to be by some Indians of the Squamish tribe—the weapon used being an axe. On hearing the news at the Inlet, a great excitement prevailed. Hearing that the authorities might not act promptly in the matter of endeavoring to bring the guilty parties to justice, it was proposed by some that a Vigilance Committee be organized and immediately go in pursuit of those who committed the deed. This, however, was not acted upon, the people agreeing that it would perhaps be better to allow the proper authorities to take the matter in hand, which it was sincerely hoped they would do immediately. The body was brought to this place yesterday for the purpose of interment.

The Chinaman under sentence of death for the murder of a Chinaman near Lillooet was brought to this place last Monday by constable Evans. This morning was fixed for the time of his execution, but owing to some informality in the papers it was not carried out.

The ship Martinez, loading with lumber at Moody's Mill, is nearly finished. She will probably sail in a day or two. The Adele will leave on Monday morning. She takes a cargo of lumber from Moody & Co.'s Mill. The Matilda arrived at the Inlet last evening.

## DELAYED DISPATCHES.

## Europe.

LONDON (midnight) July 22.—The Herald's special says. The die is cast, the struggle begun, the Lords and the country have finally come to an issue in consequence of the abrupt termination of the debate last night. Intense excitement prevailed among political circles during the day. The Cabinet has been sitting all the afternoon. A report is afloat that great dissensions exist in the Cabinet. Gladstone, Bright, Lowe and the strongest members insist on the immediate withdrawal of the Irish Church bill, on the ground of the obstinate resistance of the Peers to its principles, which renders a direct conflict between the two houses of Parliament inevitable. Some members of the Cabinet, Lord Clarendon among the number, advocates more moderate proceedings, such as letting the bill take its course, only abandoning it at the last moment. The insulting language used by Salisbury toward Gladstone, joined to the large majority cast against the preamble, however, shows that all attempt to effect a compromise is useless. There is little doubt that Gladstone will carry his point of withdrawing the bill immediately. This will be followed by a speedy adjournment and calling another session in August, creating a large batch of new Peers, sufficient in number to overpower the present Tory majority.

Placards have been posted on the walls today headed, "Shall the people or the Lords rule," and calling a mass meeting at Cranford Hall for tomorrow. This will be followed by a monster demonstration. Gladstone has openly expressed indignation at the radicalism shown by the Ministry. He hopes the Queen will refuse to sanction creation of the Peers. The present crisis promises well to open the ball for sweeping reforms in England, commencing with the virtual destruction of hereditary legislation.

LONDON, July 21.—In the House of Commons to-night there was a full attendance of members, a petition praying for the rejection of the amendments to the Irish Church Bill was presented and received with loud cheers. Milbank, member for the North Riding of Yorkshire, enquired if it was competent for this House to demand an apology from the House of Peers for language used by their Lordships, insolent to the Premier and insulting to the dignity of the Commons.

The Speaker declared that the question was neither one of order nor privilege. This House was not cognizant of what passed in the House of Lords, and he decided that the question could not be entertained.

There is a rumor that Gladstone will withdraw the Irish Church Bill, and as soon as the supplies are voted prorogue Parliament in order to introduce the bill at the autumn session, under circumstances which will cause the Lords to hesitate before rejecting it.

LONDON, July 22.—In the House of Lords to-night there was a full attendance of Peers. Many members of Commons were present. Consideration of the amendments to the Irish Church Bill was resumed. Earl Granville opposed the date, stating that Her Majesty's ministers regarded the vote on Tuesday night as one of a very grave character, but were unwilling to prevent the consideration of other amendments to the bill. "We are anxious to conduct the discussion with conciliation on the proposed disestablishment, but he should not insist on a division of the House." As it was contrary to the feelings of the House, he would withdraw it.

Lord Cairns said since the adjournment he had conferred with Earl Granville. He thought the amendments remaining were new and capable of solution, and he was glad to find Earl Granville actuated by a similar spirit. Nothing could be more culpable on either side than to encourage protracted controversy on a measure of this kind where materials for solution are at hand. With that view and sentiment to everything that took place in the conference he accorded. He agreed that the question of date was of

secondary importance. He was ready to accept the original date, and advised the Lords not to insist on their amendments in regard to curates, ecclesiastical residences or commutation of annuities. The question in respect to the disposition of the surplus funds might be left over, but power should be given to Parliament to apply a portion of the funds for the alleviation of unavoidable calamities. Lord Cairns concluded by admitting that he still had strong objections to the bill, but if it passed at all it was not for the interest of the country or church to prolong the struggle in minor details.

Marquis Salisbury, Earl Russell and other leading Peers accepted the compromise.

PARIS, July 23.—The Ministerial Council prepared and presented to the Emperor a "kaiser senatus consultum," giving effect to political reforms proposed in the Emperor's message.

The Corps Legislatif, since proroguing, held a meeting to consider what action should be taken under the circumstances.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—The loss of life by the explosion of St. Helena colliery yesterday, is greater than first reported. Fifty-eight dead bodies have been taken from the mine.

LONDON, July 22.—The Prince of Wales unveiled the statue near the Exchange today, with imposing ceremonies. Minister Motley, Lord Mayor and Miss Burdett-Coutts, were among the spectators. Immense crowds witnessed the ceremony.

PARIS, July 23.—La Presse asserts that arrangements are now nearly complete for giving unlimited leave of absence to soldiers whose furloughs will soon expire.

LONDON, July 27.—Henry W. Longfellow was yesterday invested with the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the Oxford University at a special convention.

LONDON, July 28.—The Harvard crew, with Kelly as coxswain, yesterday rowed against ebb tide and a stiff wind. In spite of these circumstances, the opinion formed of the Americans is favorable. They timed four or five strokes per minute more than the Englishmen usually do.

Mr. Gladstone has been ill, but is reported better to day.

The coal miners held a conference at Manchester for an increase of wages at the end of the month.

The News says that at the time when questions between the old and the new countries are suspended rather than settled, it is pleasant to note how mutual affinities make themselves continually felt in many ways, whether in brotherly contests on sea or river, or in the acknowledgement of reciprocal intellectual obligations, or in the exchange of university honors. They remind us that blood is thicker than water if not more binding than ink.

MADRID, July 23.—Many arrests continue to be made for disloyalty. At Ciudad Real hundreds of people are seeking pardons of the Government for complicity in the recent Carlist movements. They say that they had been deceived by the Carlist leaders. There was a street fight at La Mancha, between the Carlists and the Government troops. The Carlists were defeated and fled to the mountains. The insurgents at Ciudad Real released the prisoners from jail.

PARIS, July 22.—It is reported that Don Carlos has ordered the cessation of the movement in his behalf. His partisans are much discouraged.

VIENNA, July 27.—Baron von Benst today received a Budget by commission in the Hungarian Parliament. The address says the relations between Austria and France are on the best possible footing ever since Austria relinquished her Italian territory, and the intentions of the two countries are identical. Alluding to the Eastern policy, he said the Government would not insist on the programme of 1867, but leave it to the option of Turkey to follow a counsel regarding the concessions to the Christians. On this point they would bring no pressure to bear. The Emperor declared he had honestly striven to establish more cordial relations with Prussia but his efforts not having been met in a similar spirit, he had been unsuccessful. The address closed with a strong defence of the policy of the Imperial Government.

## Canada.

MONTREAL, July 28.—A conference has been in process to settle the basis of arbitration between the Dominion and the Government of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. McDonald, Cartier, and other members of the Cabinet are present. The proceedings are said to be satisfactory. Some minor points remain to be adjusted.

A large number of emigrants by the steamer Cleopatra, from London, on Government emigration tickets, passed yesterday.

The grand La Crosse tournament will be held in September, in honor of the visit of Prince Arthur. All Canada is invited to compete.

KINGSTON, July 23.—Right Rev. Bishop R. Horan, accompanied by James O'Reilly, the Queen's Counsel, proceeded to the penitentiary today with the necessary papers to release Father McMahon, who was immediately liberated. He is now at the Bishop's residence.

Rafanstein, the defaulting clerk in the Receiver General's Department, escaped from jail last night. He is reported to have left for the United States.

ST. JOHN'S, N.B., July 22.—All accounts from the interior provinces represent the agricultural prospects to be favorable.

TORONTO, July 22.—A great temperance demonstration took place yesterday. Representatives from all the provinces were present.

## Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Fenian Commissioner D. D. O'Connell waited on Secretary Boutwell and Robeson and Attorney-General Hoar and related the wrongs inflicted on Fenian prisoners in England. They intend to lay the matter individually before every member of the Cabinet. The Attorney-General was not at all gracious. He intimated that the invaders of Canada were a set of horse-thieves and robbers.

OSWEGO, July 24.—In accordance with the suggestion of the Mayor of Portland, Me., a call for a trans-continental Railroad Convention to be held here, is to be issued soon. All the leading railroads from the Pacific will be represented.

## California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—Rear Admiral

Farragut arrived last night on the Sacramento boat. No demonstration was made.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Hon. Thos. H. Hendricks of Indiana, arrived last night.

At a meeting of the Aerial Navigation Company held yesterday it was voted to raise the necessary funds to construct an improved Aviator of large size. The opinion of the engineers of the company was unanimous as to success so far, and the feasibility and success of the proposed flying ship, and it will be about 150 feet in length by 20 to 40 feet in diameter of the gasometer, with propelling blades on each side of the centre describing a radius of about 16 feet. The propellers are shaped like a steamship's with two blades each, very light. They will be driven by a steam engine of five horse power, weighing, with boilers, connection and water 430 pounds. It will be ready for trial in ninety days.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Arrived—Steamship Moses Taylor, 3 days and 5 hours from Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—Sailed—Steamship Pacific, for Portland July 29.—Ship Martha Ridout, Burrard Inlet.

Flour.—Local brands firm at the following rates: for jobbing lots superfine, in sacks, \$4.37 1/2; extra in sacks, \$4.37 1/2.

Wheat.—We quote fair to choice, shipping at \$1.37 1/2 @ \$1.72, and the same grades of milling at \$1.55 @ \$1.75.

Barley.—New coast is quoted at \$1.10; new hay \$1.15.

Oats.—California, \$1.50 @ \$1.65; Oregon, \$1.65 @ \$1.75.

Potatoes.—\$5 @ \$5.50.

Gold in New York to day 137 1/2.

## Homesteads and Savings Banks.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—In my former letter I spoke of the duty which is incumbent upon all, and especially upon such as have wives and children dependent upon them, to exercise that necessary degree of prudence and economy which will insure independence and comfort. As a means thereto I wish to speak now of Homesteads and Savings Banks—institutions which are intended to help us forward in life, and both available for use in this Colony.

My astonishment was great when I discovered that up to the present time only 43 Homesteads have been registered in Vancouver Island. It cannot, surely, be generally known that any man can secure for himself and family a home up to the value of \$2500 in such a way that no creditor can touch it, no sheriff's officer seize it, and no adverse circumstance expel them from it; if only at the time of registration the owner be solvent to the extent of the value of the Homestead. Every one who owns a piece of land for the purpose of occupation should convert it into a Homestead. The single man may secure this advantage for his future wife; the husband may make this provision for his family, against the time when sickness or distress or death may overtake him—a shelter in the storm. It is good and effectual as a marriage settlement which few are able to make at the outset of life. In a new country, where life is more than usually uncertain and circumstances so liable to change, and business open to so constant fluctuation, it behooves every one to make his while the sun shines and to be wise in time. In order to do this save your earnings and invest them safely. To provide a mode of safe investment the Government has established Savings Banks; and upon enquiry I learn that notwithstanding many foolish remarks made at the time, they have succeeded beyond all expectation. The Savings Bank in Victoria was opened last month, and up to the 24th inst. (a little more than six weeks) deposits have been received from 67 depositors, to the amount of nearly \$7000 (seven thousand dollars). The branch at New Westminster has been opened three weeks, and over two thousand dollars have been deposited. No doubt the increase will be rapid in proportion as the benefits become known. At present interest is given at the rate of five per cent per annum, and the deposits are secured on the public revenue of the Colony, and may be withdrawn on a week's notice. The establishment is conducted gratuitously by the Treasury, and superintended by Commissioners who also give their services for the benefit of the public.

I commend, therefore, these two things to the attention of your readers. If a man takes timely advantage of them, his family will live to bless him; and come what may, anxious thought and vexing care will cease to harass and annoy.

Children, too, to whom so much indulgence is shown here, should be taught to commence early habits of economy, and not allowed to waste all their pocket money on toys and hard-bake. E. G. A.

July 31.

The "dark day" in New England was May 19, 1780, eighty-nine years ago. Candles were used at noonday, by printers in Thomas and Andrews' office, Washington street, while setting type for the first edition of the Bible printed in America, except John Eliot's Indian Bible. An old lady living near Hollis street sent her daughter to Rev. Mather Syles to inquire the cause of the phenomenon. His reply was, "Give my love to your mother, and tell her I am as much in the dark as she is."

A New Orleans widow of a week was wooed by an impetuous suitor, who after obtaining her consent to a marriage in a fortnight, borrowed ten dollars and deserted her. She told her tale to the Recorder. "Well!" exclaimed the astonished official, "this is a little ahead of anything I ever heard of." "Yes, sir," replied the lady, "it does so beat all; not that I care anything about the money, but I don't like being fooled."

Mrs. Eliza Osborn, aged forty, wife of Mr. Wm. F. Osborn, who resides on the Ridge Road, Roxborough, near Philadelphia, died recently of suffocation from excessive corpulence. In dying, Mrs. Osborn fell to the floor and it was the utmost that six stout men could do to raise her, by means of the carpet, on to the bed. The coffin was three feet wide and there were twelve pall-bearers.

FELL'S COFFEE has become the favorite Colonial beverage, and is to be found on every breakfast table from Victoria to the foot of the Rocky Mount in.



Many years ago, the writer of these lines and an invalid physician, while visiting the Island of St. Croix for their health, experienced and witnessed many surprising and beneficial effects of the Balm there produced upon many of the invalids who were (like ourselves) seeking health; and, upon inquiry and investigation, obtained a full history of its medicinal virtues. He was delighted and surprised, and after his own recovery, which soon occurred, determined, if possible, to procure the sole right to manufacture and sell it in the United States.

The result of his labors was a glorious success for himself and suffering humanity, for the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS was thus made known to the world. PLANTATION BITTERS being an article of real merit, founded upon new principles, and relying wholly upon the vegetable world for its medicinal effects, worked a rapid revolution in the history of medicine, and became as a household word all over the civilized world. The cabalistic S. T.—1860—X. was a talisman of health, and the demand for the PLANTATION BITTERS soon far exceeded the abilities of the proprietors to supply.

Notwithstanding the large importation of St. Croix Rum, made expressly for the compounding of these Bitters, the quantity was inadequate. It therefore became necessary that arrangements upon an extensive scale abroad should at once be made, and an agent was dispatched to St. Thomas for that purpose. He was fortunate in securing and leasing several plantations on some of the largest and most productive estates on the island. Houses, stills and presses were erected as if by magic, which utterly astonished the natives. The services of experienced men and natives of the island were procured, and very soon the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS were in a position to supply their laboratory with all the perfectly pure St. Croix Rum needed in manufacturing the GREAT DYSPEPTIC TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. The above cut represents the natives crushing the sugar-cane and otherwise preparing it for the stills and presses. As an antidote to Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Malarious Fevers, Dyspepsia, and other kindred diseases, the use of the PLANTATION BITTERS is unsurpassed in the history of the world. Over five million bottles are disposed of annually. They are adapted to old and young, male and female. They are agreeable in taste, and always produce an immediate beneficial result.

## CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.

—BY—

## Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving all kinds of sores, wounds, bad legs, ulcers and eruptions of the skin; when rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purifies each tissue on its passage, and extracts the most noxious humors, and restores the natural heat by cleansing all animal fluids with which it comes in contact, and thereby promotes sound and permanent cure.

## Cures and Rheumatism.

Persons suffering from rheumatism or neuralgia and all kinds of pains in the limbs, after fomentation with warm water, the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems to penetrate into the joints, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expels the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible.

## Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Sore Throats, Coughs and Colds.

All kinds of diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day upon the throat, chest and back of the patient. It will soon penetrate and give immediate relief. In all stages of Influenza, Colds and Bronchitis, this treatment may be followed with the certainty of safety—indeed, it has never been known to fail.

## All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula and Scoury.

This Ointment is a certain cure for Ringworm, Scoury Scrofula or King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject. They cannot be treated with a safer or more speedy remedy than Holloway's Ointment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which act powerfully on the constitution and purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained.

## Depository Swellings.

Swore of this dangerous and stealthy complaint which frequently creeps upon us by insensible degrees, or is trifling jaundice, of which little or no notice is taken until things begin to swell. The cause of the swelling is lodged in the liver and stomach, therefore we must work earnestly by taking Holloway's famous Pills, which will yield the printed instructions and rubbing the Ointment very effectively over the pit of the stomach and right side where those organs lie. Most dropsical swellings will yield to the combined influence of the Ointment and Pills.

## Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and demand consulting them from the knowledge of the most intimate friends. Persons suffer from hemorrhoids and similar complaints when they neglect Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and are not able to get their own cure without the annoyance of explaining their ailments to anyone.

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Gravel. An immediate and permanent cure if this Ointment be well rubbed twice a day, into the small of the back, over the region of the kidneys to which it will gradually penetrate and in almost every case give immediate relief; but perseverance will be necessary to effect a complete cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs,	Cancers,	Scalds,
Bad Breasts,	Contracted and Stiff Joints,	Sore Throats,
Burns,	Displacements,	Skin Diseases,
Bile of Moosetons,	Fistulas,	Scoury,
and Bad Piles,	Gout,	Sore Heads,
Cold Feet,	Gravel,	Tumours,
Chapped Hands,	Hemorrhoids,	Ulcers,
Croup,	Indigestion,	Yaws,
Cuts,	Obstructions,	
and Soft Corns,	Rheumatism,	

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A. T. H. Holloway, 54, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, is a thoroughly qualified and experienced physician, and has been so for over 40 years.

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FOR KIDNEY, DYSPEPSIA, AND OBSTRUCTED BILIOUSNESS AND GOUT, DYSPEPSIA, OR INDIGESTION, BILIOUS REMITTENT AND INTERMITTENT FEVERS, DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, these BITTERS have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by VITIATED BLOOD, which is generally produced by derangement of the digestive organs.

Cleanse the vitiated Blood, whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and singular in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood healthy and all will be well.

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PEPSINE, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice; an agreeable and popular remedy for weak digestion.

In Powder, Wine, Lozenges, and Globules.

PANCREATIC EMULSION, and PANCREATIC INJECTION, containing the active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of food is effected.

SACCHARATED WHEAT FLOUR, a valuable dietetic preparation for invalids and children, supplying the elements for the formation of bone.

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