

THE NEWS.

The mail steamer has brought us but one day's later news. The principal feature in the intelligence is the passage in the United States Senate of the resolution abrogating the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty. The vote on this measure—31 to 8—shows unmistakably the feelings of the Senate against the existing treaty; but the very high tariffs of the United States will compel the Republic to adopt, under any circumstances, some reciprocal arrangement with the Canadian people. With an extensive water frontier open to the navigation of vessels of both countries, smuggling as a natural result must under present circumstances be carried on; but the repealing of the treaty instead of mending matters will only tend to aggravate them.

The peace propositions mentioned in the news of the 11th, are not spoken of in the intelligence of the 12th. The subject has been touched upon so often, with always a fruitless result, that we are apt to look with doubt upon any new proposition on the question. There is, however, more of an air of earnestness about the recent movement than any that have been previously spoken of. The present is certainly the most opportune period, since the battle of Bull Run, to bring matters to a final issue. Both portions of the Republic have felt the bitter and to a great extent the fruitless effects of war. The North has seen its insignificant liability, that made it the envy of the world, spring into a national debt of monstrous proportions. It has had besides its dreadful share of "battle, murder, and sudden death." It has had for nearly four years a tenth of its whole population engaged in the most unprofitable of all pursuits—the destruction of its kind. Yet peace has not arrived; nor has the South been subdued. On the part of the latter, however, the case is much worse. It went into the war to preserve slavery, and ever since the first blow was struck, has been witnessing its gradual extinction. It rebelled, in order to make the planters more secure in their property, and the result is that the planter has now no property, comparatively speaking, to secure. The enemy has destroyed this place and devastated that until at the present time there is really no part in the whole Confederacy that can count upon even a temporary immunity from the inroads of the Federals. Every day sees the adult male population—the strength of the country—sinking into the battlefield, and lost for ever to the country. Starvation and misery keep pace with the continuance of the war, and every week affords less hope of a successful termination to the contest. At such a time any proposition that does not actually enslave or degrade the South should meet with a ready response from its inhabitants; and this is just the proposition which Lincoln in his lenity and wisdom is stated to have made. He asks the South to lay down its arms and to abolish slavery and he will restore to it all the political privileges of the other States. If, after all the loss of life and injury to the country which the rebellion has caused, Lincoln has really made the proposition attributed to him, he has shown himself one of the most prudent of quasi-conquerors. He sees that whatever may be the result of the contest, a compromise of some kind will have to be effected, and that now, when the bitter fruits of war are brought home to every State in the Confederacy, the most auspicious period presents itself for offering peaceful terms. On what grounds the proposition could be refused under present circumstances, it would be difficult to say. So far as the question of slavery is concerned, the South must see that the "institution" is already gone, and it must be equally convinced that the North is determined to carry on the war even to annihilation. We firmly believe, however, that hostilities are approaching a termination, and that Jeff. Davis is willing to give up a contest that has been from the first a losing one, and will continue so to the end of the chapter. Every day, moreover, brings the Southern President more and more into conflict with his own people, and the recent Union protestations of the inhabitants of Savannah are likely to prove infectious, especially in towns or cities to which a Federal force may be contiguous. When defection once sets in nothing will stop it, and Mr. Davis might shortly find himself only a President in name. We, therefore, hope and believe that the better reason of the South will prevail, and that peaceful negotiations will shortly put an end to the most devastating and most causeless of wars.

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The London *Globe* says that Lord Lyons has not resigned, but is about to return home on six months' leave, on account of ill health. Distressing details are published of wrecks and loss of life on the eastern coast of England. No American ships are mentioned. Two steamers were wrecked, and a large number of the passengers and crews drowned. It is reported that Thomas Hall Gladstone, of the bankrupt firm of John Gladstone & Co., and chairman of the intercolonial bank, has absconded to New York, taking with him a box containing \$300,000. A reward is offered for his apprehension. An importation of fresh grown grapes from New York is noted as an experiment in London. The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount to seven per cent. Consols closed in London, November 20, at 90 7/8 @ 91 for money. Admiral Coddington, Royal Navy, has been divorced from his wife, after a protracted suit. The Liverpool market was greatly excited, the demand for the staple being of "unusual magnitude." Price advanced one half penny per pound on the 21st ult. Next day sales were freely made at the advance. Breadstuffs were firm. The rebel cotton loan, it is said, rallied one-eighth under the news of Mr. Lincoln's re-election. It is stated that as the Florida, on her seizure at Bahia, was taken entirely by surprise, everything on board was secured by the captors, and among the papers was much important information, which, it is said, may implicate some foreign officials of high rank in active sympathy and aid in favor of the rebels. The London *Daily News* publishes a letter from Professor Goldwin Smith, dated Boston, November 9th, on the Presidential election. He extols the tranquillity with which the contest was conducted, and remarks that he looked in vain for evidence of the tyranny of the majority. He could scarcely conceive a nation in the midst of a great political struggle more temperate, orderly, or respectful of each other's rights. He regards the defeat of the democrats as a great escape from danger for both America and England, as the democrats would have adopted a strong foreign policy, particularly against England, to balance the concessions they would have made to the slave-owners. Mr. Cobden addressed a great meeting of his constituents at Rochdale on November 23d. Mr. Bright was also to have been present, but was prevented by domestic affliction. Mr. Cobden spoke at great length, his leading theme being non-intervention in either European or American affairs. He adverted to the war in America, and asked why the South, as in other cases of rebellion, had not put forth a list of grievances? The reason, he thought, was that they have but one. They wanted to consolidate, perpetuate and extend slavery. Instead of stating their grievance, they simply ask to be let alone, and it is this cry that has secured so much European sympathy for the insurrection. He regarded the peaceful Presidential election as one of the most sublime spectacles in the whole history of the world, and said that a people that could do that had given to the world a spectacle such as never was presented before by any other people. They had resolved, notwithstanding their great sacrifices, that slavery should be abolished. He reiterated his belief, and with far greater emphasis than before, that he did not believe he should live to see two independent States on the continent of North America. He considered the geographical difficulties in the way of separation to be absolutely insuperable. He took leave of the American subject by deprecating the ignorance which prevailed in England in regard to the geography, resources, &c., of the country, and by declaring that he wanted nothing done to carry out his opinions, but was simply desirous, by his observations, to turn the scales so as to prevent undue preponderance in favor of the other side.

The London *Index* publishes a note dated November 11th, signed by Sidel, Mason and Mann, addressed to M. Drouyn de Lhayes, formally presenting to the French Government the manifesto adopted by the rebel Congress at its last session. The commissioners invite attention to this manifesto, the terms of which they briefly recapitulate, and add that since it was issued the war has continued to be waged with even increased ferocity, a more signal disregard of all rules of civilized warfare, and a more wanton violation of the obligations of international law. An identical note was presented to all the Cabinets of Europe, Constantinople excepted. The Paris *Temps* and the *Journal des Debats* construe the result of the Presidential election as evidence that the war is to be prosecuted with redoubled vigor until the South is completely subjugated. The former says it heralds forth the approaching re-establishment of the Union and the final extinction of slavery. The ship *Great Western*, which was detained at Liverpool on account of alleged recruits among the passengers, has been released by the Government and allowed to proceed with the alleged agents on board. It is reported that the evidence that enlistments had been made proved weak. It is also rumored that the owners of the vessel intended to claim damages from the Government for the detention. The vessel is now detained by stress of weather.

"The New Age," a new weekly published in San Francisco, by W. W. Broughton, reaches us by this mail. The *Age* is devoted to Odd Fellowship, the arts, sciences, and general literature. The first number is well compiled, containing a variety of useful and interesting matter, and gives every promise of becoming a valuable acquisition to the literature of the State. No member of the ancient and independent order residing on the Pacific coast should fail to enroll his name on the list of subscribers. King Victor Emmanuel.—A correspondent at Turin says Victor Emmanuel has become so unpopular as not to be able to ride and drive about his capital without a military guard.

A correspondent from Paris says that the "unheard of success of Renan's 'Vie de Jesus,' Octave Feuillet's 'Sibylle,' Mlle. la Quintinie,' and the 'Maudit' shows that there is a strong religious movement going forward in that city, in an anti-Papal sense, despite the enormous sums transmitted from the rural communes, in the shape of Peter's pence, to Rome, and the strong feeling of the priesthood there.—S. F. Bulletin.

VOTE OF NEW YORK.—The exact official vote of New York city is given. The average on electors is: For Lincoln, 36,681; for McClellan, 73,707—McClellan's majority, 37,026.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

DATES TO NOVEMBER 27th.

The London *Globe* says that Lord Lyons has not resigned, but is about to return home on six months' leave, on account of ill health. Distressing details are published of wrecks and loss of life on the eastern coast of England. No American ships are mentioned. Two steamers were wrecked, and a large number of the passengers and crews drowned. It is reported that Thomas Hall Gladstone, of the bankrupt firm of John Gladstone & Co., and chairman of the intercolonial bank, has absconded to New York, taking with him a box containing \$300,000. A reward is offered for his apprehension. An importation of fresh grown grapes from New York is noted as an experiment in London. The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount to seven per cent. Consols closed in London, November 20, at 90 7/8 @ 91 for money. Admiral Coddington, Royal Navy, has been divorced from his wife, after a protracted suit. The Liverpool market was greatly excited, the demand for the staple being of "unusual magnitude." Price advanced one half penny per pound on the 21st ult. Next day sales were freely made at the advance. Breadstuffs were firm. The rebel cotton loan, it is said, rallied one-eighth under the news of Mr. Lincoln's re-election. It is stated that as the Florida, on her seizure at Bahia, was taken entirely by surprise, everything on board was secured by the captors, and among the papers was much important information, which, it is said, may implicate some foreign officials of high rank in active sympathy and aid in favor of the rebels. The London *Daily News* publishes a letter from Professor Goldwin Smith, dated Boston, November 9th, on the Presidential election. He extols the tranquillity with which the contest was conducted, and remarks that he looked in vain for evidence of the tyranny of the majority. He could scarcely conceive a nation in the midst of a great political struggle more temperate, orderly, or respectful of each other's rights. He regards the defeat of the democrats as a great escape from danger for both America and England, as the democrats would have adopted a strong foreign policy, particularly against England, to balance the concessions they would have made to the slave-owners. Mr. Cobden addressed a great meeting of his constituents at Rochdale on November 23d. Mr. Bright was also to have been present, but was prevented by domestic affliction. Mr. Cobden spoke at great length, his leading theme being non-intervention in either European or American affairs. He adverted to the war in America, and asked why the South, as in other cases of rebellion, had not put forth a list of grievances? The reason, he thought, was that they have but one. They wanted to consolidate, perpetuate and extend slavery. Instead of stating their grievance, they simply ask to be let alone, and it is this cry that has secured so much European sympathy for the insurrection. He regarded the peaceful Presidential election as one of the most sublime spectacles in the whole history of the world, and said that a people that could do that had given to the world a spectacle such as never was presented before by any other people. They had resolved, notwithstanding their great sacrifices, that slavery should be abolished. He reiterated his belief, and with far greater emphasis than before, that he did not believe he should live to see two independent States on the continent of North America. He considered the geographical difficulties in the way of separation to be absolutely insuperable. He took leave of the American subject by deprecating the ignorance which prevailed in England in regard to the geography, resources, &c., of the country, and by declaring that he wanted nothing done to carry out his opinions, but was simply desirous, by his observations, to turn the scales so as to prevent undue preponderance in favor of the other side.

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CANADA.

We have Canadian papers to the 9th Dec., but they contain little of interest. A party of men who had been stopping at Collingwood were thought by the authorities to be suspicious characters, and their baggage was accordingly searched and was found to contain arms, ammunition for 18-pounder guns, &c. It was supposed that they were waiting for the steamer Georgian, which is thought to be in the hands of the Southerners as a privateer on the western lakes. The men escaped arrest. The *Navy and Military Gazette* says: We look upon it as a fortunate occurrence that Major General Sir John Michael, K. C. B., has at this juncture been appointed Commander-in-Chief in Canada; for if the Canadians are sincerely resolved to resist invasion, they will have an able soldier to lead them. The Toronto papers contain the particulars of a daring and lawless outrage perpetrated by a number of ruffians, believed to be Fenians. An Orange Hall was entered, on Sunday night it is supposed, and the banners, warrants and other property thereof cut to pieces and destroyed. About \$100 in money was stolen, and \$2,000 worth of property destroyed. A substitute broker in Concord says that he has put twenty thousand men into the United States service, and don't believe, he has put in one honest man. If he has it was undoubtedly unintentional. The "Chicopee Manufacturing Company," of Chicopee Falls, Mass., have made a contract with the Government for 650,000 yards of cotton flannel for the army; also 100,000 yards of cotton cloth for the same purpose. A woman was found dead in her bed at Bordeaux, and the doctors assert that she died from the effects of the smell of quinces, a large basket of which was found in the room.

BARRISTERS' BILL.—This bill as amended has now become law. LIST OF LETTERS FROM JANUARY 6th TO 13th, 1865. (From the Government Gazette.) Anderson, H H Anderson, G H 2 Brown, Dr Bushey, F S Blackman, A Burt, S 2 Bowkett, G Bent, G C 2 Beatty, J Bennell, J Chadwick, Mrs Chappell, R Dale, W Dewdenbay, Mr Davis, J Fear, J Effe, D K Gregory, G Green, C Hawthorn, T Hettle, A C Hill, A M Jones, J W Johnston, P T Jones, E T Kavanah, D Link, W Littlejohn, W R Maylor, S Martin, R McFarlane, Mrs McAuliv, T Marwick, J Michandson, J Noon, Mrs Orchard, H Pierre, A E 2 Poppleton, R Reynolds, M Rodriguez, A Steger, G W Sylvester, Miss Samules, E Shaw, D Tugwell, T Teigh, J Van Horn, E S Woodcock, J Weeks, Mr Williams, J H Williams, C H 2 REGISTERED LETTERS. Burrell, J Peck, E Bassett, J Placentin, T Cardigan, J T Ried, W Dean, W S J A Johnston, R Taylor, H A Jones, J Taylor, W D McBride, W Williams, J K Miller, J W Wallace, F Malcolm McCraig HENRY WOOTTON, Postmaster.

Sporborg & Rueff, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers. Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes. WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.

Any One can use Them. A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, by the use of Judson's Simple Dyes. Tea colours, Price 1s, 6d, 2s, 6d, and 5s per bottle. These dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, also for Tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of all chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies. WHOLESALE DEPOT.—19a, Coleman St., London. W. M. SEARBY, Chemist.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. WILSON BROWN, CHURCH BANK HOUSE, Victoria, V. I.

PATRONS: DR. HELMCKEN, Speaker House of Assembly ALLEN FRANCIS, Esq., United States Consul HENRY RHODES, Esq., H. H. M. Consul jals daw

AMMUNITION.

12 FEET SQUARE. Represents average shooting at 600 yards, with ELEY'S BEST ENFIELD CARTRIDGES. ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military Purposes, Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot-Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges for "Lefauchaux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres. Jacobs' Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colts', Deane's, Tranter's, Adams', and other Revolvers. BALL CARTRIDGES For Enfield, Whitworth, and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's, and other Breech Loaders. Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft refined Lead. ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's-Inn-Rd., London, W. C. Wholesale Only.

BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS.

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES. Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862. "As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale, the works of this clock are probably the finest ever produced in the country. No Chronometer could be fitted with more perfect or carefully adjusted mechanism."—*Times*, June 23, 1862. "A triumph of ingenuity."—*Telegraph*, March 31, 1862. "The decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—*Illustrated London News*, November 8th, 1862. "Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them. The movements are of the finest quality, which the art of horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of a visit to the Exhibition."—*Illustrated London News*, November 8th, 1862. "Watches, adapted for every class, climate, and country, wholesale and retail Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, Repeating, Centre, Seconds, Key, Astronomical, Reversible, and Chronograph, from 25s. to 25 guineas each. "CLOCK"—Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed Room Library, Hall, Staircase, Bracket, Carriage, Chimney, Musical, Astronomical, Church, Turst, Stable, Railway, Post-Office, Shop, Warehouse, Office, or Counting House, from 1,000 guineas to £2 15s. each. Gold Cases Silver Cases. Benson's Indian Watch.—A first-class London made Lever, Compensation-balance, adjusted for hot climates. Silver Cases, Open Face, £111 10s Hunters, £12 10s Gold Cases, Open Face, £25 0s Hunters, £30 0s Former Watches Warranted.—Silver Cases, at £3 3s. 2s. 6s. 2s. 6s. each. Ditto—Gold Cases, 25s. 27s., 29s., 29s., £12 12s. each. Benson's Illustrated Watch Pamphlet. Will be sent Post free for Six Stamps—contains a short history of Watchmaking, with description and prices of every kind of watch now made, and from which merchants and others can select, and have their orders sent safe by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the world. Postoffice Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon London Houses, must be made payable, and addressed to JAMES W. BENSON, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTORY, 33 and 34 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1749. delis THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c. NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS ARE confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They are a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1/4d., 2s. 9d., and 1s. each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World. Orders to be made payable London Houses. Agent for Victoria, W. M. SEARBY, Chemist, Government street. NOTICE. IN THEIR VARIOUS BUSINESS Transactions and engagements the BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHING COMPANY will give 607 HARRIES & CO.

ALL CURES MADE EASY



Holloway's Ointment.

And Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts and Old Wounds. No description of wound, sore, or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicament is applied; sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound; inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment. Piles, Fistulas and Internal Inflammation. These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighboring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage: the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain. Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia. Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's Ointment and Purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive inflammation and depression from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected, even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medicines be persevered in. Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases. After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the decay of a secretory and derangement of the liver and stomach; consequently, many cases time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will rapidly be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more frequently before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary. Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsy, Mumps and all other Derangements of the Throat. On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat; this course will not only be improved, but ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions. Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands. This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as the action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more suitable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, the liver, stomach and bowels being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure. Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, Skin-diseases, Chancres, Glands, Swellings, Corns (Soft), Bunions, Contracted and Sore-Fleshes, Elephantiasis, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia, Swellings, Lumbago, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Quinsy, Mumps, and all other Derangements of the Throat. Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLO WAY, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world at the following prices:—1s., 1/4d.; 2s., 9d.; 4s., 6d.; 12s., and 28s. each Pot. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patient dyspeptic are affixed to each Pot. ntic

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne. CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c. ALL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRESS ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of this wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy. Chlorodyne discovered by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE, M.R.C.S.L. (formerly Middle Temple), the recipe of which was confided solely to J. F. Davenport, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury Square, London. (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it invaluable. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or saving any of the unpleasant effects of opium. From W. Vesalinger Fettinguer, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine: "I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results." Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa." From C. V. Ridout, Esq., Surgeon, Egham: "As an astringent in severe Diarrhœa and an antispasmodic in Colic and Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous." Chlorodyne—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. F. Wood on Jan. 11, pronounced that it is clearly proved before the court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the original inventor and discoverer of a remedy well known as Chlorodyne, and so highly appreciated in India, China, &c.

Extracts from the General Board of Health London, as to its efficacy in Cholera. 1st Stage of Preliminary.—In this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient. 2nd Stage, or that of Vomiting and Purging.—In this stage the remedy produces great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient. 3rd Stage, or Collapse.—In all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of using it in all cases. From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysentery." To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed." Caution.—Chlorodyne.—In Chancery. It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. F. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital Physicians of London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribed it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's. See *Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other Chlorodyne than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. No home should be without it. Sold in bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by J. F. Davenport, 33 Great Russell Street, London, W. C. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. W. M. SEARBY, Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

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