

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, May 29, 1866.

SMALL-POX.

There are some diseases, like dangers of the deep to the sailor, that lose much of their terror by familiarity...

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By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE BRITISH COLONIST.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BY COLLINS' OVERLAND TELEGRAPH

Further from Big Bend.

QUEENSLAND, May 21.—The party that was organized to prospect Canon Creek started up in a boat on Saturday last.

LYTTON, May 21.—Mr. F. J. Barnard arrived here last evening. He kindly furnishes the following: The steamer Marten is to steam from Savannah's Ferry to Seymour on Saturday next...

YALE, May 21.—From a man who arrived here last evening, and who left French Creek on the 12th inst., we learn that two companies had commenced taking out pay.

Several other companies were setting to work, but the water in the creek was rising very fast, which may delay operations.

Provisions were ruling at the mines as follows:—Flour 60c; bacon \$1 75; beans 75c per pound.

It was understood that more than 500 men were waiting at Little Dalles to get up by the Forty-Nine to the mines.

The following large American firms are trading with the miners, and have branch establishments at Dalles de Mort, viz.:—Smith & Co., Ferguson & Co., Lamphere & Co., Hilander & Co., Abraham & Co., Johnson & Co.

Mr. K. kept the foreman of the Cherry Creek Silver Mine, arrived here to-day. He informs us that the work on that mine will be carried on vigorously this year.

Captain Houghton had started out to explore a trail from Okanagan Lake to the Columbia River. He thinks a much better trail than the one from Seymour can be made, with plenty of feed for animals.

The crops at the Okanagan Mission looked very well. Mr. Kepp saw from two to three hundred acres of wheat that looked very promising.

The road on the Similkameen was very bad. Mr. K. had to swim two streams with great danger to himself and his horse.

He saw numbers of Chinamen working on the Similkameen, apparently doing well, and he met above 30 bound for Rock Creek.

QUEENSLAND, May 22.—About five hundred dollars worth of Canon Creek gold was bought by the Bank of British Columbia this morning.

It is coarse and rusty looking, and appears to have been but little subjected to the action of water. The largest piece weighed fourteen dollars.

CLYTON, May 23.—General business trade and traffic quite lively. It would appear that those who gave such gloomy accounts of Big Bend go downwards, for the majority of those who return and go up country say they were all too early, and really spent their means at Seymour without a chance of getting into the mines.

HOPE, May 23.—A letter received here from Fort Shepherd, dated the 8th May, states that the country around Fort Shepherd was still covered with snow.

The mines about Fort Shepherd promised well. The steamer Forty-nine was plying regularly between Little Dalles, twenty miles south of Fort Shepherd, and Death Rapids.

YALE, May 23.—The number of miners who have passed Clinton on their way up to Cariboo from the commencement of the season up to the 20th May is 409; Chinamen, 517. Passed down from Cariboo en route to Big Bend, 200.

A message received in town by Mr. Barnard, from Captain Mount states that the steamer Marten would be ready to leave on the arrival of his stage with the mail on Saturday, 26th inst.

CALIFORNIA. BY CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH. SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—The Western Union Telegraph Company's light draft stern wheel steamers Wade and Wilder, recently built in this city for the use of the telegraph builders in constructing the Russian Telegraph line made their trial trips yesterday evening, and proved themselves a success.

Arrived—Ship Prima Donna, New York; bark Rival, 12 days from Port Discovery. Sailed—Bark Reindeer, Puget Sound; Caroline Read do.

Weather cloudy and cold.

FENIAN GATHERING AT SAN MATEO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—Sixteen thousand persons were present at the grand Fenian demonstration at San Mateo to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—Mills and O'Grady, the Ross House robbers, were sentenced this morning to seven years each.

CHICAGO, May 14.—The indictment of Jeff. Davis and the reported preparations for trial attract very little attention, and excite no comment.

THE GRAND JURORS OF THE UNITED STATES in and for the District of Virginia, upon their oaths, present that Jefferson Davis, late of the city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, in the District of Virginia aforesaid, yeoman, being an inhabitant of, and residing within the United States of America, and owing allegiance and fidelity thereto, not having the fear of God before his eyes, and not weighing the duty of his said allegiance, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, and wickedly devising and intending to violate the peace and tranquillity of the United States of America, to disturb the Government of the said United States of America, to project and to stir, move and incite insurrection, rebellion and war against the said United States of America on the 15th day of June in the year of our Lord 1864, in said city of Richmond, county of Henrico, District of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit and for the District of Virginia aforesaid, with force and arms unlawfully, falsely, maliciously and traitorously did compass, endeavor and intend to raise, levy and carry on war, insurrection and rebellion against the said United States of America, and in order to fulfil and bring to effect said traitorous endeavors and intentions of harm, the said Jefferson Davis, afterwards, to wit: on said 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1864, in said city of Richmond, county of Henrico, District of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of persons whose names to the jurors are at present unknown, to the number of 500 persons and upwards, armed and arrayed in warlike manner, that is to say, with cannon, muskets, pistols, swords, dirks and other warlike weapons, as well offensive as defensive, being then and there unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously assembled and gathered together in hostile manner disposed themselves against the said United States of America, and then and there, in pursuance of their traitorous intentions and purposes aforesaid, he, the said Jefferson Davis, with the said persons as aforesaid, traitorously assembled, armed and arrayed in the manner aforesaid, most wickedly, maliciously and traitorously did prepare, levy and carry on war against the said United States of America, contrary to the duty of allegiance and fidelity of the said Jefferson Davis against the Constitution, peace and dignity of the United States in such case made and provided.

CHOLERA IN THE EAST. Despatches from New York, of the 21st instant, state there were no cases of cholera in the city and harbor.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The Panama Star and Herald of May 13 has the following: The American ships Vanderbilt and monitor Monadnock arrived in the harbor at Panama on the evening of the 12th instant. They left Callao on the 3d. From these vessels we have news of the bombardment of Callao and its result.

THE SHIP ELIZABETH KIMBALL, 77 days from Newcastle, Australia, has arrived. The ship Sutland arrived from Liverpool with 550 British Government emigrants. During the passage there were 77 deaths; most of the remaining passengers were lying sick at Melbourne.

Wheat is selling at eight shillings with market firm. New rich discoveries are announced, 50 miles west of Cleveland Bay. Several shocks of earthquakes have been experienced in New Zealand.

WILSON'S CIRCUS has arrived at Sydney. This fact sets at rest all rumors respecting the safety of Wilson and company.

By the arrival of the Carl Ludwig we have Hongkong dates to March 15th. Sir Richard Graves McDonell, the new English Governor of Hongkong, was inaugurated on the 11th with great ceremony.

THE NIENG FIE excitement was steadily declining, although the insurgents have slaughtered a number of soldiers and the Imperialist General, after deceiving them into an ambush.

HOW KETCHUP IS SOMETIMES MADE.—A strange and not very pleasant light was thrown on Thursday at the Southwark police court on the manner in which some of the ketchup sold in London is made.

STERLING KING, the notorious rebel spy, who was arrested a few weeks since for horse stealing, and who created some sensation by declaring himself the assassin of Mr. Lincoln, died on the boat between Louisville and Cincinnati on Wednesday, having literally starved himself to death, having eaten but five meals in forty-six days.

FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. The steamer New York, from Aspinwall the 2d, has arrived. She brings Cuba mails of the 19th of April. The news from South America is unimportant, matters having remained quiet.

ALL THE SPANISH FLEET, except the Bermagria, has sailed for northern ports. At Callao active preparations were making for the reception of the Spanish fleet by fortifying the straits.

THE FRENCH STEAMER La France arrived at Havana on the 5th, from Vera Cruz with troops.

Information was received last evening by wire from New Westminster, that Smallpox had made its appearance among the Indians at New Westminster, seven of whom had been attacked by this fearful scourge.

PRECAUTIONS against the spread of the epidemic were at once taken by the authorities who ordered the Indians to be removed. No deaths had occurred, and the disease was so far confined to the natives.

With this timely warning before us it would be well that our own authorities should inquire into the sanitary condition of the aboriginals sojourning amongst us.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. TUESDAY, May 22. Council met at 2:30 p.m. Present—The Hon. Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, H. Rhodes, E. Finlayson.

DISTRICT COURTS BILL. This bill came up from the Assembly with amendments agreed to as proposed by the Conference, which were accepted and the bill passed and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Executive for sanction.

HOUSEHOLD BILL. Council went into Committee on the bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Fraser, the Hon. Mr. Rhodes in the chair.

The various clauses in the bill were taken up and passed with some amendments, the principal of which were that the limit of the sum to be exempted was fixed at \$2,500 instead of \$2000, and that a list of exemptions under the act was ordered to lie at the Registrar's office open to public inspection free of charge.

Mr. Finlayson was in favor of a monthly publication of such list in the Government Gazette. The bill was entitled "An Act to exempt a Homestead from seizure and forced sale in certain cases."

And having been reported the Council rose and adjourned till Wednesday at 2 p.m., the order of the day being the Nanaimo Incorporation Bill and the Sanitary and Imprisonment for Debt Bills in Committee.

BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO. FURTHER PARTICULARS. The Oregonian has the following additional particulars of the bombardment of Valparaiso by the Spanish Fleet.

For nearly three hours the fire was kept up without intermission. At 10:40 a.m., a shell from the Vencedora set fire to the bath adjoining the Hotel de la Union, and the flames rapidly spread in three streets, but the Vencedora did not desist; her shot continued to rain on that part of the town up to the last moment of the bombardment with terrible and fatal regularity.

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On the other side the custom house took fire at 11:34, but there was no cessation of firing from the ships; indeed, the Spanish knew only one consideration, viz.: that Valparaiso had been given up to them to wreak their vengeance on. At 8:10 p.m., the Numancia signalled to desist, and the vessels of the squadron drew off. The people of the town who had crowded the surrounding hills, at once rushed into town to extinguish the fire.

It is difficult to write calmly and dispassionately in the sight of the smoking ruins of Valparaiso, the finest and most prosperous city of the west coast, destroyed by the Spanish fleet. The Spaniards drew close to shore, within 1,200 yards of the town, to save all trouble of aiming. From \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 worth of property was destroyed, nearly all of which belonged to English, American, and other foreign merchants, and all the commercial part of the town, custom houses, Government buildings, public offices, railway stations, foreign houses, which year by year had been extended and progressing, the more that the Spanish element and retarding influences were becoming less felt, had been crushed and trodden on by the hated Spaniards.

The Spanish Admiral having received orders from Madrid to destroy, burn and desolate to the utmost in his power, all Chilean and Peruvian towns and property on the coast, on the 29th of March, notified the foreign representatives that in four days he would bombard the city. Against this every foreign representative protested in the most energetic manner.

We gather some further particulars concerning the bombardment from private sources. The following is from a letter dated Lima, April 13th, to Rodgers, Myer & Co.: Business all along the coast is completely paralyzed with the shocking intelligence of the bombardment of Valparaiso, and as we are in daily expectation of the same suffering in our own port, everything here is in panic and confusion, and we are busily engaged in seeking to save our property in Callao from destruction.

From other private letters to April 9th we learn that a week after the bombardment it was estimated that the total loss would range from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000. Many of the foreign merchants had taken the precaution to remove their goods to Santiago. The Government buildings were saved, except the custom house, which was partially destroyed. A private letter says that the town was bombarded for two hours and a-half. 129 shot were fired. The destruction of property will not exceed three million dollars.

The foreign Ministers interceded but to no purpose. No fears are entertained for Callao. There are 450 guns in place, two floating batteries, and two iron-clads in the harbor. The general impression is, that after destroying a number of defenceless places the fleet will return. At the date of the departure of the mails, such of the shops and stores as had not been destroyed were opened, and business was resumed. The opinion prevailed that the Spaniards would turn their attention to other defenceless towns, but Callao has been put in such a complete state of defence, that the designs of the Spaniards could be effectually thwarted.

"Can you see anything in my eye—it feels very sore?" asked a lady, good-for-nothing student of Oliver Wendell Holmes. "I see a very bad pupil," was the reply of the Professor, who never likes to be funny when he has his professional garments on.

Lead to Health and Long Life.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Purities of the Blood. The most appropriate medicine for impure blood, there may be some difficulty to be found to purify, regulate, and equalize the blood.

Weakness and Debility. Persons suffer from debility without knowing why they are feeble! In many cases the aggressor, Holloway's Pills, has been famed for regulating a disordered system, and restoring its healthy digests.

Disorders of the Head and Heart. Incurable diseases are, unfortunately, common; for the most part they are upon the scientific principle of the most part they are upon the scientific principle.

Disorders of all Ages and Classes. These Pills are partly based upon the scientific principle of the most part they are upon the scientific principle.

Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Stomach, liver, or bowels are disordered, climate, over-indulgence, or other causes, these fine regulating pills rectify the evil, and specially strengthen, and cheerfulness in every previously all was lassitude, depression.

Disorders of the Lungs, Coughs and Colds. In a disordered digestion is felt by most. These famous Pills in appropriate doses, to adjust the functions. They dispel headache, nausea, lowness of spirits, and all other ailments of the stomach.

Disorders of the Skin. These Pills are partly based upon the scientific principle of the most part they are upon the scientific principle.

Disorders of the Blood. These Pills are partly based upon the scientific principle of the most part they are upon the scientific principle.

Disorders of the Digestion. These Pills are partly based upon the scientific principle of the most part they are upon the scientific principle.

Disorders of the Circulation. These Pills are partly based upon the scientific principle of the most part they are upon the scientific principle.

Disorders of the Nerves. These Pills are partly based upon the scientific principle of the most part they are upon the scientific principle.

Disorders of the Senses. These Pills are partly based upon the scientific principle of the most part they are upon the scientific principle.

Disorders of the Reproductive System. These Pills are partly based upon the scientific principle of the most part they are upon the scientific principle.

Disorders of the Muscles. These Pills are partly based upon the scientific principle of the most part they are upon the scientific principle.

Disorders of the Bones. These Pills are partly based upon the scientific principle of the most part they are upon the scientific principle.

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