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And Victoria Chronicle.

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
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European Affairs.

The news by this mail is not of a deeply interesting nature, although there is sufficient information in the files before us to reward many hours' reading. A great gathering of the working classes has taken place at Birmingham. There were 200,000 people present. The meeting was addressed from six stands. Mr Bright was there in the full blaze of Democratic glory, and made a speech, two hours long, which was remarkable for its eloquent invective and cutting sarcasm. He compared the Derby Government to Christy's Minstrels, on the ground that the latter, being really white, are artificially blackened for dramatic effect, while the new administration, being politically black, are artificially whitened for the same reason. In concluding his great effort, Mr Bright exhorted his audience to turn every workshop, every factory, every working man's organization, into a branch of one great Reform Association, "to raise the spirit of the people against these slanderers of a great and noble nation," that had been declared unfit for self-government. The result of this demonstration, will probably be the introduction of a Tory Reform Bill at the next session of Parliament. Mr Bright has been invited to enter on an Irish campaign by the Irish Liberals, who were to hold a meeting at Dublin early in October. Mr Eyre, the dismissed Governor of Jamaica, has been entertained at Southampton at a banquet, at which one hundred gentlemen and many ladies were present. The principal speakers were: Lord Cardigan, Lord Hardwicke, the Rev. C. Kingsley, Lord Shrewsbury, and Mr Eyre himself. The latter made the best speech of the evening, and explained "to the satisfaction of the company, at least, how and why the atrocities were committed—claiming that it was only by the adoption of severe and vigorous measures that Jamaica was saved to England. The London press, with the exception of the *Standard*, denounces the banquet. The *Times* cites the example of the disgraced Governor Darling, of Victoria, who not only declined to accept a testimonial of £50,000 from the Australians, but declined a banquet or any demonstration in his behalf in England. Perhaps he pursued the wisest course; but we can see no impropriety in Mr Eyre—who was tried, convicted, and executed in the journals of public opinion before an investigation into his official acts had been made—seizing the first opportunity that offered for explaining the motives that dictated his course in suppressing the rebellion. Mr Beales, revising barrister for the County of Middlesex, who took a prominent part in the recent Hyde Park Reform demonstration, has not been reappointed by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn. The Lord Chief Justice of course explains that while he has perfect confidence in Mr Beales' strict judicial impartiality, he thinks it undesirable for the public that any one who plunges hotly into the very thick of partizan politics should hold the judicial scales between the parties, not because it is difficult to hold them fairly, but because it is difficult for the public to believe that he holds them perfectly fairly when they see him identified with very strong parties and

strong views. The Lord Chief Justice is obviously right. It would have been wiser for Mr Beales to resign, or decline reappointment, on finding himself compelled to take a prominent part in a hot party struggle. The refusal to appoint Mr Beales cannot be attributed to party influence, the Chief Justice himself being an extreme Liberal. The Great Eastern Railway Company has come to grief through bad management. After deducting from the revenue of the past year working expenses at the ruinous rate of 56 per cent., and interest on debentures and

other works for which the necessary capital could not be raised, there remains sufficient only to pay interest on preference stock created before the amalgamation. This means that ordinary shareholders will not receive a dividend of any kind, that holders of preferential shares created since 1862 will receive nothing until next year, if then, and that a company working 700 miles of railway has been obliged to suspend payment. The election commission have worked steadily at their task by proving that in such places as Yarmouth, Totnes, Reigate and Lancaster, extension of bribes. A fountain of corruption has been discovered in each borough, and bribery of the grossest description exposed. The French press is still furious at Prussian aggrandisement, and the fury is supposed to be agreeable to Napoleon but the writers may yet show that Napoleon, so far from enlarging the borders of France, has petrified them, showing that might endanger the Napoleonic regime. The bill for the annexation of Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau and Frankfurt has passed the Prussian Chamber. A humble petition, laid at the feet of King William of Prussia, by three Hanoverian officials, entreating him to continue the Hanoverian dynasty, was denied. The Prussian King, on raising the suppliants, said that the King of Hanover had been offered his choice of alliance or hostility. He had accepted the latter with his eyes open. Providence was on the side of Prussia, and demanded the annexation now irrevocably determined on. The pathetic scene ended with one of the embassy prostrating his will with almost Oriental humility to the inevitable. Nothing remained, he said, "but to convert the bitterness and excitement partially created by the intention of annexation into a sentiment of hopeless resignation to the unavoidable decrees of Providence." Referring to this petition and its fate, the *Paris Memorial Diplomatique* says: "What good in consulting the national wish or interrogating public opinion by a plebiscite? Would it not be offending divinity and defying destiny? What matters if the inhabitants resist? Their conversion will only be all the more meritorious; grace will only be all the more efficacious for it. Is not the Prussian army 'the finest in the civilized world,' in M. von Bismarck's eyes? and is not a king by right divine the most paternal of monarchs? By annexing peoples, what does he do? He engages, as his great heart dictates, to conquer them afterwards by affection. Here again we see the admirable harmony of Providence, and the King of Prussia, there can be no doubt, is the confidant of God; he belongs to His privy council. It is time that public opinion should speak to prevent M. von Bismarck abusing his victory further. It must not only stop him in his ambitious covetousness, but also oblige him to submit his annexation projects, if not to the Prussian Chambers—incompetent to pronounce on international questions—at least to the sanction of the great Powers intrusted to watch over the maintenance of the balance of power."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Monday, Oct 22.

DEATH OF A STRANGER.—On Friday morning an expressman drove up to the County Hospital and informed the physician in attendance that he had a very sick man in his wagon. The dying man was brought in, and in a very few minutes expired. Inquiries made by the Coroner elicited the facts that deceased was an Englishman or Irishman, named James Wood or James Wilcox, who came but a few days since from Victoria, where he had been in the Hospital. His age was about 39 years, and his disease pneumonia. If deceased had any friends in San Francisco, they are requested to call on Doctor Harris.—*San Francisco Alta.*

The Enterprise on Saturday evening brought down 60 passengers.

The Ball.

The farewell ball given by the citizens of Victoria to His Excellency the Governor, Mrs and the Misses Kennedy, on Friday evening, was one of the most gratifying manifestations of the good will and respect of the inhabitants that could have been extended to the distinguished guests, in the short interval prior to their departure from these shores, and it was a happy thought that a form of demonstration in place of the contemplated banquet, in which comparatively few could have participated, was substituted, and that they were able to witness the pleasurable recollections of the last days spent amongst us, but the people will long treasure up the 19th of October as an occasion—while affording them the greatest enjoyment, of also marking their high estimation of the social worth of a kind, hospitable and amiable family. To the committee entrusted with the management of the details, and those who assisted them, is unquestionably due the great success of the entertainment. Difficulties presented themselves; in the first place no suitable room could be obtained, and when the House of Assembly was finally decided upon, fresh obstacles had to be surmounted on account of the distance of the Hall from town, and the necessity of placing the price of admission at a figure that would enable all classes to join in the demonstration. However, in spite of these difficulties, the Committee went to work with a spirit and energy that did them credit, and the success of their exertions was witnessed by all who were present on Friday evening. It is only just at the same time to state that they received material assistance from the Navy, the Hudson Bay Co. and other sources.

At 8 o'clock the rattling of wheels indicated that the guests were beginning to arrive, and the first exclamation heard from those who entered the ballroom, was one of agreeable surprise at the elegant decorations, perfected under the tasty supervision of Capt Hankin. At the head of the room was a large crown, enclosed in a wreath of evergreens and flowers; on either side being the initials V. B. Stars formed by ships' bayonets, also glittered on the walls, the cornices, windows, &c., being prettily ornamented with evergreens. The room was lighted by chandeliers formed of bayonets and sconces at the sides. In addition to the ladies' and gentlemen's dressing rooms, neatly furnished retiring rooms and card rooms had been provided, and the verandah on one side of the building was enclosed with flags, forming a cool promenade after the fatigues of the dance where refreshing beverages were served. Shortly before 9 o'clock, His Excellency, attired in the uniform of the civil service, arrived, and was received outside by a guard of honor from the ranks of the volunteers under Adjutant Vinter. On entering the room, the splendid band of H. M. S. Suttle, whose services were kindly lent by the Admiral for the occasion, struck up God save the Queen, from the gallery. The first quadrille was then danced, His Excellency selecting for his partner Mrs Denman, His Worship the Mayor Mrs Kennedy, Admiral Denman Miss G. Kennedy, Administrator Birch, Miss Kennedy, and Capt. Coode Mrs W. A. G. Young. At this time, the room was gradually filling and after 10 o'clock it was estimated that at least 230 persons were present. The scene when the stirring and irresistible strains of the noble band set the votaries of the light tripping goddess in motion, was peculiarly animated and enchanting, the glittering uniforms of naval, military, marine and civil officers, adding much to the effect. The room was crowded to its utmost capacity, the dancers finding it somewhat difficult to circumnavigate the bounding billows of muslin, tarlatan and tulle, but in spite of this inconvenience, mirth and enjoyment were depicted on every countenance. Shortly after midnight, dancing was suspended for a while, and the company partook of refreshments laid out in the rooms on the right and left of the entrance. Shortly after this, Governor Kennedy and family shook hands with their friends and took their leave. Dancing continued with unabated spirit until the entire programme of 22 dances had been exhausted. The lights were not put out until 4 a. m.

In supplying the following list of those who were present, it is possible from the difficulty of the undertaking that we may be guilty of some omissions, and we would ask of any person who may be unwittingly ignored to excipate us from the charge of wilful neglect:

His Excellency Governor Kennedy, C.B., Mrs Kennedy, Miss Kennedy, and Miss G. Kennedy; the Hon Administrator Birch, and Mr. Maunsell; Admiral the Hon Joseph Denman, and Mrs Denman; Flag Lieut Sir Lambton Lorraine, Sir James Douglas,

K.C.B., Mayor Franklyn, U. S. Consul Francis, Mrs and Miss Francis, the Hon Chief Justice, Mrs and Miss Needham, the Hon Colonial Secretary, Mrs Young and Miss Armstrong; the Hon Attorney General Mrs Wood, and Miss Leggett, Mr H. Wakeford, and Mrs Wakeford; the Hon Treasurer Watson, Registrar General Alston; Sheriff Adamson and Mrs Adamson, Superintendent Hankin, and Mrs Hankin; Assessors Wyllly, and Miss Wyllly; Mr H. Wootton, and other officials. Capt Coode, Capt Sullivan, and the officers of the Victoria, Capt Gardner, and officers of H. M. S. Sparrowhawk; the officers of H. M. S. Malacca, Capt Franklin, and officers of the U.S.S. Saginaw, Lieut Sparshott, R. M., the Hon Mr and Mrs Rhodes, Dr and Mrs Tolmie, Dr and Mrs Powell, Mr and Mrs Cochran, Mrs and Miss Harris, Mr and Mrs A. Munro, Mr J. Trutch, Mrs Trutch, and Mrs O'Reilly; Mr and Mrs Roscoe, Dr and Mrs Bellamy, Mr McDonald, Mrs Moriarty, and Miss Reid; Mr and Mrs S. Green, Capt and Mrs Good; Mr and Mrs Ward; Mr Mrs and the Misses David; Dr and Mrs Nicholles; Mr and Mrs Turner and Miss Bertram; Mr and Mrs Rushton; Mr and Mrs Shepherd; Mr and Mrs Bacon; Mr and Mrs C. F. Green; Mr and the Misses McKenzie, Mrs and Miss Tuzo; Mr and Mrs Newton; Mr and Miss Pidwell; Mr and Mrs Langley; Mr and Mrs Mallandaine; Mrs Plummer, Mr and Miss Work; Mr and Mrs Charles; Mrs Munro, Mrs and Miss Pitts; Mr, Mrs and Miss Davies; Mr and Mrs Grunbaum; Mr, Mrs and Miss Denny; Mr and Mrs Fawcett; Mr and Mrs Sparrow; Mr and Mrs Tait; Mr and Mrs Eugene Thomas; Mr and Mrs Pike; Mrs Fisher, Mrs Tucker, Mrs Anstey, Mrs Ogilvie, Mr and Miss Hutchinson. The Misses Woods (2), Anderson, Palmer, Thain, Kelly, Ryan, Tynon, Leighton, Myers, Capt Layton, Messrs McCreight, Walker, Norris, Burnaby, Stewart, Drake, Bishop, Jackson Vinter, Johnston, Torrens, A. R. Green, Stuart, Howell, Siffken, Findlay, Hepburn, Wallace, Engelhardt, Peele, Wigham, Capt Clarke, Neal, Backus, Blair, Toller, Jacob, Hurd Nesbitt, Fowler, Mrs Davis, sen'r and jun'r; Blunt, Powell, Williams, Gillon, Lindsay, Nathan, Andrew, Theakstone, Harris, Smith, A. Wilson, G. Hankin, McCutchan, R. H. Wilson, Callingham, Rhind, Hilton, Cretnay, Welch, W and J Harries, etc.

O, Mrs GAMP!—Under this head the *San Francisco News Letter* has the following amusing bit at the annexation farce enacted here: "Which it appears to me werry natural that the Victorians should wish to see their selves annexed to these United States. What, with taxes, and rates, and having no custom 'ouse duties, and one and another sich effe't notions, it's a wonder to me as they hasn't annexed long ago. It werry last week as I wor a sayin' to Mrs Harris, 'Mrs Harris, ma'am, says I, 'affairs in Wancover is werry unsatisfactory. The bars of Fraser river is exhausted.' 'Mercy on us, Sairey,' says Mrs Harris to me, 'wot have exhausted them pore bars?' 'Mrs Harris,' says I, 'did you mean, mum, to disperse my pronunciation of the English langwidge?' 'Deed, Sairey,' says she, 'and I did not.' 'Werry well, mum,' says I, 'I accept your apology. And their taxes is 'igh, and goes into the pockets of officials, which our taxes they never does, as you werry well knows, Mrs Harris. And they dislikes the government of the mother country; their affairs is managed with a most as much intelligence as hose of the Merriken Territory of Washington, which Collector Victor Smith he was the collector of! The Victorians has everythink to gain by the annexation. There's the income tax, and the eternal revenue tax, and the custom 'ouse tax, and the millitary poll tax, and more taxes than I could name in a hour, Mrs Harris,' says I, 'and the policy of our Government is well known; if the Victorians was to petition to be took in, the authorities at Washington would do it! Mark Sairey's words, mum, says I, 'they would take them in! And, moreover, the Victorians can't help themselves,' says I, 'because the policy of our Government, which it is werry well known, will annex 'em bye and bye.' 'Sairey,' says Mrs Harris to me, 'wot a 'ed you 'ave got!' " Further on the same paper says: "Mrs Gamp (Alta?) is gravely clucking about the lunatic suggestion of some denationalized Victorian, who proposed annexation to the United States (and whose proposition was most promptly hooted down.)"

"TAKEN UNTO HIMSELF A RE."—Mr Richard Stark, one of our most respected pioneer residents, has become a Benedict—having married a young lady at Sprague, Connecticut. We are pleased to learn that there is a prospect of Mr Stark returning to settle amongst us.

CATHEDRAL.—DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR.—Yesterday, the Lord Bishop of Columbia concluded an excellent sermon at the Cathedral with the following allusion to the approaching departure of Governor Kennedy and family: "It is not unfitting before I conclude that I should make allusion to a circumstance which is in the minds of all to-day, that this is the last time we shall have amongst us in this House of God a family whose kindness and sympathy, and whose example of Christian charity, as a community at large, we cannot but consider the event as one of unusual importance. Many who do not attend here will participate in the regrets which we, as a congregation, especially feel. For have we not walked together in the House of God as friends, and have we not all been strengthened and encouraged in our holy duties by their example; How constantly has that seat been occupied, notwithstanding all weathers, and how steady the support we have had in all our congregational undertakings. I am sure I represent the general feeling of this congregation when I say we shall long remember them with affection, respect and gratitude, that we shall follow them with our Christian interest to whatever part of the world they may be called, and that our prayers are now offered for their safe journeying homewards, and for their future health and fullest happiness." The kind words of the Bishop quite overcame the members of the Governor's family who were present.

DEATH OF A BRITISH CONSUL.—A Californian exchange notices the death on the 6th August, in Papeete, Island of Tahiti, S. I., of Alexander Salmon, H. B. M. Consul, and appends the following tribute to his memory: "Mr Salmon has been identified with the Society Islands since civilization first obtained a foothold therein, and we deem it meet that this passing notice, at least, should bear willing witness that there are hearts and homes in California that feel the loss of one of Nature's noblemen."

SNEERING AT THE BALL.—The youth who presbents to 'do' the local part of the *Telegraph* instead of attending to his duty, and giving his readers a single line about the splendid entertainment in honor of Governor Kennedy and family, which would have been the only news item of public interest in his dreary columns, sneers at the ball, and vainly tries to be facetious about the description of it that is to appear in the columns of this paper. We can well afford to bestow a smile of pity on the poor thing, as in his innocence, he only publishes a well known fact; that for news the public have to refer to the columns of this paper. There is another point, however, which the poor boy in his "sour grapes" item omitted to mention, and we are, therefore, compelled to do so for him, and that is, that the treason-mongers of the *Telegraph* were ostracised by a committee of their own citizens.

THE REAL ESTATE TAX.—A very large amount of money has been received at the Sheriff's office, within the past few days, from delinquent tax payers. Some of the men who were loudest in their denunciations of the tax, and most prolific in their advice to others not to pay, were among the first to bustle down to the office and settle. The Real Estate Tax, now that we have a Tariff, should and will be repealed; but so long as it remains on the statute-book, it will have to be paid.

THE "ACTIVE."—For the information of our lazy cotemporary, who neglected to announce the fact, we would state that the Active arrived on Saturday morning and left for New Westminster on the morning of the next day. She will sail for San Francisco at three o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

BOAT RACE.—The boat race on Saturday, between Joe Eden and J. Harman, for \$25 a-side, was won easily by the latter. Harman proved himself a fine rower, coming in over 200 yards ahead of his opponent in good style. The distance was from the Gorge to James Bay Bridge.

MURDER OF AN INDIAN.—The dead body of an Indian boy, with the head crushed in, was found lying in an alley-way, near Cormorant street, on Saturday morning. Three Bella-Coola Indians have been arrested on suspicion of having done the killing. An inquest will be held to-day.

Julia Gould Collins Hall has received \$350 at San Francisco, for damages sustained by her wardrobe during the passage from Victoria to San Francisco, on board the bark Emily Banning.

THE P. R.—Mace and Goss, whose recent encounter for the championship of England was pronounced so disgraceful, have settled their differences, Mace being declared the victor.

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Tuesday, October 23, 1866.

Unanimity.

At a time in our history like the present—when credit and confidence are almost destroyed and business is at a standstill—when men and families who have withstood the trials and vicissitudes of the last eight years have begun to despair of an improvement and are preparing to leave our shores—and when we are about to experience the greatest political change that can come upon a country—there should be no division of sentiment or distraction of ideas. That there are no political parties in either Colony, we take for granted. All old issues are dead and ought to be buried. The new Government will inaugurate a new policy for the country, and should seek to reconcile old differences, to restore confidence to the downhearted, to strengthen the weak, and to infuse new life and energy into every channel of industry. They should endeavor to lighten taxes, to lower import duties, to reduce the expenses of Government, and at the same time see that public improvements are pushed forward and the country thrown open for settlement and development. We do not say that the new Government will bring these things about; but we do say that these are a few of the duties that will devolve on them as servants of the Crown, and which as men sworn to do their whole duty they are bound by their oaths to perform. Before we discovered that Union was rendered inevitable by the removal of the permissive clause from the inequitable Union Bill, we had determined to oppose it strenuously, more particularly if Mr Seymour was to be Governor; because we knew, as we still contend, that the Bill did not secure to Vancouver Island its rights, and because we believed that Governor Seymour was personally inimical to us. Anticipating these results, we offered an opposition to the Unconditional Union resolutions at the time they passed the Assembly, and when men who are today loudest-mouthed, in their denunciations of the measure, and are talking or writing treason daily, were among their greatest champions. But now that the resolutions have taken the form of an Act of Parliament, which is about to be enforced here, no person of honesty or sense will fail to see that further resistance is useless, and that, bad as the measure may be, we must accept it. So long as the bill was before Parliament, every honorable exertion was put forward to have it thrown out; but now that it has been placed on the statute books of the country it is not the time to rebel against it. We must accept it. To equalize its provisions should be our constant aim; but while each may entertain his own views as to its merits, personal resentments and heartburnings should be smothered, party lines erased; men should cease prating about Annexation—which the most sensible among them know can never be consummated—and try to be unanimous in an effort to accept what we cannot decline, and make the best of it. Let the past be buried and let all strive by the adoption of a wise and conciliatory course to convert our enemies into friends. Possessing a deep interest in the material progress of these Colonies—writing with a full knowledge of the fact that if we follow the path we are now on, the country will be so lost that the youngest man among us may not live to witness a favorable reaction—we call on people who have their all stake here to accept things as they are; to drop local bickerings and jealousies, to stamp out the last spark of disloyalty in the country, and to make a unanimous effort to push the country in the right direction. Union we have. Let us accept it as a "last chance," and with a determination to do our whole duty to the country, believing that when we do so we are doing the best for ourselves. In no other way can we hope to extricate

ourselves from the position in which bad legislation and expensive government has placed us—in no other way can we hope to save the country from ruin and decay.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Battle of the Theatre.

Up, Patriots of the city, Who took with genuine pity; And this Island's agonies and agonizingly deplore; Up sons of General Jackson, Who thrumple on the Sax'n, Attend to the transaction on the Theatre floor. Since the time of Smith O'Brien, No chief of ancient line, So grand a reputation could boast before, As Mac Macklon McShire; Oh, the Saxons can't endure, To hear him howl and jabber on the Theatre floor. This man of great renown, Was born in Belfast town; And of a glib paper the proprietor; A loyal Briton too, When it suits his use; But in truth he is a Pygmy on the Theatre floor. His paper didn't pay, And sure it's not the way To sacrifice one's falling any more; So he gathered the battalions, Of blacksmiths and carpenters; And spouted "Annexation" on the Theatre floor. Swate Mither Thorne was there, That bold old engineer, And a crack, crooked gentleman they called the "Mont"; And all were in a funk, As they thumped, and sprawled and thundered on the Theatre floor. 'Twas good as any play, (And nothing, sure, to pay) To see the devil's dance and revel, and roar, Quite a Fyrian sort of way— To make a paper pay, 'Tis to have a row and shanty on the Theatre floor. In the middle of the game, 'Twas such a cruel shame, Some Governmental hawks and Volunteers galore— (A ragamuffin sort of way— Put the gas lights out, And concluded the transaction on the Theatre floor.

Olympic Base Ball Club and Victoria Cricket Club.

The following is the score of the first match Base Ball game which was played on Saturday last at Beacon Hill, between nine of the O. B. B. C. and nine of the V. C. C. The game was a short one, owing mainly to the creditable fielding on both sides, Callingham, Barnett, Wallace and Wilson, of the V. C. C., and Keenan and McCaskell, of the O. B. B. C., in their striking were especially good. The finest play of the game was made by Callingham and Wallace, Davies of Olympic's caught a fly in a splendid manner. The Cricketers by their superior fielding gained the match by 12 points. The Base Ball Club did exceedingly well for beginners, as they had only been organized three or four weeks, and the reason of their being beaten may be partly attributed to the fact of one of their nine being absent; one labored under an indisposition, and the third met with an accident at the commencement of the game.

Table with columns: INNING, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th. Rows: O.B.B.C., V.C.C., Umpire, Scores.

Home Runs—Callingham 1, Barnett 1; 6 Fly Balls—Callingham 3, Wilson 2, Powell 1; 8 Bound Balls—Barnett 2, Callingham 3, Wilson 3; 10 Put Out at Bases—Callingham 1, Wallace 7, Powell 2.

OLYMPIC BASE BALL CLUB: 5 Fly Balls—McQuade 1, Davies 3, McCaskell 1; 15 Bound Balls—Keenan 5, McQuade 4, Morrison 2, Davies 1, Nagle 1, McCaskell 1, Lowenbury 1; 5 Put Out at Bases—Davies 3, Gillon 2.

E. DICKINSON, Scorer for fielding.

Kootenay, Blackfoot and Saskatchewan.

Messrs Charles McLean and Dan McDonald left Kootenay four weeks ago yesterday and traveled across by way of Dewdney's trail to Fort Shepherd, thence via Similkameen to Fort Hope. The trail is good throughout and a credit to the country. The Indians on the route were quiet and hospitable.

KOOTENAY.

The diggings, generally, were good; some of the claims had been sold as high as \$4000 to Chinamen. A Chinaman had found a nugget, weighing \$400, as flat as a plate. The deep shaft, which is being sunk in a low bar on the creek, is down 65 feet. Dirt that pays from \$7 to \$12 a day to the hand is being washed near this shaft by Presley & Co. Major Downie & Co., have bought into a mining claim and water-ditch, and average \$12 a day to the hand. A. Stronach is interested in the Deep Shaft Company, and is sinking to the bed-rock. Archy Dods is blacksmithing and mining, and making money. John Duncan is a partner of Dods. Several other Victorians are in the diggings, doing well. A Canadian, named Ham, has a hydraulic claim for which he has refused \$4500. Many leads of quartz have been discovered that are believed to be rich. Our informants are enthusiastic in their description of Kootenay, and express their opinion that it will turn out to be the richest mining camp in British Columbia. The health in the country was good.

BLACKFOOT. Mr McLean crossed to Blackfoot last fall and wintered at Diamond City, in Confederate Gulch. He saw John McClellan, the British Columbian who discovered the gulch and made \$250,000 out of his claim. He was quite poor, having "gone through" with his pile. The diggings were very shallow and were all worked out before Mr McLean got there. The country was overcrowded with people; grub was cheap, but there was no money to buy anything with and the misery among the miners was very great.

SASKATCHEWAN. A number of men have left Kootenay for the Saskatchewan diggings, which are believed to be rich. One party of five miners had been attacked and three of them killed by Blackfoot Indians. Fears are expressed for the safety of Macdonald's party of six prospectors, who left Kootenay for Saskatchewan about two months ago. Sixty head of cattle belonging to a Frenchman were stampeded by Indians about six weeks since.

Municipal Council.

MONDAY, October 15th, 1866. Council met at 7 p. m. Present—His Worship the Mayor, and Councillors Gowen, Lewis, Layzell, Hebbard.

The Street Committee were instructed to lay information against Mr Waddington, with reference to certain plates covering the sewers in Waddington Alley, which are out of repair and form a public nuisance. Permission was given to Messrs Duok & Sandover, to raise and improve the sidewalk between Cormorant and Johnson streets; also, to macadamize sixty-five feet on same side of street, remove buildings, &c., from Figuard street.

A suggestion respecting the completion of a well and grating on the west side of Government street, so as to conduct water to the culvert, was referred to the Street Committee, with power to act in connection with the culvert.

The application of Mr Migan to construct a street crossing on Store street was referred to the Street Committee, with leave to grant permission.

Mr Lewis drew attention to the bad state of crossings on Store street, some being much above the level of the street.

Mr Layzell remarked that many street crossings in town were in a very bad condition and suggested that parties laying them down should be compelled to keep them in repair. He gave notice of motion to that effect.

MUNICIPAL REVENUE BY-LAW.

Council then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on this by-law. Councillor Gowen in the Chair and were occupied for some time in discussing its provisions.

IN AGAIN.—John Clerhue was charged yesterday by a true son of the Green Isle, named McCarthy, with stealing a gold dollar piece, two half dollars and a gold specimen of the value of \$20 and upwards, the property of Mr Buttrill. The complainant stated the circumstances under which the valuables were missed and swore that no other person save the prisoner had access to the premises. During his examination complainant though an honest, straightforward man amused the court with some genuine Hibernicisms.

Mr Pemberton—When did you see the specimens last? Witness—Mrs Buttrill showed me the specimens and put them in the corner of a drawer.

Mr Pemberton—But when did you last see them there? Witness—I must wait till I hear from Mr Bottrill.

Mr Pemberton—I don't want to know when Mr Bottrill saw them. Have you not two eyes? Witness—No sir, only one. (Laughter.)

Mr Pemberton—Well, with that one eye you can perhaps see as well as other people can with two. Fix the time when you last saw the things yourself.

Witness—It was before Mrs Bottrill went to Cowdigin. (Laughter.)

Mr Pemberton—Well, when was that? Witness—Sure that was in July, but Mither Bottrill has been down since, and he may have taken them away. (Laughter)

The prisoner pleaded not guilty. An old man named McLean was examined, respecting the search made in the drawers, and the discovery of only a \$20 piece and a bogus half dollar. Inspector Welch stated that the prisoner after being duly cautioned admitted having slept that night in the room and although he pleaded ignorance admitted that the case looked bad against him. Prisoner on being addressed by the Magistrate said he would stand his trial if he was remanded for twelve months.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Administrator of the British Columbian Government has made the following appointments: Charles Frederick Houghton, Esq., to be Justice of the Peace for the Colony of British Columbia; Dr Macnaughton Jones to be Coroner for the Colony of British Columbia, for one year; J. A. R. Homer, Esq., to be High Sheriff of the Colony of British Columbia, during pleasure.

FRAGS ON GOVERNMENT STREET.—An encounter took place yesterday opposite the Bank of British Columbia, between two married citizens, one of whom was rather severely handled. Information was laid and a warrant issued, soon after the occurrence took place, for the appearance of the aggressor in the Police Court.

THE ROW ON GOVERNMENT STREET.—Two sailors, named Mitchell and Carter, were brought up yesterday in the Police Court, charged with wantonly assaulting Nelson B. Hughes, a cripple, and with breaking a window at Mr Lohse's store. The complainant stated the nature of the assault and the injuries he had sustained, but said the men were under the influence of liquor, and he generally wished to withdraw the charge of assault upon the damage being made good. The Master-at-Arms gave the men a good character, one of them wearing the good character badge. The Magistrate said this was another of those cases in which he felt disposed to deal leniently. The prisoners had occasion to be very thankful to the prosecutor for not pressing the charge, and hoping it would be a warning to them, he should discharge them. The accused expressed their sorrow for what had occurred and left the Court.

WHISKY SELLING.—Timothy O'Brien, a half-breed, pleaded guilty yesterday on the information of officer McAdam, to supplying spirits to an Indian, and was fined \$50 or six months' hard labor. Another half-breed, named Devarty, pleaded guilty to supplying a demijohn of spirits to an Indian, but was remanded for one day for enquiries as to character.

"NECTAR FIT FOR THE GODS."—Grelly & Fiere have favored us with a case of "Napoleon Cabinet and Bonchê Champagne," from Bouché Fils & Co, which we confidently recommend to the public as "nectar fit for the gods." Our staff having drunk the healths of the donors, if there be anything particularly brilliant in this day's issue, it should be attributed to the influence of the delightful beverage. As the poet sang of the "old arm chair," so we sing of the Napoleon Cabinet Champagne— We love it, we love it, and who shall dare, To chide us for loving—a thing so rare.

THE NEW WESTMINSTER RIFLE MATCH.

The volunteers yesterday were at the butts engaged in firing for ten men to contest with the New Westminster marksmen to-morrow week. The H. B. Company have liberally consented to give the men a free passage on the Enterprise on Tuesday, and the steamer will wait until the match is terminated.

SENT BACK.—Barry, arrested on suspicion of having murdered M. C. Blessing, near Beaver Pass, Cariboo, has been sent back for trial. The evidence against him appears to be that he was last seen in Blessing's company, about two months ago, near the spot where the dead man's body was found. Blessing was an Englishman and a miner.

THEATRE TO-NIGHT.—Let every resident and every sojourner remember the entertainment in the Theatre to-night for the benefit of the Mechanics' Institute. By securing a ticket they will aid a good cause, and spend an agreeable evening at the same time.

FOR SAFE KEEPING.—A man, named Robert J. Hopkins, was charged yesterday in the Police Court with being of unsound mind and not under proper care and control, and was remanded for safe keeping for one week.

INCORRECT.—The reported death of Gibson, the Cariboo packer, proves to be incorrect. He was missed while crossing from Cedar creek to Williams creek, but came in all right the following day.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—A full meeting of the Elouction Class was held last night, and ably rendered recitations were given by Messrs Gibson, Muirhead, Alston, Hutchison and Stewart.

THE "FIDELITER"—This steamer sailed for Portland yesterday afternoon, via San Juan Island, whence she took a number of U. S. soldiers.

We direct particular attention to the advertisement of Mr R. P. Wear, the well-known tailor, of Fort street, in another column.

We call the following "Advertisement" from the pen of "Josh Billings," the George Rebus of America:—"I can sell for eighteen hundred and thirty-nine dollars, a palatial, a sweet and pensive retirement, located on the virginal banks of the Hudson, containing 85 acres. The land is luxuriously divided by the hand of nature and art, into pastor and tillage, into plain and deklivity, into stern abruptness and the dalliance of moss-tufted meadow; streams of sparkling gladness (thick with trout) dance through this wilderness of buty, tow the low music of the cricket and grasshopper. The evergreen signs as the evening zephyr flits through its shadowy buzz, and the aspen trembles like the luv smitten harte of a dam sell. Fruits of the tropicks, in golden buty, melt on the bows, and the bees go heavy and sweet from the fields to their garnering hives. The stables are worthy of the steeds of Nimrod or the studs of Achilles, and its henry is built expressly for the bird or paradise; while somber in the distance, like the cave of a hermit, glimpses are caught of the dorg home. Here poets have come and washed their lazy, here sculptors have out, here painters have robbed the scene of dreamy landscapes, and here the philosopher discovered the stun, and made him the alkimist of nature. As the young moon hangs like a cutting of silver from the blu breast of the sky, an angel may be seen each night dancing with golden tiptoes on the green (N. B. This angel goes with the place.)"

London and its Associations.

I took a steamer from Newcastle to London, and on Sunday afternoon stepped from the boat at Tower wharf and stood in the streets of London. I could not move on at first, but stood there, trying to clear my mind of the bewildering emotions which rushed upon me and forcing myself to answer the question if it was a reality that I at last beheld before me the goal of which I had dreamed so many years; if I had at last reached London, the wonder and pride of the world, a city filled above all others with quiet and romantic legends world-famous for its historical interests, and the home of the greatest among men. I seemed a dream that I stood under the shadow of that grim Tower of London, at whose history I had shuddered years ago. When I gathered my senses and began to look about me, I found associations so numerous that I could hardly follow them. I peeped through the grating of the Tower to the dismal dungeon windows, and half expected even now, to see some wild despairing face gaze from the loopholes and dumbly implore my aid. Over the many round towers of this prison, ever-banging turret press down like soot on candle-extinguishers, as if to hide them and their misery from the world. Near this I remembered that Dickens had placed the mansion of "Quilp" and his poor little wife, and I was on the lookout for a suitable house for him until the large square about the Tower was passed. Turning from this dismal place, I plunged into the city, and walked along the most grotesque and absurd little streets, rejoicing in such names as "Crabbed Friar," "Mincing" and "Pudding Lane." In "Little East Cheap" I looked out for the "lovers when 'Flagstaff' and young "Prince Henry" had their revels, but no signs remained of the "Boar's Head Tavern," though I bought some ale at the "Golden Cock" and made believe that it was the same house as that of which Shakespeare wrote. Farther on I reached the great thoroughfares which run like rivers through the city, and my ears were numbed by the roar of passing freight. Even on the Sabbath there was little cessation, and many of the shops with all the saloons and gin palaces, were open and flourishing. St. Paul's, notwithstanding all I had read and imagined of its greatness, was overwhelming. I was at a loss which to admire most, the building or the mind that could conceive it. Its exterior is so expansive and its dome so lofty that my eye refused to take in its proportions at the first glance, but so continually returned to travel slowly over its enormous sides. Service was being rendered as I passed, and I stepped in for a moment to hear the rich organ and the notes of the choir rolling through the aisles and chapels of the vast exterior. Temple Bar, where the heads of decapitated people were struck up a century ago, still blocks up Fleet street with its massive area. This Bar which was once the gate of the city, is now surrounded for five miles on all sides with bricks and smoke.

THE FUTURE OF DIPLOMATISTS.—What is to become of the whole diplomatic service when all the small kingdoms are annexed, and but three or four monarchies remain in Europe? When people ceased to wear brass buttons, the button makers addressed themselves to another branch of industry, and made fishing hooks; but ministers plenipotentiary cannot make fishing hooks—indeed, I believe they cannot make anything at all, and a more incapable set of creatures in the matter of self support it would be difficult to conceive. It is often remarked that in times of commercial pressure, when some great crisis occurs in the affairs of a country, no person suffers as those engaged in the production of what are called "fancy articles." The staple of life will always be in request, while men can, for a while at least, dispense with the tasteful or ornamental. Now, of all the fancy articles which people can accustom themselves to do without, what is there like diplomacy?—of course I mean English diplomacy for foreigners who make war and alliances need people to draw up the documents that regard these things; but we who only occasionally express a hope, what do we want with all this expensive staff, which begins with a minister and ends with a messenger? You talk of abolishing the Irish Church because it has few followers, but diplomacy has no believers. Out of that dreary old building at Whitehall, where they make up the bags and send the messengers, there is not a man in the kingdom who believes in a plenipotentiary. The fact is about to prove itself. The groupings will soon show the world that it can go on without weekly or monthly chronicles, which, if only inserted in a periodical, would swamp the best edited journal in England. And now, what shall we do with these people, who will soon be thrown helpless and idle by the abolition of the Irish Church? After lives of semi-drowsy state, with a sort of Drury Lane dignity, what are they fit for? Their hands are too fine for coarse labor, and what can we employ them at? Discharged soldiers become commissioners and disbanded lawyers take to the Stock Exchange, but what future is there to the unemployed diplomatist? In this age of woman's rights, one is naturally unwilling to intrude on a territory already too crowded, otherwise I would suggest that these ex-envoys might be engaged to chaperone young ladies, or become what are called companions to elder eyes. They have almost always pleasing manners—are soft voiced, gentle and insinuating—and, with few exceptions, could have every warranty that an anxious or jealous public would naturally require. At all events, let us not manufacture any more of an article that is out of mode. The world has taken to wear covered buttons—there is no use making brass ones. Starched neckcloths and diplomacy have had their day, and what the Yankees call a "fine time" while it lasted. Blackwood's Magazine.

Mining Intelligence.

WILLIAMS CREEK. The miners on this creek are engaged and are making the best of the abundant supply confidently expected that they will remain open for at least a month, which case a large quantity of become a circulating medium consumption devotedly to be Bradly-Nicholson co's are shaft. Taylor & Co (old Do making an ounce a day to the ward co's are making an ounce head. Wilson co's washed up 60 ounces; will do better this co's washed up on Thursday. Dutch Bill co's are making \$3 hand. Tennessee co's are Cornish co's washed up for week. Below the canon the first co doing anything at present, is co's, who are stripping their surface and will be getting on course of a week. Cariboo co for week, 82 ounces. Caledo washed up for week 20 oz. More washed up 50 oz for week. ed up 70 oz for week.

STOUTS GULCH.

The Emery co's at the head washed up for the past week other companies are doing about usual.

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Tuesday, October 23.

The British Columbian.

The whole of the returns various polling districts in boring Colony, are not yet but according to data for would appear that Mr Rob received the larger number the settlements outlying N minister, and has defeated by 16 votes, or, according tumbian's showing, by a 32. The statement that return for Cariboo had been a scrutiny of the votes, is and Mr Geo. A. Walkem quently the member elect for district. At Clinton were polled between the posed candidates, Kelly r Holbrook 12, and Stamp result will in no way affect ain's position, his seat f loot Districts being secured the Cariboo election is co have already expressed a for the ex-Mayor, not bec Victorian, nor because we to possess the qualification for the representative of tant section of the count cause we believe that he y the Legislature of the C more fixed principles than nent, and a firmer deter advocate such measures as to the general well-being a ment of the country. Mr a tried man, and with properly directed, might rendering valuable assist peoples' representatives in cil; but we fear that he is tive of the frowns and s oldiom, too ready to play Government Boats, to mak independent and useful me elective body. He has no the particular interests viously sent to represent, not, therefore, consider interests of the country hands. We may be mi Mr Walkem show that his sins of omission and in the past will be obl the New Westminster have little to say, we candidates as unfit for the choice of the electors, has all, it appears, upon Mr Jo gentleman whose rabid, and sentiments, are too through the medium of that he has for several ducted in the sister met wish them joy of their r the Council of the acq political firebrand.

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The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, October 23, 1866.

The British Columbian Elections.

The whole of the returns from the various polling districts in the neighboring Colony, are not yet announced, but according to data furnished, it would appear that Mr Robson has received the larger number of votes in the settlements outlying New Westminster, and has defeated Dr Black by 16 votes, or, according to the Columbian's showing, by a majority of 32. The statement that Mr Harris' return for Cariboo had been upset on a scrutiny of the votes, is confirmed, and Mr Geo. A. Walkem is consequently the member elect for that mining district. At Clinton, 32 votes were polled between the three supposed candidates, Kelly receiving 17, Holbrook 13, and Stamp 3; but this result will in no way affect the Captain's position, his seat for the Lillooet Districts being secure. So far as the Cariboo election is concerned, we have already expressed a preference for the ex-Mayor, not because he is a Victorian, nor because we believe him to possess the qualifications requisite for the representative of that important section of the country, but because we believe that he would enter the Legislature of the Colony with more fixed principles than his opponent, and a firmer determination to advocate such measures as would tend to the general well-being and advancement of the country. Mr Walkem is a tried man, and with his abilities properly directed, might succeed in rendering valuable assistance to the people's representatives in the Council; but we fear that he is too susceptible of the frowns and smiles of officialdom, too ready to ply an oar in the Government Boat, to make a faithful, independent and useful member of the elective body. He has not been true to the particular interests he was previously sent to represent, and we do not, therefore, consider the general interests of the country safe in his hands. We may be mistaken; let Mr Walkem show that we are, and his sins of omission and commission in the past will be obliterated. Of the New Westminster election we have little to say, we regard both candidates as unfit for the office. The choice of the electors, has fallen after all, it appears, upon Mr John Robson, a gentleman whose rabid, insane ideas and sentiments, are too well known through the medium of the journal that he has for several years conducted in the sister metropolis. We wish their joy of their member, and the Council of the acquisition of a political firebrand.

Mining Intelligence.

WILLIAMS CREEK. The miners on this creek are all actively engaged and are making the best use they can of the abundant supply of water. It is confidently expected that the weather will remain open for at least a month longer, in which case a large quantity of dust will yet become a circulating medium before fall, "a consummation devoutly to be wished." Brady-Nicholson co'y are sinking a new shaft. Taylor & Co (old Downie co'y) are making an ounce a day to the hand. Forward co'y are making an ounce a day to the hand. Wilson co'y washed up for the week 60 ounces; will do better this week. Brown co'y washed up on Thursday last 25 ounces; Dutch Bill co'y are making \$12 a day to the hand. Tennessee co'y are making wages. Cornish co'y washed up for week 20 ounces. Below the canon the first company that is doing anything at present is the Hit or Miss co'y, who are stripping their ground from the surface and will be getting out pay in the course of a week. Cariboo co'y washed up for week, 32 ounces. Caledonia co'y washed up for week 50 1/2 oz. Morning Star co'y washed up for week 20 oz. Forest Rose co'y washed up 50 oz for week. Ruby co'y washed up 70 oz for week.

STOUTS GULCH.

The Emery co'y at the head of the gulch, washed up for the past week 70 oz. The other companies are doing about the same as usual.

CONKLINS GULCH.

The United co'y washed up for last week 140 ounces.

GROUSE CREEK.

Our mining news from this creek has never been more cheering, the claims yielding larger returns, or the miners more hopeful at any other period during the season than at this moment. There are few claims, unless it is those that are prospecting, but what are yielding over wages, and some are even rivaling in richness the famous claims of Williams creek; present indications point to this as the leading creek in Cariboo next season.

Heron co'y; this company have had the largest wash up of any claim on the creek during the season; on Monday the wash was 44 ounces \$3, Wednesday 21 ounces \$3, Thursday 16 ounces \$2, Friday 13 ounces \$2, Saturday 43 ounces, Sunday (yesterday) 106 ounces \$2, total for the week, 395 oz. Black Hawk co'y have got down with a shaft to a depth of 26 feet, where they struck heavy boulders on the top of which they can get as much as \$1 to the pan; the water is so troublesome that a drain has to be cut before the shaft can be bottomed; the work has been commenced and will be finished in a couple of weeks. Lowhee co'y have run in a tunnel 115 feet over bed rock but found nothing yet. American co'y (in creek) are making \$3 a day to the hand. Wild Goose co'y are taking out 1 ounce a day to the hand while cleaning up bed rock. Short Bend co'y are making wages. Discovery co'y have got their bed-rock tunnel completed; the level is 15 feet lower than their old tunnel, they will work from both levels as the gravel pays for a depth of 14 feet. Perez co'y are making 1 oz a day to the hand. Sovereign co'y are making steadily from \$25 to \$30 a day to the hand. Ne'er-do-well co'y are cleaning up their ground sluice and are making from 20 to 25 ounces a day, 5 men at work. Caroline co'y have been hindered by having to blast through bed-rock, but have again struck good pay. Shy Robin co'y are making wages, but expect to do better when they get into the channel.

Raink co'y are making from \$30 to \$50 a day to the hand, with every appearance of having extensive pay. Dickson co'y have struck a prospect, but are troubled with water in their drift overhead. Cascade co'y have commenced a new tunnel, the level of the first one being too low. Salt Spring co'y are busy washing up bed rock; they will not clean up their sluices till the end of the present week. Clara co'y (formerly Imperial co'y) have cut a ditch along the hillside over 1500 feet in length and are now ground sluicing. Fountain Head co'y are engaged in prospecting, two men at work; they washed out on Sunday last 1 oz.

CEDAR CREEK.

Mr Jennings, who returned the other day, furnishes us the following particulars relating to mining operations on this creek; Borealis co'y is paying \$12 a day to the hand; 10 men at work. Aurora co'y are making over wages; 13 men at work. Watson co'y, paying wages; 8 men at work. Gross co'y pays \$10 a day to the hand; 6 men at work. Three other companies above the Watson co'y are engaged taking up a tail-race to enable them to prospect.

The expedition which started for the head of the Lake had not returned, but were expected in a day or two. Four other men had left Cedar creek for the same destination with the view of prospecting.

The creeks are all greatly swollen by the late rains.

There was over a foot of snow still lying on Bald Mountain.

TERRY CREEK.

A miner who arrived from this creek the other day informs us that there are from 20 to 25 men prospecting here. Two companies have got to washing a top strata of three feet in depth and are making from \$8 to 1 oz a day to the hand. These diggings are situated about 6 miles above the mouth of the creek, which empties into Canyon creek.

Further Particulars Concerning the Murdered Man, Blessing.

From W. D. Moses, barber, of this place, we gather the following particulars about the murdered man: It appears that when he was coming up here last spring he met Blessing at New Westminster, and becoming acquainted with him they travelled together as far as Quenelmouth, which they reached on the 28th May; here Moses had business that detained him for a few days, and Blessing feeling anxious to go on determined to start on the morning of the 30th. On the evening previous to his departure they got into conversation with a man named James Barry, a perfect stranger to both, who said he was going up to Williams Creek next morning, and it was agreed that they should go together; they had several drinks at Brown & Gillie's Saloon, in paying for which Blessing changed a \$20 bank note, remarking to Moses that he had a few more left, and at the same time telling him that he did not like the looks of the stranger. He promised to meet Moses at Van Winkle, where he said he had some friends; since that night Moses has neither seen nor heard of the man. While travelling together he informed Moses in 1862, but had returned the same year to California, and had lived in Calaveras county ever since; that he was an American by birth, and belonged to some of the Eastern States; he also told him that his name was Charles Blessing, and observed at the same time that it was a very uncommon name and he (Moses) would be very apt to remember it if anything ever happened to him. Moses left Quenelmouth and arrived at Van Winkle on the 1st of June, but could hear nothing of the man; about a week after he arrived on Williams Creek he met Barry and asked him what he had done with his "chummy?" to which he replied that he left him on the road and had not seen him since. Moses thought no more about the matter until he saw the name of the murdered man in the Sentinel, when the circumstances above related flashed across his memory at once, and he hurried to the Magistrate and gave the information. This man Barry, on whom a very strong suspicion now rests as being the murderer, left the creek in great haste the day after the news arrived of the discovery of the body. It is said he is well known as a bad character to the Police of Victoria, where he kept a hurdy-gurdy dance house in Johnson street last winter. In the early part of the summer he was arrested here on a charge of stealing a pair of gun boots, but discharged for want of evidence.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday, Oct. 18.

SALE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—Mr. P. M. Backus will sell to-day at 11 a. m. at the Government House, all the first-class furniture, crockery, cutlery, &c., with several fine horses and cows, the property of His Excellency the Governor.

QUARTZ.—The Williams Creek Gold and Silver Quartz Mining Co., and the Home Stake Quartz Mining Co., have each taken out and sacked up half-a-ton of rock, which they intend sending to San Francisco for assay. The rock is now lying at Richfield and will be sent off by the first favorable opportunity. Messrs Nelson & Parsons, we understand, have generously consented to freight it from Soda Creek to the Junction free of charge. The half-ton of rock from the Home Stake Co. is that promised to be sent to Mr McWorthy, and taken out at a depth of 36 feet in the ledge. The rock from both ledges looks well.—Cariboo Sentinel.

BURGLARY.—Two gentlemen, while crossing Church Reserve at an early hour yesterday, on horseback, encountered an Indian carrying a bundle of articles wrapped up in a white sheet. The horse of one of the gentlemen became alarmed at the white object and dashed off, while the Indian, equally alarmed by the appearance of the horsemen, dropped the bundle and fled. The frightened horse carried his rider nearly a mile before he could be curbed. The bundle, upon examination, proved to contain a quantity of wearing apparel belonging to a colored man, whose house had been entered and robbed a few minutes previously.

THE BALL.—The coming entertainment in honor of His Excellency the Governor and family, who are so soon to take their departure from us, is now the all engrossing topic of conversation. The Managing Committee are raining every nerve to make the arrangements as complete as possible, and everything so far bespeaks a great success. The services of the splendid band of H. M. S. Sutlej have been kindly volunteered by Admiral Dneman for the occasion, thus affording a treat that the majority of our citizens can seldom enjoy. The hall is being handsomely decorated for the evening.

PRIZE FIGHT.—A match has been arranged between Geo. Wilson and Geo. Baker for \$500 a side, with power to increase to \$2000 before the fight comes off. Articles were signed last Saturday and a deposit made of \$50 a side; the balance to be deposited as follows: \$200 on Saturday next and \$250 on the following Saturday (20th). The fight to take place on Tuesday, the 24th instant. The men will go into training to-day; Baker will be under the able tuition of his old trainer John Tracy, while Wilson will be handled by Fred. Little.—Cariboo Sentinel.

JAMES BAY BRIDGE.—The chain-gang are engaged in repairing this bridge. Under the directions of Superintendent Truran, the defective stringers are being secured and new ones substituted. In one case, a stringer was broken in two, and when the floor of the bridge was raised, the pieces dropped into the water! The bridge will be open for carriages on Friday evening, and drivers are requested to cross at a pace not faster than a walk.

THE POLLS.—We had hoped to be able to announce the result of the Polls this morning; but, inasmuch as the scrutiny and declaration will take place to-day, we have thought better to postpone the matter till next issue. As the poll books now stand, Dr Black, received 204 votes and Mr Robson 220, giving a majority to the latter of 16 votes, but if the 16 Kanakas who voted for Dr Black be taken off, Mr Robson's majority will be 3.—Columbian.

GEORGE PEABODY proposes to deposit with the Peabody Institute, at Danvers, Queen Victoria's portrait and autograph letter and Earl Russell's letter. He will also deposit a gold box, presented to him by one of the London associations. Mr Peabody also intends to endow the branch library at Danvers with an additional \$4,000.

CAUTION.—The public are notified that a common article of Kid Gloves, purporting to be genuine Alexandre's, are sold in Victoria. These gloves have a Counterfeit Trade Mark of Alexandre & Co., but are minus the initials of "A. T. S. & Co.," without which none are genuine.—J. H. TURNER & Co., London House, Sole Agents.

QUARTZ.—We learn from Mr Wm. Ladner, who has just returned from the Big Bend country, that the quartz ledges discovered on French and McCulloch's Creek, promise to be a very important affair. Specimens to the extent of about 1000 lbs. from these ledges are now on the way down to be shipped to San Francisco for assay.—Columbian.

DEBATE.—This evening, the following question will be discussed by members of the Mechanics' Institute Debating Class: viz: "Should Government interfere between employers and employees in cases of Strikes and Lockouts." The debate will be opened by Mr R. Wallace, in the affirmative.

WHERE IS IT?—Inquiry is made by a correspondent for the whereabouts of the treason patent. A large number of people are waiting to set their seal (of condemnation) upon it. Seventeen days have elapsed since the meeting, and still no petition circulated. How is this? Will the "twosbit concern" explain?

THE STEAMER ENTERPRISE arrived last evening with 110 passengers, some treasure and a Cariboo and up-river express. She was detained at the mouth of the river by heavy weather. Among her passengers were Administrator Birch, Hon. Capt Stamp, Hon. George Wallace, H. P. Walker, D C Munnell and Wm. H. Ladner.

STAR DEBATING AND RECITING CLUB.—The young men belonging to this Association have taken a building on the corner of Douglas and Cormorant streets, where they intend to-morrow week to have an opening entertainment. We are pleased to see the society flourishing.

THE NEW WESTMINSTER ELECTION.—Thirty-two voters on the Douglas Portage, B. C., have petitioned the Administrator to be allowed to record their votes. It appears that they were debarred from taking part in the election by the neglect of the returning officer, who did not open a poll on the portage.

GAS PIPES AND METERS.—The bark Mackay brought a large quantity of pipes and meters for the Gas Company, which are being discharged on Janion, Green & Rhodes' wharf.

A large wheelwright and blacksmith shop is in course of construction on Government street, upon property belonging to Mr DeCosmos.

The Cariboo miners are subscribing liberally to aid the Jewish Synagogue Society of this city.

The Bed-Rock Drain has tapped the Welsh and Australian claims and is completed to Barkerville.

Forty ounces of gold dust were recently stolen from the dump-box of the Caledonia Co., Cariboo.

The steamer Transport has been placed on the ways at Laing's, for repairs.

Rarey, the noted horse-tamer, is dead.

The Active is not expected to arrive until to-morrow.

The European Muddle.

The Washington correspondent of the S. F. Bulletin writes the following to that paper concerning the European situation, which may be accepted as an American view of the state of affairs on the Continent.

Louis Napoleon bravely maintains his title to be considered the most ingenious and inexplicable puzzle that ever filled the throne of France. Scarcely had the cable announced that he had made a demand upon Prussia for territory upon the Rhine, in accordance with his long avowed purpose to seek territorial aggrandizement for France in the event that any other continental power should materially enlarge its boundaries, before we were informed that Prussia had peremptorily refused to entertain the scheme, and that Louis Napoleon has abandoned the project *in toto*, declaring by way of apology that he had made his proposition only in deference to the sentiment of his people! If it really be true that he has abandoned this Rhine project altogether, the recently vaunted arbiter and dictator of European policies will appear to have utterly lost his position, and he must henceforth rank among the potentates least to be feared or respected. Compared with Bismarck he becomes a very Lilliput of statesmanship; and France, which was to reap the most wonderful advantages during her astute policy of armed neutrality during the German contest, takes absolutely nothing—for we have not the least evidence thus far that Victor Emmanuel feels himself under the slightest obligation to compensate France for the cession of Venetia.

It will not be safe, however, to accept as conclusive the idea that the Emperor of France has abandoned his scheme of securing a slice of the Rhine provinces, be it ever so small a one. Such a retreat as this, in the present condition of European affairs, would be almost as dangerous to the Emperor as would a war to enforce his demand for an extension of French boundaries. We may well doubt if he is prepared to accept as meekly the loss of prestige which the course ascribed to him inevitably involves. There is not a little reason, therefore, to suspect that when he announces an abandonment of his Rhine project he means just the reverse—or that, in fact, he will draw his demand temporarily, only until he can prepare to enforce it. Perhaps he is taking a lesson from Bismarck, and intends to get his armies ready to over-run and capture the territory he covets, before Prussia shall have time to defend it effectively. We all know what he means when he appeals to the "public opinion" of France. "By the grace of God and the national will" he made himself Emperor. From that hour to the present he has justified every movement for the repression of popular liberty by appeals to "public sentiment." No backwoods demagogue in American public life ever was more persistent in declaring himself the slave of "public opinion" than Louis Napoleon has been during all the years in which he has taken care to be the master of that "opinion," fostering, subsidizing, "warning" or suppressing its organs, just as they support, uncover or oppose what he thinks "public opinion" should be. Judging then by the past, we need not be surprised if the Emperor at no very distant day, and in obedience to "public opinion," shall renew his demand and pro-

ceed to enforce it. His suggestion to Prussia that she shall not extend her dominion south of the river Main, looks a little as though it may be designed to cover and keep alive an issue upon which the Emperor may change his base as soon as he is ready to receive and act upon the new orders of "public opinion."

The evidences at present do not indicate that Bismarck's ambition is limited to the Main; so that Louis Napoleon will probably find in that an opportunity to re-open the case as soon as his cannon and "public opinion" are ready for action. As suggested in a recent letter, it will be no slight task to wrest Rhenish territory from Germany by force. Still if France by a sudden movement shall take armed possession and hold fast to it with vigorous resolution, Prussia will certainly find the work of expulsion laborious and costly. A general peace in Europe, therefore is not yet assured, and it cannot be assured even if the French Emperor accepts humiliation as the alternative of an aggressive war—for in the latter case he will have added immeasurably to the popular disposition towards revolution which has been constantly on the increase during the last few years all over the continent. Bismarck shrewdly seized upon the German sentiment in favor of German unity, and employed it successfully in establishing the Prussian monarchy upon broader and firmer foundations than it ever had before. He effected this in face of and despite the fact that the sentiment in question was revolutionary in its character and purpose, and looked to the overthrow of the Court of Berlin, and the consolidation of the German States, great and small, into a grand German Empire, with a sort of elective Emperor at its head. The same sentiment doubtless would sustain Prussia in resisting a French demand for any portion of the Rhine provinces; but when it comes to be settled that no such demand is to be pressed, their cohesion consequent upon outside pressure will necessarily be lost, and the revolutionary plottings will be renewed. In the same emergency, Louis Napoleon having abandoned his foreign influence to save his throne, will have vastly encouraged the spirit of revolution which may yet call upon him to surrender his throne to save his neck. He has been popular against all logic, because of his success. This prestige lost, one may expect the chronic discontent of the restless people to break out anew.

Before I close my letter I must enter into a few explanations of terms used in Paris for certain articles of dress, without which your readers would fancy themselves in the dark. A ceinture tallien, or tallien belt, is nothing but a long, broad plaid, or chine sash. The ceinture russe (Russian belt) is made of black, corded silk, with ends, or rather tails, on each side, a rosette behind, and Russian tassel in front. A ceinture espagnole (Spanish belt) has three tails behind. The Lunze trimming means flowing loops of ribbon on the shoulders. These are the newest accessories.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness. THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for weak or impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, PEPSEIN GLOBULES IN BOTTLES, or in order, WINE and LOZENGES. THE POWDER IS PURE, HE WINE UNALTERABLE, and the LOZENGES A NEW, AGREABLE, and sensible manner of giving the medicine. Manufactured by T. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russel Square, London. And may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers. GELATINE (Morson's Patent) MORSON'S KREOSOTE, And every description of Chemicals, and all new Preparations carefully packed for shipment. See their Name and Trade Mark on all Preparations. Orders may be made payable in London. AGENT—W. M. SEARBY, Chemist, Victoria V. I.

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TEETH WITHOUT PAIN! PATENT, March 1st, 1862. MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft gums, entirely depending upon the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for those long resident in warm climates. Diploma 1815. 27, HANLEY STREET, CAVENISH SQUARE, and 4 doors from the Railway Bridge, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. LIVERPOOL: 134, DUKE STREET. BIRMINGHAM: 65, NEW STREET.

Parties situate extremely of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, 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 GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGIQUE, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 2s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change color, and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha 10s. 6d. per box.

GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on the Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps. ap2-ly

Tuesday, October 23, 1866.

Quartz v. Placer Mining.

On several recent occasions we have endeavored to draw public attention to the importance of initiative steps being taken towards unfolding the latent wealth of our quartz veins. No experienced miner doubts the existence of extensive and valuable auriferous deposits in various parts of British Columbia, which are only awaiting the researches of the prospector, and before the lapse of many seasons, the unrivalled claim of William Creek to be designated the richest mining camp in the country, may, and no doubt will be, entirely eclipsed by greater discoveries elsewhere; but experience has taught us a severe lesson, and we can no longer afford to hang our fortunes on a broken reed. Until placer mining becomes a supplemental and not the main source of our mining wealth, we shall be subject to a recurrence of such relapses and disastrous ordeals as that from which we are now emerging. With agricultural and industrial resources still in their infancy, and trade narrowed down almost to a question of local demand and supply, it is clear that the actual sustaining power of the United Colonies lies in the yield of our gold mines. As a means of wealth, it has proved a sad and dangerous illusion. The wholesale exodus that has taken place, and the present condition of forty-nine out of fifty of those who were allured to this country by the reported discovery of the precious metal in fabulous quantities, furnish living testimony of the utter inefficacy of the mines of Cariboo, rich though they unquestionably are, to sustain even a population of a few thousand. At the best of times, on William Creek the claim that was paying large dividends was the exception, not the rule, and in most instances the gold taken out was sent out of the country as fast as it was taken out of the ground. It was in fact on imported capital and not on legitimate productive wealth, that the country was subsisting. So long as large sums of money continued to be expended in prospecting claims, labor was required, and money was kept in circulation. While immigrants with money continued to arrive by hundreds, shiploads of goods poured in, and trade flourished; but the day of reckoning came and the delusive gloss had to be rubbed off. The population of the mines in the course of time was reduced to the number that could find remunerative employment in them, while traders who had rushed goods through at great expense, found their stocks too large, and heavy losses were sustained in consequence. Meanwhile William Creek, though it maintained its high reputation, was found to be no place for a poor man; the large sums taken out only benefited a few, and the great expense of working the mines beggared more than were enriched. The Bed Rock Drain, when completed, would, it was thought, be the salvation of the creek, and many good claims were laid over last summer anticipating through its aid, a rich harvest this season. This made things very dull last year, and all hopes were then centered upon the result of the next mining campaign. The early part of this season certainly gave every promise of those hopes being realized to the fullest extent, the claims were all taking out more or less pay, gold was more generally distributed than it had ever been before, and scarce an idle man was to be seen upon the creek; but alas! for the mutability of human affairs, the weather became too dry and fine for mining purposes, water gave out and caused a suspension of operations that lasted throughout the best part of the season, producing much distress, and extending its baneful effects all over the country. We say nothing of the failure of the Big Bend and Bridge River diggings, because public confidence in them was based upon too slender foundations. But, whatever may be the causes of our decline, it is clear

that the time is arriving when the prosperity of the country must rest upon something more solid and real than the precarious yield of our placer mines; the development of our numerous quartz ledges is one of the most practicable means within reach of attaining that end. On Canyon and Cedar Creeks, in Big Bend, Kootenay, and elsewhere, quartz, apparently of the richest kind, has been recently found, and in some cases specimens have been sent down for assay. These discoveries have awakened a keen interest among the miners themselves, who are anxious that their value should be tested. In noticing an article on this subject that appeared in our columns, the Cariboo Sentinel says: "That the whole of this mining community are quite alive to the benefits that would result from the development of our quartz ledges was lately shown by the anxiety expressed for having a test quartz mill erected. Unaided individual enterprise at this critical moment is inadequate for the undertaking, though the spirit is willing the purse is weak. While the Administrator of the Government was here the subject was urged on his attention, and although he approved of the project and promised material aid to carry it through, still no action has yet been taken in the matter, notwithstanding that a very liberal offer has been made to the Government by an enterprising firm here who already possess a steam motive power of sufficient capacity to work a mill capable of crushing at least five tons of rock a day. How long will official procrastination prevail?" What Mr Birch's reasons may be for not moving in this important matter as promised we cannot pretend to say, but the subject is one that should engage the earliest attention of the Government. The country is crying aloud for some fresh impetus to rescue it from prostration, and if the Government remains inert, it will be the duty of the legislature directly it meets to take the matter in hand, and devise means for thoroughly testing this source of wealth.

Distraint for Taxes.

Many property-holders having failed to pay the amounts due by them for taxes to the Government, the Sheriff gives notice that he will proceed to levy by distress upon the personal property of delinquents on Monday next. Among the delinquents there are some who, following the lawless advice of the Booby of the Telegraph, though well able, refuse to pay. But a majority of those who have not met the Government demands are absolutely unable to do so; and should Government not recede from its determination, numerous cases of hardship will occur. We should be only too glad to see those who refuse compelled to pay. But the small holder, if pressed, must abandon his property and leave the country. In times like these, Government should do all in its power to lighten the burthens of the inhabitants. It should consider the heavy losses to which they are daily subjected, the lack of work, and the tightness of money; and in case it is decided to proceed with the sale, discrimination should be used by the Sheriff in levying upon the goods of delinquents. The man who can show that he is unable to meet the demand should be allowed further time; and the screw should be applied only to those who can but will not pay.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, Oct 19. MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. - The Librarian has handed us the following list of books presented to the Library of the Institute by His Excellency the Governor: Natural Philosophy, 4 vols; Cochlin's Results of Slavery; Lettres de Madame de Lévis; Milton's Poetical Works, 2 vols; Theatre de Pigault Lebrun; Devereux, 5 vols; Theory of Italian Verse; Progressive Geography; Martin's British Colonies; Hittell's Resources of California; Capper's Port and Trade of London; the Testimony of the Rocks; the Catechist; Commentary on Solomon's Song; Parliamentary Companion; Catalogue of the Melbourne Public Library; Short Hand Whist; Blue Books on Convict Discipline; the Cattle Plague; Western Africa, &c; Bancroft's Handbook Almanac for Pacific States; Mercantile Navy and Hart's Army Lists for 1864.

A PATENT THRESHING MACHINE was landed on Ledeven's wharf yesterday. The machine is from San Juan Island, and is owned by Hon. Hill Harman, of that locality, who has brought it over for the purpose of thrashing 5000 bushels of wheat on the farm of Mr Brown, at Saanich. The machine is capable of thrashing 800 bushels per day, although the average work performed is 500 bushels. It has been in use two seasons on San Juan Island, and has there thrashed 38,000 bushels of grain for the farmers. Ten horses and nine men are required to run the machine, and it performs in one week work that would require that amount of help months to accomplish. In California, where the grain is dry and the straw short, the machine would turn out 1000 bushels of grain per day. The machine is a wonder, and we hail its appearance as an evidence of the progress our agriculturalists are making.

THE BALL.—If the exertions of the Committee meet with their full measure of reward, the parting demonstration to Governor Kennedy and family to-night, in the House of Assembly, will be the most successful affair of the kind that has ever taken place on the Island. The only apprehension felt is that the room is not sufficiently capacious to accommodate with comfort the number of citizens and invited guests who will be present, and that dancing may in consequence be somewhat impeded; however, when all go with a determination to render themselves as agreeable as possible to everybody, the little faux pas and rencontres resulting from an overcrowded room are always forgiven. There are twenty-two dances on the programme, and the Suttle's band will play the first quadrille at 8 o'clock. Carriages may cross the James Bay bridge on this occasion.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT NEW WESTMINSTER.—An association has been formed at New Westminster to beguile the weary evenings of winter, styled the New Westminster Dramatic Club. Amongst its members are some of the Royal Engineer Company, who formerly conducted the Camp Theatre. A stage is being fitted up and a performance for the benefit of the Club will take place this evening, when the Orphans Glee Club will assist. The pieces to be represented are: "His last Legs" and "Make your Wills." The following are the officers: A. R. Howse, Manager; Wm Fisher, Hon Secretary and Treasurer; L Bonson, Machinist; T Hughes, Property Master; J C Pratt and J Syme, Artists; John Graham, Prompter.

CEAL'S RESTAURANT.—This well known establishment has been refitted in the most elegant style, and will be thrown open to the public to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock. At the invitation of the proprietor we inspected the premises yesterday, and can safely pronounce them the most complete in the city. The upstairs and downstairs dining rooms are fitted up with every possible consideration for the comfort and convenience of the patrons of the establishment, while the culinary arrangements and bakery are the most compact and perfect of the kind we have ever seen. With such facilities at his command, Ceal cannot fail to draw a large share of public patronage. The following are the tradesmen who have been engaged in renovating the Restaurant: Painting and graining—Mr J. Banks and Mr Eli Harrison; plumbers and gas fitters—Messrs A. & W. Wilson; paper hanger—Messrs Steimmler & Co; carpenter—Mr Storey.

INSULT.—An insolent drayman, on Wednesday, stopped his cart on the narrow part of the second bridge leading to Esquimalt, and refused either to drive or back out for His Excellency the Governor and family, who were in their wagonette. He used most insulting and disgusting language in the presence of the ladies, and, after playing a ruffian's part for some time, backed his vehicle out, and suffered the carriage to pass. A warrant was issued for the fellow yesterday, but he had gone into close quarters, and could not be found.

ACCIDENT.—A man, while driving a horse and cart along the Saanich road, yesterday, collided with another vehicle, and was thrown out with such violence as to remain insensible for a long time. The police were sent to the spot and brought the man with his horse and cart to town, where, after receiving proper medical attention, he recovered and was enabled to ride home.

CLOSE SHAVE.—A party of gentlemen, while bathing near Ogden Point, on Sunday last, were startled on hearing the report of a rifle close at hand, and, an instant afterwards, a bullet whistled in very close proximity to the head of one of the bathers. The rifle was fired at an owl by another gentleman. Marksmen should be careful lest, in firing at an owl, they cause a howl by a human being.

A PROWLING CHINAMAN was caught at the residence of Hon. Henry Rhodes, yesterday afternoon, while examining the fastenings. He had been noticed on several occasions recently, hanging about the premises, and on each occasion was warned off, "John," who is a suspicious looking fellow, was conducted to the Police Barracks.

PANDORA STREET CHURCH.—We are requested to correct our statement of Wednesday morning, that the Rev. Mr Sloan, of Stellacoom, W. T., had been invited to preach in the First Presbyterian Church, Pandora street. No such invitation has been extended, either by the managers or any person connected with the church.

NEW WESTMINSTER RIFLE MATCH.—The following are the names of the Volunteers who will proceed on Tuesday next to contest the rifle match with the New Westminster men on Wednesday: Allsop, Roscoe, Newbury, Vinter, Kennedy, Engelhardt, Woollacott, Homfray, Soar and Bowden.

POLITICAL.—Dr Helmsken, late Speaker of the late Legislative Assembly of this Island, is strongly urged to stand for the B. C. Legislative Council. The doctor would be returned by a large majority over all competitors.

KOOTENAY.—Several miners from this gold field confirm favorable reports previously received here, and express great confidence in the diggings. The Chinamen continue to buy out the white miners, paying high prices for the claims.

AGAIN REMANDED.—Williams, the hero (?) of the Saanich rape, has been again remanded—Mrs Fredrison being still in a critical condition. The poor woman's skull is supposed to have been fractured by a blow with the hatchet.

SALE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—The attendance was very large yesterday and the furniture, etc, sold at astonishingly high prices. The pair of black ponies brought \$300; a white horse, \$175; and a chesnut, \$115.

THE U. S. R. C. LINCOLN, and the U. S. Surveying Brig Fauntleroy, came across from Port Angeles yesterday. Mr Wilson, the Collector of Customs, was the only passenger.

THE H. B. CO'S SCHOONER MINK, Capt. Ella, will sail this morning for the Sandwich Islands with a full cargo of merchandise.

THE HIGH WIND yesterday drove several small vessels bound across the Sound back into the harbor for shelter.

The New Westminster Election.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 17th, 1866. EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE.—The election is now over as far as New Westminster is concerned, and in spite of Mr Robson and his friends, the "New Westminster clique" are defeated in their very stronghold. From the very commencement of the contest up to 2 o'clock on the day of polling, Robson and his friends offered long odds that the vote would give him over 50 majority, while the doctor and his friends, fearing and doubting the result, were saving in a few instances, "bluffed down" as far as betting was concerned. Every influence was brought to bear against Black. Not only in the sheet called the Columbian, which swarmed with misrepresentations, but the doctor was made to stand before the public as the "Victoria candidate," the "Government machine," "anti-New Westminster," supported by Victoria capital and influence. Early on the morning of the poll the lonely streets (or street) of New Westminster was a scene of bustle and excitement. The "Green," the doctor's colours appeared predominant, while the "Blue," Robson's, confident of the victory in the neighbourhood of the new Victoria office. At 12 o'clock, thanks to the hard labours of the "two youngsters" who almost alone worked the outside canvass for Black, the doctor was 15 ahead, and to the astonishment of even Black's warmest friends and Robson's disgust, the poll closed with 40 majority for the doctor. Immediately after the declaration of the returning officer, the victors were chaired around the town. So ended the first lesson. The government vote was nearly divided, while the seceder men and a majority of the ex-Royal Engineers voted against Robson. One amusing sight occurred for the Robson party during the day. It was discovered that Kanakas could vote, and as we can boast of 15 of these delightful creatures in "Stumptown," the Robson party made every endeavor to procure their services and at the last made certain of their votes. One of the youngsters was despatched after them and amid great excitement and "righteous indignation" on the part of the "Blues"; they recorded a Black vote. Sour grapes. Harrison Rive and Douglas have given Black a majority, and at present in the whole District, Robson stands 15 ahead of the poll. It seems that there is much to be said about the manner in which the votes of the upper settlements were polled, and there is doubt the doctor will gain much by the revision of votes. Of one thing we are certain, that the city majority is a stinging defeat and is felt badly, and where an overwhelming majority was confidently expected, 15, with the prospect of a minority, is the result. The matter is by no means settled. J. R. M.

Letter from French Creek.

FRENCH CREEK, October 2d, 1866. EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE.—A word of the fact that M. Deffis, your valuable correspondent for these mines has gone below, I thought a few lines from an old friend would perhaps be acceptable.

There is some little excitement here about the forthcoming elections for the Legislature, which are to take place on McCulloch creek on the 11th inst; here on 12th at Szymour on the 22d; and the day of election for the Kootenay District is to be decided by the Judge at Wild Horse Creek. There are four candidates in the field on this creek viz: R. J. Smith, Judge Ferris, John Barnston and W. McNamara. It is hardly

necessary to dilate on their respective qualifications. Suffice it to say that the great majority of electors on French Creek, nearly all on McCulloch, all at Szymour and the Steamboat Landing, believe that R. J. Smith is the only fit and proper candidate on the tapis to represent them in the Legislative Council. Mr Smith has held two meetings; about thirty of the most respectable inhabitants have formed themselves into a committee and will by their praiseworthy efforts return the advocate of Union on fair and equitable terms, retrenchment of the Civil Service, the abolition of road tolls with an equivalent levied at the port of entry; the fostering of the mining and agricultural interests, the extension and improving of trails. The other candidates had sufficient confidence in themselves to deem it unnecessary to express their principles. I quite agree with them—they are pretty well known.

MINING. Apart from electioneering I may say the prospects of this creek are decidedly bright. Several of the claims in the upper part of the creek have this week got out rich prospects, inducing the belief that the best days of French Creek are yet to come. But the claim at present engrossing most attention is the celebrated Black Hawk Tunnel claim. This company, composed of two men, are mining on the side hill about a quarter of a mile from town and though they have only been a few weeks at work, and at present have a very meagre supply of water, they took out last week over 12 ounces—one nugget weighing \$38 50. They are now, along with another company located near them, engaged in bringing in a ditch, and when this is completed it is the general opinion here the richest part of French Creek will be found to be in this hill. Next below them is the Howlett Co., composed of ten of the most substantial men in the place; this claim is at present laid over, as the ditch is not completed; when it is no expense will be spared in proving it, but from the character of the ground above it is thought that not much outlay will be necessary. They believe they have got the best thing in the country.

PIONEER.

ALL FOR LOVE.—The Walla Walla Statesman relates how a man in that town got himself in an inextricable difficulty, "all for love".

On Tuesday last, Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., discovered that their porter, Charles Hubert, had been perpetrating a series of robberies, which had extended over several months. It seems that the porter had made the acquaintance of a family named Shattuck, and conceiving an affection for one of the girls of the family, a grass widow, sought to propitiate his suit by making her all manner of presents. The other members of the family also came in for a share of his good offices, and on all of them he lavished presents in the utmost profusion. This liberality extended not only to articles of ornament, but to those of a more practical character, and included not only fine dresses for the ladies, and shoes and clothing for the children, but full supplies of groceries, canned fruits, oysters, and in fact every article necessary to the enjoyment of life. His plan was to wait until the store was closed at night, when he would remain behind and pass out at a rear door whatever articles were required to the old man Shattuck, who carried them off. When discovered, after demurring for a time, he made a full confession, and stated the manner of his operations. In his trunk was found a lot of tea and a box of cigars that had been stolen from the store, and on repairing to Shattuck's house a stock of goods sufficient to start a respectable store was found. Dress goods in great variety, sewing silk by the pound, crushed sugar by the sack, an assortment of ladies' and children's shoes, sacks of flour, packages of tea, and in fact duplicates of nearly every article to be found in the store. His excuse was that the Shattucks were poor, and being friends of his, he desired to relieve them. The articles found in the house were taken in custody by Sheriff Settel, and will be held as evidence against the thief when his case comes up for trial at the October term of the District Court. The Shattucks were arrested on the charge of receiving stolen goods, but inasmuch as the Messrs Brown declined to prosecute them they were discharged. The dishonest porter is now in jail, and already begins to realize that "the way of the transgressor is hard." The opinion is that the Shattucks got him into all his trouble, and that had it not been for them he never would have abused the confidence of his employers. Charley's misfortune was to fall in love, and under the influence of the rosy god he perpetrated a series of robberies that will send him to a prison cell for years to come.

JOHANNISBERG.—According to the Paris press the lovers of Johannisberg wine have remarkable little chance of receiving a fresh supply this year; and the Prince de Meternich, ambassador though he be, will be considerably out of pocket. His old castle has often been subject to the vicissitudes of war. In 1109 it was an old convent. A marriage of Brandenburg burnt it some centuries later. In 1720 the Abbot of Fulda purchased the estate and built a castle. Being a jolly friar, it struck him it would be pleasant to make his own wine; and accordingly he planted vines in all directions, and presently sold 1,350 bottles at 27 francs per bottle (£1 1s. 1d.). In 1802 William, King of Holland, bought the castle. Napoleon I. appropriated it, and presented it to the Duke de Valmy, in 1805. The father of its present proprietor, the mighty diplomatist Prince de Meternich, bought it from Kellermann in 1813, and left it to his son, the present Austrian ambassador to the Tuilleries.

A German paper relates the following story of one of the late battles, which is not altogether incredible "A young soldier in the midst of the tumult of battle, thought he saw on the grass a four-leaved shamrock growing. As such a plant is rare, and is considered to bring good luck, he stooped to take it. At that very moment a cannon ball passed over his head, so near that he must have been killed if he had not been falling down. The man so miraculously saved has sent the plant to which he owes his life to his betrothed in Konigsburg.

Tuesday, October 23 1866

The Real Estate Tax

The Sheriff, we are very learn, will exercise a discretion in the collection of the distraint. This is right. who cannot pay should be paid a time when it is difficult body and soul together. The man who can pay, but that should receive the Sheriff's attentions. We observe that a donec cotemporary is endeavoring to inflame the public mind on this point, and with his usual recklessness advises the people not to pay. To follow such advice would be silly on the part of the proprietors, and we do not believe man who proffers it is sincerely generally has an axe of his grind when he endeavors to discontent, and we should not be surprised to find his name on the recent roll of tax payers. If he be really there, his advice is accepted as a new reading of the story of the monkey and the nuts. He wants to incite some to resist the enforcement of the law that the matter may be but not at the editor's expense. The cost of Government is indeed great in these Colonies; but to bring about a reform does not mean an act of rebellion. We therefore advise all good people who can the tax, and use their best endeavor to send members to the Council will employ all constitutional means to reduce the expenses of government and lower and equalize the tax. Should the editor of the Telegraph disposed to resist the law, let himself up as a martyr, let him it is high time that he did so to prove his sincerity; but we think that no reader will suffer himself to be made a cat's paw of to pull the chestnuts out of the fire.

Facts and Figures.

The best argument we have against the annexation heresy is contained in an article from the Times of August 13th, which we read this morning. The article draws a comparison between the population of the United States and England, and shows conclusively while the United States is the most densely populated country in the world. In ten years England has surrendered duties amounting to ten millions of pounds and yet the falling off in the revenue is little more than two millions. Increased States, on the other hand, has increased her customs' duties, her internal tax, and her income tax taxes every trader, every manufacturer, and every manufacturer and her export trade is falling while that of England has increased in value in two and a half years nearly nineteen millions sterling sent out three thousand new merchant ships last year, and has four thousand ships afloat; and yet we read that England is retrograding.

Two Reports which have recently issued under the authority of our own Government and that of the United States are the means of contrasting the amount of revenue raised from certain sources in the two countries, and the general working of the financial system pursued in each. The official Reports from the United States sent an account with which the American people cannot well be dissatisfied. The amount of money now raised by taxation is almost incredible, and yet there are no complaints,—people, for instance, rather than paying an enormous income-tax than evade it. This enthusiasm for the yoke no doubt, disappears as the newness of the burden wears off, but in the meantime people are giving the Government, an appearance quite willingly, the immense sum of \$1,075,513,347 a year, or £215,702,669. The year before the war 1860—the total receipts from the revenue amounted only to a little over fifteen quarters millions of pounds. In 1865, we were \$706,995,493, and what they were the financial year ending the 30th of last we have just stated. It cannot be denied that the American people must have a appreciation by this time of the cost of war.

Of the entire receipts from taxation in the United States in 1865-6, very nearly six millions of pounds (we put the sum in English money for the sake of comparison) were derived from Customs alone. In some period the English Customs amounted to £21,574,866. A much

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, October 23 1866.

The Real Estate Tax.

The Sheriff, we are very glad to learn, will exercise a discretionary power in the collection of this tax by distraint. This is right. No man who cannot pay should be pressed at a time when it is difficult to keep body and soul together. It is only the man who can pay, but will not, that should receive the Sheriff's attentions. We observe that our abandoned cotemporary is endeavoring to inflame the public mind on this question, and with his usual recklessness, advises the people not to pay the tax. To follow such advice would be very silly on the part of the property-holders, and we do not believe that the man who proffers it is sincere. He generally has an axe of his own to grind when he endeavors to create discontent, and we should not be surprised to find his name on the delinquent roll of tax payers. If his name be really there, his advice must be accepted as a new reading of the old story of the monkey and the chestnuts. He wants to incite some fool to resist the enforcement of the tax so that the matter may be tested—but not at the editor's expense. The cost of Government is indeed too great in these Colonies; but the way to bring about a reform does not lie in an act of rebellion. We therefore advise all good people who can to pay the tax, and use their best endeavors to send members to the Council who will employ all constitutional means to reduce the expenses of government and lower and equalize taxation. Should the editor of the Telegraph be disposed to resist the law and offer himself up as a martyr, let him do so; it is high time that he did something to prove his sincerity; but we hope that no reader will suffer himself to be made a catspaw of to pull the editorial chestnuts out of the fire.

Facts and Figures.

The best argument we have read against the annexation heresy is contained in an article from the London Times of August 13th, which we copy entire this morning. The writer draws a comparison between the taxation of the United States and that of England, and shows conclusively that, while the United States is the heaviest, England is the lightest taxed country in the world. In ten years England has surrendered duties to the amount of ten millions of pounds, and yet the falling off in the revenue is little more than two millions. The United States, on the other hand, has increased her customs' duties, her internal tax, and her income tax. She taxes every trader, every manufacturer, and every manufactured article, and her export trade is falling off, while that of England has increased in value in two and a half years nearly nineteen millions sterling; she sent out three thousand new merchant ships last year, and has forty-one thousand ships afloat; and yet we are told that England is retrograding! We want every red-hot rebel here to read this article:

"Two Reports which have recently been issued under the authority of our own Government and that of the United States afford us the means of contrasting the amount of the revenue raised from certain sources in the two countries, and the general working of the financial system pursued in each. The official Reports from the United States present an account with which the American people cannot well be dissatisfied. The amount of money now raised by taxation is almost incredible, and yet there are no complaints,—people, for instance, rather glory in paying an enormous income-tax than try to evade it. This enthusiasm for the yoke will, no doubt, disappear as the newness of the burden wears off, but in the meantime the people are giving the Government, to all appearance quite willingly, the immense sum of \$1,078,513,347 a year, or about £215,702,669. The year before the war—1860—the total receipts from the revenue amounted only to a little over fifteen and a quarter millions of pounds. In 1863 they were \$706,995,493, and what they were in the financial year ending the 30th of June last we have just stated. It cannot be denied that the American people must have a just appreciation by this time of the terrible cost of war.

Of the entire receipts from taxation in the United States in 1865-6, very nearly thirty-six millions of pounds (we put the sum in English money for the sake of comparison) were derived from Customs alone. In the same period the English Customs duties amounted to £21,574,866. A much larger

sum still is derived in America from the internal revenue. Between the years 1857 and 1861 there were no receipts whatever from this source. In 1862 they amounted to \$39,125,892; last year they are returned at \$39,510,932. To raise this great sum it has been found necessary to impose a tax upon every article of common daily use, and upon almost every profession or trade. Every shopkeeper is obliged to take out a license—the dressmaker pays heavy duties on the raw material of her trade, and then an ad valorem duty on every dress she makes up. Bankers are required to pay \$100 for a license, hotelkeepers from \$25 to \$200, and the line is thrown out so far that it catches classes like travelling jugglers, who must pay \$20 before they are allowed to swallow their knives in the street, while lawyers are only valued at \$10 apiece. In the year 1863 it was found upon official inquiry that New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania contributed to the internal revenue upward of twenty-four millions of dollars, the six New England States about eight millions and a half, the eight Western States and a quarter millions, the five border States nearly four millions, and the Pacific States and the Territories less than a million. This proportion is still maintaining, the three middle States contributing by far the largest share of the internal revenue. The West, however, is rapidly becoming more valuable to the Government, and in a few years it will prove its claims to rank as the wealthiest part of the entire country.

Immense as is the amount raised by taxation in America it is still small for the needs of the Government. In the year ending with last June the War Department cost \$284,449,701; the Navy, \$43,364,118—or in pounds sterling nearly 57 millions for the army and over eight millions and a half for the navy. Last year the bulk of the army was paid off, and the cost will, therefore, be much smaller in the financial year which has now commenced. In 1863 the Navy Department spent \$39,272,253 in construction and repairs alone. Another enormous charge which the American Government is called upon to meet is for the interest on the Public Debt. Last year it amounted to nearly \$27,000,000. While four years of war have forced these burdens upon the American people we have the satisfaction of knowing that peace has accomplished for us the opposite results. In ten years we have surrendered duties to the amount of over ten millions, and yet, as the Royal Commissioners inform us, the falling off in the revenue is little more than two millions. The decrease in the Customs receipts in 1865 caused by the reduction upon tea alone amounted to £1,242,586, but the consumption of the article was so much increased by the lowering of the duty that in seven months the deficiency was made up by £50,000. Our exports have increased in value since 1863 by about nine millions, and nearly half of this sum is due to our trade with the United States. Our imports have decreased, chiefly from India and our other possessions. From America they have increased by nearly four millions. We are getting back our trade with the Southern States so rapidly that the value of our exports to them is already only about half a million less than before the war began, and in nine months our exports to the South increased from £365,314 to £5,121,977. If we turn to France, we also find every reason to congratulate ourselves upon the progress of our trade. The increase which took place in 1865 in imports from France was 78 per cent. as compared with 1860. The exports, comparing the same years, showed an increase of 72 per cent.; and this is a result of the Commercial Treaty, which the Royal Commissioners with justice pronounce "very satisfactory for both countries." A comparison of the balance of our trade with the United States and France shows the total value of exports and imports to and from America to be £51,329,013; with France it was £62,961,449. The general prosperity of the country is revealed by the fact that the consumption of corn and flour increased by 5 per cent. last year, of tea by 10 per cent., of sugar 11, of wine 5, and sugar all fell off, but this was doubtless mainly owing to the heavy importations of the previous year. Altogether we have every cause to be contented with what we are doing. Since 1856 the total value of our import and export trade with all parts of the world increased by no less than £178,228,778. Last year we put nearly three thousand new merchant ships upon the seas, and we have now about forty-one thousand vessels of the kind upon the register. In 1865 there came to the port of London alone upwards of 11,000 ships. Our commercial system is based upon the principle that the more we open up our trade with the world the more we shall prosper ourselves, and in that respect the Americans have much to learn from us. They believe in protection and prohibitory duties, and it is not long since a well-known public man declared in New York that "Free Trade was a system devised by England to enable her to plunder the world."

The Americans may be wiser than ourselves in some respects, they manage their navy incomparably better than we do ours, for instance; but we have outgrown many of the fallacies which they cling to, and by which they are great losers. No one takes any part in a financial debate in Congress except members who are anxious to get duties imposed for the protection of the manufactures or produce of the districts which they represent. The New England States still take the lead in this fight for protection, but when the public men of the country come to understand better the true causes which lead to the commercial growth and prosperity of a nation, there will be as few Protectionists left in America as we have in England. At present we cannot deny that men like Mr. Morrill and Mr. Horace Greeley are the masters of the situation, and their countrymen pay dearly for it.

NEW EXCITEMENT.—The creek emptying into Upper Arrow Lake, recently discovered by Jack and Byng, is creating some excitement at Big Bend, and several parties have started from French Creek to prospect the new diggings, which are believed to be rich. The discoverers reported that the ground prospected from 50 to 25 cents to the pound. The prospects were obtained from a bar in the creek.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday, Oct 20.

FROM NANAIMO.—The government tug Sir James Douglas returned from Nanaimo last evening. The tug was prevented reaching Comox on account of the bad state of the weather. H. M. S. Malacca sailed yesterday for Esquimalt, with 120 tons of coal on board for "own use." On Thursday evening an instrumental and vocal concert for the benefit of the Mechanics Literary Institute, took place under the patronage of W. H. Franklyn, (Government Agent) and Capt. Oldfield of the Malacca, which was numerously attended. The Nanaimo Minstrels and the Philharmonic Society rendered valuable services, and the concert was highly successful in every respect. Cunningham & Co's sloop Ring-leader, with coal, sailed for New Westminster on Thursday.

THE CONCERT at Nanaimo on Thursday evening was attended by a large and respectable audience, including the Government Agent and family, the Captain and Officers of H. M. S. Malacca, and a number of the fair sex. The pieces by the Septet Band of Amateurs were very well performed; the comic dialogues and sayings kept the audience in a roar of laughter. The whole performance passed off in a manner that would do credit to a town of far greater pretensions, and everybody seemed well pleased. Great praise is due to Mr. Bate, the leader of the band, for the zeal and energy he manifests in promoting anything of this sort for the benefit of the Mechanics Institute, for which this entertainment was given.—COM.

THANKSGIVING.—On Wednesday last the settlers in the Cowichan Valley assembled at the Rectory and offered up a thanksgiving for the abundant harvest with which Providence had blessed them. About fifty persons attended and the service was most interesting and impressive. After its conclusion the settlers were regaled by the Rev. Mr. Reece, incumbent, with a cold collation. A resolution was passed to erect forthwith a log church near the Parsonage, making the second place of worship constructed in this thriving settlement within the last three years.

INDUSTRY.—The local column of our obscure evening cotemporary yesterday contained eight items, three of which were cribbed from this paper, and one from the Cariboo Sentinel—leaving just four for the industry (?) of the "lokittims" of the Telegraph to dish up. Supposing that he reaches the office at nine a. m., and leaves at 5 p. m., he writes half an item an hour. Our cotemporary's "young man" must be on a "spree," or is suffering from a severe attack of laziness.

THE BALL last night, as we predicted it would be, was a great success, and a handsome tribute of respect to Governor Kennedy and his amiable family. The weather was fortunately splendid; the arrangements made by the Committee to ensure the comfort of the guests were perfect; and all seemed to enjoy themselves to the utmost. We shall give a more extended notice of the entertainment in our next.

HEAVY FAILURE.—The telegraph announces the failure of Meigs & Gawley, of the Port Madison lumber mills, Puget Sound, for a very large amount. The Port Madison mills are among the most extensive on the Sound. A large number of men will be thrown out of employment by this stoppage.

REVENUE CHANGERS.—Lieuts. Hodgson and Beck, of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Lincoln, have been ordered to the revenue cutter Joe. Lane, at San Francisco; and will be relieved by Lieuts. Andrews and Davidson, of the U. S. steamer Shubrick. Lieut. Hunter, of the Lincoln, has been ordered East.

BOAT RACE.—A sculling match between Joe Eden and Jack Harman, for \$50 aside, from the Gorge to James Bay Bridge, will take place this afternoon. The boats will start from the Gorge at 3 p. m. The distance is about two miles.

AN INQUEST was held on Thursday on the body of Joseph Melias, the poor crazy Italian fisherman, who died somewhat suddenly. From evidence it appeared that the deceased was subject to fits, and the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

A report was in circulation last evening that the Bellingham Bay coal mine was again on fire. We could not trace the report to its source.

PATENT THRESHING MACHINE.—We are requested by Mr. J. S. Hinebaugh of Whidby Island, to state that the patent threshing machine landed at Leneven's wharf, for use in the Saanich District, was imported from Whidby Island, not San Juan.

THE "FIDELITY."—This vessel carried 80 U. S. soldiers from San Juan Island, landed them at the military post at Vancouver, and the Columbia River, and arrived at Portland yesterday morning.

FROM THE NORTH.—The schooner Lord Raglan arrived from the northwest coast yesterday with 250 gallons oil and a cargo of mink, seal, deer and other skins.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise left yesterday morning for Fraser river, with about 15 passengers and a small freight.

The Rev. Mr. Parry of H. M. S. Malacca, preached in the Rev. Mr. Jenn's church, Nanaimo, on Wednesday evening, to an unusually large congregation.

Flour—Heavy drafts on the San Francisco flour market for Australia, have caused a rise of 25 cents per barrel, with prices stiff.

Remember that this is Clea's opening night and go and dine in his miniature palace.

STEAM UP.—Steam was raised on the Isabel yesterday afternoon to test the machinery; everything worked well.

Some \$2000 worth of smuggled liquors were captured by the U. S. Revenue Cutter Lincoln, one evening last week.

The "ACTIVE" had not arrived up to the hour of our going to press this morning.

It is reported that Baker has challenged Eden to fight again.

H. M. S. Malacca returned from Nanaimo last evening.

The late Benefit

MECHANICS' LITERARY INSTITUTE, 19th October, 1866. Sir—I am desired by Mr. Weeks, on the part of the above Institution, to express their sense of the obligations they lay under to yourself and the other members of the Amateur Dramatic Association, who so kindly volunteered their services on the 18th inst., at the Theatre Royal, and without which they could not have hoped to have had so successful an evening. I have the honor to be, &c. E. T. COLEMAN.

W. A. Harries, Esq., Hon. Sec. Amateur Dramatic Association.

CURIOS TRIAL.—A curious press trial has just taken place at Berlin. On the occasion of the baptism of Prince Frederick Charles's son, then five weeks old, the Kreuz Zeitung published an article relating the part which each personage took in the solemnity. In reply the Bourne Gazette spoke more especially of "the conduct of baby," demanding if it had been equal to the occasion so ably described by the other journal. The Gazette was in consequence seized; the tribunal admitted the plea of the Public Minister against the liberal newspaper, for "an insult committed against a member of the royal family." The defendant demanded that doctors should be summoned to attend and decide if an infant of five weeks old, although a prince, could be considered as a personage and as having pursued any "conduct." The tribunal finally pronounced an acquittal, though blaming the defendant for his disregard of propriety.

French authorship pays rather handsomely. Thiers sold his two great historical works for \$100,000 each. Dumas pere has earned by his pen \$200,000, of which he has saved nothing. Madame Sand has taken an average of \$10,000 for each of her 75 volumes, and \$80,000 more for her plays—\$830,000 in all—which will do for a woman.

A young widow of Memphis advertises for furnished rooms for two small children and herself, in payment for which she is willing to board with the family.

Judy Bragan, having been requested to open some oysters, after knocking them about for some time, exclaimed: "Upon my conscience, but they are mighty hard to peel."

Vesuvius is greatly disturbed, and so are the people that live at its foot. The volcano is thundering and the crater throws out an immense volume of fire.

Why do women like stays? Because they feel soached by them.

A patent fish scaler is the latest Connecticut invention.

Archbishop Whately once puzzled a number of clever men in whose company he was, by asking them this question: "How is it that white sheep eat more than black?" Some were not aware of the curious fact; others set to work and tried to give learned and long reasons; but they were all anxious to know the real cause. After keeping them wondering for awhile, he said: "The reason is, because there are more of them."

M. de Tule has published a monography on the "Rat." He considers that the mus rattus is not a species nor even a variety, but a race climatic and parasitic. Its parents is the mus Alexandrius, which, on entering the temperate zone, has gradually been transformed into the M. rattus. The Alexandrian rat first entered these countries toward the end of the twelfth century, and in the sixteenth had completed its metamorphosis.

Westminster Abbey and the Tower of London.

The Archaeological Congress, recently in session in London, has had some interesting papers read before them. We extract from the proceedings a summary of the papers on mediæval London:

THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER'S LECTURE ON THE ABBEY.

After the company had assembled in the Chapter House, the Dean delivered a lecture on the history of the Abbey. A short time since, he delivered a lecture on the same subject at one of the evening meetings at the Royal Institution, in which he noticed generally the principal monuments in the Abbey; but on this occasion, he confined his remarks to the burial and monuments of Kings. In the previous lecture, he had observed that it was a peculiar characteristic of the Kings of England that they selected their place of burial within the sight of their palace, of which practice Russia afforded the only similar example. Westminster Abbey had seldom been selected as a place for Royal marriage, Henry I. and Richard II. having been the only English Kings married there.

It was, however, the only building in Europe in which the coronation and the burials of Royal personages took place.

Edward the Confessor was the first King who was positively stated to have been buried there, and it was some time before his successors followed his example, for it was natural that Kings should like to be buried in the churches they had founded. After noticing the burial places of several of the Kings after Edward, and adverting to the fact that Westminster Abbey had been exclusively built by the Crown, the Dean proceeded to mention the great alterations that were made in the original building by Henry III. who expended such large sums of money upon the building that it was one of the main causes of his quarrels with the Parliament. It was the custom at that time, when rebuilding a church, and the old one had been done by Henry with Edward the Confessor's Abbey at Westminster. The shrine, however, of the Confessor was religiously preserved.

Henry III. intended at one time to have been buried in the Temple Church, but as he grew older, his attachment to the Abbey increased, and twenty years after his death his body was deposited on the spot where his tomb is to be seen; but his heart was sent to Fontenoy, the abbot of the convent there having laid claim to it because Henry had once promised that he should be buried there. That was the last trace of the connection of English Kings with Normandy. Henry had made extensive arrangements for the burial of all the members of the Royal family in Westminster Abbey, and he by that means so completely occupied the Confessor's Chapel, that it afterward became difficult to find room for the Kings who desired to be buried there. Edward III. brought into the Abbey the stone of Scoone, and from that time it became the place where all the Kings of England were crowned, it had remained there ever since, with one remarkable exception.

At the installation of Oliver Cromwell the stone was taken from the Abbey to Westminster Hall, that Cromwell might sit upon it while the ceremony was performed. The Dean mentioned in succession the Kings who had been buried in the Abbey, and noticed the arrangements that had been made for the placing of the coffins after the Chapel of Edward the Confessor had been dedicated. Henry VI. was very anxious to find a place where he could be buried in the Abbey, and it was proposed to him by the abbot to remove the body of Henry V.; but to that he objected, saying: "He lies there like a noble prince—let him rest, I will not disturb him." Henry VII. built St. George's Chapel at Windsor, and a mausoleum for Henry VI.; but the Privy Council determined that, as that King had expressed a wish to be buried in the Abbey, his body should not rest at Windsor, consequently Henry VII. determined on building the chapel, now known by his name, as a fitting burial place for his predecessor. That was the object for which the chapel was built; but it is a doubtful question, after all, where Henry VI. was buried. For many years past no royal personage had been interred in the Abbey, and until on a recent occasion, when it received the body of the Duke de Montpensier, who though a Roman Catholic and a Frenchman had desired to have his last resting place with the Kings of England.

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

In the evening Heworth Dixon lectured at the Jermyn street Museum, "On the Tower of London." Set against the Tower of London, he said, with its 300 years of historic life, its 1000 years of tradition fame, all other palaces and prisons appear but of yesterday. The oldest bit of palace in Europe, Burg, in Vienna, is of the time of Henry III.; the Kremlin, in Moscow, the Doge's Palazzo, in Venice, are of the Fourteenth Century. The Bastille is gone, and the Bulgello converted into a museum of peaceful arts. Vincennes, Spandau, Spielberg, Magdeburg, are all modern in comparison with the jail in which Ralph Flambard, our unruly Bishop of Durham, was confined to so long ago as 1100—the time of the first crusade.

Avoiding the ground trodden in the various special histories and guide books Mr. Dixon devoted himself more especially to the most prominent of the personages who as royalty, guests or prisoners, had resided within its walls, beginning with Henry III., who was fond of living in the Tower, and spent a good deal of money in building new works, to the great annoyance of his people, in whose eyes it was the refuge and weapon of a tyrant. It was, however, in the excellent selection of telling incidents that Mr. Dixon was most successful. Take Sir Henry Wyatt as an example. Wyatt was a Lancastrian in politics, and under the reign of Richard III., spent not a little of his time in the Tower. The Wyatt papers tell us: "He was imprisoned often; once in a cold and narrow tower, where he had neither bed to lie on nor clothes sufficient to warm him, nor meat for his mouth. He had starved there had not God, who sent a crow to feed his prophet, sent this his and his country's martyr, a cat both to feed and warm him. It was his own relation unto them from which I had it. A cat came one day down into the dungeon unto him, and as it were, offered herself unto him. He was glad of her, laid her in his bosom to warm him, and by making much of her won her love. After this she would come every day unto him divers times, and when she could get one, bring him a pigeon. He complained to his keeper of his cold and short fare. The answer was, 'he durst not better it.' 'But,' said Sir Henry, 'if I can provide any will you promise to dress it for me?' 'I may well enough,' said he, (the keeper), 'you are safe for that matter.' And being urged again promised him, and kept his promise, dressed for him, from time to time, such pigeons as his accuser the cat, provided for him."

Sir Henry Wyatt in his prosperity for this would ever make much of cats, as other men will of their spaniels or hounds; and, perhaps, you shall not find his picture anywhere, but like Sir Christopher Halton with his dog, without a cat beside him. The prisoner had this faithful cat painted with a pigeon in its paws, offering it through the grated window of his dungeon. That picture is in the collection of historical portraits now on view in South Kensington. In this way sometimes as court, sometimes as prison, almost every noted room was peopled with speaking inmates, and the personal traits of many historic persons brought forcibly out.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST AND CHRONICLE

British Columbia.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 15.—The election for the new Westminster District has just closed, giving Robson, a majority of 19, as far as heard from. The Douglas returns are not yet received.

QUEENSBELLE, Oct. 14.—Walkem, lately defeated in contest for Legislative Council by Harris, contested the election demanding a scrutiny of votes. The result is that Walkem is declared elected. Harris has notified his constituents to meet him for the purpose of receiving instructions, etc.

Washington Territory.

SEATTLE, Oct. 15.—The trial of James McKay, for the killing of Manuel Gode, at this place on the 24th of June, was held on Friday and Saturday last before Judge Darwin of the District Court. The jury retired about 5 o'clock on Saturday p. m., and after being out about four hours, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. The prisoner had not yet been sentenced;—the defense has interposed a motion for a new trial which will probably be denied.

The U. S. Revenue Cutter Lincoln arrived at this port this morning.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Baron Stockle, many years representative of the Emperor of Russia, took final official leave of the President yesterday. Russia will be represented by M. Holldeman Basied.

Europe.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Money market slightly easier. Consols 89½ for money, 5-20's 17½.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12.—Middling Uplands 15d. Provisions easier.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—By steamer, foreign papers contain the following items:

The Marquis De Mester, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs in France previous to his departure from Constantinople informed a deputation of Greeks that the political scenes at present existing in Europe would prevent Napoleon from making any revolutionary attempts against Turkey. The Petersburg Journal expresses the opinion that the secondary States have reason to feel anxious since the publication of the French foreign official circular. The writer intimates that Russia does not see such a severance of alliance or prospects of new alliance as are indicated by the French Emperor. A Paris Journal, in an article on the subject of the Russian American alliance, contends that nothing of moment can result from the movement. The financial, political, and social standing of Russia are treated very severely in a few lines.

English newspapers comment at some length on the subject of President Johnson's tour and the Constitutional Question involved in his difficulties with Congress.

Canada and the Fenians.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15th.—Great excitement was caused at Fort Erie on Monday, by circulation of a report that an organized party of roughs contemplated a raid on Fort Erie. A guard of police was immediately detailed to patrol between Buffalo and Niagara Falls. A company of volunteers patrolled the river in the vicinity of Fort Erie, and other precautions were taken; but the raiders failed to appear.

On the same day the Fenians had a regular excursion down the river, and when passing Fort Erie, and the Canadian gunboat Rescué, the band played "wearing of the green" and other popular Irish airs, which so exasperated the Captain of the gunboat that he ordered the excursion boat away, and threatened to fire into the party.

Europe.

NEW YORK, October 14.—Foreign files contain the following: At the banquet in honor of the Queen, conferring the honor of Knighthood on Capt. Anderson, and Professor Thompson Glass, and conferring Baronetcy on Messrs Sampson & Leach. The Queen says her reason for not conferring distinguished marks of favor upon Cyrus W. Field, was an apprehension that it might encroach upon the province of his own government.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 15.—The trial of Charles Duane is going on in the 12th District Court to-day.

Gold in New York on Saturday was 153; sterling, 106½@107; Legal Tenders are quoted by brokers at 107 buying, and 71 selling. The Bank of California has declared a dividend of 1 per cent.

Arrived, October 14th.—Steamer Del Norte, 38 days from Crescent City; ship Amsthat, 17 days from Bellingham Bay; British bark Mercia, 96 days from Calcutta; British bark

Union, 89 days from Sydney; bark Leonora, 17 days from Port Blakely; bark Architect, 13 days from Port Discovery. Oct. 15th.—Bark Adelaide, 12 days from Port Ludlow.

Sailed, October 13th.—Ship Midnight, New York; bark Clara E. Sutil, Hongkong; bark Glympe, Puget Sound; brig S. P. Foster, whaling voyage; bark Marynilla, Swansea; steamer Active, Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16th.—No gold quotations. Legal tenders are same as yesterday.

Arrived, Oct. 15th.—Steamer Pacific, 53 hours from Columbia river; ship Nicholas Riddle, 9 days from Port Discovery; bark Gold Hunter, 10 days from Port Maldson, 16th.—H. M. Scout, 4½ days from Victoria; bark Pauline, 43 days from Shanghai.

Sailed, Oct. 16th.—Bark Gold Hill, Puget Sound.

Washington Territory—Horrible Murder in Schome.

SEHOME, Oct. 16th.—A most atrocious murder was committed in this place on the night of Monday, Oct. 15th, at about 9 p. m., the victim being a Chinaman. He was killed on the bridge between Schome and the coal mine. The weapon used, from the appearance of the wounds, must have been a hatchet, by which several wounds had been made, any of which were sufficient to cause instant death. It appears that a grudge existed between a party of the Samish Indians and the Chinaman for a long time, and the former have vowed to take vengeance for a supposed wrong inflicted on them by the Chinaman; as a party of this Samish tribe was encamped on the beach the night of the murder, they were strongly suspected; a party of white men surrounded their camp and succeeded in taking one Indian prisoner, besides one other, who, however, afterwards made his escape.

The first agricultural fair ever held in this county, came off on the 13th, at the Court House in Whatcom. There was a display of fruits and vegetables that would have done honor to a much older settled community. After the fair, the farmers held a meeting and organized a permanent society, called the Whatcom County Agricultural Society.

The fire in the mine of the Bellingham Bay Coal Company, was successfully walled in on Sunday. The mine proved entirely clear on Monday morning, and has been in full operation since. A majority of those having practical experience in like accidents, claim that the fire may now be entirely subdued.

Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—By the arrival of the British bark Australia, 73 days from Sydney, we have received papers to the 25th of July, 10 days later than by the Panama steamer. The Sydney Herald of July 15th says: Hundreds of persons have visited North Beach, (the scene of the wreck of the Cawarra) to-day; six bodies washed ashore, and were taken to the hospital. The body found yesterday has been recognized as that of Mrs Cramp, cabin passenger. Of the others, four have been identified: John Fountain, chief engineer, Catherine Crosier, stewardess; Joe Orlander, Bill Agerman, sailor; and Joseph. The fore cabin steward, two others unknown, one supposed to have been a cabin passenger of Cawarra. They were all much bruised and disfigured. The bodies of Capt. Chatfield and 11 others are reported as having been washed on the beach.

A dispatch dated Melbourne July 23d says news was received here of the wreck of the immigrant ship Netherby, on the south end of King's Island. The information was brought by way of Geelong, at which place the second officer and two of the passengers had arrived. The Netherby sailed from Sydney with 452 emigrants, under the new system, but on Saturday week, when near King's Island, experienced calm weather, and during the night, in a dense fog, went ashore on the rocks on the extreme south point of the island, and became a wreck. All hands belonging to the ship and the passengers were landed safely. The flood at Matland is subsiding; the river has fallen 96 inches this morning.

It is reported that petroleum has been struck at the depth of 50 feet at Adelaide, and that the oil rises of the surface and flows freely, but the locality has not transpired. The Bank of Queensland suspended payment on July 13th; it is expected to be temporary. The liabilities are £123,200, and the assets £361,900.

Europe.

The Morning Post's city article says advices from Paris state that frequent interviews have taken place between the representatives of the foreign powers and the French foreign minister and the representatives of England and Russia.

Official accounts from Candia state that the news of the defeat of the Egyptian troops by the Candian is inaccurate; the Egyptians not expecting the commencement of hostilities, were temporarily separated from the Turks; immediately on the arrival, however, of Ishmael Pacha, they succeeded in reuniting the Egyptian troops with the Turks, with a loss of only 150 men.

The Paris Monitor says:—In Candia blood has been shed, but the insurrection has not progressed.

The arrival of the Turkish commander appears to have produced a favorable impression. All hopes have not been abandoned of the success of the mission with which he is invested.

Syria has sent representatives to the Porte to insist on the evacuation of Forts Klengonik and Elizabeth near Orsowar.

A French iron-clad squadron has arrived at Biarritz, and was reviewed by the Emperor Napoleon.

The inundation in France continues, and it was feared that the waters had not reached their full height. Telegraphic communication between central and southern France was extremely difficult.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, October 5th.—At a private dinner, last evening, A. T. Stewart intimated his readiness to give \$1,000,000 for the erection of tenement houses for the deserving, poor of this city, the condition being that the land required be provided.

BALTIMORE, October 7th.—The Catholic Plenary Council assembled to-day; and present, 7 Archbishops, 38 Bishops, 122 Priests, heads of orders and doctors of divinity, 74 Ecclesiastics, 4 Monks and 3 Abbots. The procession was formed at the Archbishop's residence, and marched round the residence to the cathedral. There was an immense gathering in the streets, estimated at 40,000 people. Archbishop Parcel celebrated high mass, and Bishop McClosky preached a sermon. Bishop Spaulding delivered an address in Latin.

NEW YORK, October 5th.—The Commercial says:—We learn through one having the entire to court circles that President Johnson is of opinion that Congress intends to impeach him at the next session.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—The Board of Fire Commissioners of the paid fire department, elected Frank E. R. Whitney, Chief Engineer, and Henry W. Birks, Foreman of No. 3, First Assistant Engineer, and Charles H. Ackerson, Second Assistant. The Chief and Assistants become Fire Wardens under the law, and are obliged to devote their whole time to the business.

Nathan Floyd, late of Leavenworth, and one of the Pioneer's of Colorado and Montana, has been killed, together with seven of his companions, by Indians, near the dry fork of the Cheyenne, on the Bozeeman cutoff, while en route to Montana with a train of goods.

The Journeymen Plasterers of San Francisco are on a strike, nominally not for higher wages, but for the adoption of the eight hour system, to the number of several hundred all told. They marched around the city demanding of the foreman, in charge of each building in progress of erection, compliance with their demands. In some cases the demand was promptly complied with, in others compliance was accompanied with a protest, and in some cases no acceptance of the terms was signified.

John Dible, a blacksmith, residing on Pine street, opposite the Academy of Music, was found dead in his bed this morning. A post mortem examination showed that he died of apoplexy. His pipe was in his mouth as if he had been smoking at the time of his death.

Charles W. Brooks & Co., large shipping and commission firm, suspended to-day; causes, heavy defalcation in greenbacks by their late cashier, with the failure of prominent operators against whose consignments they accepted largely. They have first assigned assets sufficient to cover general business liabilities, leaving operator's engagements applicable to balance. They hope soon to effect arrangements and resume business.

Washington Territory.

SEATTLE, Oct. 17th.—The trial of William Powell for killing his wife at Alka Point, near this place, on the fourth of July, was taken up yesterday morning before Judge Darwin of the District Court. The jury retired about noon to-day and about 5:30 this evening they brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, Oct. 17.—Salem Fair opened yesterday with fair prospects of success.

Europe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Electioneering movements are progressing in various parts of England, looking towards the probable dissolution of Parliament next spring.

It is stated that wet weather in England has destroyed one-tenth of the whole crop of wheat. 663,000 bushels of wheat were lost.

The Woolwich Arsenal was leveled to the ground by an explosion of gun cotton; no lives lost.

It is reported that Lord Lyons is to succeed Earl Cowley at Paris.

The insurrection in Candia is progressing; the insurgents are marching upon the city of Candia.

The Porte has recognized Prince Charles as Hospodar of the Principality.

The King of Hanover has protested to all the cabinets of Europe against the annexation of his kingdom to Prussia, and appeals to all the powers to aid him against oppression.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Consols closed at 89½ for money. U. S. 5-20's 70½.

British Columbia.

CLINTON, Oct. 16.—The election for representative took place here yesterday. Captain Stamp was supposed to have the field without any opposition on account of the resignation of Kelly at Lillooet, still there were three names placed before the voters to determine their choice: Stamp, Kelly and Holbrook, nominees. There were 32 votes polled: Kelly received 17, Holbrook 12, and Stamp 3.

YALE, Oct. 16.—Thermometer 54, weather clear.

LYTTON, Oct. 16.—Weather calm and clear.

POPE, Oct. 16.—Weather calm and clear, thermometer 69.

Mr G. V. Bourbon, who left Rock Creek on the 3d inst., arrived here with his train

last evening. He brings news of another misfortune to the firm of Smith & Bradford, who, it will be remembered, were burnt out a little over two months since. It appears that Mr Smith was on his way over with a load, and Mr Bradford, his partner, left the store for a very short time, when he returned he found that his trunk had been forced open, and about 39 ounces of dust stolen. Mr Bradford suspecting a Chinaman who had started on his way, followed and overtook him about eight miles distant, but nothing was found on him.

Large numbers of persons are coming in from Kootenay, Brown and Howard, and took out a train with goods are on their way back with 14 passengers at \$20 each, and are expected here about the 21st inst.

About 18 or 20 Chinamen are mining at the mouth of Similkameen and are making good wages with rockers.

The Fashions—A Great Revolution in the Shape of Skirts.

[Paris Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

I am afraid your readers will think I am taking a great liberty with their emotions when I announce the coming fashions; but wherever a dire event is anticipated I have ever thought it more satisfactory to know the worst than live in suspense. Moreover it is universally true that ill news travels fast; so that any well-meant delicacy of feeling on my part would be supererogatory and fastidious.

Readers, I therefore impress on you the necessity of keeping calm while you learn that we are all before autumn to go about in skirts as narrow and tight as we can conveniently walk in, and that next winter we are to look like Mesdames Recamier, Tallien, Abrantes, etc. A crowd of historical associations and absurd souvenirs somewhat confuse my brain while these names drop from my pen on paper. A phantasmagoria of female figures are in white satin skirts, cut umbrella shape, (with the handle downwards,) and not a fold to hide the anatomy of humanity. I fancy I see some leg-of-mutton sleeves; others with their waists encircled by belts just under their arm-pits, and the heads of all surmounted by turbans voluminous enough to content the elevated ideas of a Musulman. All these ladies slide up and down a well-lit drawing room; the thin ones all angles as if their members were hung on wires; the fat ones intent on defeating spon-taneous combustion! They stand up in a circle, each led to the dance by a cavalier in yellow leggings, a sky-blue coat and brass buttons, with his head only just perceptible under the two towering points of an incredible shirt collar.

Both ladies and gentlemen bow as low as the "conveniences" and the nature of their upper clothing allow, after which preliminaries two guests advance alone and slide through a minute, the lady courtesying a great deal and performing the feat of bending her arms gracefully over her head without splitting her gloves at the elbows.

The gentleman, meanwhile, had to do the stiffening part and a vast amount of pantomime with a three cornered hat; his blue coat tails do not flap till the end, when the accelerated motion of the dance demands a certain display of energy. When those two have sufficiently edified the bystanders, either seated or standing in a ring to admire their evolutions, others volunteer, and a gavot follows, each party dancing in cadence, turbans, and all.

Bon bones then circulate, with glasses of sugar and water; and at this point, without the help of any stronger refreshments, my delirium increases. I see Robespierre and Marat rush in; Roche and Charlotte Corday follow; all join in an anachronism which is nothing less than the wildest can-can. The absurdity of Robespierre's action startles me; I awake to reality, and discover that the future fashions have carried me so far back that I am forgetting the present, though I have ample matter for earnest discourse. I must make an effort to recall my scattered senses.

The cache-traine or new crinoline, which I described in my last, has this week been introduced to the Parisian public by one of the fashion posters. This leads me to say that the real fashions have, on other occasions besides this, been conveyed to New York before the French have known of their existence. It was so with the Neapolitan catelan. It had been worn here in high quarters and kept by the milliners in reserve for the elite of society long before any mention was made of it in the best publications on "les modes." This catelan has been much improved; it is now nothing but a square of maize colored or jet beads with a few rows of the same under the chin and over the chignon. Strings are discarded from all the new shapes; circular falls of blonde and lace are worn instead.

The new bonnet is called "oubli." It is very diminutive chapeau indeed, nothing but a round of gopher straw, edged with violets, lilac, heartsease, or any other flower cutting the toilet it is worn with. It is tied under the chignon, and has been named oubli because it is as light and thin as that fat biscuit which we call water and which we generally discuss over ices.

The jockey costume is another new favorite. It is composed of two skirts in two different colors. The under petticoat and jerkin can be blue, the overskirt and sleeves light grey.

I have noticed several very ladylike four-reaux which were not looped up over under petticoats. One of these was a pair of black and white striped taffeta, with white cluny over black ribbon round the bottom, up the seams and on the shoulders. Another was made of emerald green moire, trimmed with thick white silk cord up each seam. There full dress robes, in scanty proportions, do not look so singular as those which I have seen in muslin and light materials.

We are now in an age of transition, which means marchy. Shepherdessees in Watteau costumes fit by one on the Bois in open carriages, and recall Boucher's paintings. Ladies in powder and lace revived all our Pompadour souvenirs, the jinking and feathered caps or "toques" remind us of Francis I. Hair is in great demand. Let none who are called bald complain if as many as three hairs still persist in growing in the centre of that shiny surface which they conceitedly call their crowns. These three struggling hairs constitute capital. They will fetch any price some day, and must be coaxed into bristling up straight.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth, and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, and descends "from parents to children under the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcers matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and intestines, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This full corruption, which renders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every-where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedial agents, and has been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERYTHEMA and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSA, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER, and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA, DYSURIA, GLEET, and, indeed, ALL CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS, VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood," is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which health and life is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored, by a remedy at once so simple and infallible.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agents named are pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures, and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Headache, Biliousness, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cure, that almost every section of country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affection of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

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It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate females, and for the sickly, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescent Saline & Aperient

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And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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The New Regime

Within the last few years a gratifying change in public has sprung up in our midst expressed intention of a new order of things, and an united and harmonious action of the evils which it is feared out of the unconditional

Island with British Colon the first, a strong feeling has been shown by the Legislature of the United Kingdom

provisions of the United Kingdom it was known to a certain Seymour had been appointed

feeling increased to such a certain evil-disposed person upon the moment as a pro for the furtherance of treason signs having for their execution of this Colony to States. Fortunately for the loyalty of our people by the amount of money pockets, or the number calico, or the quantity of they may sell, and the disgraced and exposed, compelled, by a regard safety, to discontinue Good is said often to result and we are not sure but agitation has had a

trary to what was intended promoters, and that it has towards inducing the people the new regime than at ments that could have in favor of Union.

It is true that Mr Seymour career has not won the of the Colonists, nor has any of those traits that a statesman from a partisan despatches on the subject were incorrect in their and his letter from Paris of inconsistencies and nothing worse) which drew severe condemnation of a devoted friends, and a spread feeling of indigna the author. It is gratifying however, that a little cal has soothed the public mind the feeling now most p desire to accept the terms and to extend to Mr Seymour unostentatious welcome here. There is no occasion of triumphal arch display whatever. All that accorded is a kindly regard would a thousand times arches and give dinners honor of a Governor for he has done, than to dishim for the good that he are anxious to see what stores for us; and a major coverians are disposed the new order of things if Mr Seymour really me good, we must show a him in the work, and an impossible to say whethe