

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

CHICAGO, 10th.—The Fenians were arraigned at Toronto yesterday, and their trial indefinitely postponed. Another Fenian was tried and acquitted; there are only three under sentence of death—Lynch, McMahon and Stephens.

There are now 14,000 British regulars in Canada, being a larger force than has been there since the war of 1812. The residence of the Crown Prosecutor against the Fenians at Toronto is guarded by regular troops.

Toronto police are instructed to arrest all suspicious characters under suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and *M. M.* are authorized to commit persons so arrested without trials and hold them until the 8th of June, 1867. Yesterday four arrests were made.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The great Eastern has been chartered to carry excursionists from New York to Brest during the Paris exhibition.

Cyrus W. Field is paying the indebtedness, caused by his failure in 1859, in full. The cholera deaths in this city during the month of October was 673.

A recapitulation of the elections in nineteen States show 130 Rep. and 32 Dem., with seven States, including Nevada, to elect 30 members. The Republicans, thus far, have a net gain of four members of Congress.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Two colored men are elected to the Massachusetts Legislature—one from Charlestown and one from Boston.

South America.

The *Herald's* Panama correspondent says of peace negotiations between Spain and Peru, that the latter rejects all Spanish claims for church property. It will prosecute the war with renewed vigor if Spain wishes.

Bolivia has intended an expedition of Brazil for aiding the Spanish fleet at Rio after the defeat at Callao.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The Pacific Mail S. S. Constitution called for Panama to-day with 350 passengers, and \$846,000 in treasure.

Arrived Nov 10—Bark Fremont, 24 days from Seabeek; whale bark Martha, 20 days from Plover bay; white bark John Howard, 40 days from Fox Islands; whale brig Manilla 35 days from Plover bay.

Sailed Nov 10—Steamer Oriflamme, Portland.

Canada.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The Court at Toronto yesterday sentenced the Fenian, William Hayden, to be hanged on the 13th of December. Drummond was acquitted and two cases postponed. There is an increasing number of suspicious persons in Toronto.

Europe.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—A Berlin despatch of the 7th, by the Cable, says Prussia agrees in the appointment of Beust as the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs. An attempt to interfere with the question is considered settled. If this view be correct it will impel Prussia to more quickly complete her national work in Germany.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The *Morning Herald* says the mission of Gladstone to Rome is to reconcile the people to their fate.

The rumor of the failure of the Russo-Prussian alliance is unfounded.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 10.—The Czarovich and Princess Dogmat were married yesterday with great festivities.

Eastern States.

The *World* of this morning has a long article saying the unfortunate results of the elections deprive President Johnson of what ought to have been the chief glory of his administration—the pacification of the country, powerless during the residue of his term in all contested questions of domestic policy.—His only chance of acquiring prestige is a vigorous foreign policy, perfectly subject to the control of Congress. It would be futile for him to contend longer with the Radicals in respect to the South, and he will best consult the dignity of his office by letting his action cease with his responsibility.

The Great Republic, pioneer steamship of the San Francisco, China and Japan line, was launched to-day. She is the largest wooden steamer ever built in the United States.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—Governor Swanwick called upon at his residence last night by a large body of Conservatives, and made a speech congratulating them on the victory obtained. He said the question of the Police Commissioners would now be settled by the Courts, and whoever that Judge was he would be held to strict account for his action.

The retail dealers held another meeting last evening, when the committee appointed at a previous meeting reported that all but two of the wholesale dry goods dealers, one

fancy goods dealer, and four wholesale grocers had pledged themselves not to sell goods at retail. The retail dealers express a determination to patronize only those who agree not to interfere with their business by selling at retail.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Arrived, Nov. 11—Whaling bark Alpha, 22 days from Fox Islands; bark Torrent, 17 days from Teeskalet; bark Kutusoff, 13 days from Bellingham Bay; bark Scotland, 15 days from Musquady; brig Kentucky, 14 days from Kodiak.

MARKETS.

Flour—Superfine, half sacks, per 196 lbs., \$5 75@56; qr sacks, \$6@6 25; extra, half sacks, \$6 25@6 50; quarter sacks, \$6 50@6 75.

The wheat market is rather quiet, parties wishing to realize for the steamer are content with moderate offers. During the last few days about 150,000 sks have been purchased in the interior for this market.

The Barley market shows a little improvement. Choice brewing, 97 2/3c; old do, \$1 per 100 lb.

Oats—Some inquiry, with small sales at \$1 35@1 45 per 100 lb. for light to good.

Potatoes, 90c; sweet potato at \$1@1 10

Public Morals in Montana.

The *Montana Post*, of the 20th ult., heads the following correspondence with "Pistols and Coffee for Two." "General" Meagher, the challenging party, who meets with the excellent rebuff from the editor, is the well-known expatriated rebel who was sent by the British Government in 1848 to Van Dieman's Land, and having broken his parole of honor, escaped to the States, where he has since been cutting all kinds of capers. He is Territorial Secretary, and was for a while Acting Governor of Montana:

VIRGINIA CITY, M. T., Oct. 19, 1866. TO CAPT. HENRY A. BLAKE—SIR:—As I am going to understand, within the last half hour, there have been some falsifications circulated in regard to the interview which my friend, Dr. Daems, had with you the other day, relative to the scandalous article you wrote and published against me in the *Montana Post*, of the 6th of this month, and in order that such falsifications may be at once and completely refuted, my friend, Mr. James K. Duke, in the temporary absence of Dr. Daems, now calls upon you to publish, in the next number of that paper, an ample apology, such as he will approve of; or, declining to do that, to make immediate arrangements with him for affording me that satisfaction, which, from your recent association with gentlemen in military life, it is, I presume, entirely unnecessary for me to particularize.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant, THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

VIRGINIA CITY, M. T., Oct. 19, 1866. TO GENERAL THOS. F. MEAGHER—DEAR SIR:—Your strange letter of the same date herewith has been duly received. You assume that I "wrote and published" the article to which you refer. I infer from your language that you consider that I have been guilty of circulating the alleged falsifications in regard to my interview with Dr. Daems. I desire to inform you that I cannot comply with any of the requests or demands which you have made. As the editor of the *Montana Post*, it is my right and duty to criticize the official conduct of public men. I always act in pursuance of the most upright motives, and, if you are negligent in the performance of your tasks as the Secretary of our Territory, you cannot escape censure. I may be misinformed by the citizens concerning yourself; but I am not only ready, but anxious to rectify any mistake that is published in the columns which I supervise. If you will write any communication, in which your errors are pointed out, it will be published with pleasure. If you decline to do this, the law and our courts will afford you a complete redress.

I understand without any explanations your designs. I notify you, formally, as I stated to Dr. Daems privately, that I regard a duellist as a murderer; that the misceled code of honor is a relic of barbarism and ignorance; that it is contrary to the spirit of our republican institutions, and that I could not stultify myself by attempting to take the life of a man against whom I have no feelings of enmity. You have seen fit to send me a challenge, although I knew that I could not and would not accept it. I am astonished that one who fills a post of national importance, and whose chief task is the execution of the statutes, should try to incite me to commit the capital offense of murder. I shrink with awe at the dreadful possibility that I should ever be compelled to shed the blood of any individual.

You allude to my "military life." During my term of service in the Eleventh Regiment Mass. Vols., I never heard or heard of any duel in our glorious army. I will not disgrace my record. You may publish me as a coward, but my scars, of which this incident stigmata reminds me, will proclaim that the charge is false. Two warrants and three commissions, which were received by me during the late rebellion, for my services in twenty-one battles and skirmishes, will completely refute the statement.

In conclusion, I will assert that your letter and conduct do not intimidate me in any degree. While I occupy my post as editor, your official acts will be examined, and I shall have no hesitation in expressing my views regarding them.

I am, very respectfully, HENRY A. BLAKE.

Irish Drillery.

An amusing story of Daines' Barrington, recorder of Bristol, is related by one of the English press. Having to appear for a plaintiff in a case at Clonmel, he let into the defendant in unmeasured terms. The individual inveighed against not being present,

only heard of the insectives. After Barrington, however, had got back to Dublin, the defendant, a Tipperary man named Foley, lost no time in paying his compliments to the counsel. He rode all day and night, and covered with sleet, arrived before Barrington's residence in Harcourt street, Dublin. Throwing the bridle of his smoking horse over the railing of the area, he announced his arrival by a thundering knock at the door. Barrington's valet answered the summons, and opening the street-door, beheld the apparition of the Tipperary fire-eater, with a large stick under his arm, and the sleet sticking to his bushy whiskers.

"Is your master up?" demanded the visitor in a voice that gave some intimation of the object of his visit.

"No," answered the man.

"Then give him my compliments, and say Mr Foley—he'll know the name—will be glad to see him."

The valet went up stairs and told his master, who was in bed, the purpose of his visit.

"Then don't let Mr Foley in for your life," said Barrington, "for it is not a hare or a brace of ducks he has come to present me with."

The man was leaving the room when a rough wet coat pushed by him, while at the same time a thick voice said, "By your leave," and entered the bed room.

"You know my business," said he to Barrington. "I have made a journey to teach you manners, and it is not my purpose to return until I have broken every bone in your body," and at the same time he cut a figure of eight with his shillelah before the cheval glass.

"You don't mean to say you would murder me in bed?" exclaimed Daines, who had as much humor as cool courage.

"No," replied the other, "but get up as soon as you can."

"Yes," replied Dains, "that you might feel the moment that I put myself out of the blankets."

"No," replied the other, "I pledge my word not to touch you till you are out of bed."

"You won't?"

"No."

"Upon your honor?"

"Upon my honor."

"That is enough," said Daines, turning over and making himself comfortable, "though he meant to fall asleep. 'I have the honor of an Irish gentleman, and may rest as safe as if under the castle guard.'"

The Tipperary salamander looked marvelously astonished at the pretended sleeper, but soon Daines began to snore.

"Halloo!" said Mr Foley, "aren't you going to get up?"

"No," said Daines, "I have the word of an Irish gentleman that he will not strike me in bed, and I am sure I am not going to get up to have my bones broken. I will never get up again. In the meantime, Mr Foley, if you should want your breakfast, ring the bell; the best in the house is at your service. The morning paper will be here presently, but be sure and air it before reading; there is nothing from which a man catches cold so quickly as a damp journal"—and then Daines slept to go asleep.

The Tip had fun in him as well as ferocity; he could not resist the cunning of the counsel.

"Get up, Mr Barrington; for, in bed or out of bed, I have not the pluck to hurt so droll a heart."

The result was that in less than an hour afterwards Daines and his intended murderer were sitting down to a warm breakfast, the latter only intent upon assaulting a dish of smoking chops.

Speech of Maximilian.

CITY OF MEXICO, September, 19, 1866. The anniversary of Mexican independence, 16th more than usual magnificence. In the morning the Emperor, together with the royal household, civil and military dignitaries, foreign Ministers and others, celebrated high mass at the cathedral. The immense building was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the ceremonies were of the most imposing character. After the services at the cathedral were over a grand review was held upon the Plaza de las Armas of all the troops, native and foreign. In the afternoon the theatres were thrown open gratis to the people, and about ten thousand were treated to a bull fight, the first which has taken place in this city for six months. In the evening the Grand Plaza was crowded, principally by the lower order, to witness the display of fireworks.

In the morning the Emperor received at the Palace a large deputation of citizens, the foreign Embassies and Consuls, military officers, members of the cabinet and city officials. Señor Laguna, President of the Council of State, in behalf of the deputation, a feeling and highly patriotic address to the Emperor, to which his Majesty replied as follows:

"MEXICANS—Now, for the third time as chief of the nation, I celebrate with you with pleasure and enthusiasm, our great and glorious family festival. In these days of patriotism remembrance it is always a necessity for me to address frank and faithful words to my patriotic fellow-citizens, and to participate with them in the general rejoicings. Fifty-six years have passed since was heard the first cry of our nation's new birth. It is a half century during which Mexico has been struggling for her independence and peace consolidation. The time seems long, undoubtedly, for patriotism is justly impatient; but in the history of a people just coming into life it is simply the period of a severe apprenticeship which every nation must undergo if it wishes to be one day great and powerful. Without blood and without affliction there are no great human triumphs, no political developments, no durable progress. The lesson which this first period of our free history addresses to us is that of ultimate sacrifices, of cordial, generous and frank union, and more than all, immutable faith in our success.

Let all loyal patriots support with energy, each in his sphere, the great work of regeneration. Then my labors will not be sterile, and I will be able to follow, conscientiously, the difficult path on which I have entered. Let them have confidence and good will, in order that we may one day

reap the fruits so desired of peace and prosperity. I am still firm in the position which the votes of the nation have made me occupy, notwithstanding all the difficulties, and without faltering in my duty; for it is not in adverse moments that a true patriot abandons his post. The majority of the nation elected me to defend its most sacred rights against the enemies of order, property and true independence. The Almighty should therefore protect us, it being a sacred truth that the voice of the people is the voice of God. This was shown in a miraculous manner at the time of our first national reorganization; it will be shown in the present reorganization. The great heroes of our country look upon our efforts. Let us follow their immortal examples without vacillation, without distrust; and to us will then belong the enviable task of consolidating and crowning the work of independence, which they began with their precious blood.

"Mexicans! long live our independence and the memory of its glorious martyrs!"

CHARACTERISTIC.—The following is the conclusion of Mark Twain's advertisement for his lecture delivered in Grass Valley:

SLEIGHT OF HAND, if desired to do so: "At a given signal, he will go out with any gentleman and take a drink. If desired, he will repeat this unique and interesting feat that there is no deception about it."

"At a moment's warning, he will depart out of town and leave his hotel bill unsettled. He has performed this ludicrous trick many hundreds of times in San Francisco and elsewhere, and it has always elicited the most enthusiastic comments.

"At any hour of the night, after ten, the lecturer will go through any house in the city, no matter how dark it may be, and take an inventory of its contents, and not miss as many of the articles as the owner will in the morning.

"The lecturer declines to specify any more of the miraculous feats at present, for fear of getting the police too much interested in his circus."

Canada and the Canadians. The following are some extracts from Thoreau's book on Canada:

The first impulse, when arrived at Montreal, is to visit the church of Notre Dame, the largest church edifice on this continent. He thus gives his impressions of the worshippers:

"I presently came in a troop of Canadians, in their home-spun, who had come to the city in a boat, and one and all were all down in the church, and might altar to their devotions, somewhat awkwardly, as cattle prepare to lie down, and then we them, as if you were to catch some farmers' sons from Marlboro', come to cattle show, silently kneeling in Concord meeting-house, some Wednesday! Would there not soon be a crowd peeping in at the windows? It is true these Roman Catholics, priests and all, impress me as a people who have fallen far behind the significance of their symbols. It is as if an ox had strayed into a church and was trying to bethink himself. Nevertheless, they are capable of reverence; but the Yankees are a people in whom this sentiment has nearly died out, and in this respect we cannot think ourselves even as an ox."

Of Quebec, he says:

"The founders of the colony thought this an excellent site for a wall—and, no doubt, it was a better site in some respects for a wall than a city, but it chanced that a city got behind it. It chanced, to, that a Lower Town got before it, and clung like an oyster to the outside of the crags, as you may see at low tide. It is as if you were to come to a country village surrounded by palisades in the old Indian fashion—interesting only as a relic of antiquity and barbarism. A fortified town is like a man cased in the heavy armor of antiquity, with a horse-load of breadwords and small arms slung to him, endeavoring to go about his business."

The rural old French names pleased his fancy. He says:

"I began to dream of Provence and the Troubadours, and of places and things which have no existence on the earth. They veiled the Indian and the primitive forest, and the forests of France and Germany. I could not at once bring myself to believe that the inhabitants who pronounced daily those beautiful and to me significant names, lead as prosaic lives as we in New England. In short, the Canada which I saw was not merely a place for railroads to terminate in and for criminals to run to."

He finds that the farm-houses have, properly speaking, no front doors, and thus philosophizes:

"Every New England house, on the contrary, has a front and principal door opening to the great world, though it may be on the cold side, for it stands on the highway of nations, and the road which runs by it comes from the Old World and goes to the far West; but the Canadian's door opens into the back-yard and farm alone, and the road which leads behind his house leads only from the church of one saint to that of another."

He says of these rural Canadians:

"They have no money invested in railroad stocks, and probably never will have. If they have got a French phrase for a railroad, it is as much as you can expect of them. They are very far from a revolution; have no quarrel with church or state, but their vice and their virtue is content. As for annexation, they have never dreamed of it; indeed, they have not a clear idea of what or where the States are. The English Government has been remarkably liberal to its Catholic subjects in Canada, permitting them to wear their iron fetters, both political and religious, as far as was possible for subjects. Their Government is even too good for them."

JOHN H. SUBRATZ, the principal confederate of Booth in the assassination of Lincoln, is now living in a friendly European country, and Secretary Seward knows of his whereabouts. At least Geo S Boutwell said so in a speech at Marlborough, Mass.

A Story of Wonderful Discoveries.

An English civil engineer named Johnson, has recently visited Khotan, in Chinese Turkistan, and according to the *Post*, reports:

1. The fertility of the country is increased by a fine, impalpable dust or mould which is wafted in from the adjacent deserts, "without wind, in perfect calm, and fills the air so as to darken it." This phenomenon occurred during Mr Johnson's visit, and he was then unable to read print at noon without a candle. It is not explained how the dust is blown without a wind, but Mr Johnson says it is "wafted in a calm," and he cannot be contradicted.

2. The storms in the desert raise waves of sand which settle into hills three hundred to four hundred feet high. Why not one thousand feet?

3. The tradition of the country is that three hundred and sixty cities were overwhelmed in one day by sand-storms. The sites of these cities are partially known; so there is a vast array of Pompeii and Nineveh awaiting somebody's pick-axe, shovel and archaeological skill.

4. The people of these buried towns used gold coins weighing four pounds each—but "this is kept a profound secret by those who know the position."

5. "The store of tea used for the actual consumption of the people is now dug out of one of these ruined cities," and Mr Johnson brought a brick of this tea away with him. "The Chinese supply is now out off," so the Khotians cut off their supply from these bricks.

We are further informed that the country in which these wonderful things happened is highly auriferous—a remark which is perhaps unnecessary when we remember the four-pound gold coins which seem to have been the circulating medium.

TRUE AND TOUCHING INCIDENT.—A young man and his wife were preparing to attend a Christmas party at the house of a friend, some miles distant. "Henry, my dear husband, don't drink too much at the party to-day; you will promise me, won't you?" said she, putting her hand upon his brow, and raising her eyes to his face with a pleading smile. "No, Millie, I will not; I will trust me," and she wrapped her infant in a soft blanket and they descended. The horses were soon prancing over the turf, and a pleasant conversation beguiled the way. "Now, don't forget your promise," whispered the young wife, as they passed up the steps. Poor thing! she was the wife of a man who loved to look upon the wine when red. The party passed pleasantly; the time for departure drew near; the wife descended from the upper chamber to join her husband.

A pang shot through her beating heart as she met him, for he was intoxicated; he had broken his promise. Silently they rode homeward, save when the drunken man broke into snatches of a song, or unmeaning laughter. But the wife rode on, her babe pressed closely to her grieved heart. "Give me the baby, Millie; I can't trust you with him," he said as they approached a dark and swollen stream. After some hesitation she resigned her first-born—her darling babe closely wrapped in a warm blanket—to his arms. Over the dark waters the noble steed safely bore them; and when they reached the bank, the mother asked for her child. With much care and tenderness he placed the bundle in her arms; but when she clasped it in her arms no babe was there! It had slipped from the blanket and the drunken father knew it not. A wild shriek from the mother aroused him, and he turned around just in time to see the little rosy face rise one moment above the dark waters, then sink forever, and that by his own intemperance! The anguish of the mother and remorse of the father are better imagined than described.—*Glasgow News.*

THE NATURALIST WATERBURY.—The late Chas. Waterbury, of Yorkshire, England, celebrated for once having ridden a crocodile, was a man of remarkable physical powers and singular habits. It is related of him that when 77 years of age he scratched the back part of his head with the great toe of his right foot. The crocodile-riding was one of Mr Waterbury's humblest feats, for the brute had been caught by an immense hook baited with raw flesh, and was being dragged along the river banks by a crowd of on-lookers. Something akin to this, only much bolder, was hugging the Borneo orang-outang in the Zoological gardens in 1861. Think an old gentleman seventy-eight years old, entering the cage of a ferocious ape, and while clasped in his embrace, studying the formation of its hands and feet. At the same time he jumped over a fence three feet six inches high, without touching hand or foot. Mr. Waterbury never in his whole life, drank wine, spirits or beer, delighting in very weak black tea. For 30 years he never slept in a bed, but found the hard boards a pleasant couch. The wife was perpetually bleeding himself, whenever he felt a tightness in his chest or any sort of illness, taking from himself as much as 16 or 20 ounces at a time, and letting the blood run until he felt quite comfortable, when he would bind up his arm himself as handsly as the cleverest surgeon. As for his fastings, they were severe to the last degree, exceeding the severest rules of the Romish church, and no romances, either of priest or doctor, could ever induce him to diminish them. Yet he lived to be 83 years old.

This is the way Mrs Smith advertised her husband:

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.—An individual whom I, in an urgent moment of loneliness was "thoughtless" enough to adopt as my husband. He is a good looking and feeble individual, knowing enough however, to come in when it rains, unless some good-looking girl offers him shelter of her umbrella; answers to the name of Jim; was last seen in company with Julia Harris, walking with his arm round her waist, up the plank road, looking more like a fool, if possible, than ever. Anybody who will catch the poor fellow and bring him carefully back, so that I can christen him for running away, will be invited to tea by

BY F. SMITH.

Tuesday, November 20, 1866

American Affairs.

The result of the late election—the East point to an over-rejection of Mr Johnson's re-election policy, and indicate change wrought in the mind

North by the war is permanent inflexible. With but two of the States in which elections held since the 1st inst. have Congress. New York, with

est Congressional delegation Union, sends only 11 Johnson 20 Radicals, and elects a Rad

enor by 8,000 or 10,000 Michigan rolls up a Radical

of 25,000. Missouri (a border State before the war broke o

greeting to the loyal North majority of 18,000 for Cong

Illinois the Radical Cong heads the Democratic cand

40,000. In Minnesota and the Republicans have swept t

In Massachusetts, the Radia ern or is sent into office with a

of 75,000, and two colored n first to enjoy the distinguish

in the country—are sent to Legislature. Delaware and M

—two border States in which died hard—have alone supp

President's policy; and a estimate of the elections in

States show a net Republican four members of Congress

Republican majority in the House of Congress, so far as

is ninety-eight; and seven St have yet to hold elections for

representatives cannot alter t even were they to elect all D

—a result not at all likely to The ten Southern States th

declined to accept the Const amendment, may now be in

do so—for certainly they c nothing by remaining as as

without a voice in the Nation cils. This amendment provi

representation shall be base the number of voters in a St

not upon the number of its p We will take the State of V

for instance, and suppose t has 600,000 inhabitants, and

of that number are black. The cannot vote without the consen

State in which they reside. ing to the United States Cons

representation has hitherto bce upon population, and Virginia

be entitled to one Congressm every 100,000 inhabitants. T

stitutional amendment, howe we have already stated, p

that representation shall be upon the number of actual

instead of upon the num inhabitants. Therefore, until

ginia opens the door to U Suffrage she will have only thr

gressmen to represent her in six, as heretofore; and until

cepts the Constitutional amon she will have no representation

ever. One only of the Southern Tennessee, has accepted the ment; but the result of the ree

tions must convince the Sou that if they hope for any favor

hands of their Northern breth must acquiesce in the propos

rament, and either suffer the to vote or be content to put a small and ineffective dele

Should the former alternat adopted—and its adoption is

question of time—there are d in which the preponderating i

of the freedmen will ensure the of representatives of their ow

and the world will soon wit anomaly of former slaves leg

for the section of country in wh five years ago they were bou

sold as "chattels." Strange are recorded in the history

world; but could there be any more strange or startling th

wonderful change which all th lation of the South or all the

Mr. Johnson and his advisers long delay? The State of M

sets commenced the anti-slav tation thirty-six years ago, and

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, November 20, 1866.

American Affairs.

The result of the late elections in the East point to an overwhelming rejection of Mr Johnson's reconstruction policy, and indicate that the change wrought in the minds of the North by the war is permanent and inflexible. With but two exceptions, the States in which elections have been held since the 1st inst. have sustained Congress. New York, with the largest Congressional delegation in the Union, sends only 11 Johnson men to 20 Radicals, and elects a Radical Governor by 8,000 or 10,000 majority. Michigan rolls up a Radical majority of 25,000. Missouri (a border slave State before the war broke out) sends greeting to the loyal North with a majority of 18,000 for Congress. In Illinois the Radical Congressman heads the Democratic candidate by 40,000. In Minnesota and Kansas the Republicans have swept the States. In Massachusetts, the Radical Governor is sent into office with a majority of 75,000, and two colored men—the first to enjoy the distinguished honor in the country—are sent to the State Legislature. Delaware and Maryland—two border States in which slavery died hard—have alone supported the President's policy; and a careful estimate of the elections in nineteen States show a net Republican gain of four members of Congress. The Republican majority in the Lower House of Congress, so far as known, is ninety-eight; and seven States that have yet to hold elections for thirty representatives cannot alter the result, even were they to elect all Democrats—a result not at all likely to happen. The ten Southern States that have declined to accept the Constitutional amendment, may now be induced to do so—for certainly they can gain nothing by remaining as at present without a voice in the National Councils. This amendment provides that representation shall be based upon the number of voters in a State, and not upon the number of its population. We will take the State of Virginia, for instance, and suppose that she has 600,000 inhabitants, and that half of that number are black. These blacks cannot vote without the consent of the State in which they reside. According to the United States Constitution, representation has hitherto been based upon population, and Virginia would be entitled to one Congressman for every 100,000 inhabitants. The Constitutional amendment, however, as we have already stated, provides that representation shall be based upon the number of actual voters instead of upon the number of inhabitants. Therefore, until Virginia opens the door to Universal Suffrage she will have only three Congressmen to represent her instead of six, as heretofore; and until she accepts the Constitutional amendment, she will have no representation whatever. One only of the Southern States, Tennessee, has accepted the amendment; but the result of the recent elections must convince the Southerners that if they hope for any favors at the hands of their Northern brethren they must acquiesce in the proposed arrangement, and either suffer the negro to vote or be content to put up with a small and ineffective delegation. Should the former alternative be adopted—and its adoption is only a question of time—there are districts in which the preponderating influence of the freedmen will ensure the return of representatives of their own race, and the world will soon witness the anomaly of former slaves legislating for the section of country in which but five years ago they were bought and sold as "chattels." Strange events are recorded in the history of the world; but could there be any event more strange or startling than this wonderful change which all the legislation of the South or all the efforts of Mr. Johnson and his advisers cannot long delay? The State of Massachusetts commenced the anti-slavery agitation thirty-six years ago, and at the late elections she inaugurated the system of sending black men to the

Legislature. Next year she will send black men to Congress, and should the millions of negroes in the South be endowed with the privilege of the franchise, there will soon be nothing to prevent a native born black man from attaining to the highest office within the gift of the people of the United States. Great changes have taken place in America within the past five years; but the future is pregnant with changes in comparison with which those just made will seem insignificant. The South must bow her neck to the yoke which the North has prepared for it. President Johnson and his friends might as well attempt to stop the wheels of time as to attempt to stem the tide of popular sentiment which, right or wrong, has lately rolled towards them, and now threatens to overwhelm and sweep away all and every barrier raised to prevent its flow. There is nothing left for the South but entire and complete submission, and President Johnson, having appealed in vain from Congress to the country, must accept the will of the majority for his future policy, and proceed to administer the laws as Congress may direct. Mr Johnson may possess the wisdom to fall in with the views of the North, and prepare to enforce their demands; but a sense of the duty his conscience teaches him he owes to the whole Union may impel him to insist that the Constitution of the country shall not be amended without the consent of three-fourths in number of all the States composing the Union. This course is the only one that can be constitutionally followed. It was adopted before the slaves were legally free, although they were declared free by Mr Lincoln in his Emancipation Proclamation, as an "act of military necessity," two years previously. There can be no doubt that Mr Johnson has constitutional law and precedent to support him; but the people are against him, and their will overrides all law and precedent. He must either quietly bow to their decision or prepare for another "American conflict," in which he can have not the slightest hope of success.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, Nov. 14th 1866.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of this society, held last evening, the following officers were appointed:—J. G. Shepherd, Esq., President; J. J. Cochrane, Esq., senior Vice-President; J. R. Stewart, Esq., junior Vice-President; Rev. Thomas Somerville, M.A., Chaplain; Dr. James Trimble, Physician; Dr. Tolmie, Treasurer; Messrs. J. G. McKay, Robert Wallace, J. Strachan, Thomas Lowe, and A. F. Main, Managers; D. B. Blair, Secretary. It was arranged that the society should dine together on St. Andrew's day, the installation of the new officers to take place immediately before dinner, and that Dr. Tolmie be requested to give the installation address. This society has during the past year expended considerable sums of money in alleviating the distress of those Scotchmen whose unfortunate circumstances have come to the notice of the managers, and we are happy to state that notwithstanding the amounts expended their finances are in a very favorable condition.

SWISS BELL RINGERS.—We are glad to notice that the interest manifested by our citizens in the performances of the Swiss Bell Ringers is unabated. Little Miss Clara's astonishing performances are highly praised by all who have seen her; and Madam Blain is universally admired as a harpist. The bells are used to discourse the sweetest harmony by the Messrs. Blandell, Moore, &c., and none attend once who do not wish to go again. The entertainment is chaste and intellectual, and at the same time amusing; this evening is the last on which the troupe will appear. The performance will be under the patronage of Chief Justice Needham and family. An entire change of performance will be presented.

NAVAL FUNERAL.—Yesterday afternoon the remains of Engineer Borthwick, R.N., who died on Monday, from cancer on the brain, were interred with naval honors. The funeral party, consisting of marines and blue-jackets, with a number of officers from H. M. S. Sutlej, landed from the ship's launches, at 3 o'clock, and formed on the Hudson Bay Company's wharf, whence they marched, preceded by the ship's band to the Cathedral church. The solemn service having been read, the body was conveyed to the cemetery, where the last rites were performed, and the usual volleys fired over the grave. The deceased was in a delicate state of health when he arrived out.

NAVAL.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh will very shortly commission Her Majesty's ship Galatea at Devonport. The Galatea is a frigate, and mounts 26 guns; she has a nominal horse power of 800, and is 3,227 tons burthen, or about 1,000 tons heavier than Nelson's old flag-ship and three-decker, the Victory. We believe that the prince has selected as his commander the late first Lieutenant of her Majesty's ship Ragoon, Commander Hugh Campbell, who was promoted to his present rank on the 18th of July last.

RIFLE SHOOTING MATCH.—Twenty members of the rifle volunteers contended at the butts on the Prince of Wales' birthday and yesterday for a handsome Enfield rifle, placed in the hands of Corporal Norris for competition. Ranges 200, 250, 300 and 400 yards—five shots at each. The contest resulted in a tie between Sergeant Bowden and Private Long, both scoring 49 points. It will be decided on a future day.

THE METEORIC FLIGHT.—A number of persons watched up to a late hour last night in expectation of witnessing the grand display of ethereal fire works predicted by Professor Newton, of Yale College, but nothing was visible up to midnight, except dense rain clouds. The meteors, according to the prediction, may be expected at any hour to-day.

WHO IS HE?—A "Captain" A. B. Jerome is just now lecturing on British Columbia to the webfoot at Portland, and narrating a series of wonderful adventures in the wilds of British Columbia while engaged in the construction of the Collins' Telegraph Line. The Oregonians are said to take in the yarns like new milk. Who is the captain?

UMON.—The Union Bill has not yet been proclaimed. Considerable anxiety is felt by the community to know when the new tariff is to apply to this Colony; and business of all kinds is in the interim much disturbed. We trust that Governor Seymour will not long keep the people in suspense on this point.

AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.—All good little boys and girls are expected to attend at the Theatre this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, when a grand entertainment will be given for the special benefit of the "rising generation" by the Bell Ringers. To enable all to come the price of admission has been reduced to 25 cents.

LIVE STOCK.—The last Puget Sound arrivals have brought small freights of live stock, in anticipation, no doubt, of the reduction of the tariff on cattle and sheep that will ensue on the proclamation of union of the Colonies.

THE SHIP ROYAL TAR sailed yesterday morning from the outer harbor for Callao, Peru. She is laden with 500,000 feet of lumber for the Peruvian market.

KILLED DURING THE GERMAN WAR.—The names of sixteen Liberal journals killed by the recent war are announced, and the list is said to be far from complete.

TREASURY SHIPMENT.—On Sunday the Bank of British North America shipped \$148,819 52; the Bank of British Columbia, \$91,556 43; Wells, Fargo & Co., \$13,418 94.

THANKS.—To Mr I. V. Mossman, of the Salem (Oregon) Hotel, and Mr Crosby, purser of the Josie McNear, for files of late papers.

The Mayor and Councilors elect will be sworn in before the Chief Justice to-day, at noon.

Man killed by his Daughter's Lover. The Albany Argus of October 5th, says: A sad and fearful tragedy occurred yesterday afternoon in Coeyman's Hollow, in this county. Very few particulars reached the city last night, but such as they are run thus:

A young man named Palmer had been paying his attention for some time to the daughter of Archibald Stevens, and finally became engaged to marry her. Learning this engagement, the father, who had taken a dislike to Palmer, became exasperated, and forbade him to visit the house, and at the same time cautioned his daughter against seeing or speaking to him thereafter. This was some months ago, and during this time, and until yesterday, he managed to keep his daughter so close at home that it was thought they had not met. Yesterday, however, during a brief absence from his house, he learned that Palmer and his daughter had met, and had gone off together in a wagon to Coeyman's Hollow, which is about two miles from his home. He immediately started in pursuit, and met Palmer at Coeyman's Hollow near the house of Electra Shear, but his daughter was not present. Palmer entered the house hurriedly, saying as he hastened up stairs, "Where shall I go?" Stevens says he will shoot me!" Stevens, following close behind, was heard to ask, "Where's my daughter?" and a moment after the inmates of the house, all of whom were in the rooms on the first floor, heard two or three pistol shots. The next instant Palmer ran down stairs hatless, the blood streaming down one side of his face, and as he passed through the front door he exclaimed, "I've shot Stevens." A few minutes after he was seen riding out of the village, with the girl beside him in a wagon. In the mean time Mr Shear's family ran up stairs and found Mr Stevens quite dead, from a pistol shot which entered his cheek and pierced his brain. There is no doubt but that Palmer was also shot, as a bullet was found in his hat. Mr Stevens was a wealthy farmer, and a man of excellent reputation, and it is also said that the character of Judson Palmer had hitherto been good. One cause of Mr Stevens' aversion to the marriage was that his daughter was only 14 years old.

Mechanics' Institute. The following beautiful lines, recited by Mr W. K. Ball, on Monday evening, at the Mechanics' Institute, will be new to many of our readers. They appeared in the Australian papers on the occasion of a party starting in search of Dr Leichardt, who had been absent on an exploring expedition for eighteen months, without any tidings having been heard of him. They are the production of Mr Izard, who filled the position of Sergeant Barrack Master of the troops at that time:

1. Ye who prepare with pilgrim feet, Your long and doubtful path to meet, If whitening on the waste ye meet The relics of my murdered friend, His bones, with reverence ye shall bear, To where some mountain streamlet flows; There by its mossy bank prepare The pillow of his long repose.

2. It shall be, by a stream whose tides Are drunk by birds of every wing, Where every lovely flower abides The earliest waking touch of spring; Oh! meet that he who so carest All beauteous nature's varied charms, That he, her martyred son, should rest Within his mother's fondest arms.

3. When ye have made his narrow bed, And laid the good man's ashes there, Ye shall kneel down around the dead, And wait upon your God in prayer. What! though no reverend man be near, No anthem, pour its solemn breath, No holy walls invest his bier With all the hallowed pomp of death,

4. Yet humble minds shall find the grace Devoutly bowed upon the sod, To call that blessing round the place Which consecrates the soul to God; And ye! the wilderness shall tell How faithful to the hopes of men The mighty Power be served so well, Shall breathe upon his bones again.

5. When ye, your gracious task have done, Heap not the rock above his dust, The Angel of the Lord alone Shall guard the ashes of the just; But ye shall heed, with pious care, The memory of that spot to keep, And note the marks that guide me where My virtuous friend is laid to sleep,

6. For oh! bethink in other times, And be those happier times at hand, When science, like the smile of God, Comes brightening o'er that weary sand. How will her Pilgrims hail the Power, Beneath the drooping Myall's gloom, To sit at eve, and mourn an hour, And pluck a leaf on Leichardt's tomb.

Indian War.

(From the Fort Kearny Herald, October 5th.) Under date of Fort Phil. Kearny, September 18th, we gave some interesting items, from a private correspondent. On the night of the 10th a messenger came in from the hay party—that is, from Carter and Cray's party, where our teams were—reported the Indians there in force, and as having driven off every hoof of the ox-herd, 242 head, belonging to E. Carter, Sanders and others. The hay camp was out on Pease Creek, 29 miles distant. The messenger from the hay party reported one of the herders killed. He was driven back to the party, after starting, by five Indians, and then made a circuit some six miles from the road, and got into the post as stated.

We lost all our stock; Mr Carter lost his train, and Mr Sanders and myself ours; what they did not drive off from the hay-field they came in and drove off the balance of our cattle herd, some twenty-six head, and tried to cut off the pickets close to the Fort. The Colonel sent four shells among them, which seemed to unhorse some and made them scatter and run.

Frank Leslie's special artist, Mr Glover, was found scalped and badly mutilated in the road a mile and a half from the post, and was brought in.

We lost one man killed of the hay party, and one by one some of the best soldiers are constantly being packed off.

The Government hay party lost a veteran by the name of Johnson a day or two since. We are having considerable Indian in ours up here now, but it is the finest country I ever saw, and for one I propose to remain and see it out.

A MOTHER ADMINISTERS POISON TO HER OWN CHILD BY MISTAKE.—The most disastrous case of accidental poisoning that we have been called upon to record for a number of years took place at Allegheny city on Monday night. The circumstances are as follows: For some time past an infant daughter of Mr Crawford, residing in Allegheny city, had been suffering from some disease peculiar to childhood. On Monday night the infant became very cross and peevish, and in order to quiet her Mrs Crawford despatched an elder daughter up stairs for a bottle of Mrs Winslow's soothing syrup, that occupied a place with a number of other vials of medicine on the bureau. The little girl returned and handed her mother a bottle containing, as she supposed, the syrup asked for. Mrs Crawford filled a large teaspoon with the medicine and gave it to the infant. The child became quiet immediately afterwards, and the mother deposited it in a crib. A few moments after she raised the child in her arms, but judge of her horror when she discovered that the form of the little one was cold and rigid, and that a clammy death sweat had gathered on its brow. She hastened immediately to where she had left the bottle from which she had taken the medicine, and found that instead of the harmless syrup she had given her child an immense dose of laudanum. Three physicians were sent for immediately, and their united efforts were used to restore the child to consciousness, but it was in vain. Death ensued in five hours after the narcotic had been administered.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE. BY GRIMAULT & CO., Chemist to H. I. H. Prince Napoleon, 49 RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH. The syrup is employed with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children subject to humors or obstruction of the glands. At last, it is very efficacious in the diseases of the skin.

No More Consumption.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHATE OF LIME. This new medicine is a sovereign remedy in phthisis and other diseases of the lungs, promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers his health.

No More Poverty of the Blood and Pale Complexion.

DRS. LERA'S PHOSPHATE OF IRON. This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and iron in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid, cordless and tasteless. It speedily cures chlorosis, impurities in the stomach, difficult digestion, dysmenorrhoea and anemia. The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the Phosphate of Iron to ladies of delicate constitution suffering from anemia, and other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotion, over work, general debility and poorness of blood. It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

Nervous Headaches and Neuralgias.

Instantaneously cured by GRIMAULT'S BRAZILIAN GURANA. A vegetable substance, used from time immemorial in Brazil, and entirely inoffensive.

Better than Copaliba.

GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATHIO VEGETALIS.

Where all other preparations have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private diseases. They are used in the hospitals of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. Rigord, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and copaliba and cubeba. Its injection is used in recent and chronic cases.

DIGESTIVE LOZENGES AND POWERS OF ALKALINE LACTATES.

BY BURINDU BUISSON, LAUREATE OF THE PARIS IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

This delicious preparation is prescribed by the most reputed doctors in France, against all derangements of the digestive apparatus, such as gastritis, gastralgia, indigestion, and painful digestions, wind in the stomach, and bowels, flatulencies, and complaints of the liver and lungs.

General Depot in Paris, AT GRIMAULT & CO'S 48 Rue Richelieu.

New York, AT TOUGER & VANDEKRIEFT, 30 N. William street. AT CARL LEROUX, 93 and 95 Franklin street.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce.

PRONOUNCED BY GOURMETS TO BE THE BEST. Only Good Sauce, and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, To his Brother at Worcester, May, 1854. "Tell Lea & Perrin that I have used your Worcestershire Sauce, and it is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Caution. Lea & Perrin's WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. are used.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and having trusted their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrin's Sauce. Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Cross and Blackwell, Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; and by all the Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Janion, Green & Rhodes, Agents for VICTORIA: V. I.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c. (Free from Adulteration.)

Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S VARIOUS first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every dealer in the Colony. Purchasers should insist on having C. & B.'s goods when they ask for them, as it is not at all unusual for inferior preparations to be substituted. Their Pickles are prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

Her Majesty's Table.

C. & B. invite attention to the following—Pickles, Tart Fruits, Sauces of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Durham Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Call's Foot, and other Table Jellies, Pure Mushroom Catsup, and numerous other articles, all of which are of the highest quality, and are prepared with the most complete attention to Purity and Wholesomeness. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Sayer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, and Captain Whiten Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, November 20, 1866.

The Taxation Question.

It is an error to suppose that the goods now in store at Victoria, Nanaimo, etc., will be subject to the payment of a special tax because they were imported while the Free Port system was in operation; and it is equally an error to suppose that these goods have not already contributed in a very great measure toward the revenue of the country. The only difference between the revenue raised here and that raised in British Columbia is in the mode of collection. Here we have paid taxes directly, while in British Columbia taxes are collected in an indirect manner. We have had the heavy trades and liquor licences to pay, in addition to the half per cent. landing permit, to say nothing of the real estate and salary taxes, all of which were defrayed from the profits on goods imported and sold, and produced a revenue which, had it been expended with a due regard to economy, would have defrayed the expenses of governing both Colonies. The burthen of taxation borne by our people has, therefore, been quite equal to that borne by the people of British Columbia; and when it is remembered that for some months at least the Islanders must pay not only the customs duties now levied at New Westminster, but all the direct taxes in force here in addition, the injustice of attempting to visit them with ex post facto regulations, and special taxes, will be seen at a glance. Besides, the imposition of a special tax on goods in store here would be a high-handed and illegal proceeding, and one that would scarcely be tolerated. The Governor does not possess any such extraordinary power; and no authority short of an Act of the Legislative Council could confer the power upon him. Most of our readers are aware of the illegal proceedings of Sir Charles Darling towards the merchants of the Australian Colony of Victoria; and they are also aware that Sir Charles not only lost his position, but that every dollar of duty was ordered to be refunded the parties from whom it had been wrong without the due color of law. The goods in store here have passed through the harbor-master's hands. They have paid the half per cent. landing permit and the port charges, and they can no more be visited with a special tax or an ex post facto customs duty, than they can be levied upon by the shipper after he has been paid for them. The fact that the goods are in store is a guarantee that they have satisfied every legal claim the Government had upon them, and is in itself equivalent to a receipt in full for all public charges. In the opinion of many, there is only one course open by which the object sought to be obtained by the Government, viz: the collection of a revenue and the protection of the holder of goods now in British Columbia can be effected, and that is by the imposition at Victoria of duties on all goods destined for the mainland which have not paid the scale now levied at New Westminster and which would enter into competition with the stocks already in store there. This course, however, would give rise to confusion, fraud and annoyance, and would be expensive in its operation. It is seriously doubted that the Governor has the power to impose a duty on goods bound from one port of the Colony to another; but no one will deny that great injustice and injury would be done to the holder of goods in the upper country, were he brought into direct competition with goods from Victoria which had paid no duty. This would seem, however, to be an evil entailed by Unconditional Union—one which will require all the ability of the Government to remedy. To proclaim Union is the simplest part of the whole business. But to arrange the minutiae so that injustice shall be inflicted on no class or section, requires a high order of statesmanship. The difficulties which beset Governor Seymour in this very question of tax-

ation are of the most grave and perplexing nature, and we confess that we cannot see how in striving to avoid Charydis he will escape being wrecked on Scylla.

The Saanich Outrage.

The enquiry into the charge of assault and rape preferred against the colored man, Henry Williams, was resumed yesterday in the Police Court, Mrs. Freddison, though still suffering much from the effects of ill treatment, having sufficiently recovered to be brought from the Female Infirmary to give evidence.

Mrs. Freddison, sworn, deposed—I reside at Saanich; I know the prisoner; about six or seven weeks ago he asked me if I wanted a shot at some blue jays; I told my daughter to be quick and wash the dishes and come and help in the garden; I went down as far as the big tree and he said don't you see; blue jay; I replied no, I don't; he then struck me on the side of my head with an axe he held in his hand. I turned round and said, don't you do that; he then struck me a second time on the back of my head with the axe; and I don't know what took place afterwards; I recognize the axe produced; it belongs to my daughter; it is the same he struck me with; it was six or eight days before my senses returned; my daughter Josephine is between 13 and 14 years of age; the prisoner has been 10 or 12 days at my house when this happened; I don't know anything about taking poison or doing what was done with my clothes except by Henry. Josephine Freddison sworn, stated as follows: While I was in the back premises I heard prisoner come to the house and tell the little boy to go and fetch some water; prisoner then came to where I was and committed the assault previously mentioned; on recovering myself I went to the garden and discovered my mother lying insensible, with her clothes over her head; I uncovered her head, which was bleeding; and went and hid myself; the axe produced was lying close to my mother; it had blood spots on it.

Prisoner here interposed, saying that Mrs. Freddison made overtures to him of an improper character, which he rejected; that it was not the first time she had made advances to him, but he told her he would have nothing to do with her, while sensible she said a man had enticed her into the garden to shoot birds and had knocked her down; the axe was found in witness' presence under a row of beans.

Prisoner was remanded till Monday to enable the evidence of the boy to be taken.

In Chancery.

WEDNESDAY, 14th Nov. 1866.

ELLEN CAREY v. McTIERNAN, EVERETT, AND THOMAS, Trustees, and Executors of J. D. Carroll, deceased.

Mr. McCreight, for plaintiff, moved on notice for a receiver. The acting Attorney General, for the defendants, instructed by Peakes & Green; opposed the motion. Mr. McCreight read Bill of Complaint and affidavits of Ellen Carey and Joseph Westrop Carey, in support of the bill, and of Ld. Lowenberg and J. H. Doane as to the value of the property upon which the trustees had lent money; the affidavit of Richard Hall as to the calling of a sum of money (\$733), and in support of the bill, the affidavits of Everett and McTiernan, the trustees, in reply to the Bill of Complaint; and the affidavits of Ellen Carey, J. W. Carey and John Copland, in reply to the affidavits of the trustees.

The Bill of Complaint asked for the removal of the trustees, and that they may be restrained from receiving or holding any of the trust funds, and that a receiver may be appointed. The bill was filed on the thirtieth day of October; the answer not being yet put in, the present application was for the appointment of a receiver only.

The bill charged that the trustees had made loans which amounted to loans to each other upon inadequate security.

The Attorney General, for the defendants, urged that the application for the appointment of a receiver was premature, and that the Court would not appoint a receiver until the defendants had the opportunity of putting in their answer.

At this stage the Court rose.

FRIDAY, 16th Nov.

The Attorney General pursued his argument, and stated that his clients were prepared with a full answer to the Bill of Complaint, and that there was no urgency or immediate necessity for the appointment of a receiver; that in three weeks time the answer would be put in, and that the appointment of a receiver or otherwise would on the hearing of the cause be a part of the decree, and that it was unusual to appoint a receiver. The only object that his clients had in opposing the appointment was the protection of the estate.

Mr. McCreight was not called on for a reply.

The Chief Justice delivered a long judgment in substance as follows:—The Court has absolute discretion to appoint a receiver or otherwise, as has been laid down by both learned counsel, and in my intercolony judgment I must not be taken to prejudice the case. The application for a receiver in this case comes from the party interested in the income of the trust fund, and it therefore cannot be urged by the trustees that the fund will be charged unnecessarily with the payment of the per centage to the receiver, as the cost of the trust the interested party makes the application. One of the trustees (Everett) was in the trust at the time of a serious default, apparently committed by the co-trustee McDonald. He (Everett) ap-

pears to have acted creditably; at least he has a release from the parties concerned. But it also appears that the trustees have, by a power of Attorney made in favor of Ellen Carey and Sister Mary Providence, this was a direct breach of trust, though probably done with the view of settling the matter amicably. There is also a charge in the bill of lending money on inadequate security. Upon these three grounds, without determining the case, I am of opinion that a receiver should be appointed, and the trustees will be restrained from collecting the rents until the hearing of the cause. The receiver to be appointed will give security to the satisfaction of the Court, and all monies received by him will be paid into Court, subject to further application.

The cause will probably come on for a hearing in about a month.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday, Nov 17.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—Yesterday afternoon, as the one-horse carriage of Chief Justice Needham, in which were seated Mr. Needham and daughter, drawn by a spirited animal, was descending the steep grade of Government street, at the northerly end of James Bay Bridge, a bolt which attached one side of the shafts to the fore-axle broke, and the shaft fell against the animal's legs, frightening him so that he dashed away at full speed across the bridge, swinging the carriage from side to side, and creating great fear for the safety of the occupants. Upon arriving at the southerly end of the bridge, the driver, assisted by Rev. A. C. Garrett and Mr. F. F. Davis, succeeded in checking the affrighted animal. The ladies were perfectly cool and collected during the trying time, and Mrs. Needham, as a mark of her appreciation of Mr. Garrett's efforts in her behalf, presented a pair of velvet cushions for the Rev. gentleman's new church at Esquimaux.

PIONEER CHINESE PRINTING OFFICE.—The proprietor of the News Letter, in conjunction with the well known printing and book-binding house of Edward Bosqui & Co, is about to establish the first Chinese printing and job office on the American continent. This novel and important business concern will publish the California China Mail and Flying Dragon. It will also print, in English and Chinese, all business circulars, prospectuses, and other documents, and furnish all job printing, of every description, which may be rendered necessary by the opening of regular and extended communication with the Chinese and other Oriental populations. The Colorado, on her return to San Francisco, will bring, consigned to the concern, several complete fonts of Chinese type, together with a number of Chinese compositors, thoroughly qualified to act as interpreters and translators.

A MILD WAY OF PUTTING IT.—The Bulletin goes in for putting up only substantial buildings in this city, and for why? "Because while we have no reason to fear such visitations as have overtaken some cities, there are from time to time such slight spasmodic movements of the earth's surface as to try the quality of our masonry." Not earthquakes; they have earthquakes in South America, and a number of other localities. We have no reason whatever for supposing that there may ever be an earthquake in San Francisco; but their does occasionally occur "slight spasmodic movement of the earth's surface," which has a tendency to throw down buildings. Therefore, the buildings should be peculiarly substantial. We concur.—News Letter.

A CHANCE FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.—The Sir James Douglas, we learn, has been permanently withdrawn from the east coast route (where she should never have been placed), and will be used as a Government despatch boat between the island and the mainland. This withdrawal will open the east coast business to private enterprise, and will give the owners of the Emily Harris or some other steamboat an opportunity to engage in a profitable trade.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs Elizabeth Shultz, wife of Mr Herman Shultz, of Government street, was found dead in her bed at 4 o'clock yesterday morning by her husband. Mrs Shultz had complained of feeling unwell for some time, and was under medical treatment, but no immediate danger was anticipated. The cause of death was heart disease. Mrs Shultz was a daughter of J. P. Davies, Esq., and leaves a loving husband and one child to mourn her awfully sudden decease.

RELEASED.—The lad Norton who pleaded guilty to selling the blankets of the good Samaritan who had given him a home, was yesterday released on his own recognizance to appear in a week, with a wholesome reprimand from the Bench. Arrangements were made by outsiders for housing and feeding the young man in the interim, so that he might have every opportunity of seeking an honest means of livelihood.

No News.—Owing to the storm on Thursday, we are still without any telegraphic intelligence. A perfect hurricane, the operators say, prevailed on San Juan and Lopez Islands, and the line was prostrated in many places by falling trees of the largest size. The wires were repaired last evening to Fidalgo Island.

The Sir James Douglas, with Administrator Young aboard, sailed at 7 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning for New Westminster.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—Telegraphic communication with New Westminster has been cut off since the departure of the Sir James Douglas from Fraser river, and there is at present no foundation whatever for the rumored appointment of the Government offices as stated by our evening contemporary.

Private Long was yesterday successful in winning the rifle put up for competition as previously alluded to, and which had resulted in a tie between him and Sergt. Bowden, both scoring 49 points. The respective scores were: Bowden 43 points Long 52.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—All the splendid city property belonging to ex-Mayor Harris, comprising the buildings of the Bank of British Columbia, the Bee Hive Hotel, Spring Ridge offices, and Mr Harris' private residence, will be sold by Messrs Franklin, at auction, on Monday, Nov. 26th.

THE NEW WESTMINSTER Amateurs were to give their second theatrical entertainment last evening. Mr J. C. Pratt, formerly of this city, was to appear in Liston & Wright's celebrated character of Paul Pry, now being represented with great success in London by the comedian Toole.

THE METEORS.—On Thursday night and yesterday morning, occasional flashes of light were observed, but owing to the dense clouds, it is impossible to say whether they proceeded from the "flight of meteors" or from lightning.

THE BELL-RINGERS departed on the Enterprise for New Westminster. They will return on Wednesday next, by which time, we hope, arrangements will be made to give them a benefit to recompense them for their losses here.

THE DUTIES.—Messrs Hamly and Fry, Custom House officers, are still here awaiting instructions in regard to the collection of duties. It is rumored that overtures have been made for leasing a bonded warehouse.

THE GUNBOAT FORWARD came alongside the Prince of Wales yesterday to tranship some 40 tons of cannon balls and shell to be sent home, as unsuitable for service here.

THE CONSTANTINE was yesterday placed under the E. B. Co.'s shears for the removal of her old boiler.

FROM DOVER TO CALAIS.—Among the most wonderful and daring projects of the present day, is that of Mr Charles Bontet. He not only promises us a safe transit for our trains between Dover and Calais, but provides on either side of his bridge an excellent carriage-road as well as footpaths for pedestrians. There will be refreshment buffets for the weary traveller, and boxes for the inspectors and attendants, and general lighthouses will serve as guides to mariners. The pontoons or buoys to support this gigantic bridge are to be placed at given distances; sixty-four cables to form the platform are to be made carried across singly, and afterwards interlaced together with wire rope. The band-chains thus produced will be 7 or 8 inches thick, and if necessary will be strengthened by similar band-chains placed vertically instead of horizontally. For the sum of £16,000,000, Mr Bontet promises to give us this magnificent bridge, which he says can be ready for traffic in five years' time. This is an age of wonders, but if in five years we take our exercise on the Channel as we do now in Rotten-row, it will surpass all that has yet been accomplished.

MARRIAGE BY BANNS.—At last society has become wise enough to be married by banns—the only proper way—and to advertise the fact. At St. —, by the Rev. Blank, "after banns." Really, as anybody can get married in a higger-mugger by license, and as the intention of the Church is fulfilled, the very seal of "respectability" placed on the ceremony by the open asking in full community, one wonders how Mrs Grundy could have so far subverted the taste of the world as to persuade it to indulge in "special license." Did she fancy there was something in the word "special," or was it the fact of an insignificant number of shillings paid to somebody who has nothing to do with the matter and only cares for fingering the money, imparted a holiness to the occasion; or does she like the mode because all divorced people indulge in it? Amongst the many virtues of the High Church party—virtues of plainness, simplicity and earnestness—which will remain long after the follies of Ritualism have died away, this return to banns is not the least.—Ill. News.

A PEEB IN THE PULPIT.—It is not often that Dissenters can boast of right honourable or other noble divines among their preachers, but the Doncaster Chronicle informs us that "The pulpit of the Baptist Chapel at Doncaster has been recently occupied by Lord Teynham, who took his text from St. John xvii. 16—"They are not of the world, even as I am not of the world." He delivered an extempore discourse, earnest and evangelical in tone, but rather lacking arrangement. The distinguished preacher, in the first place, referred to Christ's description here given of His disciples—that they were not of the world. This, he contended, was also a description of the real Christian—he was in the world, but not of the world. He then proceeded, at some length and with profuse illustration, to inquire what it was to be not of the world, and concluded with some earnest practical remarks. The attendance at the chapel was not numerous."

NOTICE

FROM THIS DATE THE UNDERSIGNED will represent as Agent the House of WELLS, FARGO & CO. in this city. F. GARSCHER, 2012 1/2 Victoria, V.I., Nov. 10th, 1866.

A LAWYER'S DEFENCE.—Among the traditions of Westminster Hall is one of certain Sergeant Davy, who flourished some century ago, in a darker age than the present. He was accused, once upon a time, by his brethren of the coat of having degraded their order by taking from a client a fee in copper. On being solemnly arraigned for his offence in the Common Hall, it appears, from the unwritten reports of the Court of Common Pleas, that he defended himself by the following plea of confession and avoidance; I fully admit that I took a fee from him in copper, and not only one, but several; and not only fees in copper, but fees in silver; but I pledge my honor as a sergeant, that I never took a single fee from him in silver until I got all his gold, and that I never took a single fee from him in copper until I had got all his silver; and you don't call that a degradation of our order?

THE DEAD SEA.—M. Jerrill, who accompanied the Duc de Jaynes to Palestine in 1865, has addressed a note to the Academy on the chemical composition of the waters of the Dead Sea. It has generally been considered that this lake is untenanted by living creatures, but M. Jerrill states that near Sodom he distinctly saw a number of small fish, seeming to thrive very well. His observations may be summed up as follows:—1. The density of the waters of the Dead Sea is not everywhere the same. 2. Their composition is not everywhere the same. 3. Their concentration is likewise variable. 4. Of all the salts the bromides seem to be much more concentrated at the bottom. 5. The waters of the Dead Sea contain no iodine nor phosphoric acid. 6. Their residue, after evaporation, does not, by the spectroscopic, reveal the presence of either lithium, calcium or ruddium. They contain little sulphuric acid.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of all its pleasure. The first irregularity of any function should be checked and set right by appropriate doses of these purifying Pills, which strengthen the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood from all impurities. They balance disordered action, remove the causes of disease, and restore the normal and natural power to every organ, without inconvenience, pain or any other drawback.

Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach Complaints. This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures effected by its use are so wonderful as to astonish every one. It is pre-eminently a remedy for bilious and liver complaints, and derangements of the stomach and bowels, is no longer a foreign name, or a doubtful one. In these diseases the beneficial effects of Holloway's invaluable Pills are so permanent and extensive that the whole system is renovated, the organs strengthened, and full and easy assimilation promoted, so that both physical and moral energy are increased.

Determination of Blood to the Head. This is generally occasioned by some irregularity of the stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally. A few doses of these Pills never fail to give tone to the stomach, regularity to the secretions, and purity to the fluids. Vertigo, dimness of sight, and other indications of approaching apoplexy, are on a daily dissipated by a course of this admirable medicine.

The Female's Best Friend. For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the sex and in every contingency prior to the life of women, youthful or aged, married or single, this mild, but speedy remedy is recommended with friendly assurance. It will correct all functional derangements to which they are subject.

Scurfula and all Skin Diseases. For all skin diseases, however irritable, these medicines are a sovereign remedy. While the Pills act upon the blood, which they purify, the ointment passes through the pores of the skin, and cleanses every structure, as water saturates the heaviest or most penetrates the most delicate tissue. The whole physical machinery is thus rendered healthy, regular and vigorous.

Coughs, Colds and Asthma. No medicine will cure colds of long duration or such as are settled upon the chest, so quickly as these famous Pills. Even in cases where the first onset of asthma has appeared these Pills may be relied on as a certain and never failing remedy, particularly if the Ointment be simultaneously well rubbed into the chest and throat night and morning.

Indigestion—Bilious Headache. These complaints may sometimes be considered trifling but it should be borne in mind that by inattention and neglect, they often end most seriously. Give early thought to a deranged stomach take Holloway's Pills, rub your forehead with the ointment, and you will shortly perceive a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual will be thorough and lasting.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Table listing various ailments such as Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the Face, Bowel Complaints, Coughs, Constipation, Dropsy, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Scalds, and Skin Diseases, with corresponding treatments like Female Irregularities, Scrophulous Ulcers, etc.

Dinnford's Fluid Magnesia

Is the great remedy for Acidity of Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, & Bilious Affections. It is the Physician's cure for GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of Fever and Febrile Irritability of Skin. It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinnford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup.

A Delightful Effervescent Saline & Aperient, Prepared by DINNIFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON.

And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World. CAUTION—ASK FOR 'DINNIFORD'S MAGNESIA,' and see that 'Dinniford & Co.' is on every bottle and label. W. M. Seaby, Agent for Vancouver Island, B.C. 185-137W

NOTICE

A DIVIDEND, NO. 4, OF 2 1/2 PER CENT. in the Estate of W. H. WOODCOCK, will be paid at the office of the undersigned, on and after the 17th day of October, 1866. R. GRANTING

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, November 20, 1866.

Fenianism.

The "Irish Republic," notwithstanding the attempts made to prolong its existence by frantic appeals to patriotism of its "citizens," is to be about at its last gasp. It is that Stephens, the great head, is endeavoring to rally round his army which discontent, inert, bad whisky have sadly reduced numbers and efficiency; and it is denied that "President" Robert zealously engaged as ever in vowing to "fire the Irish heart," their efforts are sadly crippled, defection of General Sweeney, other military leaders, and general want of confidence in the movement, express Irishmen generally. Without the "Finnegans" must dissolve as contributions have almost of late, there appears to be no of anything very alarming being heard from them, except the Government were to hang all who be convicted of having been to arms on British territory. A martyr would be worth at least million of dollars and one hundred thousand men to the Republic. ing would knit them closer together insure another raid so effecting the execution of half-a-dozen graceless humbugs who are a trial at Toronto, and no news be more welcome to Stephen Roberts than an announcement of the extreme penalty of the law been inflicted upon their behalf. We are glad to know, however they will be disappointed. The Canadians have wisely refused to give Fenians a martyr, and they must rely upon the "gift of gab" to the machine running. The whole organization appears to have a swindling operation from beginning end. The leaders have drained dollars from the pockets of simple-minded countrymen in United States under the pretence of freeing Ireland, but really design of enriching themselves. poor hard-working laborer or mechanic but was compelled, under being ostracised, to set apart a sum from his earnings in aid cause; and even poor servant girl washerwomen—some of whom difficulty in supporting exist were bamboozled into contribution ward the support of the Irish Republic. The total of monies thus raised must have reached \$2,000,000 yet when the O'Mahoney fact signed, only \$1100 were found treasury. All the balance has dissipated by the leaders, who dined and dressed sumptuously their poor dupes had deprived selves of the necessaries of life hope that they were doing some for their native land. Every said to have his day, and Fenian has had its day. On this occasion fever has almost entirely died out a dollar is now being sent to assist in the prosecution of the war. The Irish people are terribly distressed with the disposition made of funds, and will contribute no more a cause that depends for success on objects that have mismanaged affairs, and who can hold out no of ever successfully attained promised end. The appeal of Lord for mercy was hardly needed. The Fenians lately on trial had forfeited their worthless lives while justice demanded that extreme rigor of the law should visited upon them, policy dictated adoption of a more lenient course we therefore learn with some fact that the convicts with their sentences commuted to imprisonment for long terms, during they will have ample opportunity to reflect on their past lives and new resolutions for their moralance in the future. With respect the so-called citizens of the public, there is a nice question involved. By adoption they aizens of the United States, yet not hesitate to cast off their all at a moment's notice, and swo

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, November 20, 1866.

Quartz.

A well known correspondent and practical miner elsewhere contributes a chapter on the future prospects of quartz mining in British Columbia. The subject is one of such paramount importance, and is so deeply interwoven with the future of these Colonies, that we are led to recur to the subject in the hope of exciting a more widespread interest in what we must regard as our chief source of wealth in the immediate future. We have before pointed out and our correspondent also reveals the fallacy and danger of seeking to found the prosperity of the country entirely on the precarious results of placer mining; the assertion needs no further or stronger proof than the experience of other gold countries, where the failure of alluvial diggings—for fail they eventually must—has brought about similar collapses. We are far from harboring the idea that our placer diggings are exhausted; on the contrary, basing our conclusions on the reports and opinions of scientific men, we hazard the belief that untold wealth lies yet untouched in the mining regions of our favored land, and that the alluvial diggings will last for years to come; but this system of mining must take its place as an auxiliary, and cannot constitute the only sustaining element in the country. The time is at hand for the achievement of greater things, and if capital and co-operative labor can be made to produce millions in lieu of thousands, that capital must be had, and a utilizing system of unfolding the treasures of the earth inaugurated forthwith. The researches of the past season have disclosed the existence of gold quartz leads of surpassing richness, so far as casual prospecting could bear witness, in several parts of the country. One lead in Cariboo has already engaged the attention of Californians, and, if the assay of the rock lately sent to San Francisco proves satisfactory, will no doubt be soon taken in hand by capitalists. On Canyon Creek gold ledges have been discovered within the last three months that excel in richness, if we may rely on the reports of those who have visited that section, the richest leads they have seen in California or any other mining country, while the much abused Big Bend country is also shown to offer the greatest inducements for the investment of capital. At the head of McCulloch's Creek quartz lodes of great promise have been discovered, and there is every reason to believe, from appearances, say those who have prospected the neighborhood, that good quartz veins are abundant. The company referred to in our correspondent's letter were so much struck with the surface indications of the lead they had struck that they immediately determined upon prospecting it, and after sinking to a depth of between ten and eleven feet and finding the seam had widened out from eight inches to thirty inches, and was turning out richer the further they went down, they detached some 500 lbs. of the rock for the purposes of assay, and suspended operations for the winter. Owing to the difficulty of packing over the divide, the specimens were sent down the Columbia, but the few pounds brought to this city are sufficient to satisfy the voracious tyro in mining matters of the richness of the lead. The locality is well adapted for a quartz mill, but the miners who prospect are as a rule too poor to embark upon large speculations for the development of their discoveries without extraneous aid. There should be no difficulty in obtaining that aid when capitalists are satisfied of even a fair prospect of a return for their money. If, as our correspondent believes, the Big Bend quartz will yield from \$1500 to \$2000 per ton, the fact should be clearly established and published to the world, and there will be hope for the country. Considerable sums of money were expended by the Chamber of Commerce in making public the claims of Big Bend; could

not the Chamber again render essential service to the country by collecting facts concerning our quartz interests and making known the great inducements presented for the employment of British and foreign capital? A few dollars expended in this way would be like bread thrown upon the waters.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, Nov 13.

LETTER FROM BLACKFOOT CITY.—A gentleman has handed us a letter from Blackfoot City, Montana Territory, written by an intelligent trader there, under date of August 14th. The writer says: "This entire territory is as much overdone the present season as was Wild Horse Creek last, and though a few men have been successful, almost the entire population seemingly are stretching their digits for the means to forever turn their backs upon the frigid clouds that frown and scowl upon their fortunes here. Whatever the newspapers and other interested parties may say to the contrary, believe me, there will be no fortunes made by trading in Montana this year; and all the 'piles' made by miners may be numbered on your fingers. One-third of the merchants will be bankrupted, three-sixths will sink a portion of their capital, and the other sixth may keep even. This is all that can be expected. The 'Wind River' and 'Salmon River' stampedes, which are sweeping off scores and hundreds of the mining population of this territory, as did the 'Montana' stampede from Wild Horse Creek, are gotten up without the shadow of a foundation, save the desire to get out of sight and reach of the traders who have trusted them for grub! I might go on ad libitum, rehearsing the misfortunes, hard times, bad luck, and dull prospects of thousands, but you can glean sufficient from what I have written to form a tolerably correct estimate of what Montana is. What it will be, remains for future development to make apparent."

ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary of the Sabbath School connected with the Wesleyan Methodist Mission was celebrated last evening at the church. A report was read by Mr Thomas James, the Secretary, from which it appears that the average attendance during the year was 103—an excess of 28 over that of the previous year. A prologue was recited by James Reobottom, one of the scholars, and singing, recitation, dialogue, &c., by the classes, followed. At 9 1/2 o'clock, the valedictory address was recited by Miss Harriett Bullen, and the entertainment ended by singing "When shall we meet again." A collection, taken up for the benefit of the library of the school, realized \$25. In the course of the exercises, an impressive address was delivered by Rev. Mr Browning, the Pastor. The entertainment was most creditable.

A MINER TURNED FARMER.—Mr John E. Edwards has sent us a winter's supply of apples grown in his orchard at Saanich District. Mr Edwards was the purchaser of the well-known Oschner farm, (which he has rechristened the Aurora Farm, after the Aurora claim, on Williams creek, in which he made his "pile") and has several hundred acres under cultivation, not to mention the extensive orchard from which our apples were gathered, or the live stock that he has running over the rich pastures. Mr Edwards has demonstrated that farming on Vancouver Island will pay, and advises his mining friends to follow his example and settle down in the Colony. There is room for a few more of "Jack's" sort on the Island.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Emily Harris returned from Nanaimo last evening with a full cargo of coal. The passengers were:—Dr Sylvester, D. Corf and John Melowanski. The latter is still suffering somewhat from the effects of the gunshot wounds inflicted by a murderous swash. The schooner Langley, from the North, arrived at Nanaimo on Sunday. A deer, with a panther on his back, leaped over a precipice 60 feet high, near the Harwood Coal Company's mine, a few days ago. The deer escaped unhurt, and the panther, unseated by the shock of the fall, turned upon the watchman of the mine, who, however, drove him off with a ball in his back.

THE SWISS BELL RINGERS.—This admirable company gave a second entertainment at the theatre last evening, which was well attended, and drew forth warm plaudits. The music discoursed on the bells is delightful, and to hear Madame Blaisdell perform on the harp is alone worth the price of admission. Miss Clara's performances are truly wonderful. The ease with which the young lady changes from "grave to gay, from lively to severe," and the perfection to which she has attained, deserve a hearty support. An hour and a half may be very pleasantly passed each evening in listening to the bell-ringers, and as their stay will be short, we hope none will miss the opportunity of attending at least once.

The newly elected civic officers will be sworn in today by the Chief Justice at the Court House.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Mr. Pemberton yesterday held an inquest on the body of a Nittinat Indian, who was found yesterday morning in a cabin off Store street, with his head nearly severed from his body. The deed was apparently done with a knife. The pockets of the trousers worn by deceased were turned inside out. An Indian named "Dick" and a klootchman were apprehended as witnesses, but nothing of importance was elicited beyond the statement that they left the deceased alive and well in the cabin at nine o'clock on Sunday evening. The inquiry was adjourned.

A DANGEROUS CHARACTER.—A Stekin Indian named Don-Huck was yesterday charged with assaulting Sergeant Ferri, while that officer was in the execution of his duty. Several knives were produced which Don had attempted to use while the Sergt. and Inspector were in quest of some redskin miscreants.—The Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of five pounds or to suffer two months imprisonment with hard labor; the knives to be forfeited.

BOILER FOR THE CONSTANTINE.—Spratt & Kreimer have just completed at their foundry a new tubular boiler for the Russian trading steamer Constantine. The boiler, which weighs 39,000 lbs., is made of the finest iron, contains 192 3-inch tubes, and is one of the best jobs of the kind yet turned out of any shop on the coast. On Saturday last it withstood a pressure of 40 lbs. to the square inch, while the working pressure need not exceed 12 lbs. to the square inch.

"BIG" POTATOES AND CABBAGE.—Mr Johnson, of the Mount Arrarat hotel, Leech river, has sent in specimens of mammoth potatoes and cabbages grown on Kennedy Flat. The specimens would reflect credit on the best cultivated vegetable garden in the colony, and yet we are told that the crop received hardly any attention, but was left to take care of itself after planting.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—A very interesting meeting of the Elocution Class came off last evening, when the following recitations and readings were given:—"Hamlet to Horatio," by Mr Young; "Charge of the Light Brigade," Mr Stewart; "Tell's Address to his native hills," Mr Gray; Lines addressed to the party on the track of Dr. Leichardt, W. K. Bull; a reading from Brutus and Cassius, Mr Clarke.

NOTICE.—Mrs Digby Palmer begs to inform her pupils and the public that she intends holding her Dancing Class twice a week, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 8 to 11 o'clock, commencing on the 1st November next, at the Sing-Verein Hall Exchange Buildings, Government street.

INDIAN TITLES.—A number of canoes arrived yesterday from the coast. The Indians, who encamped at James Bay, waited on the Catholic clergy at Bishop Demer's residence. One object of their visit, we understand, is to endeavor to have the question of the titles to the reserves settled.

THE UNION PROCLAMATION.—A telegram from New Westminster to this office last evening stated that Governor Seymour had not, up to that hour, proclaimed the Union of the Colonies; but that the proclamation was expected to issue today.

THE REMAINS OF PROFESSOR KENNICOTT, the naturalist, are on board the telegraph ship Nightingale. They will be received at San Francisco and sent on to Washington for interment. Mr. Kennicott died of heart disease.

OUTSIDE.—A large ship, bound in, was observed off the rocks last evening. Probably the Royal Tar, bound for Callao, Peru, for lumber, about to call at this port for passengers.

SUPREME COURT.—No causes have been set down for hearing. The jurors summoned to attend to-day will not be required to attend until Thursday the 22nd inst.

The steamer George S. Wright, with Colonel Bulkley, of the Collins' Telegraph Expedition, is due here from Russian America.

The Russian steamer Constantine will be placed on the ways for repairs to her bottom.

The Fidelity will sail for Portland at nine o'clock on Thursday morning.

Quartz Ledges the Salvation of the Country. Messrs. Editors:—At this juncture, when every one seems depressed in spirits and worn out with anxiety at the gloomy aspect matters have assumed, it is well worth our while to consider whether there is anything looming in the future capable of restoring the waning animation of these Colonies.

Every one of your readers must be by this time well aware of the fact that, though from the discovery of placer diggings, no real permanent prosperity can be built on such shifting ground, and it is for having reposed too much confidence in the sustaining power of our alluvial diggings that we are now paying so dearly. On the other hand, we see countries possessing well defined metal bearing quartz ledges grow richer and richer in proportion to the rapid development of the latter. Now, have we any of the latter material which make a country prosperous and rich in the course of time? Numerous facts answer in the affirmative.

Most promising prospects have been found on Cherry creek and Bald mountain; and every one coming from Queenstown speaks highly of the great richness of the recent quartz discoveries made on Canyon Creek. From Big Bend the prospects are equally encouraging. One day, last week I was shown by Mr Wattleit, a practical prospector, ten pounds of quartz he extracted from a recently discovered quartz lead at the head of McCulloch Creek, one mile from the Discovery company; a better quality of quartz it has not been my lot to behold during many years of mining experience. The gold may be seen with the naked eye through the rock. From a rough guess, I should judge that it will yield from \$1500 to \$2000 per ton. This is a great deal, when we consider that the cost of mining and milling the ore is only \$13 per ton in Grass Valley, one of the most extensive mining districts in California, and in Australia, according to statistics recently furnished in your journal, they are enabled by cheaper labor and improved machinery to extract the gold from the quartz for \$2.50 per ton. The quartz brought down by Mr Wattleit (which may be inspected at the Hotel de France), comes from the bottom of the shaft of the Selkirk Quartz Mining Co., composed of twelve members, all hard-pushing, go-ahead fellows, and cost what it may. Their lead, which is only 8 or 10 inches thick on the top of the ground, widens into two feet six inches at a depth of ten feet. The deeper they go, the wider and the richer seems to be their lead.

Before leaving Big Bend, they extracted five hundred pounds of quartz from the bottom of their shaft, which they brought down to the steamboat landing, but owing to the want of accommodation by this route, they entrusted the rock to parties from the other side of the line, who kindly offered to send it down to San Francisco for assay.

At the head of McCulloch Creek, outcroppings of quartz are to be seen diverging in every direction through the surface of the ground, and no doubt rich yet undiscovered ledges exist in that direction. Every thing seems to portend that a new era of prosperity is to dawn upon these colonies.

With the above facts before us, I do not see any justifiable cause for despairing of the future of these Colonies.

But to make our hopes become bright realities, we must, by all legitimate means in our power, cause these facts to be made known to the English capitalists, who do not know where and how to invest their money for profit to themselves. To sum up all, a systematic method of co-operative labor must take the place of hap-hazard individual work.

The Charge of One Dollar for Registration of Voters.

Messrs. Editors:—I have long been of opinion that this charge of one dollar for the registration of a voter should be abolished; we all know that at every election numbers are disfranchised under its operation; some are shut out from mere forgetfulness, others from conscientious objections to this demand for the dollar. Doubtless the money is sought for as a source of revenue; it seems to me, it should be the very last source that money for the defraying of Governmental expenses should be drawn from. We all know how strong the feeling is in any right-minded man to be making profit or pecuniary advantage out of a vote, why, then, should the Government seek to make money out of the exercise of its political rights and privileges? I submit, if there be one thing more than another that should be free air, and to which there should be no stumbling block thrown in the way, it is with regard to the exercise of a man's vote. I am sure that no one will say that the expense on the part of the authorities amounts to anything like a dollar; would not 25c. per head be ample and more than sufficient to pay the trifling expense attendant? why, then, should the profit of 75c. per head be made from this community for the exercise of what should be so sacred a privilege? But I am opposed to any charge whatever, for surely it cannot be said that our Governmental staff are so fully occupied that they could not possibly spare time to attend to this matter.

For registration generally, and under some circumstances, I see no objection to Government availing themselves of the opportunity to make revenue; for instance, the registration of dogs. In some points of view, dogs, more especially when there are too many of them yelping and barking in the town, may be looked upon as a nuisance (the dog nuisance is a familiar phrase with us). A good charge then for the registration of dogs may have a legitimate and beneficial influence; but with regard to the registration of a man's vote there should be no charge whatever, and to insist upon one is to produce a state of things contrary with it an illegitimate and pernicious influence.

Russian American Telegraph

(Private letter communicated to the "Alta California.")

ON BOARD THE BARR CLARA BELL; PETROPOLSKOI, July 17th, 1866.

The Bay of Petropaulovski is completely surrounded by mountains, and I think for safety not inferior to the Bay of San Francisco. I saw no table land, although they do raise vegetables suitable to the climate, such as potatoes, lettuce, etc. We had barely entered the bay when one of the men spied a whale boat shooting around the curve steering direct towards us; in time it came up, when we had all sorts of questions to ask them, among the most important of which was: "Has any of the fleet arrived?" (We made sure that the steamer Wright would be able delay.) The answer was: "No! that we I enquired for Major S. A. Bana, and was informed that he had sent word that he was sick and worn out, and could go no further than Ghijiga, and had sent in reports and papers to this place, showing that he did not intend to come here this Spring.

THE "VERIAG." As we rounded the curve we had a view of Petropaulovski (and I must say it is not much to look at or worth describing), and the Russian corvette Veriag, 2,200 tons, carrying 22 guns, 20 officers and 300 men. She was despatched to help the telegraph in such capacity as she might be useful.

We passed the corvette I could not help admiring in what neat trim she was in, and I coincided with the wishes of the gentlemen with me that our Government would send as good a vessel as she was, instead of the old Saginaw, for this is one of the best vessels in the Russian Navy. She was built here. We found in the bay the I. B. Lunt, from San Francisco, Fisher, master, bound for cod fish. She called in here for bait, and left on the 5th. A whaler under command of Captain Sinclair, with the small pox on board (taken in some port in Japan); he had some twelve cases, seven out of the twelve died. When he first put into this port, the Sprovnac, or Deputy Civil Governor of Kamshatka, was going to send them off to sea again without giving them any assistance whatsoever; but the foreign residents protested against such a course, and J. W. Pfleger, Esq., brother to the Russian Consul in the Sandwich Islands, built a house at his own expense, (after the Sprovnac refused to do anything in the matter,) on the other side of the Bay, and got the sick in it. The vessel was smoked, and after staying sufficient time to get themselves and their vessel purified, they put off to sea, blessing their stars that they had fallen in with a philanthropist like Mr Pfleger and the surgeon of the Russian corvette.

THE HOUSES. The houses are of white birch logs, covered with a few exceptions, with hay. The American merchants own the best houses in the place, having iron roofing, which is painted red. The rooms are large and comfortable, with a large brick oven in the middle of the house. They heat up on a winter's morning, and let the wood burn into coals, and then they shut a damper which is above and the room becomes so warm that you can sit in any part of it. This oven will warm two or more rooms, and each house has an oven and double window for winter. By the way, Captain Hunter informs me that one of the villagers undertook to cut a window in an old house, and he broke six good American axes. The wood, it seems, gets harder the longer it is cut, except those logs which come in contact with the ground, when they will rot in a few years, which compels the owners to put in a new foundation. The inhabitants, with very few exceptions, are Russians intermixed with the former owners of Kamshatka.

THE PEOPLE. The Kamshatdels look very much like the half-breed Indians whom I have seen in Washington Territory. They are a very quiet, inoffensive people, and very religious. They live on rye bread—the flour for which the Government brings and sells to them at cost price—and fish. Of the last, there is a great quantity of salmon caught in a seine, and much is put up for winter use for both men and dogs, of which latter each man has a team. The men are very indolent, and will only work enough to get necessary clothing for summer's use (in winter they wear furs) and tea and sugar, of which they use a great quantity and of excellent quality. They drink their tea in glass tumblers. They will also have tea a dozen times a day, if they are out working or catching fish. They will have their little pot to make their tea. In winter they go out after the Russian sable, of which about eight hundred and fifty are killed each year. These are bought up by the American merchants, of whom there are three firms—formerly they went to St. Petersburg, but they have sent their sables to London. Mr Pfleger sends his to Leipzig. They inform me that Russian sable cannot be sold in the United States, and never send them there. A gentleman from San Francisco sent an order for a few for his family, and those obtained for him have been the only ones sent there.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

We were invited to a dinner given in honor of the Fourth of July by the Sprovnac, which came off at six p.m. The splendid band of the corvette was present and played some of our most favorite national tunes. The dinner passed off very nicely, considering that we did not understand either gentleman or lady, with the exception of a few of the corvette officers, who speak English. There was plenty to eat and drink. On the 10th of July the Captain of the Port gave a very nice ball, which passed off splendidly, there being plenty of room. Captain Soukavoy and his charming lady did their utmost to make it pass off in a hospitable manner, and they succeeded. Neither the captain nor his lady speak English, but the madame speaks French and got along charmingly with our Acting Quartermaster. May it always be my luck to be treated with such hospitality as the Russians have uniformly treated us Americans.

The Prussian brigantine Leipzig, formerly the Ida, of San Francisco, has arrived here. She is owned by Walsh & Co., of Japan, who are in this trade. Her master, Captain Anderson, is a thorough Yankee, and a more hospitable one never sailed under the Prussian flag.

To-morrow we sail for Ghijiga.

SCANDAL IN WASHINGTON HIGH LIFE.—A year or two ago there was a wedding here in high life. A young but prominent citizen of a Northern State—supposed to be Governor Sprague of Rhode Island—who counted his fortune by millions, was the happy bridegroom, and the daughter of a then cabinet minister—Mr Chase—was the bride. Rare jewels, worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, were lavished on the fair lady, and such a wedding was never in the land, since Commodore Bartlett's daughter married the Congo negro Oviedo. Well, there have been many rumors about the couple just named, and the air has been thick with scandalous rumors. It was known the husband was a festive one, and that his thousands were spent in riotous living—wines, cards and other pleasures. But only lately did the wife seem to know or at least notice the delinquency of her lord, when it was presented to her in such a shape that there could be no doubt of his infidelity. And she has brought an action for divorce, and will of course get swinging damages; both of which she is entitled to, albeit the lady herself is very gay. The case will create a sensation when the names are given to the public.—Washington corr. Louisville Journal.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, November 20, 1866.

A Game of Speculation.

Barely two years have elapsed since the world was electrified by the marvelous tales of fortune's frolics in Bombay. Sheer accident—the breaking out of the civil war in America and the consequent cessation of cotton supply—had been the means in a few months, of producing an era of prosperity and affluence unparalleled in the history of commerce. Cotton growers and brokers in the President revelled in riches acquired without any skill or merit on their part, as the "Heavens had rained wealth upon them." The quantity of cotton shipped in 1864-5 did not exceed the shipments of 1860-1 by more than seven per cent, while the value rose during the same period from £7,000,000 to £30,375,000—a clear gain of over 300 per cent. With this enormous addition to the wealth of the country, it is not to be wondered at that those upon whom the fates smiled so auspiciously should drink deep of the drops of excitement, and not knowing how to employ their suddenly acquired fortunes should be guilty of placing golden tires upon their carriage wheels and gratifying freaks and fancies the wildest and most ostentatious character. But a speculation soon seized upon the people, and spread its baneful influences among all classes. Joint stock companies for starting mills, banking companies, ship-building companies, numerous companies for reclaiming land, financial associations, and other scandalous undertakings on a gigantic scale were inaugurated, shares were taken up with the greatest avidity, and men's heads were turned with visions of sudden fortunes to be made of worthless paper. Shares of £500 (paid up) visionary land companies actually realized in some instances a premium of £5,500. The condition of affairs at this time and the collapse that inevitably ensued are thus vividly depicted by the London Spectator. "The petty gains of honest industry were despised, prudence, forethought, and experience were forgotten; and all ranks and classes, abandoning their proper business, madly jostled one another in the furious race for wealth. Society was utterly dislocated; no one regarded the customary restraints of dignity and self-respect; Government servants high in station bowed their knees to successful native speculators and solicited the company of European adventurers, whom in former years they would not have deigned to meet; and even English ladies might sometimes be seen canvassing promoters, in order to obtain the gift of a few shares for their liege lords. The popular insanity may be supposed to have reached its climax, when a clergyman, speaking from the pulpit, had his mind so occupied with meditation on the various fortunes of the share market, that he affectionately warned his hearers not to be dissatisfied with the 'allotments of Providence.' Such was the rage for new companies, and ultimately the carelessness how the were designated, that by the end of the year 1861 there were about thirty banks and almost twice as many financial associations in the city of Bombay, all with two or three honorable exceptions, having no other business to do than that of buying and selling one another's shares. When the crash came (and, by a singular fatality, the first message received in Bombay through the Persian Gulf cable announced the approaching termination of the American war), the collapse was sudden and awful in proportion to the wildness of the previous excitement. Every one wanted to realize at once, and it was then found that no one possessed anything but valueless paper. The destruction that overtook the multitude of public companies can be compared only to the vanishing Xerxes' host:— 'He counted them at break of day; And, when the sun set, where were they? What a lesson does 'this strange eventful history' teach us! We a

The Weekly British Columbian AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, November 20, 1866.

A Game of Speculation.

Barely two years have elapsed since the world was electrified by the marvellous tales of fortune's frolics in Bombay. Sheer accident—the breaking out of the civil war in America and the consequent cessation of the cotton supply—had been the means, in a few months, of producing an era of prosperity and affluence unparalleled in the history of commerce. Cotton growers and brokers in the Presidency revelled in riches acquired without any skill or merit on their part, as if the "Heavens had rained wealth upon them." The quantity of cotton shipped in 1864-5 did not exceed the shipments of 1860-1 by more than seven per cent, while the value rose during the same period from £7,000,000 to £30,375,000—a clear gain of over 300 per cent. With this enormous addition to the wealth of the country, it is not to be wondered at that those upon whom the fates smiled so auspiciously should drink deep of the dregs of excitement, and not knowing how to employ their suddenly acquired fortunes should be guilty of placing golden tires upon their carriage wheels and gratifying freaks and fancies of the wildest and most ostentatious character: but a speculation frenzy soon seized upon the people, and spread its baneful influences among all classes. Joint stock companies for starting mills, banking companies, ship-building companies, numerous companies for reclaiming land, financial associations, and other scandalous undertakings on a gigantic scale were inaugurated, shares were taken up with the greatest avidity, and men's heads were turned with visions of sudden fortunes to be made of worthless paper. Shares of £500 (paid up) in visionary land companies actually realised in some instances a premium of £5,500. The condition of affairs at this time and the collapse that inevitably ensued are thus vividly depicted by the London Spectator. "The petty gains of honest industry were despised, prudence, forethought, experience were forgotten; and all ranks and classes, abandoning their proper business, madly jostled one another in the furious race for wealth. Society was utterly dislocated; no one regarded the customary restraints of dignity and self-respect; Government servants high in station bowed the knee to successful native speculators, and solicited the company of European adventurers, whom in former years they would not have deigned to speak to; and even English ladies might sometimes be seen canvassing promoters, in order to obtain the gift of a few shares for their liege lords. The popular insanity may be supposed to have reached its climax, when a clergyman, speaking from the pulpit, had his mind so occupied with meditations on the various fortunes of the share market, that he affectionately warned his hearers not to be dissatisfied with the allotments of Providence." Such was the rage for new companies, and ultimately the carelessness how they were designated, that by the end of the year 1864 there were about thirty banks and almost twice as many financial associations in the city of Bombay, all, with two or three honorable exceptions, having no other business to do than that of buying and selling one another's shares. When the crash came (and, by a singular fatality, the first message received in Bombay through the Persian Gulf cable announced the approaching termination of the American war), the collapse was sudden and awful, in proportion to the wildness of the previous excitement. Every one wanted to realize at once, and it was then found that no one possessed anything but valueless paper. The destruction that overtook the multitude of bubble companies can be compared only to the vanishing of Xerxes' host:— "He counted them at break of day; And when the sun set, where were they?" What a lesson does "this strange eventful history" teach us! We are

accustomed to smile pitifully upon the ignorance and gullibility of our forefathers who became the victims of the great "South Sea Bubble" and other similar swindles, but the present enlightened age has proved itself to be equally wanting in judgment and as susceptible of deception and fraud as were they. On this very coast we have seen the mischievous results of a unreal speculative mining mania, and the abuses that may be made of fortune's favors, while, to come nearer home, may we not justly consider whether our present retrogression and depression are not the natural effects of causes of a closely similar nature?

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday, Nov. 15, 1866.

SWEARING IN OF THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION.—Mr Macdonald, the Mayor elect, accompanied by the Councillors elect, were sworn in office yesterday by Chief Justice Needham. Ex-Mayor Franklin, who accompanied the party, having surrendered the city seal and introduced Mr Macdonald as his successor, the Chief Justice said: "I have watched, Mr Franklin, the proceedings of the Council during the past year, and am highly gratified at the very great improvement that has taken place. You have filled the office, though laboring under considerable difficulty, with infinite credit. In your retirement the city has lost a most valuable officer, and I am glad to learn that had you so desired it the citizens would have shown a just appreciation of your ability by again elevating you to the position of Mayor. I am happy, however, to know that you commit the seal to the keeping of a gentleman who I recognise as the choice of the city, whose abilities are equal to your own, and who has ample leisure in which to discharge the duties of the office." In delivering the seal to Mr Macdonald, His Lordship remarked that the present was a most critical time in the affairs of the Colony, and that much depended on the ability and fidelity of the Chief Magistrate of the city. The oath of office was then administered to Mr Macdonald and the Councillors, and the interview ended.

KOOTENAY.—The Hon. Commissioner O'Reilly has arrived at New Westminster. Parties coming from Kootenay inform us that the Chinese have taken almost entire possession of that mining camp. When they first presented themselves in the diggings and proposed to purchase claims, the miners were informed by the Commissioner that so long as they refused to sell out to Chinamen he would stand by them; but should any sell to the Chinese he would feel himself bound to extend all the rights and privileges to them which the law conferred upon free miners. The Celestials, however, bid high for claims, and one after another sold out to them, many receiving as high as \$1000 for claims, which white men would not have paid one-half that sum for. Thus a large proportion of the claims soon changed hands, and a Chinese population rapidly took the place of Europeans; and we are told that next season will scarcely find a white man there, as the Chinese are not only monopolizing the mines, but trade and commerce also. A short time ago they paid down \$6000 for a drove of cattle, and they are buying out merchants, butchers, bakers, &c.

ADDITIONAL FROM KOOTENAY AND BIG BEND.—Mr Stevens, who arrived last evening from Kootenay, reports that the new shaft of the Deep Shaft Company was down ten feet when he left Fisherville. The weather was mild. Oppenheimer's first train was met three miles this side of Kootenay, and the others were within two or three days' journey of that place. In crossing Goat River, two of the packers and one animal were swept away by the current. The packers were saved by catching hold of drift-wood, but the horse was lost. The total loss of animals by the train during the trip was only four or five. At Forts Shepherd and Colville the people were quite excited by the discoveries on Upper Arrow Lake. About 30 miners were reported at work there, and one man showed our informant some beautiful gold, which he said came from the new locality.

DRAMATIC CLUB.—At a special general meeting of the old members of the Amateur Dramatic Association (organized in 1862), held yesterday, at the Boomerang Hotel, it was resolved to revive the Society under the name of the Victoria Amateur Dramatic Club. The following officers were appointed by the meeting to conduct the business and affairs of the Club: Lamley Franklin, Esq., President; H. Rushton, Esq., Hon. Treasurer; W. A. Harries, Esq., Hon. Secretary, and a Managing Committee, consisting of Messrs B. P. Giffin, Godfrey Brown, W. J. Callingham, G. C. Wigham and Chas. Clarke, of which the President, Treasurer and Secretary are ex officio members. The meeting adjourned till Wednesday next, at 3:30 p.m., to receive the report of the Committee and to adopt rules and regulations.

HOMICIDE AT COLVILLE.—Passengers by the Enterprise report that about two weeks ago Robert Lamphier, late a store-keeper on McCullough Creek, Big Bend, shot and killed a Frenchman at Fort Colville, in self-defence. There was bad blood between the parties in consequence of an old difficulty, and the Frenchman fired a shot-gun at Lamphier, the charge of which took off the latter's ear. Lamphier fired the five barrels of a revolver at his antagonist, but missed him each time; he then ran into a store and procured a Derringer pistol, with which he returned and shot the Frenchman dead. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

THE UNION PROCLAMATION.—The Sir James Douglas arrived from New Westminster last evening, under orders to return to that port this morning with Administrator Young. Harbormaster Cooper came down on the Douglas and will return this morning. Nothing is known at New Westminster as to when the Union Proclamation will be issued; but it was reported here last evening that Messrs Hamly and Fry, who arrived on the Enterprise yesterday, will commence the collection of duties at this port at once. In a day or two, at the furthest, all will be known, and until then, our people will have to summon to their aid all the patience at their command.

THE SWISS BELL RINGERS.—This deserving troupe closed their engagement here last evening, and will proceed to New Westminster to-morrow. We are sorry to learn that their performances here have been unsatisfactory in a pecuniary sense, and that they are out of pocket by their visit to this place. Artists of real merit should not be permitted to leave the town worse in pocket than they came into it, and we are glad to learn that several gentlemen have it in contemplation to tender Miss Clara a complimentary benefit, to come off on some evening next week, after the return of the troupe from New Westminster.

BANKRUPT COURT.—Re McCreedy.—Assignees ordered to pay into Court within one week \$140; and if they had a complaint against an officer of the Court to prefer it.—Re Charles Dupond.—In default; laid over for one week. A. I. Adjudicated for one week. Re Bendisen.—Costs in case allowed. Re John Copland.—Official assigneehip transferred to D. Lindsay. Re Paris Carter.—C. White, who took illegal possession of some property belonging to this estate, ordered to restore the same.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR AT NEW WESTMINSTER.—Governor Seymour reached New Westminster at seven o'clock on Saturday evening last, and was received by the volunteers and firemen in full uniform. Bells were rung and salutes fired, and the party were escorted to Government House by the procession. The reception was enthusiastic.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise, with 117 passengers, an express and a small amount of treasure, returned from New Westminster last evening. Among the passengers were Mr Hamly, collector of Customs; Mr Fry, Custom-house officer; Rev. F. Gribbell; and A. Allan, Esq., editor Cariboo Sentinel.

THE PUGET SOUND STEAMERS were announced to leave at seven o'clock last evening with freight and passengers en route to Olympia. The McNear will take on board eighty tons of merchandise at Port Madison, which were landed there by a sail vessel from San Francisco.

LEVY FOR TAXES.—We learn that the Sheriff yesterday attached a brick building and appurtenances in satisfaction of \$1300 due the Colony for taxes, under the one per cent. Real Estate Act. It is said that other levies will be made to-day.

DISCHARGING.—The ship Evelyn Wood is discharging the Behring's Straits cable and a quantity of telegraph wire on the wharf at Esquimalt. About one-third of the cable was landed yesterday.

THE ADJOURNED INQUEST on the body of the Indian recently found with his throat cut will take place to-day, at 1 p.m.; the police have been making every effort to discover the perpetrator of the deed.

FIRE.—A small house, owned by the steward of the steamer Reliance, was burned at New Westminster on Sunday last. A kloothman is under arrest on suspicion of having set the premises on fire.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for week ending Nov. 10th, 1866:—Duties, \$3,822 10; harbor dues, \$115 27; headmoney, \$47; tonnage dues, \$114; fines and seizures, \$16 66. Total, \$4114 94. Passengers, 47.—Columbian.

THE FIDELITY will sail for Portland at nine o'clock this morning. She will carry a full complement of passengers and considerable freight.

ANOTHER STAMP MILL.—The New Westminster Examiner says that Mr. Chancellier of Williams Creek, is about to bring up from San Francisco an 8-stamp quartz mill.

B.M.S. Sparrowhawk is lying at New Westminster, subject to the Governor's order.

From Cariboo. Mr A. Allan, of the Cariboo Sentinel, who left Williams Creek on the 6th inst., and arrived yesterday by the Enterprise, has supplied us with the following items of intelligence from up country: WILLIAMS CREEK.

The weather was very open and the previous fall of snow had nearly disappeared. There was not sufficient frost to stop claims from working. Between 1300 and 1400 men will winter on Williams and the outlying creeks. The number yet to come down will not exceed 50 or 60.

The Caledonia claim, for the week ending 4th instant, took out 100 ozs; the Never Sweat \$300 to the share; the Welsh 90 ozs for the week; the Cariboo 50 ozs; Cameron 50 ozs; the Forest Rose 140 ozs—after paying expenses this gives \$80 to the share.

THE HERON COMPANY on Monday took out 40 ozs; Tuesday, 90 ozs and \$7; Wednesday, 36 ozs and \$3; Thursday, 67 ozs and \$8; Friday, 35 ozs and \$13; Saturday, 73 ozs and \$4; Sunday, 81 ozs and \$10; total, 424 ozs and \$13. Full Rigg, \$340 to the share for the week.

THE UNITED COMPANY, for the week, took out 150 ozs.

THE MISSOURI COMPANY got down 15 feet and struck dirt five feet deep, which will pay wages.

HARD CURRY has been arrested at the instance of a miner named White from Montana on a charge of perjury. He was released on giving bonds in the sum of \$1500 to appear at the Assizes.

FROM 1st January to 1st July 704 white men and 700 Chinamen passed the 74-mile post bound up. From 1st January to end of February 204 passed down en route to Big Bend.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

YALE, Nov. 12.—Thermometer 48; cloudy and calm.

The Reliance remained last night about a mile below here, too dark to run; mails, express and passengers came up by road.

A quantity of snow fell on the mountains last night, and a few flakes, the first this fall, were flying in town yesterday.

Numbers of people are flocking in from Big Bend, and experience much difficulty in crossing the mountains. Judge O'Reilly arrived from that quarter yesterday, and takes the steamer for New Westminster to-day.

SODA CREEK, Nov. 12.—Thermometer, 37; about five inches of snow on the ground; weather clear.

HOPKINS, Nov. 12.—Weather clear and calm. Thermometer 42.

MR BOURBON, a packer from Rock Creek, reports the discovery of rich diggings near the mouth of Similkameen. He brought in some of the gold. It is coarse, and of very fine quality. Four men made nine hundred dollars in three weeks. Mr Allison leaves here to-day with his pack-train. There is very little snow on the mountain. Several men arrived here yesterday on horseback from Kootenay.

The new mill at Okanagan makes very good flour, which is offered for sale at ten dollars per hundred pounds.

CLINTON, Nov. 12.—Weather cloudy; thermometer 32.

QUEENSMOUTH, Nov. 13.—Mr Laumelster arrived from Cariboo this afternoon. He reports Mr Ralph, surveyor, and Mr Herron, of the Herron claim, have discovered very extensive diggings between Antler and Grouse Creeks; there is great excitement on the creeks in regard to this new discovery, and over sixty claims were taken up in one day. Some of the claims prospect from two bits to a dollar and a half to the pan, two and four feet from the surface.

QUEENSLAND, Nov. 13.—The following persons arrived here yesterday from Canon Creek:—H. Sutton, J. Mason, Buckley, Glover and Morrison. They report a new quartz ledge having been discovered on Canon Creek. Parties have brought down some good specimens.

The suit of Stewart Quartz Co. against Jumpers was decided to-day in favor of Stewart Co.

A good many miners will winter on Canon Creek.

LITTON, Nov. 13.—From a passenger just arrived from Lilloet we have the following: The W. U. T. Co.'s boat, which left Quemesl on Wednesday morning last in charge of an Indian, got smashed to pieces on Bridge River Falls. All the passengers got out four miles above the Falls, where she was cast adrift. The impression is that she was let loose too soon.

Big Bend.

Mr Leckie, of the Fort Yale Company, on McCullough's Creek, Big Bend, arrived last night, and reports that the company have suspended work for the season. After sinking three shafts they have succeeded in discovering prospects sufficient to induce them to return in the spring. The largest piece taken out of the claim weighed \$3 12½.

The bedrock is pitching, and the company have not yet got into the channel. Two companies intend to prospect all winter, and many of the miners appear determined to try the diggings again. Near the head of McCullough's Creek the Five Dollar Company, three men, took out \$7000 for the season's work. Not more than 100 men will winter in the Big Bend country. There were about five feet of snow on the divide between Seymour and Steamboat Landing. The Fortynine was to make her last trip for the year on the 15th inst.

LAKE MADE BY CATERPILLARS.—A most extraordinary species of manufacture, which is in a slight degree connected with copying, has been contrived by an officer of engineers residing at Munich. It consists of laes and veils, with open patterns in them, made entirely by caterpillars. The mode of proceeding adopted. Having made a paste of the leaves of the plant on which the species of caterpillar he employs feeds, he spreads it thinly over a stone, or rather flat substance of the size required. He then, with a camel's hair pencil dipped in olive oil, draws the pattern he wishes the insects to leave open. The stone is then placed in an inclined position, and a considerable number of caterpillars are placed at the bottom. A peculiar species is chosen which spin a strong web; and the animals commence at the bottom, eating and spinning their way up to the top, carefully avoiding every part touched by the oil, but devouring every other part of the paste. The extreme lightness of these veils combined with some strength, is truly astonishing. One of them, measuring 26½ inches by 17 inches, weighed only 15½ grains.—Babbage on the Economy of Machinery.

MR COBDEN'S FIRST SPEECH IN PARLIAMENT.—Mr Cobden entered the House of Commons in the year 1841, two years before I became a member of that House. I believe I was in the gallery of the House on the night when he made his first speech. I happened to sit close to a gentleman not now living—Horace Twiss—who himself had been a member of the House, but who was then occupied in the gallery writing the Parliamentary summary of the proceedings which was published morning after morning in the columns of the Times newspaper. Mr Cobden had a reputation when he went into Parliament from the course he had taken before the public in connection with the corn-law out of doors.—There were great interests as to his first speech, and the position he would take in the House. Horace Twiss was a Tory of the old school. He appeared to have the possible horror of anybody who was a manufacturer or calico-printer coming down into that assembly to teach our senators wisdom. As the speech went on I watched his countenance and heard his observations; and when Mr Cobden sat down he threw it off with a careless gesture, and said: "Nothing in him; he is only a barker."—Mr Bright.

BRISTOL'S (Vegetable) SUGAR-COATED PILLS!



THE GREAT CURE For all the diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS. Put up in Glass Phials, warranted. KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in the most powerful manner, in all cases arising from depraved humors or impure blood. The most hopeless ailments need not despair. Under the influence of these GREAT REMEDIES, maladies that have heretofore been considered incurable, in a few days disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills are the safest, the quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be taken as resorted to.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION LIVER COMPLAINT

CONSTIPATION; HEADACHE DROPSY PILES

For many years these PILLS have been used in daily practice, always with the best results; and with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most excellent and best vegetable Extracts and Balsams, such as their great cost, and the combination of rare medicinal properties is such that in long standing and difficult diseases, where other medicines have completely failed, these extraordinary PILLS have effected speedy cures through cures.

Only 25 cts. per Phial. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Solely by Hostetter, Smith & Dean.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, November 20, 1866.

The Atlantic Telegraph Expedition.

From the "Illustrated London News." The successful accomplishment of the second object of the Atlantic Telegraph expedition, that of finding and raising the end of the broken cable of last year, was briefly reported last week. A further portion of the diary of Mr J. C. Deane, secretary of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, has since reached us, giving a detailed account of all the proceedings, from July 27, when the Great Eastern arrived at Heart's Content Bay, to September 2, when the cable of 1865, having been secured, after three weeks groping and grappling, by the combined efforts of the Great Eastern, and Albany, and the Medway, was attached to the finishing place, about one third of the whole, which is now laid along the remainder of the distance to Newfoundland and in perfect working order.

THE RECEPTION IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Great Eastern met with a hospitable welcome in Heart's Content Bay. A great many visitors, ladies and gentlemen, from all parts of Newfoundland, thronged into the village, and came out in boats to go on board the magnificent vessel as she lay in the harbor. The landing of the shore, and from the Medway was effected by the aid of the boats of H. M. S. Terrible, at four o'clock in the afternoon of Friday July 27. Mr. Canning, the chief engineer, had the pleasure of receiving it on shore, accompanied by Mr. Daniel Gooch, M.P., Mr. Cyrus Field, and Captain Hamilton, directors; Captain Anderson, commander of the Great Eastern, Mr. Deane and Mr. Willoughby Smith, the electrician, who immediately tested the conducting power of the wire; and, having found it perfect, "began to speak to Mr. Glass, the managing director at Valentia, and got replies from him as speedily as if he were only a mile away."

A salute of twenty-one guns from the Great Eastern, H.M.S. Terrible, H.M.S. Niger, and H.M.S. Lily, with hearty cheers both from the ships and people on shore, announced the complete success of the first object of the expedition, that of laying the landing the new cable of 1866.

The Queen's message of congratulation to the President was telegraphed early next morning. It could not be telegraphed down to Washington; but Captain Commerell, who commanded the naval squadron, sent H.M.S. Niger to carry her Majesty's message to Cape Race, whence it was forwarded by the New York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company. The President's answer came to Heart's Content on the 31st, at 3:42 p.m., dated from Washington, the day before. It consisted of eighty words. By five p.m., the operators in Newfoundland got an acknowledgment of its safe delivery at Osborne House. Mr. Cyrus Field received the particular congratulatory of President Johnson and of Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State.

The Great Eastern stayed in Heart's Content Bay till the 9th of August, taking in coal and exchanging civilities with the people of Newfoundland. The Albany, with Captain Moriarty, R.N., the hydrographer, and Mr Temple, one of the engineering staff, proceeded on the 1st to search for last year's cable. Before thus separating, all the officers of the squadron were entertained by Captain Anderson on board the Great Eastern. Another evening they were invited to a ball given by Mrs. Ridley, of Harbour Grace, which was very pleasant. The ladies of Newfoundland were invited to visit the Great Eastern in return. On the 7th came the Attorney-General and Colonial Secretary; next day the Governor himself, with his official staff, on board H.M.S. Lily. His Excellency was received in due state and remained on board that night. The Great Eastern was now ready to start for the place in mid-ocean where the cable of 1865 was to be picked up; the portion required to join with it, and to complete the line to Newfoundland, being a length of 833 miles, had been transhipped from the Medway into the main tank of the huge cable-laying ship.

THE FINDING OF LAST YEAR'S CABLE. Meantime, at a distance of 600 miles from Newfoundland, the Albany, with the aid of H.M.S. Terrible, had begun her preparations to search for last year's cable. Having first put a buoy to mark the appointed station in lat. 51 deg. 25m. 45s. and long. 38 deg. 57m. 15s., the Albany let down its grapnel to the bottom of the ocean, here 2100 fathoms deep. "It brought up very fine mud, soft, like putty, and full of minute shells." Removing fifteen miles eastward, she placed a second buoy close to the known line of the cable; the position of the first buoy having been three miles and a quarter north of that line, according to the pre-arranged scheme for the combined operations of the squadron. On the 9th the Albany hooked the cable, and tried to raise it, but on the 11th a 3/4-inch mooring-chain broke, and two miles of grapnel rope was lost.

The Great Eastern and Medway arrived on the 12th at the cable-fishing ground. The weather, previously calm but foggy, had turned rough the night before, with a strong W.S.W. gale and a heavy sea, making the great ship roll a good deal. Having joined the Albany, a conference was held on board the Great Eastern, where Captain Moriarty the north remained. A passing steamer, bound to Glasgow took letters from the telegraph squadron for home.

The Great Eastern commenced grappling at 4 p.m. on the 13th, the weather being then calm. The bottom was reached in one hour and nineteen minutes. The machinery worked admirably, both in paying out and hauling in. The heaving up of the grapnel was commenced between eleven and twelve that night. It emerged from the water at three o'clock in the morning. Mr Deane speaks as follows of the grappling apparatus: "Mr Penn would have been glad to have seen the admirable manner in which his trunk engine worked the machinery. The rope comes over the 5-ft. drum as smoothly as possible, every revolution bringing up three fathoms. It is then passed into the fore-tank, where it is coiled. Of this rope, 20 miles

were manufactured at Morden Wharf, Greenwich; 7 1/2 of which are on board the Great Eastern, 7 1/2 in the Medway, and 5 in the Albany. It is 6 1/2 in. in circumference, and consists of six by six strands of No. 13 homogeneous wire galvanized; forty-nine wires in all. Each strand is served with manilla, and the breaking strain is 29 1/2 tons.

A word of description also of the several kinds of grapnels used in this expedition may here find place. The ordinary grapnel, which we are now using, is about 4 ft. high from the stock to the bottom. It has five prongs, each 10 to 12 in. high, and is fitted with springs, to prevent the cable getting out of the flukes in case it has to be buoyed. Each prong has been tested to a strain of ten tons. There is also a 'holding grapnel,' which has not yet been used. It may be wanted in grappling for the end of the cable. It has also five prongs, which have been tested to eighteen tons each. There is a 'cutting grapnel,' too, of the same shape as the 'holding grapnel,' but with steel cutters fitted on each prong, to cut the cable, if necessary."

The weather was thick on the 14th and 15th, but improved somewhat at noon of the latter day, and the grapnel was lowered three miles south of the No. 2 buoy. The other vessels were then summoned, the Albany to stand by the buoy, the Medway to grapple two miles west. Knowing where the cable lay, the method they adopted was to bring the grappling ship within three or four miles north or south of that line, according to the wind, and, having let down the grapnel, allow the ship to drift broadside on, till, coming upon that line, the grapnel should catch hold of the cable. The Great Eastern did grapple the cable, as shown by the dynamometer, about seven p.m. on the evening of the 15th. The largest buoy, a monster, weighing three tons and a half, was then lowered over the side, and about to be let go, when "a severe thunder shock" was felt on board, it was a collision with the No. 1 mark-buoy, which the Albany had put down several days before. A strong current from the eastward had driven the Great Eastern so far along the line of the cable. The No. 1 mark-buoy was got rid of, but with some trouble, as it might possibly have fouled the paddles or screw. The Great Eastern was again preparing, an hour after midnight, to let go its own largest buoy, attached to the cable, when the splice between the grapnel-rope and buoy-rope drew, and, passing along with terrific velocity over the wheels above the platform to the V wheel on the bow, plunged into the sea; fortunately, no person was hurt, but the two miles of grapnel-rope were lost.

They did better next time, for the cable was actually brought to the surface, though only for a few minutes, at half-past ten on the morning of the 17th. The grapnel had been lowered in the afternoon of the day before, and hauled in, as usual, in the night. We quote Mr Deane's narrative, premising that the strain on the dynamometer (which is the instrument that shows the amount of force or weight pulling at the grapnel-rope, in addition to its own weight) indicated that the grapnel had got hold of the cable: "We signalled to the Terrible to send us boats, and her two cutters came, in each of which we put a leading cable hand, and they took up their position, the one on the starboard, the other on the port bow. By 10:30 a.m. 2300 fathoms of grapnel had come on board, and there now remained but 1 1/2 fathoms of the 1-8 chain attached to the grapnel. Nearly every one on board the ship crowded to the bows to see the grapnel come up over the water. The lost cable of 1865, lifted from its cozy bed two miles beneath the surface of the Atlantic Ocean, now made its appearance, attached to the flukes of the grapnel, at a quarter to 11 a.m. ship's time, amid a spontaneous, earnest and heartfelt cheer, which will never be forgotten by those who heard it. The sound of the cheering, however, had scarcely passed away, when the fact became known that the cable had quietly and easily disengaged itself from the flukes and spring of the grapnel, and left those who witnessed this fresh disaster more depressed from the great slip which had taken place between 'cup and lip.' The depression, however, was only temporary; we all felt that a great feat had been performed, and that we had now only to try a few more times to ensure success.

"On the appearance of the cable we were all struck with the fact that one half of it was covered with ooze, staining it to a muddy white, while the other half was just in its state as it left the tank last year, with its tarred surface and strands unchanged, which proved that the cable simply lay in the ooze, only half imbedded. The strain on the cable gave it a twist, and it looked as if it had been painted spirally with black and white. This disposes of the oft-repeated suggestion that we should never be able to pull it up from the bottom in consequence of its being buried in sand.

"Professor Thomson has just shown us a diagram by which we see the number of miles of cable which he calculates the grapnel has in suspension during the five minutes it remained in sight. Upwards of nine miles were lifted off the ground, the depth being two miles. The bottom of the sea would represent the base of a curve, and the two curved slants of cable from the grapnel, to the bottom were each four miles and a half in length—the angle where these met at the grapnel was 87 deg. The length along the bottom, being the space from where the cable was raised, was eight miles. The strain at each side of the grapnel amounted to 4 1/2 tons, being equal to the weight of nearly six miles and a half of the cable in water. This calculation was made from the following data:—1. Weight of cable in water per mile, 14 cwt. 2. Depth of sea, two miles. 3. Whole vertical strain as marked by dynamometer, with weight of grapnel and chain deducted, 6 1/2 tons. The scientific world will tell us that there has never been such an example of the catenary curve."

The cable was again hooked on the 19th; but as the weather was not favorable, Mr Canning would not risk attempting to lift it on board, and left it buoyed in lat. 51 deg. 31 min. 30 sec., longitude 38 deg. 39 min. 59 sec. Mr Deane remarks, in his diary of the 21st: "Assuming the depth of water at 2100 fathoms when we let the buoy go, the cable is buoyed in 940 fathoms from the bottom, or, allowing for stretch of rope and grapnel chain, 900 fathoms, and deducting 40 fathoms of rope attached to the buoy, 860 fathoms—

There ought not to be any practical difficulty in getting the cable on board next time, and making the splice, if we are only blessed with fair weather and a smooth sea; but it is simply useless to try in such a swell as prevails at present. When the boats of the Terrible were under the bows on Sunday last the crews must have wished themselves anywhere else as they looked up at the stem of the great ship, and saw it lift with the swell. Next time we bring up the cable man-ropes will be lowered over the bows to the hawse-pipes, so as to enable the crew to put the stoppers on."

The next week was occupied by the three ships in different changes of their respective positions, and continual attempts to lay hold of the cable and to suspend it from the buoys, in the form of a bight or festoon, so that it might be taken up within the bight and raised to the surface, thus bearing, of course, with a greatly diminished weight on the lifting apparatus. It would be tedious to describe all these movements in detail without a chart of the buoys. The Albany grappled the cable on the 19th but lost it again. On the 26th the Medway got hold of it and raised it to 1000 fathoms, but it seemed doubtful whether it would be possible for either of the ships to get up and take it on board, which could not be done but in a smooth sea. The weather was very unsettled, and on Sunday, the 26th, when the Great Eastern let down her grapnel for the tenth time, having twice drifted over the cable without catching it, there was a general gloom on board ship, with a determination, however, to persevere as long as a bit of rope was left. Just after dinner-time the Medway came up and brought the bad news that she had broken the cable south-west of the buoy. It was of no use to continue grappling for a loose bight west of the point of suspension, and the Great Eastern, therefore, hauled in, desiring the Medway to watch the bight, till further orders. The night came, and the grapnel was up on board the Great Eastern, but at one a.m. they saw the Albany bearing down upon them. The Albany fired a gun, came alongside, and her crew gave a ringing cheer. There was good news indeed: the Albany had hooked the cable east of the bight-buoy. Mr Deane writes, on Monday, the 25th: "Mr Temple, having come on board at an early hour this morning, informs us that he had hooked the cable at five p.m. yesterday; hove it up at 6:30, and got it so that, having got down to convey to us the intelligence at 1:30, he had done a good deal of work in the time. It appears that the maximum strain on the dynamometer was 11 tons, and under three tons when it reached her bows. Considering that it was lifted by the Albany with the identical machinery and engine used by the Great Eastern in picking up last year, with four strands of the grapnel rope gone and three of the flukes of the grapnel nearly straightened, we should never for one moment despair of recovering the Atlantic Telegraph cable of 1865. The next few hours will be very exciting; and, even if we should fail, at all events, we have got a large piece of the cable cut off from the grapnel by Mr Temple before leaving it—the best and most practical evidence that it has been raised to the surface."

The Great Eastern having moved up past the No. 8 buoy, placed by the Albany, made ready to grapple in her turn, intending to drift broadside on over the cable; but the seas and currents of the sea were so strong that notwithstanding all that Captain Anderson could do with paddles, screw and sails, the ship drifted quite away; and Captain Moriarty's observations at noon that day showed her to be eight miles from the cable, and the nearest supposed position of the cable, and thirteen miles and a half from where the Albany had hooked it the day before. The Great Eastern then turned her head in that direction, and steamed towards the buoy; the loose portion of the cable hanging to the west of the buoy was picked up and brought on board—about two miles of it.

"The condition of the cable surprised everyone. There it was, almost as fresh as when it was put down a twelvemonth ago—bump and wire perfect. Above all, the gutta percha, which was new in appearance as when it left the manufactory in the city road; a fact so important that, notwithstanding the disappointment which we all felt, we know now that as an insulator, it is practically superior to any; and that a cable once laid across the Atlantic without a fault may be looked upon as permanently secure."

Some delay was occasioned, in the next two or three days, by the drifting of the buoys, which got loose, the buoy-ropes not being so strong as those of last year and the weather more rough. This caused the Great Eastern to mistake her position, so that on the 28th she was fourteen miles from where they burred in sand. Next day the wind blew half a gale, and the strain on the grapnel rope against the hawsehole guards and side of the ship was so great that the indications of the dynamometer could not be relied on; and it was doubtful whether the grapnel touched the ground, with 2300 fathoms of rope out, or was kept floating by the strong current. It was therefore resolved to change the grappling ground and try one hundred miles eastward, where the depth is but 1600 fathoms.

The Great Eastern, on the 31st, was at the appointed spot, 6 1/2 miles north of the line of the cable. Nothing could be more favorable for commencing operations—sea smooth, clear day and no wind. Under these favorable circumstances orders were given to lower the grapnel at ten a.m.

"Saturday, September 1.—At one o'clock p.m. yesterday 2150 fathoms of the grapnel rope were out, the depth of water being 1900 fathoms. Canvas was set, and we drove along in the right direction, to the southward, all the afternoon. At 11:50 p.m. the strain on the dynamometer, which had been going up slowly from 7 to 8, gradually reached 9 and 9 1/2. Mr Canning and Mr Clifford both pronounced that we had hooked the cable. The Medway signalled to us that she had also hooked the cable and slipped it, the fluke of her grapnel having broken. The strain was temporarily taken off the dynamometer by steaming ahead a little, and when the engines were again stopped, and the ship allowed to resume her position over the grapnel rope, the strain again indicated was 9 1/2 showing, that undoubtedly the cable was hooked. Away went the pick-up engine

again, and worked away all night. By 4:50 this morning, the sea being as smooth as glass, the cable was up to 300 fathoms from the surface, and the strain 7-4 tons. At 5:20 we stopped heaving up and slipped bight and buoy No. 12. Shortly afterwards we were glad to find the Albany in sight.

"Sunday morning, 3:45, Sept. 2.—We have succeeded. The Atlantic Telegraph cable of 1865 has been raised to the surface, and in a few minutes afterwards communication established with Valentia. It is impossible adequately to describe the enthusiastic joy which prevails on board the ship at the present moment.

"From 3:45 p.m., when we began to haul up, the strain on the dynamometer varied from nine to eleven. After dinner we raised a signal from the Medway that, having hooked the cable, she had hauled it up about 500 fathoms. We told her to heave up as rapidly as possible, and in fact to break the cable, so that we might have the strain taken off our portion of it, and so increase our chance of raising it to the surface. To the eastward the effect would be produced by the bight we lifted yesterday, and buoyed on the high buoy. The picking up went on with its usual certainty and precision, and by twelve o'clock (midnight) the bows of the ship were crowded, not only by those actually on the watch, but by nearly all the hands, who turned out to see the result of this attempt to recover the cable. By this rope up under our bows, not so much with a view to assisting in putting stoppers on the cable as to be there in case any of the men who were lowered in bowlines over the bow should fall into the water during their perilous work. Precisely at 12:50 this morning the cable made its appearance upon the grapnel, and, save when the voice of Captain Anderson or Mr Canning was heard giving an order, one could almost hear a pin drop, such was the perfect silence which prevailed. No excitement, no cheering, as there was on the Sunday when we lifted it before; it was calm and quiet, the men scarcely spoke above their breath. The cable hands, having had the bowlines slipped over them, were lowered down over the bows, and placed huge hempen stoppers on the cable, which was speedily attached to 5 in. ropes, one being placed to protect the eastward side of the bight, and the other the westward. This took the best part of three-quarters of an hour. It was then found that the bight was so firmly caught in the springs of the grapnel that one of the hands who put on the stoppers was sent lower down to the grapnel, and with hammer and marlinspike and other implements the rope was ultimately freed from the tenacious grip of the flukes. The signal being given to haul up, the western end of the bight was cut with a saw, and the cable then rose over the bows of the Great Eastern, slowly passing round the sheave at the bow, and then over the wheels on the fore-part of the deck. The greatest possible care had to be taken by Mr Canning and his assistants to secure the cable by putting stoppers on machinery, and to watch the progress of the grapnel rope and shackles round the drum, before it received the cable itself. This occupied a considerable time, and now it became evident that before long the end would be passed down as far as the electrician's room. There awaiting its arrival were Mr Gooch, Mr Cyrus Field, Captain Hamilton, Mr Canning, Mr Clifford, Professor Thomson, Mr Deane, and others. At last Mr Willoughby Smith, the chief electrician, made his appearance at the door with the end of the cable in his hand, and the connections having been made, he sat down opposite the instrument. A breathless silence prevailed. Not a word was spoken, all eyes being directed upon the operator, whose expression of contentance indicated the deep anxiety he felt in making the test. At the expiration of some ten minutes he relieved our suspense by stating that, as far as he had then gone, he believed the tests to be perfect; but another minute had scarcely elapsed when he took off his hat, and gave a cheer, which, as can be easily understood, was lustily taken up in the room, and, having been heard outside, it was echoed from stem to stern of the ship with a heartiness which everyone can appreciate.

"Mr Canning at once sent a message to Mr Glass, the managing director of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, expressing the pleasure he felt at speaking to him through the cable of 1865, and the operator at Valentia telegraphed back his congratulations."

Shipping Intelligence. PORT OF VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND. ENTERED. Nov. 12—Stmr Isabel, Stamp, Nanaimo; Stmr Fidelity, Barkum, Portland; Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, N. West; Stmr Blanche, McQuib, Nanaimo; Stmr Nanaimo Packet, Houslow, N. W. Coast. Nov. 13—Stmr Josie McNear, Winsor, Port Angeles; Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles; Stmr Discovery, Rudin, Cape Island; Stmr Winged Racer, Haines, Port Angeles; Stmr Emily Harris, Frain, Nanaimo; Nov. 14—Stmr Isabel, Stamp, Nanaimo; Stmr Matilda, Hewitt, New Westminster. Nov. 15—Stmr Constantine, Lindora, Sitka; Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster; Stmr Thorncliffe, Thornton, Juan; Nov. 16—Bk Evelyn Woods, Wylie, Plover Bay; Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster.

CLEARED. Nov. 12—Stmr Isabel, Stamp, Nanaimo; Stmr Blanche, McQuib, Nanaimo; Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, N. West; Stmr Eliza, Middleton, Saanich. Nov. 13—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles; Stmr Winged Racer, Haines, Port Angeles; Stmr Discovery, Rudin, Burrard's Inlet. Nov. 14—Stmr Emily Harris, Frain, Nanaimo; Stmr Nanaimo Packet, Houslow, New Westminster. Nov. 15—Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster. Nov. 16—Stmr Industry, Etershank, Nanaimo; Stmr Alara, Hollins, Nanaimo.

PASSENGERS. For stmr JOSIE McNEAR from Puget Sound—B T Dodge, A Pines, wife and child, Jas Pines, Mrs Palmer, Miss Shuter, Mchase, S W McCoy, J J Jovitt, E Herson, Mollum, W Clancy, J F Lord. For stmr ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound—Mrs Harrod, Miss Smith, Tom Barnett, Stanley, Harbin, children, S Kinner, Morsman, J L Libby, E L Milford, Mrs Blako, J M Conway, G Harsbrocker, Messrs Kaye, G Bordin and wife, H Morrison, S W Wattmore.

CONSIGNEES. For stmr JOSIE McNEAR from Puget Sound—Carson, Hammond & Co, Clarke & Co, Reynolds & Co, Winsor. For stmr ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound—Johnson.

IMPORTS. For stmr JOSIE McNEAR from Puget Sound—22 sheep, 12 hogs, 2 cows, 4 calves, 20 lbs flour. For stmr ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound—25 sheep.

PUGET SOUND SHIPPING.

PORT ANGELES, W. T., Nov. 9, 1866. ENTERED. Oct 31—French ship Union, loads at Utsalady for Bordeaux. British ship Royal Tar, is still at Utsalady loading for Callao. Ship Annie Longton, for Hongkong. Ship Hoveyham, at Gamble loading for Sydney. H. I. Bark Mauna Kea, for Honolulu. American Brig T. W. Lucas, Utsalady for Melbourne. CLEARED. Nov 5—Siamese ship Siles Greenman, for on pkrg look 30 Chinese passengers. Nov 7—British ship Yortigue, for Adelaide. Brig Siles Anchor, for Coquilmo. Nov 10—H. I. Bark Mauna Kea, cleared for Honolulu. H. I. Nov 12—British ship Royal Tar, cleared for Callao, Peru.

DIED. In this city, Nov 15th, Elizabeth, wife of Mr Herman Schultz, and daughter of J. P. Davis, Esq., aged 28 years. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, Government street, at 10 o'clock p. m. to-morrow (Sunday.) At Stillacoom, W. T., Oct 30th, Mr Alfred Webb.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF S. ELIAS. SHER, who has made an assignment for the benefit of his Creditors—

NOTICE. A DIVIDEND in this Estate (No. 6), of 2 1/2 per cent, will be paid at the office of Messrs Wetherburn, Schloens, Government street, on and after the 31st day of October, 1866. F. WEISENBURGER, JOHN WILKIE, Assignees, 0830 1m North Pacific Times copy.

In the Supreme Court of Civil Justice, V. I. IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re Louis Augustus Bendixen, a Bankrupt, AND In re John Frederick Tarte, a Bankrupt.

Wednesday, the 7th day of November, A.D. 1866. HIS HONOR JOSEPH NEEDHAM, the Chief Justice, has appointed Wednesday, the 21st day of November instant, at 11 o'clock in the fore noon, at the Court House, James Bay, Victoria, for the second examination of the several bankrupts above named. Creditors who have not already proved their debts on the respective estates are required to prove the same on the said 21st day of November instant, before the Registrar of the Court, previously to the examination of the bankrupts, and appoint Creditors' Assignees, if deemed expedient. ROBERT BISHOP, Solicitor to the Petitioners. no12

"THE EXAMINER," Bi-weekly Newspaper, PUBLISHED AT NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C. Subscription, 25 cents per week. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE APPOINTED Messrs E. Mallandaine, Government street, and E. Lyne, Agents, who will receive advertisements and subscriptions for the "Examiner" in Victoria. ROSE SHAVERLOCK, Proprietors. New Westminster, October 30, 1866. oct11 w

For Sale. 100 PURE BRED SOUTH DOWN EWES (In Lamb) do do Rams Two fine Bulls do do Lot of 3 and 4 year old Hotters, calved and to calve Two strong work Mules and several Horses The Ewes and Rams are the finest in the Colony, the offering a good opportunity for breeders wishing to get new blood and improve their stock. Apply to A. McKENZIE, Swan Lake. ALSO Oak and Pine Cord Wood, delivered in Town. 70 LET—6 Stalled Stables with small Cottage and Shop on Roe street. Apply to J. J. COCHRANE, Government street, Victoria. no10

NOTICE. FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, I will transact none but a commission business, acting as agent, and purchasing and selling goods for other parties. Orders from the country will be promptly attended to, and the best care given to the sale of goods consigned to me. L. LEHOTELIER, Agent and Commission Merchant, 7 West street, Victoria, V. I., Nov. 1st, 1866. no21m

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN! OSTEODIDON. PATENT, Maper Ist, 1862.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S INVENTION for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metal fastenings, and especially adapted for those long resident in warm climates. Diploma 1856. 27, HAVERSTREET, CANTON SQUARE, AND 4 doors from the Railway Bridge, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. LIVERPOOL: 134, DUKES STREET. BIRMINGHAM: 66, NEW STREET.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars into the office of their month, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the month, so as to enable Messrs G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth. GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGIC, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 2s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change color, 6d. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha 1/6d. per box. GABRIEL'S Fractional Treatise on the Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by his patented method, may be had of their agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

THE V

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY HIGGINS, LONG & CO.

TERMS: Per Annum, in advance. For Six Months. For Three Months. PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

OFFICE—Colonist Building, Government and L. Streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia. Agents for the Colonies: Messrs. G. & Co., 30 Cornhill, London. Agents for the Colonies: Messrs. G. & Co., 30 Cornhill, London.

British Columbia Estimates. A glance through the complex official accounts of the revenue expenditure of British Columbia for the last year is certainly not calculated either to awaken a sense of administrative ability of the Government or a feeling of satisfaction at the prospect of this Island being drawn into the maelstrom of departmental extravagance which has characterized the Government of British Columbia since she became a separate Colony. The net Revenue of the Colony during the year 1865, exclusive of arrears of former years (amounting less than £5000) was £117,714.

estimated Colonial Revenue £153,615, showing a deficit of net £36,000. On the debit side of the account, the actual Colonial expenditure fell short of the Estimates as voted nearly £50,000, but arrears of previous years remaining unliquidated allowed up nearly £40,000 of that. The total Colonial expenditure, voted, was £205,728; the actual expenditure £146,978, or, adding arrears £186,016, showing, in spite of its necessary attempt to economize, an excess of expenditure over revenue nearly £20,000. The total amount voted for the service of the year, including sinking fund, loans, etc., for which the revenue was charged, was £258,896; the total expenditure £275,586. The deficiency in the estimated revenue arose chiefly from falling off in the noxious gold export duty, which did not yield one half the estimate of £25,000. Road tax fell short by £8,877; miners' certificates and mining receipts by more than £10,000, and tonnage dues, as fees, licenses, &c., were more or below the estimate. With the exception of a small surplus under the head of Customs dues, head-money, postal sales and revenue, reimbursements, interest, and miscellaneous receipts, all the estimated items of revenue exceed the actual receipts.

principal saving was effected in the convenient department, the Lands & Works; the two items of roads, streets and bridges, and works and buildings alone exhibiting a saving of over £4,000; while immigration, interest, a few other items, are made to assist to a small extent in the retrenchment. With these facts before us, what the prospects for a solvent balance sheet when the accounts of the present year are closed? The country is ready saddled with heavy liabilities for which the people of this Colony have received no equivalent, and a large deficit from the preceding year to liquidate from a decreasing revenue the unconditional Union resolution confer upon us the inestimable boon surrendering the right of self-government, and of assuming a co-liability the concerns of our reckless and solvent neighbors. Rigid economy of the two Colonies, and we rejoice to see that Governor Seymour is evincing a determination to apply the pruning knife and to effect retrenchment.