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The Question of Judicial Jurisdiction.

Whatever may be the popular opinion as to the propriety of Chief Justice Needham sitting as a Commissioner in Bankruptcy, to pass upon the question of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, it is a question of law which the Chief Justice is bound to decide. The other is a matter that intimately concerns the public interests of the Colony, and consequently attracts the public attention. Perhaps, under the circumstances, a review of the position of the Court of the Island and the Mainland, and since the proclamation of Union may not be amiss here, and may tend to some degree, to render clear to the public mind what now appears enveloped in a fog as dense as the atmosphere of the Colony.

The Colonies, were distinct, the judges in either Colony having exclusive jurisdiction. Mr. Begbie was Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia; Mr. Needham was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Vancouver Island. The gentlemen constituted the highest judicial authority in their respective Colonies. The only appeal was to England. Subsequent to Union it was held by Governor Seymour that all the Civil Offices on Vancouver Island were "abolished" by the Act of Union, including the office of Chief Justice. Mr. Needham differed from the dictum of His Excellency, and the public was given to understand that the matter had been referred to the Home Government for final adjustment. Nearly a twelve-month has elapsed since the question was referred, and an unaccountable silence has been observed by the Executive with regard to the position, power and jurisdiction of both of the Courts. The mind of the legal fraternity has been agitated as to "which King" they owed allegiance; the public has been equally undecided before which Judge or Court they should look for justice. The Judiciary, in fact, was left in a state of glorious uncertainty, from which, but for the raising of the question of jurisdiction before Mr. Needham, on Friday, it might never have emerged. The decision of the Chief Justice on this point seems clear and unassailable. His Lordship says in effect that when the legality of his Court was challenged he referred the matter to the Colonial Office, and that the answer promptly returned was that his Court was in no way affected by the Act of Union; that the Imperial Act creating the Court was still in existence; and that her Majesty's Government had not intended, in any respect, to interfere with the Court.

Now, then, we have the opinion of the officers of the Crown that, notwithstanding the extinction of the Colony of Vancouver Island as a Colony, the Supreme Court of Civil Justice still remains intact. It follows, therefore, that Mr. Needham is Chief Justice, not of the Colony of British Columbia, but of that integral part of the Colony of British Columbia known as Vancouver Island. On the other hand, Mr. Begbie is Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, but as such, his powers are confined to the mainland, as before the proclamation of Union. Were the case otherwise—were he directed to hold Court on Vancouver Island under the commission which he now holds as

Judge, he might do so, but only as the subordinate of Mr. Needham, who is Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Vancouver Island. It is open, we opine, for the Governor to issue a commission raising Mr. Begbie to the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, but his Excellency cannot, as some suppose, abolish the Supreme Court of Vancouver Island, or interfere with the functions of its officers constituted by Imperial authority. Again, the position assumed by Chief Justice Needham in proceeding to Cariboo and holding Court on William Creek, is brought forward as a precedent for the special appointment of Mr. Begbie to try the case now under discussion. Let us see how far the action of Mr. Needham constituted such a "precedent" as that which is now claimed. The hands of the judicial power were fastened at Cariboo—a deadlock prevailed in consequence of a decision of Judge Begbie that "there was no appeal upon matters of fact from the decision of the Gold Commissioner." The country was in danger of falling into a state of anarchy and confusion, and the strong, by the mere exercise of their strength, had begun to trample upon the weak. It was while the country was in the midst of this crisis that the Chief Justice, at the request of the Executive, accepted the temporary appointment of "a Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia," and having discharged the special duties thrust upon him he resigned the appointment and returned to his duties on the Island. In pursuing this course the Chief Justice says he was justified by "urgent public necessity." Admitting then, for the sake of argument, that the Governor, having the power, were to seize upon the fact of Mr. Needham going to Cariboo as a precedent, and were to appoint Mr. Begbie "a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Vancouver Island," does the state of affairs here justify such a course? Does the "urgent public necessity" that called Mr. Needham to Cariboo, justify the appointment of Mr. Begbie as a Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, after that gentleman's statement of Friday, we entertain not a grain of doubt. Why the announcement was not made long since—why the Executive have kept the contents of that despatch from the knowledge of the public—we are at loss to conceive. That the motive which prompted the burking of the despatch and left a question of so much importance in a state of doubt and uncertainty, was a praiseworthy one, we cannot bring ourselves to believe. The status of the Courts might have been settled months since, and a great deal of annoyance and bad feeling prevented, had the Executive acted in a spirit of frankness and sincerity towards the Judges and the Bar.

Mining Intelligence.

The weather in Cariboo, up to the 24th ult., had become so cold that mining operations in the open air had to be stopped. There were, however, signs of a change, which would be gladly welcomed. We take the following summary of mining news from *Sentinel* of the 17th:

MUSQUITO CREEK.
Willow co. washed up for the week 25 oz. Discovery co. 20 oz. Point co. 20 oz. Holman co. 40 oz. Rising Sulph. co. 40 oz.

[From *Sentinel*, 24th.]—Minnehaha co. washed up for the week 47 oz. Point co. 23. Discovery, 15. Holman, 25.]

BLACK BEAR CREEK.
There are four companies at work above the falls, who are reported to be making \$10 a day to the hand. The diggings on an average do not exceed eight feet in depth. Work will again be renewed on the various claims below the falls at an early day.

GOOSE CREEK.
The report that the Rolly claim had struck good prospects is confirmed. As much as \$5 was obtained from two buckets of dirt.

NEW CREEK.
We were shown by Ned Campbell, who returned yesterday from a prospecting trip, about an ounce of coarse gold, which he states was obtained by him out of five pans of dirt that he washed in a new creek, some two days travel to the southeast of this place. The creek is about 2 1/2 miles in length, and the diggings appear to be very shallow.

RED CREEK.
From *Sentinel* of the 21st:
Discovery co. washed up for week 35 oz. Catch-if-you-can, 20 oz. Several new tunnels and shafts have been commenced on this gulch.

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT—Maurice Carey, who was convicted of arson at the January Assizes Court, 1866, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, on Saturday morning last made his escape from the gaol yard by the adoption of the famous Jack Sheppard. On the north side of the gaol yard is a range of wooden sheds, one of which is devoted to the purposes of bathing by the policemen and prisoners. The portion of the shed used by the prisoners is divided from the portion used by the policemen by a wooden partition. This partition runs within a foot or two of the wall, which is slanting. The policemen's room has a plastered ceiling, while that of the prisoners' is open to the shingles, so that a person in the prisoners' room, by raising himself to the top of the partition, may squeeze his body into the space between the ceiling of the adjoining room and the roof, and by removing a few shingles make a hole through which he can gain the roof, and then screening himself behind a frame front which rises above the level of the roof as to add to the symmetrical appearance of the building, drop from the fence into an unfrequented alley way between the old boiler shop and the gaol yard. This course appears to have been adopted by Carey, who, not being manacled, was kept at work within the precincts of the prison. He entered the prisoners' bath-room at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, and at 15 minutes to eleven, not having reappeared, the room was examined and found to be empty. A hole through the roof over the policemen's bathroom explained the mode of his exit. In the alleyway, at the spot where the convict fell, his boots have left an impression four inches deep in the soft, yielding mud. Messengers above been despatched in every direction, but up to last night the fugitive had not been recaptured. It is thought that he was furnished with a suitable disguise by some persons outside the wall, and to his having adopted it on leaving the yard is attributed the fact of his not being recognised on the streets.

DR. HAGGIN.—We noticed among the passengers by the Fidelity our esteemed fellow-citizen Dr. Haggin, who goes to Portland en route for San Francisco, where it is his intention to resume the practice of his profession. The doctor was one of our pioneers, having arrived in Victoria early in 1858. As a medical man, he has proved himself to be a studious, clever surgeon and physician, and his skill has been tested in most of the serious cases in the various branches of the profession which have occurred during his stay amongst us. He was charitable and kind to the poverty-stricken portion of our community, and always endeavored by his amiable manner and kind attention to soothe and comfort the afflicted who were under his care and treatment. As a citizen he was modest and retiring, and his late patients, his many private friends, as well as the community generally, while regretting his loss, wish that he may prosper abundantly in the more extended sphere of action which he has chosen, and congratulate the citizens of San Francisco on the acquisition of a man gifted with such talents as those possessed by the doctor.

FROM NANSIMO.—The schooner Black Diamond and sloop J. Thornton arrived from Nansimo yesterday with cargoes of coal. They report the surveying steamer Beaver, apt. Pender, at Nansimo, coaling for Victoria, having arrived there from the North.

New Books.

"Confucius and the Chinese Classics"—Edited and compiled by the Rev. A. W. Loomes—San Francisco: Roman & Co. This book is a series of readings on Chinese literature, principally from the works of Confucius; the translation of DeLegge, of the London Missionary Society, furnishing the text. It has been said by a distinguished Chinese scholar that to understand Confucius is to understand the Chinese, as his writings are an incarnation of the Chinese character, and although he has been dead for many centuries, his teachings are still the basis of the Chinese mind. His different books are carefully committed to memory and a complete knowledge of the whole expected from all who present themselves at the various competitive examinations for high official positions. As gathered from the various extracts here given, the characteristics of the Chinese mind seem to be an attachment for whatever is useful and practical, a profound respect for family relationships, and an implicit obedience to authority; endeavoring all through his writings to impress his readers with a fondness for family life, and to make it the abode of benignant old age and prudential youth. His doctrines are universal charity, impartial justice, conformity to ceremony and established usages, rectitude of heart and mind and pure sincerity. In the absence of Christianity one cannot but admire the code of morality inculcated by this heathen philosopher, 500 years B.C.; including, as it does, so many truly Christian precepts. His system of political government is also a very advanced one; thus, in speaking of the duties of a sovereign he says, "When the sovereign behaves to his aged as the aged should be behaved to, the people become filial; when the sovereign behaves to his elders as elders should be behaved to, the people learn brotherly submission; when the sovereign treats compassionately the young and helpless, the people do the same." The Chinese are certainly a wonderful people, considering how far advanced they seem to have been in many things that only lately have attracted our attention, such as competitive examinations for public appointments, rotation of crops, suspension bridges, pisciculture, &c. But everything connected with their habits and mode of thought are peculiarly interesting to dwellers on the Pacific coast; constituting, as the Chinese do, an important part of the community, as merchants, miners, and especially domestic servants, more particularly in the mining districts, and in the most important unknown. The broad eyed natives of the flowery land in this last named capacity are well known to all of us, and very good servants they make, combining the qualifications of washerwoman, cook, baker and general usefulness. They all can read and write, which we are afraid cannot be said of the lower classes of many other countries. We have known many of them spend all their spare hours in studying voluminous histories of their own country. Everything, therefore, throwing a light on the customs and social life of this interesting people we gladly hail, and have perused with much pleasure Mr. Loomes' interesting book and trust it is only a first instalment of other volumes upon Chinese language, customs and literature.

FROM KOOTENAY.—A party of miners arrived from Kootenay yesterday, having about \$20,000 in treasure. They do not bring much news. The five Indians who murdered two white men and wounded a third at the Tobacco Plains diggings had all been executed by the American authorities. Herring, the wounded man, was recovering. The Tobacco Plains diggings had proved a failure. The weather continued quite open and mining was still carried on. No new strikes reported. No snow was met with on the way out. The party left Kootenay on the 17th ult.—*Examiner*.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Active operations have lately been in progress in the Reading, Library and Assembly Rooms of this institution, in renovating, painting and whitewashing, previous to the winter season. This week will be a busy one. On Tuesday evening the annual meeting will take place, when a report of the proceedings of the past year will be laid before the subscribers, followed by the election of officers—on Thursday evening will be the opening night for the winter season of the Elocution and Debating Classes, on which occasion there will be the usual entertainment.

FROM PEACE RIVER.—Mr Sutcliffe Baxter arrived from Peace River on Saturday. He left that country on the 23rd of September last. Peter Toy was the only miner at work there. He was making about \$15 a day with the rocker. Black Jack and Dancing Bill arrived at Fort Danvegar, Peace River, across the plains from the Blackfoot country. They intend wintering there, and prospecting the river next season.

QUEEN'S PRINTER.—It is rumored that the editor of the *Columbian* will shortly be pitchedforked into the office of Queen's Printer, as a reward for his recency to the popular cause and his fulsome laudation of the Governor. The position will be a sinecure, as the appointee has not the slightest knowledge of the business.

STEAMSHIP AGENCY.—We learn that Col. W. T. Welcher, late of this city and Cariboo, is on his way up from California to assume the duties of Agent for California, Mexico and Oregon Steamship Company.

EVENING SCHOOL.—Mr Jessop will open a school for evening instruction, commencing at 7 o'clock this evening, in the Central School Room.

THE FIDELITY sailed on Saturday for Portland; she had a few passengers and a fair freight.

ARRIVAL.—A large ship from San Francisco, bound for Burrard Inlet, arrived in Royal Roads yesterday.

The time for the payment of the Municipal rates has been extended until the 7th inst., at 4 p. m.

The Assize Court will meet at 10 o'clock this morning. A number of interesting cases will come before the Court to-morrow.

The Enterpise on Saturday brought down 60 passengers and \$30,000 in Kootenay dust. The mail steamer will be due here on Friday.

Wages of the Working Classes in Great Britain and Ireland.

It appears, from Mr Leone Levi's volume, as we learn through the *Guardian*, that, under this title, the working classes of the United Kingdom number in all about eleven millions, and that their collective annual earnings amount to something more than four hundred millions pounds sterling—\$2,000,000,000. If we take men, women and children together, the average weekly earnings of each worker will be \$2 88, and the average weekly earnings of each family will be \$6 20 in England, \$2 66 for Scotland, and \$4 70 for Ireland. Labor is thus, as might have been expected, more highly remunerated, on the whole, in England than in other parts of the United Kingdom; but if we descend to particulars, this rule is not without important exceptions—the labor of children, for instance, being considerably cheaper in England than in Scotland. In England the farm laborer is scantily fed, at the cost of barely sixty cents a week; the Scotch laborer fares better, on sixty-seven cents; while in Ireland, when food is much cheaper, the peasant, for less than thirty-seven cents, obtains nearly twice as much as in Scotland, and more than two and a half times as much nitrogen as the Englishman procures for three and a half cents more per week. The Englishman has apparently the stronger love for animal food, for out of the families included in a recent inquiry meat or bacon was consumed by 90 per cent. in England, by 84 in Wales, by 72 in Scotland, and by only 59 in Ireland.

THE EXPOSITION—SOMETHING LIKE A Row.—An extraordinary scene was witnessed at the Exhibition on Friday, Aug. 23d. At 8 o'clock in the morning the Imperial Commission made its appearance with a procession of carts and a few dozen crowbars, and without any warning carried off chairs and tables which the proprietors of the cafes and restaurants had placed outside their premises for the accommodation of the public since the opening of the Exhibition. Several violent tableaux took place. Immediately after the seizure the English restaurant keepers stuck up outside a notice, which, not being to the taste of the Commission, was torn down by the police. They then closed their doors and stuck up another notice inside. This however was doomed to the same fate; the police broke open the doors and again tore down the objectionable placard. The result of all this was the majority of the cafes and restaurants shut up shop for the day, and the unfortunate public had to walk about athirst and hungry. And now for the cause of this remarkable proceeding. The Commission, which are determined to make money anyhow, had given to M. Duval the right to place chairs round the building, notwithstanding that they had previously left to these same restaurant and cafe keepers at an exorbitant sum the places they occupy. M. Duval complained that they had no right to place chairs outside their shops, the proprietors replied that they had paid for their space and ought to have it. A lawsuit was the consequence, and M. Duval gained the day. Such is one of the good results of the system of monopoly invented by M. Le Play.

The Pall Mall Gazette gives an account of a "round" with Bishop Colenso, to which Bishop Twells, who has just arrived in England, treated himself before leaving the Cape of Good Hope. He was determined, it appears, to preach in Pietermaritzburg Cathedral before he left the Colony, and Bishop Colenso's churchwardens were determined he should not. The Bishop hired men with sledge hammers, who smashed the cathedral doors, and the excellent prelate having preached a sermon, as he had vowed he would do, both in the morning and the evening, returned triumphant to England. Such energetic conduct, observes the *Gazette*, will doubtless cause Christianity to stand high in the eyes of the heathen African.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The thermometer on board the *Zenagos* is kept under the poop, and consequently indicates a low maximum and high minimum when compared with a similar instrument placed outside a house. The rain gauge at the Admiral's is placed in the centre of his lawn, that at the dockyard is placed opposite the office. The gauges agree together very well, sometimes one registering more, sometimes the other. The former was erected in the beginning of September, during which month it registered 0.13 of an inch in the two showery days which we had on the 12th and 13th. The latter was not in its place till the 1st of October.

OCTOBER, 1867.		INCHES.
Total rain fall, Admiral's house.	.....	5.19
Greatest fall in one day (9th).	.....	0.98
Total rain fall, Dockyard.	.....	0.92
Greatest fall in one day (9th).	.....	0.92
No. of rainy days—i.e., days on which 0.25 of an inch or more fell.	.....	7
Days without rain.	.....	9
0.25 of an inch fall.	.....	16
Maximum height of Barometer (29.5).	.....	30.59
Mean of highest Barometrical readings.	.....	30.11
Minimum height of Barometer (28.4).	.....	29.5
Mean of lowest Barometrical readings.	.....	29.92
Maximum height of Thermometer (58.6).	.....	65.86
Mean of highest readings.	.....	54.2
Minimum height of Thermometer (25.4).	.....	35.8
Mean of lowest readings.	.....	44.6

IMPORTS.—The Colonial imports for the quarter ending September 25th, amounted to \$391,936 29. Averaging the Customs duty 20 per cent.—the revenue from that source will reach a sum somewhere near \$80,000. From the published statement in the *Gazette* it would appear that 5312 bbls of flour, valued at \$26,866 64, and 65,694 lbs bacon, valued at \$3005 17, were imported during the quarter. The value of the clothing brought in was \$42,992 37, that of dry goods, \$30,766 39. Owing to the heavy stocks in store when Union was proclaimed, only \$3483 20 worth of wines and 211 1-3 gallons of spirits, valued at \$359, have been imported during the same period. Of cordials there were only 20 cases, while of opium (where does it all go to?) 1206 lbs, worth \$14 472 06, were entered at the Custom-house. Live stock of all kinds, to the value of about \$35,000, principally from Puget Sound, was brought in, while 19 potatoes received were worth only \$116.

REMEDY

WATERBURY'S PINK PILLS
The most reliable and gentle aperient; are under any circumstances; now bear testimony to the fact that when the legality of his Court was challenged he referred the matter to the Colonial Office, and that the answer promptly returned was that his Court was in no way affected by the Act of Union; that the Imperial Act creating the Court was still in existence; and that her Majesty's Government had not intended, in any respect, to interfere with the Court.

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Sentinel

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The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, November 5, 1867

The Municipal Franchise Again.

If, as is popularly believed, foreigners are entitled to vote at the approaching Municipal Election, women and minors who have paid the Municipal rates may also legally record votes in favor of one or other of the candidates...

Italy.

The position of Europe is critical. War is imminent. Ratazzi, the Prime Minister, has resigned and Ciadini has formed a new Ministry. The wild excitement exists in Florence and other cities...

Wednesday, Oct. 30.

ALLEGED DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS AT LILLOOET.—We have received a letter from Lillooet, signed by a respectable party, in which the writer asserts that the land located as farms by Chinamen...

The Canadian Company v. The Grouse Creek Company.

The following is the decision of Chief Justice Needham in the celebrated Grouse Creek case, which has not previously appeared in full:

The Canadian Company vs. The Grouse Creek Company.

This is an action of ejectment tried by consent of both parties without a jury to determine the title to certain mining ground situated on Grouse Creek in the District of Cariboo.

A sum of \$2,668 50 has been paid into Court by the parties, \$2,668 50 by the plaintiffs, and \$1000 by the defendants, to abide the judgment and order of this Court.

The following are the material facts proved. The plaintiffs are free miners acting in co-partnership under the style of the Canadian Company.

The defendants are a Joint Stock Company (Limited) registered and incorporated under the Joint Stock Company's Act.

On the 30th April, 1864, the Crown by Peter O'Reilly, Esq., of Cariboo, acting on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, by indenture of lease of that date, in consideration of the rents and covenants therein mentioned, granted and leased to the defendants, a tract of land situated at Grouse Creek, Cariboo, British Columbia, described therein as commencing from a point at the old trail on the fall demised premises, and under the said proceeding down such creek for a distance of four and six-tenths statute miles, and embracing a strip of ground one hundred feet wide through the entire distance between the said extreme points for the purpose of laying a bed rock line thereon, and for the other purposes in the said indenture mentioned, together with all and singular the lode and lodes, vein and veins, branch and branches, reef and reefs of gold and silver, and every other metallic mineral within and under the said demised premises, and with liberty to the defendants, and their assigns, with liberty to the Crown to forfeit the lease.

At the time the land was taken possession of and recorded by the Plaintiffs, viz, on the 8th of October, 1865, there was no person actually occupying on behalf of the defendants.

During the whole of the year 1865 the defendants were doing work on the land demised; but from the 5th of September to the 1st of November, 1866, the defendants did nothing.

They ceased to carry on the work from want of funds—they have never completed the lode, but there is no proof of an intention finally to abandon either the works or the lode.

On the above state of facts it was contended on behalf of the plaintiffs that as Free Miners they were entitled and locate the land under the powers contained in the Mining Act as vacant and abandoned land, and that they regally effected this by their entry, and record of claim on the 8th of October 1866.

But assuming that the steps taken by the plaintiffs formed a sufficient compliance with the Mining Act (which is open to doubt), I am of opinion that the land at that time was not the subject of location. It was neither vacant nor abandoned, nor waste land of the Crown, but was then the subject of express grant by the Crown to the defendants.

There was no abandonment nor intention to abandon on the part of the defendants, nor indeed could there legally be so by such means and under such circumstances.

It was contended that the record of claim on the 8th October operated as a grant by the Crown to the plaintiffs, and that the defendants asking no steps to defeat such grant worked a legal surrender of the defendants' term. But it seems to me that the Act of Record in the Gold Commissioner's Court is the Act of the party and not the Act of the Crown, and could have no such legal operation, nor can any such legal construction with propriety be put on the conduct of the defendants.

It was contended by the plaintiffs that the defendants had forfeited their lease by non-compliance with the conditions, and that the plaintiffs, as free miners, were thereupon entitled to enter and claim the lands as forfeited.

But in my judgment the lease had only become liable to forfeiture, and had not in fact been forfeited, nor could it be forfeited in any way but by the means laid down in the proviso in that behalf contained in the indenture, and these means had not been adopted.

None but the Crown could enter for condition broken on the term granted.

The Crown took no steps whatever to forfeit the lease, but on the contrary, by the deed of the 23rd March, 1867, indicated in a most direct way that there never existed any intention so to do.

That deed contains a surrender by the defendants, at the request of the Crown, of a large portion of the land previously granted, which is inconsistent with the assumption of those lands being that time vested in the Crown by forfeiture. Moreover the Crown could at any time by law waive the forfeiture, and the deed of 1867 is in itself a waiver of the most distinct character.

Again, the assumption by the plaintiffs that the defendants' lease having become liable to forfeiture they as free miners were entitled to enter, cannot be supported in law.

The plaintiffs were altogether strangers to the lease and would have no rights under or over it. The Crown alone had the right to enter for condition broken, or the Crown could waive the forfeiture at any time, and this it did by the new grant—by the release of the covenants and by the acceptance of the rent. Neither of the above views therefore can be supported in law. But failing on these grounds the plaintiffs still contend that they were entitled to a portion of the land in question, 12 feet 2 inches in width, as not having been included in the grant to the defendants.

This raises a question of boundary and depends on the value to be placed on the evidence adduced. Witnesses have been called on both sides and by consent of the parties I am asked to decide the question of fact without the intervention of a jury.

It is not necessary in this judgment to go through the evidence in detail, and I abstain for obvious reasons from remarks on the value to be placed on the testimony of individual witnesses.

The main struggle has turned upon two points, viz: Whether a post called "Baker's Stake" was on the east boundary of the defendants' land, or whether a stake called the "Heron Sapling" was the centre stake from which the defendants were entitled to measure 50 feet on each side.

If the "Heron Sapling" was the true centre stake and the correct datum point of measurement, then it was admitted by the plaintiffs' counsel and indeed could not be denied, that the true boundary line was that claimed by the defendants, and that they

were (with the exception presently mentioned) entitled to the whole of the land, including the strip of 12 feet 2 inches in width.

After a full and careful consideration of the evidence I have arrived at the conviction that the post called Baker's Stake never did indicate the eastern boundary of the defendants' land. That the defendants are right in their contention, and that the Heron Sapling, or the point where that sapling stood, is the place datum point, and that that stake was placed there in 1864 as the centre stake, and consequently that the true boundary line is that claimed by the defendants.

But then it is contended by the plaintiffs that even measuring from that stake 50 feet on the east side, the defendants' boundary would fall short of the whole of 12 feet 2 inches by some 2 feet. But to my mind this is a refinement on the measurement which neither the circumstances admit of nor the facts justify. The defendants have always been in possession and claimed the whole as part of the land granted to them.

The adjoining owners have always claimed and still claim up to the defendants' boundary and yet have never claimed this, and there seems no reasonable ground for the idea that a strip of 2 feet should be left unappropriated between two adjoining owners. No such piece has ever been staked out or recorded by the plaintiffs in the Gold Commissioner's Court, nor can I find that the plaintiffs until this trial ever set up such a claim.

I cannot but look upon this claim as an afterthought, and I am of opinion that the whole of the land belongs to the defendants, on the east side up to the line of the Black Hawk and Heron claims, or in other words that the whole of the 12 feet 2 inches is included within the defendants' boundary.

There will be judgment for defendants accordingly and they will be entitled to an order in their favor for the money now in court.

I have only this to add, I cannot be blind to the fact that much public excitement has existed with regard to this case. Nor can I hope that the judgment which I have now pronounced will be equally agreeable to all.

But I do hope and believe that all will acquiesce in the decision of this Court. I can only say that it has been arrived at after full consideration, and a simple desire to administer justice according to law.

I have and firmly believe that armed alone with the authority of the law a child may execute this judgment and that no one will be found whose wish is not to uphold and obey the judicial tribunals of his country—tribunals which have always been regarded by Englishmen as the fountain of justice and the bulwark of their freedom.

I desire to express my thanks to the gentleman of the bar for the able and honest assistance I have received at their hands during a protracted and somewhat difficult inquiry, it does them the highest honor.

THEATRE ROYAL.—This evening the new comedy of "Urgent Private Affairs," and the splendid farce of "Joe Brag; or, Make Your Will," will be played. The inimitable George Edwards will appear in both pieces, and during the interlude will sing a number of new songs, of which he appears to have an inexhaustible supply. Mr. O'Neill and the well-known Marsh Family, with several articles as yet unknown to fame here, will appear, and—there will be no smoking allowed in the theatre.

POLICE COURT.—Yesterday Stephen Chase underwent another examination on the charge of stealing furs, knowing them to be stolen, in his possession, and was remanded for one week. The prisoner has thus far failed to satisfactorily account for the furs found in his possession. Daniel Bradbury pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a sack of flour and a case of brandy, and was sent to the chain-gang for three months.

THE HORSE RACES.—Admiral Hastings and the officers of the Squadron have subscribed \$50 as a Naval Purse, to be run for on the 9th, by naval officer riders only. There will be a hurdle race and two flat races in addition to the naval race, and there is every prospect that the affair will prove highly successful.

NAVAL MAIL.—The Fidelity brought a mail for the Squadron on this station. English papers to the 31st August were received at Requiama yesterday. Admiral Hastings having wisely telegraphed to the British Consul at San Francisco to send on the bags.

A WINDFALL.—An Oakland, California, paper states that a young man named Reed, formerly of Victoria, V.I., and latterly employed as a draughtsman in the former place, has received intelligence that by the death of an aunt in England he has fallen heir to an estate worth £45,000.

AID FOR THE HOSPITAL.—The collection at St. John's Church on Monday, at the service in connection with the Masonic inauguration, amounted to fifty dollars, two thirds of which was handed to the Royal Hospital and one third to the Female Infirmary.

DISMANTLED.—A dismantled vessel, supposed to be the new brig "Koscow," was observed off Albert Head shortly before dark last evening.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.—All persons having claims against the Municipality must hand in the same on or before the 31st inst. (to-morrow), at 4 o'clock p.m.

SPEAKING AT LAST.—The wires began to "talk" merrily again last evening. After their long silence they "talked" to some purpose.

COAL.—The steamer Otter sailed for Nainimo yesterday to bring down a supply of coal for the Company's steamers.

The Enterprise yesterday morning had 25 passengers and 70 tons of freight for Fraser River.

THIRTY-NINE CHINAMEN will be entitled to vote at the coming Municipal election if foreigners are admitted to the franchise.

The steamer Cariboo, with live stock, came in from San Juan Island last evening.

Prospects of the Cotton Crop.

The New Orleans Crescent of September 7th sums up the latest reports of the cotton crop. In Louisiana the army worm has committed terrible devastation, and it is impossible to make an estimate of the yield of cotton in that State. The Crescent says: "When the planters have picked what the worms have spared or have not been able to destroy, we can count the bales. There is no such thing as a trustworthy calculation on the subject."

In the Shreveport district, however, the worm has been less active, and about half a crop will come into market. The crop in West Baton Rouge is a failure, and the worms are destroying the cotton with a rapidity almost unknown before. Whole fields are swept away in a few hours.

The worm has appeared in every part of Mississippi, but in the northern counties its ravages are comparatively slight and the cotton crop will be better than for years past. In Choctaw County and its neighborhood a severe drought has sided the worms in injuring the crop. In Rankin County the worms have done no harm. The average yield in Mississippi is better than was expected.

The news from Southern Alabama is still more encouraging. In Butler, Cosecuh and Marengo Counties the crop is excellent; from Butler County there are no unfavorable reports; but in Lowndes County the worm is very active and the crop is half ruined.

In Texas there are fears of total destruction except in the Red River region where the farmers are diligently fighting the enemy, with a prospect of destroying him.

In Arkansas the hot and dry weather has killed the worms and the planters are in a happy frame of mind. In Eastern Florida picking has begun and the yield is equal to the average.

EFFECTS OF SPECULATION.—A speculator at the West recently said to a friend: "When I first came to Chicago I had not a rag to my back, and now I am covered with rags."

"My boy," said a distinguished merchant to his son, who was meditating matrimony, "be sure, in making your selection, to get hold of a piece of goods that will wash."

A man named Tease has married a Miss Cross in St. Louis. He teased her till she agreed she wouldn't be Cross any more.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

IN LARGE BOTTLES.

When the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the gross and greasy secretions of the winter months. This, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as a diet drink.

THE PERMANENT CURE

OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF SCROFULA OR KING'S EVIL, OLD SORES, BOILS, TUMORS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, AND EVERY KIND OF SCROFULOUS AND SCABIOUS ERUPTIONS.

It is also a sure and reliable remedy for Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Tetter, Scald Head, Scoury, White Swellings and Neuragic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the System, Loss of Appetite, Langour, Dizziness, and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice.

It is guaranteed to be the Pure and Most Powerful Preparation OF GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA.

It is the only TRUE AND RELIABLE CURE FOR SYPHILIS, Even in its worst forms.

It is the best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood. The afflicted may rest assured that there is not a single particle of MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless and may be administered to persons in the most delicate stages of sickness, or to the most helpless invalid, without doing the least injury.

Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle; and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LEA & PERRINS is on the blue label.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Hostettor, Smith & Dean, San Francisco.

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivaled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to ask for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stoppers, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of LEA & PERRINS have been forged, L. & P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with the lowest attainable price, and that they will not be responsible for any other imitations by which their rights may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Green & Blackwell, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Others universally. Agents for V.I. Colonies—Janion, Green & Rhoads, July 1st

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH

WAR IMMINENT

Europe. FLORENCE, Oct. 21.—Ratazzi and the King has summoned Florence to form a new Ministry to support the new Cabinet, in spite of the interest of France.

Petitions are pouring in from Italy protesting against the de National Capital. Ratazzi to a large crowd, who were making motions in favor of Garibaldi, assure the King will maintain the honor of the Government. Garibaldi has issued a proclamation which adds to the popular indignation which adds to the popular indignation which adds to the popular indignation.

He urges the people of Italy to the struggle. Telegrams say Garibaldi's position, and is hourly being reinforced. Rome telegrams say all the evacuated the Roman territory of their attempt. The popular great. Throughout Italy an electric feeling is shown against the Emperor.

Brussels, Oct. 22.—The new government has deemed it best to detail. Florence, Oct. 23.—Cialdini in forming a new Ministry. The Official Gazette declares no expressions of French interest in the people will sustain a rumor is current that Cialdini a coup d'etat for solving the Roman question.

The efforts of the police to whereabouts of Garibaldi a number of citizens had an audience to-day, and implored the liberation of Rome. Mesotti Garibaldi is reported in the Province of Brindisi.

Brussels, Oct. 22.—The Post of the United States was signed in London, Oct. 25.—Late of Rome say the party of action insurrection on Tuesday, placed under the barracks of but was a failure.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—All the occur in the declaration that twenty-four hours, making termination of the war, and any movement or to faithful provisions of the September France will act accordingly.

Eastern States. WHEELING, VA., Oct. 25.—700 majority. There are large gains as far as heard from.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Despatch since Creek Lodge say the Indians have effected a treaty with Camanches, and expect to Southern Indians. They met 1 and Cheyennes on the 22nd.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The Time Government has been in new minister from England appointed at present.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—The Ohio is published, the total vote the largest ever cast.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 24.—Brown U. S. Senator.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Hayes' for Governor of Ohio is 2910. Jory for Supreme Judge in F. 1200.

The Republican majority ballot in the Pennsylvania Leg Richmond, Oct. 24.—Return closely that the State has voted a Convention.

PAIDELPHIA, Oct. 18.—Seven Republican candidates for co will contest the recent election.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—There hot here to-night. A negro was killed. The police soon riot.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 18.—gers, one of the oldest and Radical Senators, has offered the Tennessee Senate. He is paying for the 5-20 bonds.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—He have obtained a clue to the 7-30 bonds. The 5-20 bonds have been put upon the

Canada. TORONTO, Oct. 25.—There was on the Royal Canadian Bank call for gold was promptly responded to the excitement subsided.

Labrador. A St. John's special says gained entrance on the coast the 9th. Thirty vessels and lost. There was great destruction and over ten thousand destitute.

South America. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—F. Sept. 25th. The Amazon opened to navigation on the 7th ceremony.

California Market. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—York, Saturday evening, 1413 are little stiff, brokers buying selling at 71 3/4. Flour buoy, jobbing trade of city bra \$6 50 @ \$7; extra, \$7 50 @ \$8; choice ditto at \$2 50. Ma healthy condition; for round \$2 50 has been refused. Oct

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, November 5, 1867

The News.

We devote all our available space to the exciting news that came over the wires last evening. The Old World seems in a ferment. Garibaldi is reported to be within six miles of Rome. Victor Emanuel has failed to suppress the Garibaldians, and France has sent a fleet of ironclads and a large army to preserve the integrity of the Papal territory. From the tenor of the despatches, Italy and France are acting in concert, and it is such the fact short work will be made of the Italian Liberator and his compatriots. There is a fair prospect of the disturbance being quelled without a general European war resulting.

Saturday, Nov 2nd.

The Question of Jurisdiction.

Mr O W Wallace, accompanied by Mr Ring, who was instructed by Mr Courtney, appeared before Chief Justice Needham, sitting in Chambers, yesterday at 12 m., to answer a charge of contempt, in having failed to obey an order of the Bankruptcy Court to surrender for first examination as a bankrupt and to file amended accounts. Mr Ring said that he was wholly responsible for the step Mr Wallace had taken, and he believed that his Lordship was aware that a question whether he possessed exclusive or co-ordinate jurisdiction on the Island, agitated the minds of the profession. If his Lordship had exclusive jurisdiction, then even matters in which he was personally interested must come before him; but if his jurisdiction was co-ordinate with that of Mr Begbie, then his Lordship, as a member of the Vancouver Coal Company (a co-ordinate creditor who opposed the bankrupt) would doubtless decline to try the case. This being an integral part of the Colony of British Columbia, he (Mr Ring) believed that Mr Begbie was possessed of co-ordinate powers with his Lordship, and he had advised Mr Wallace to apply to Mr Begbie for an injunction to restrain his Lordship, as having a personal interest, from proceeding further with the case; failing in that, to file a petition in Bankruptcy before Mr Begbie, and in the event of not doing so, to ask the Governor—who had issued a commission to his Lordship to sit at Cariboo—to issue a commission for Mr Begbie to come here and try the case and relieve Mr Needham from the delicate position in which he was placed. If Mr Wallace was committed for contempt of this Court, he would be subject to committal for contempt of the Court at New Westminster, before which he must appear in a few days. The sooner the question of jurisdiction was settled the better for the interests of the Colony, and the question could not come up in a better form than the present. His client asked the strictest scrutiny into his acts, and had taken the step complained of with no view of embarrassing or obstructing the Court. There was a conflict between two Judges as to their jurisdiction, and the learned counsel thought that his Lordship, upon due consideration, would hold that the action of Mr Wallace had not been a contempt of court in any way.

Mr Green, on behalf of the petitioning creditors, asked his Lordship to decide upon the question of the summons. Counsel for bankrupt had raised an untenable objection. Either this was a Court of Bankruptcy or it was not. The question to put to the bankrupt was, whether he would obey the summons or not? would he file amended accounts? If not, and the court failed to enforce its own order, there would be an end to the administration of justice in this part of the colony.

Mr Copland, who represented the official assignee, pressed for a peremptory order to the bankrupt to render the accounts to the court; and if he did not consent to do so within a short time, he should be committed for contempt.

Mr Ring felt that the Court would not obstruct the settlement of the question in any way. He felt disposed to go into the question of the Bankruptcy Court, it might be a question whether any Bankruptcy Court existed in accordance with the Act. But he would not descend to that. He would merely ask his Lordship not to make this order absolute; and seeing that the bankrupt had already received protection from Mr Begbie, Judge of British Columbia—of which this Island forms an integral part—he (Mr Ring) believed his Lordship would aid in the settlement of the question as to whether he possessed exclusive or co-ordinate jurisdiction; and if co-ordinate, he was sure that his Lordship would be glad to be relieved from the delicate position which he occupied.

The Chief Justice said that the state of the case was this: Mr Wallace was declared a bankrupt in this Court upon the petition of creditors; he submitted to the jurisdiction of the Court by being examined on oath before it, by having filed accounts, and by a series of acts spread over two meetings, in which his accounts were the subject of discussion and the acts of the bankrupt were the subject of examination and comment. At neither meeting were any objections raised to the jurisdiction of the Court, or to the Judge as an interested party, sitting upon the case. Upon the first occasion the state of the accounts was pointed out by several parties, and the bankrupt ordered to file amended accounts. On the second occasion \$370 assets were paid into Court, accompanied by an explanation that the amount was derived from a partial sale of the bankrupt's furniture by parties under a bill of sale given under a power of attorney, which was insufficient to justify the sale, as the bill was open to legal doubts as to its validity. Under these circumstances amended accounts were ordered to be furnished, and the bankrupt ordered to appear on a day to which the Court adjourned. Two days were asked in which to file amended accounts; the Court granted one week, but instead of appearing again before this Court, he proceeded to New

Westminster and surrendered himself to the Court there; he then comes back to Victoria and raises a question of jurisdiction to screen him from the consequences of his act. His Lordship continued that it was a matter for regret that the jurisdiction of the Courts of the Colony was still undefined. Upon the proclamation of Union, the jurisdiction of this Court was challenged from a quarter from which the Court would least have expected a challenge. He had differed from that opinion, and the matter was referred to the Home authorities, and His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, the Secretary for the Colonies, had distinctly stated that the position of the Court was no respect affected by the Act of Union—that the Imperial Act creating the Court was still in existence; and that Her Majesty's Government had never intended in any way to interfere with the Court. His Lordship said he believed he was correct in stating that he intended the answer of the Duke of Buckingham should be made public; for such reason it has not been so made, and the public remained still in a state of uncertainty with regard to the status of the Court. No circumstance would give him greater satisfaction than that the Courts of the colony should be found in a position of antagonism, and he regretted the action that had been taken on the other side of the channel with respect to this case. The Judge on the other side of the water might take his own position, and his Lordship said, I shall take mine. The reason why I went up to Cariboo was that the occasion was one of urgent necessity—a necessity before which every other consideration must be abandoned. I reluctantly yielded to a stern sense of duty in going to Cariboo. The precedent was no precedent; the act began and ended there. I am not prepared to say that it would not be open for the Court of the mainland to entertain the bankrupt's petition, provided he had property within its jurisdiction; but he says he has no property there, and why should he go to a Court within the jurisdiction of which he had neither property nor creditors? I cannot take notice of the proceedings on the other side. If the proceedings there out the proceedings here, by a parity of reasoning the proceedings here out the proceedings there. If the bankrupt believed that the powers of the Courts were co-ordinate, he had taken the proper course to test the question. He had not been guilty of contempt if he believed that the Court was not this. But now comes another question: Is it said I have an interest in the case? Why was not this objection raised before? I have always avowed and taken pains to declare my interest, such as it is, in the Vancouver Coal Company. When I received this appointment, I was a shareholder in the Company, and there being no market for the shares, my brother took them off my hands at their nominal price in the market. Since then I have had not the remotest interest in the Company; but if my brother were to lose through holding my shares I should, as a man of honor, feel bound to indemnify him for his loss. This I have stated here repeatedly. Why did the bankrupt wait to urge the objection until it suited his interests to do so, when this Court, acting in the interest of the creditors, had demanded the production of amended accounts? If I could legally do so, I would willingly escape the disagreeable duty thrust upon me. If after these remarks the learned counsel thinks that such interest as I have in the Coal Company debars me from trying this case, I shall take time to consider the objection.

Mr Green said the objection came too late. It should have been raised before the first sitting of the Court. Mr Ring—The first examination was before Mr Woods, and an affidavit was prepared to that effect, but not sworn to. The Chief Justice—Do you object to my trying the case on the ground of interest? Mr Ring—I do. The Chief Justice—I shall take time to consider the objection. Was a rule drawn notifying the bankrupt to file amended accounts? Mr Green replied in the negative. The Chief Justice—Let a rule be drawn up to require bankrupt to appear at the next sitting of the Court. Mr Green—In the meantime he may leave the jurisdiction of this Court and go through bankruptcy at New Westminster. The Chief Justice—He will then consign himself to perpetual banishment from the Island, and his discharge by the Court above would have no more effect here than a piece of white paper. His goods could be taken on execution from time to time as he might acquire them. I shall consider the question well, and if I deem it advisable to refer from the case, I shall advise the Governor to appoint a Commissioner in Bankruptcy to try the case.

Mr Green pressed it to the notice of the Chief Justice that the bankrupt had been guilty of a contempt of Court in refusing to file his accounts. The Chief Justice—A rule of Court was not drawn up. Let a rule be drawn up requiring his attendance, with amended accounts, on the 13th of November.

THE ASSAY OFFICE.—We hope that none of our citizens will be guilty of the impropriety of signing a memorial to the Governor, asking that \$3000 per annum of the people's money may be squandered in the maintenance of the assay office at New Westminster. At a time when the roads are going to rack and ruin and the schools about to close for want of funds, the further waste of public monies in such an object would be to the highest degree criminal. Let the petition be sent back to the Executive as innocent of signatures as when it left his hands.

RACES POSTPONED.—We are given to understand that the match for \$1000, as also the Navy race, which was to have come off on the 9th inst., is postponed till Tuesday the 12th, so as to enable our friends from the other side to witness the sport. It is also proposed to make some other races, so that the public may anticipate a good day's sport, should the weather prove favorable.

THE NEW IDEA.—Go to the New Idea tonight. The bill is the best of the season. Admission 25 and 50 cents.

THE HUNT.

The ladies and gentlemen from the city and vicinity who were present yesterday at the paper hunt are indebted to Admiral Hastings and the officers of his Squadron for the fine day's sport enjoyed through their exertions. The party assembled at one o'clock at the Admiral's residence, Maplebank, and as the guests of Admiral and Mrs Hastings partook of a substantial lunch. At two o'clock the "hares" (Mr Joseylyn and Mr Brooke, R. N.) mounted their horses and rode off in the direction of the Burside road, past Dr Tolmie's farm, to Cedar Hill crossroads, and thence on towards the rifle range of the Volunteers, where Lieut. McLean, of the Zealous, came up with them, after a splendid run of two hours and a half. Numerous fences were encountered and several spills occurred, but we heard of no serious injury. The ground, from the quantity of rain which had fallen the day before, was rather wet and slippery, and traveling was consequently rather severe on the animals. There were over thirty persons, including ladies, mounted, and the Admiral and lady, with Capt. Dawkins, in a carriage, followed as best they could, and were present at the "kill," which occurred at the junction of the Cedar Hill and Mount Tolmie crossroads. All present enjoyed the hunt amazingly.

Important to Navigators.

We find in the Weekly Alta, of the 5th ultimo, the following letter from Prof. George Davidson of the U. S. Coast Survey, who is now at Alaska with the steamer Lincoln. The Professor points out two (alleged) very grave errors in the British Admiralty Charts of this Coast, from Rock River to the Gulf of California, to which we deem it important to draw the attention of the Naval authorities on this station. The letter is as follows: U. S. COAST SURVEY EXPEDITION TO ALASKA, AUGUST 6th, 1867.

EDITORS ALTA: I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that the British Admiralty chart, No. 2,461 of the Pacific Coast, from Rock River to the Gulf of California, with the lines of equal magnetic declination and corrections of the coast line, etc., to March, 1865, has a light on Punta de los Reyes, marked Lt Fl., (flashing light); also, one at the mouth of Umpqua River. The fact is there never has been a light or building on Point Reyes, and that at the Umpqua has not existed for several years. The Russian corvette Novick was wrecked two miles north of Point Reyes, some years since, having been misled by an English chart with a light marked thereon.

This map 2,461 is also defective in not having upon it the very extensive shoal "Banco Cortes," developed on the French Hydrographic chart, 1,997. Imprays's new map of the Pacific Coast, published in 1867, with all the improvements and discoveries of the Coast Survey, unacknowledged, has no sign of the above bank.

Having called the attention of Capt. Oliver Eldridge, agent of the Pacific Steamship Company, to the extent of the ten fathom soundings on this great shoal, he directed, with characteristic promptness and appreciation of its importance, the Captains of all steamships of the company to sound when crossing it, as it lies directly in the track of the California and Panama vessels. The Directory of the Pacific Coast of the United States, for 1863, gives its position, extent and soundings. Its great area suggests the question of its value as fishing ground, and of the influence it has upon the abnormal ocean currents in this vicinity.

Very respectfully, yours, GEORGE DAVISON.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY.—Selleck's wharf and warehouses at Esquimalt will be sold at auction by Mr Backus on the 8th inst.

POSTPONED.—The shooting match between Messrs. Grow and Weir until Christmas day. See advertisement.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—This body will meet at noon to-day in the COLONIST building.

No cases came before the Police Court yesterday.

The Robert Cowan is undergoing repair at Janion, Green & Rhodes' wharf.

Bread from Island Flour. Oct 31, 1867. MESSRS EDITORS.—In order to award a just measure of praise to our enterprising fellow-citizens, Messrs Gowen & Lowin, I send for your inspection some samples of bread, manufactured by me from the "Victoria Mills Flour." I take it to be fully up in quality to any of our crack brands of California or Oregon Flour.

B. DERHAM. [We have not only inspected but have tested the sample, submitted by Mr Derham. The bread is white and sweet, and fully equal to any we have ever ate. We are glad to find our millers commencing to assert their superiority; but while we "award the meed of praise" to the manufacturers of the flour. We do not fail to appreciate the excellent manner in which that flour has been converted into bread by Mr Derham.—Ed. COLONIST.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT BY RAIL.—The distance from Philadelphia to San Francisco, by way of Chicago, is three thousand three hundred miles. If a train should run at the rate of twenty miles per hour, including stoppages—which is, perhaps, the average rate on railroads on this continent—it would require a little less than seven days to accomplish the distance. As for the grades, the traveler will ascend from the level of tide-water, at Baltimore or San Francisco, to a height of eight thousand two hundred and forty-two feet, or over a mile and a half, at Evans' Pass.

European Items.

TELEGRAMS from India, dated at Bombay on the 24th of July, report: The telegraph line has greatly improved in its working during the last fortnight, but five miles of the Indian line between Bombay and Kurrachee have been destroyed by a storm. Double rates are in future to be charged on all messages from Kurrachee to Great Britain and France, containing groups of figures, when the commodity to which they refer is not specified. The largest viaduct over the Chone Shan (?), incline, 160 feet high, has given way through faulty construction. During May over 89,000,000 pounds of cotton, to the value of upwards of £3,861,000 have been shipped from Bombay.

The London Times of the 24th of August says: A transport service organized from Port Said by Suez Canal Company appears to have acquired a certain importance. The delivery of the necessary plant (tugs, sloops, etc.) is completed; and the receipts acquired during the first six months of this year amounted to £21,055. The weight of goods carried during the same period was 9,506 tons, and the number of passengers conveyed was 20,132. The business done during the last two months shows a considerable increase. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company is said to be contemplating the despatch of coal to Suez by this route. The Bombay and Bengal Steam Navigation Company has also had negotiations of late with the Suez Canal Company. The date now fixed for the definitive opening of the great canal is October 1st, 1869. The expenditure made last year upon the work was, in round figures, £2,520,000.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: We understand that, on July 15th, her Majesty's ship Petrel received on board at the Cape the expedition, under the command of Mr. Young, which has undertaken a search for Dr. Livingston or his remains, and that the ship was to sail on the evening of the same day for the mouth of the Zambezi. On arriving there the various sections of the steel boat, especially built at Chatham for the use of the expedition will be put together, and the party will proceed up the river to the Shire, and thence as far as the Murchison Falls, where the boat must be taken to pieces again and carried some 30 or 40 miles over land. There will then be a run across the Lake Nyassa, within 50 miles of the northern end of which is the spot where Dr. Livingston is alleged to have been murdered.

The Scottish American Journal says that a large and elegant bronze statue, representing a tigress and her cubs, has been presented by John S. Kennedy, Esq. of New York, to the city of Glasgow, and that the statue has been formally accepted by the Town Council. It will be erected in West End Park of Glasgow. Mr. Kennedy, the gentleman above referred to, is a fine specimen of the active, enterprising and clear-headed Scotsman, and a man of business. A native of Glasgow he emigrated to this country in 1853, and entered the banking house of M. K. Jessup & Co., New York City, of which he afterwards became a partner.

The official Bavarian Gazette says that the Emperor and Empress of France were received on their arrival at Augsburg, on their way to Salzburg, with both favorable and unfavorable demonstration. Another despatch says: The Emperor and Empress of France arrived Munich at noon on the 18th, accompanied by the King of Bavaria. After a stay of ten minutes they left for Salzburg. They were greeted with acclamations by the crowd outside the station, the station itself being kept close.

The Sultan's religious views are under discussion in England. The Primate said, in a recent speech at Maidstone: "You all know the Sultan has been here lately, the enemy, or supposed enemy, of Christianity. I was informed by the Prince of Wales a few days ago that, in answer to an entreaty to him to protect his Christian subjects, the Sultan's answer was—and a most remarkable one—I will not only protect my Christian subjects, but I will protect Christianity." I think that a most remarkable answer."

In the course of excavations at Hull, England, the navies have come upon a stratum of dark soil, in which a number of trees in horizontal position were met with. They are oak, in excellent condition, and remarkably hard. Besides these interesting remains of a long past age, a large number of acorns and hazel nuts were found, and some oyster and mussel shells. The discovery is more interesting to geologists, as the trees were found at a depth of about nineteen feet below the water line of the river.

The connection between church music and soapbuds is not stated in the following advertisement from an English paper: "Wanted, to live in Scotland, an under laundry-maid, who understands her business thoroughly, and is a good ironer. She must be a member of the Church of England, a good singer, and willing to take part in a church choir. Address, by letter, C. B." etc.

Among the recently nominated chevaliers of the Legion of Honor are two attaches of the French embassy in Mexico who were supposed, at the time the honor was conferred upon them, to be snugly locked up in a Mexican convent as close prisoners. The Pall Mall Gazette calls them "knights in partibus."

The Prussian Corvettes Herth and Medusa, after having received the two iron-clad frigates which are being con-

structed in the Thames for the Prussian Government, will not return to Kiel, as was expected, but proceed to the Piræus, and remain there during the winter.

The Kreuz Zeitung of Berlin energetically denies that there is the least foundation for the report of an approaching interview at Coblenz, between the Emperor Napoleon and the king of Prussia; the denial may be looked upon as proceeding from Count Bismarck's Cabinet.

The organs of the military party in Austria are raising their voices in a higher and more aggressive tone than they for some time past have used, and this is attributed to the meeting of the Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph at Salzburg.

The floating debt of Spain amounted to 1,726,041,410 reals. The firms of Baring, of London, and Hope, of Amsterdam, have been intrusted with the conversion of the public debt and of the deferred debt of 1831.

Hungary is willing to contribute twenty eight and a half per cent. of the amount required for the expenditure of the whole Empire of Austria as reunited.

The Hungarian Government confiscated at the frontier nine thousand needles; sent from Berlin to Belgrade.

The latest accounts from the different countries of Europe shows that the harvest will be about an average one.

Austria.

VIENNA, AUG. 13. At the instance of some members of the Bavarian Chamber, a meeting of South German Deputies has just been held at Stuttgart, where the following resolutions were passed:—

- 1. It is an indispensable condition of the existence of the German people that the South German States should be reunited with Northern Germany.
2. The German nation will not submit to any foreign interference with its development.
3. Alliances, offensive and defensive, with Prussia are a first step to secure political liberty and resist aggression, by combining all military forces in one united army.
4. The very imperfect Zollverein must be reformed, and an entire Customs-union established.
5. The people must demand their full share of the benefits of the Constitution of the North German Confederation.
6. The demand of South Germany to regulate in common with the North the rights of German citizens to settle and trade and to legislate on the matters designated by Article 4 of the Constitution of the Confederation is fully justifiable and cannot be refused.
7. In this sense the approaching elections to the Customs Parliament are to be made. The only possible way to obtain a complete union of the South German States with North Germany is to enter the North German Confederation, in spite of the defects and faults of its Constitution and of the deplorable mistakes of the Prussian Government. The peace of Prague can be no impediment to such a union. As soon as the German people possess the necessary organs of their will and power they will take care of their own interests, will satisfy their desire for free development, and fulfil their mission for the civilization of mankind.
The meeting was attended by 50 members of the various South German Parliaments, 18 from Bavaria, 20 from Wurtemberg, seven from Baden, and five from Hesse Darmstadt.

THE STRONGEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

A native of Australia, Mr. J. E. Evans, recently gave an exhibition of remarkable strength at the Sea Hotel, in Chesterfield, England, to establish his claims as the strongest man in the world. He held a fifty-six pound weight in various positions at arm's length, and increased the number until he raised four fifty-six pound weights above his head, holding them at arm's length, and at the same time standing upon four glass tumblers. He also held the weights on the top of the glass, and allowed a glass of water to be placed on the top of the weights. He laid flat on the floor and let a fifty-six pound weight fall a distance of about a yard on his bare chest, and the weight rebounded as though it had come in contact with a piece of India rubber. A piece of stone, four inches thick, was placed upon his chest, and Mr. Hinch, blacksmith, smashed it into fragments with two blows. Mr. Hinch and Mr. Turner then cut a piece of two-inch iron in two across his chest with the hammer and chisel. The feats concluded by Prof. Hercules lying flat upon the floor and allowing Mr. Hinch to strike him, with all his strength, with a sixteen pound sledge hammer. The blow was met by the Professor, and the hammer rebounded without leaving a scratch upon his body.

The present Duke of Wellington is printing the whole of his father's papers, for safety, not for publication. The Duke puts everything into type, then strikes out such passages as affect living persons too closely, or such as it might be indiscreet to make public. Three copies only of the original impression are taken.

A boy who asked a Boston police officer for shelter in the Station House said: "See, Cap'n, first my father died, and my mother married again, and then my mother died, and my father married again; and somehow or other, I don't seem to have no parents at all, nor no hoe nor nothing."

The Weekly British AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, November 5, 1867

The Government Assa

During 1866, the Government Office at New Westminster ried on at a net loss of \$ face of which fact the off in the Council, led by the minister renegade, passed continue the establishment year. This vote was car the melancholy fact that useful schemes were aban time by the Government funds. The arguments a the friends of the ins favor of its continu twofold. The office at Ne ster was so convenient for required assays of go copper, &c.; and second "check" upon the private at Victoria. So far as the establishment is oc strikes us that the fact fixed at New Westminster very strong point against simple reason that there within three hundred mi Westminster, and that the specimens brought to it fine cases out of ten, are the heat of the mining great expense before the ascertained. And the idea of maintaining an opposition office that is forced by la bute a very considerable s the support of that G would be most ludicrous not so monstrously unjust some principle, Governm start a hotel of its own "tricks on travellers;" on a real estate office to put an undue inflation of coin to keep down the price of have forestalled Beedy, Bates in their wheat specu upper country. A beard seem for Government to d or all of these "operatio giments advanced in favor the Assay Office. So far are concerned, the pat bestow upon the private at Victoria is petty stro of the confidence they management, notwithstanding cast upon its integrity, opinion is that, until the further advanced and p strike off its own coin, an will prove an expensive i will fail to return even a the sum required for it but if it be decided, in the objections urged, to contin situation, we hope that it moved to Cariboo—the pl rightfully belongs, and w oers will find at least part ment in the legitimate their duties. His mainten Westminster is a fraud up on by those who are pled after our interests.

FRIDAY. SUICIDE.—A SAD STORY.—A case of suicide occurred morning in this city. A man named Young, a native of Beath, A land, lately from Australia, str at a house on Government street hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, by bu of a leather strap about his the other end to the post of his then bearing down so as to pre tion. The deed must have be from the fact that the strap pro to effect the purpose, deceased from his Baltic shirt, and tying the strap, gave it the required entered the house at 10 Wednesday night, and was al in a bed in the backroom. A cupped a bed in the same roo deceased shortly before 7 o' morning, and told him he bring him some tea. At 9 o returned and was horrified to dead. A jury, of which M Robertson was foreman, was Mr Pemberton, an inquest held of death by suicide, while la temporary insanity, returned once occupied a prominent pos trolia, where he married; b years his wife left him and cau zua, whether he followed, and search discovered in her eye upon the stage in a Melodoo, so exasperated Young that he the stage and attempted to woman escaped badly injured subsequently came to Victoria, for some time in the employ Blurray. Laterly he drank ve only three days ago appears prosecute a man who he charge stolen a case of brandy and a from his cabin.

POLICE COURT.—Patrick Jen in the Police Court, yesterday charge of attempting to forc house of Wm. Gibbs at Es charge fell to the ground. Pa that he was only a "wee bit tig he struck Gibbs' door with a "start him up a thrifle." T inflamed a fine of \$1 25, which paid and was liberated.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, November 5, 1867.

The Government Assay Office.

During 1866, the Government Assay Office at New Westminster was carried on at a net loss of \$2941, in the face of which fact the official element in the Council, led by the New Westminster renegade, passed a vote to continue the establishment for another year. This vote was carried despite the melancholy fact that many really useful schemes were abandoned at the time by the Government for want of funds. The arguments advanced by the friends of the institution in favor of its continuance were twofold. The office at New Westminster was so convenient for miners who required assays of gold, silver, copper, &c.; and second, it was a "check" upon the private assay office at Victoria. So far as the location of the establishment is concerned, it strikes us that the fact of its being fixed at New Westminster is really a very strong point against it, for the simple reason that there are no mines within three hundred miles of New Westminster, and that the dust and specimens brought to it for assay, in nine cases out of ten, are packed from the heart of the mining districts at great expense before the value can be ascertained. And the idea of Government maintaining an opposition to a private office that is forced by law to contribute a very considerable sum towards the support of that Government, would be most ludicrous, if it were not so monstrously unjust. Upon the same principle, Government ought to start a hotel of its own to prevent "tricks on travellers;" ought to open a real estate office to put an end to an undue inflation of corner-lots; and, to keep down the price of flour, should have forestalled Beedy, Nelson and Bates in their wheat speculation in the upper country. Absurd as it would seem for Government to dabble in one or all of these "operations," the arguments advanced in favor of the continuance of the Assay Office appear no less ridiculous. So far as the public are concerned, the patronage they bestow upon the private assay office at Victoria is pretty strong evidence of the confidence they repose in its management, notwithstanding the slur cast upon its integrity. Our own opinion is, that until the country is further advanced and prepared to strike off its own coin, an assay office will prove an expensive luxury, and will fail to return even a modicum of the sum required for its conduct; but if it is decided, in the face of the objections urged, to continue the institution, we hope that it will be removed to Cariboo—the place where it rightfully belongs, and where its officers will find at least partial employment in the legitimate discharge of their duties. Its maintenance at New Westminster is a fraud upon the Colony by those who are pledged to look after our interests.

Friday, Nov 1st.

SUICIDE—A SAD STORY.—Another melancholy case of suicide occurred yesterday morning in this city. A man named Charles Young, a native of Beath, Ayrshire, Scotland, lately from Australia, strangled himself at a house on Government street, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, by buckling one end of a leather strap about his neck tying the other end to the post of his bedstead and then bearing down so as to preclude respiration. The deed must have been deliberate, from the fact that the strap proving too short to effect the purpose, deceased tore a piece from his Baltic shirt, and tying it to one end of the strap, gave it the required length. Young entered the house at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, and was allowed to sleep in a bed in the backroom. A man who occupied a bed in the same room spoke to the deceased shortly before 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and told him he would go and bring him some tea. At 9 o'clock the man returned and was horrified to find Young dead. A jury, of which Mr James R. Robertson was foreman, was summoned by Mr Pemberton, an inquest held, and a verdict of death by suicide, while laboring under temporary insanity, returned. Deceased once occupied a prominent position in Australia, where he married; but after a few years his wife left him and came to California, whither he followed, and after a long search discovered her one evening singing upon the stage in a Melodion. The discovery so exasperated Young that he sprang upon the stage and attempted to kill her. The woman escaped badly injured, and Young subsequently came to Victoria, and remained for some time in the employ of Wilson & Murray. Lately he drank very freely, and only three days ago appeared in Court to prosecute a man who was charged with having stolen a case of brandy and a sack of flour from his cabin.

POLICE COURT.—Patrick Jenkins appeared in the Police Court, yesterday, to answer a charge of attempting to forcibly enter the house of Wm. Gibbs at Esplanade. The charge fell to the ground, Patrick proving that he was only a "wee bit tight" and that he struck Gibbs' door with a shillalagh to "start him up a thrifle." The Magistrate inflicted a fine of \$1 25, which Mr Jenkins paid and was liberated.

THE CHINESE VOTE.—A friend of one of the candidates for the Mayoralty, a few days ago, called on his Chinese washerman and solicited his vote and his influence with the Celestials voters for his favorite. "I want," said the gentleman, "you to bring all your friends to vote for — Shabbee?" "Yes," replied John, "heap me shabbee. Belly good! How many fends you want?" "Oh, hiyou," replied our friend, whose knowledge of Chinese is somewhat limited, "I wante allee you can bringee; shabbee?" "You wante ten men?" queried John. "Yes, twenty men—fifty men, all come votes for —" "All right, John, me come to-morrow," and the voter and canvasser separated, each fully impressed with the idea that he had fully comprehended the other's meaning. Yesterday the place of business of the canvasser was surrounded—literally besieged by Chinamen, some with short tails, some with long tails, and some with no tails at all. At the head of the besiegers appeared the washerman, tall erect, proudly leading the Celestial troop into the canvasser's office. "Hallo, John," screamed our friend, "what's the matter?" "Heap manee come workes for you," replied John. "Workes for me? I never wanted to man to workes for me." "What," said John, starting back, "You speake me bring heap, hiyou Chinaman come workes for you." "No, I didn't, John," was the apologetic reply, "I wantee them to come votee." "Workes?" asked John. "No," replied our friend, "Votee, votee—all the same King George man—votee for Mayor—shabbee?" The Chinaman eyed the canvasser for a moment, and then turning to his brethren who stood naturally expecting an engagement, addressed them a few words in their native lingo, and muttering "me no shabbee," the delegation slowly withdrew, leaving our friend considerably chaffed at the result of his first day's canvassing for votes among our Chinese population.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.—Mr C. W. Wallace was yesterday summoned to appear before Chief Justice Neudham sitting in chambers, to explain why he had neglected to comply with an order in Bankruptcy to surrender himself for first examination and to file amended accounts. Mr Green appeared on behalf of the Vancouver Coal Company (creditors), and Mr Copland appeared for the Official Assignee. Mr Wallace was interrogated by the Chief Justice as to the course adopted by him, and replied that he did not consider himself amenable to the Court of Bankruptcy over which Mr Neudham presides. Mr Green said that from an advertisement in the Colonist, he learned that Mr Wallace had surrendered himself to Mr Begbie at New Westminster; and Mr Copland added that Mr Wallace had said he did not intend to appear again before Mr Neudham. The Chief Justice remarked that this was a very serious matter for the bankrupt, and that he was loath to proceed to extremes without giving Mr Wallace an opportunity to consider well his position. After some further remarks, Mr Wallace gave his personal undertaking to appear before the Chief Justice at 12 o'clock to-day.

A COLONIAL WAR VESSEL.—Some months ago Her Majesty's ship Nelson, Capt. Payne, was placed by the Admiralty at the disposal of the Government of Victoria. She is of 2,380 tons burthen, and formerly carried 72 guns, smooth-bore. Capt. Payne, in conjunction with Lieut.-Col. Pasley, R.E., and Major Scratchley, R.E., determined to convert her useless cast iron smooth-bore into rifled guns, of the Palliser system. The Nelson thus carries at present two 7-inch rifled guns, formerly 68-pounders, on pivot carriages on her main deck, and 20 rifled 64-pounders, old 32-pounders, on her broadside. The guns have nearly all arrived at Woolwich from Sir William Armstrong's factory at Elswick, and, after passing proof, are being forwarded at once to Portsmouth. The greatest exertions are being made by her captain and crew to prepare the ship for her long voyage, and the colony of Victoria may be congratulated upon the judgment of its officials, for the Nelson is undoubtedly the most powerfully armed wooden ship in existence. It is expected she will be ready for sea in about three weeks.—Times.

THE THEATRE.—The performance on Wednesday evening was of a very superior character. The new comedy of "Urgent Private Affairs" and the farce of "Joe Brag; or, Make Your Will," passed off in good style.—Mr George Edwards, Mr Marsh, Mr O'Neil and others sustaining the principal roles. The interlude of singing and dancing by Mr Edwards, Mr Marsh and Mr O'Neil drew forth round after round of applause. The attendance was far, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas came down from Nanaimo last evening, calling at intermediate ports. There were twelve passengers and a few tons of agricultural produce on board. There had been no arrival from Sitka, and the harbor of Nanaimo is bare of shipping. The steamer Isabel went on the ways on Wednesday. Just complaint is made by Capt. Olark that lights at our wharves and on small vessels anchored in this harbor are not exhibited on dark nights.

THE PAPER HUNT.—In consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather, the Paper Hunt and lunch fixed for yesterday were postponed until one o'clock to-day. Should the weather again prove unfavorable to-day, a gun will be fired from the Zealous at 11 a.m., as a signal that the Hunt is again postponed. The indications last night were that to-day would be clear and bracing; should the indications prove correct, there will be no fear of another failure on account of the weather.

DEATH OF A PIONEER.—Mr D. Faujas, one of our oldest and most esteemed French residents, expired last evening at his residence. Mr Faujas came here in 1855, and has been actively engaged in business for the past nine years.

NAVY CONTRACTS.—A notice appears in our advertising columns this morning requesting tenders for the supply of "coals," "fresh meat and vegetables," "biscuit and soft bread," "provisions," "soap," "water," "firewood," &c., for H. M. forces on this station. No tenders will be received after 12 o'clock at noon on the 30th inst. Particulars will be learned from the advertisement.

SHOOTING MATCH.—The rifle match between Mr Gerow, of this city, and Mr Weir, of Puget Sound, will come off to-day at 2 o'clock, for \$200 a-side. Distance, 150 yards. An announcement of the ground selected for the match will be made at Frank Campbell's corner at 11 o'clock this morning.

GIVE HIM A LIFT!—Tom Lafont announces another performance for Saturday evening at the New Idea—prices 25c and 50c—and promises a host of talent for the amusement of the fun-loving public. Tom deserves encouragement and support.

NO NEWS FROM SITKA.—Nothing had been heard at Nanaimo up to yesterday of the John La Stoppano or any of the numerous fleet of American war-vessels that started for Sitka some weeks ago. Some anxiety is felt in consequence.

ROAD TAX, 1867.—Notice is given in another column that assessment rolls of all persons liable to perform statute labor in the districts of Victoria, Lake and Saanich, have been posted in conspicuous places for public information.

THE ASSAY OFFICE.—The famous petition requesting His Excellency to maintain the assay office at New Westminster having arrived in town, everybody should sign it with both hands!

A HARD WINTER.—The Indians prognosticate a hard winter—hiyou rain and snow. The natives are quidnuncs in the matter of weather and their opinion is seldom doubted.

[COMMUNICATED.] To be Sold.

That well known cream-coloured Irish mare Thimble, by Usquebaugh, out of Cruiskeen Lawn.

Thimble stands over 18 hands high, and is well known with the B.H. hounds. For performances see COLONIST. Some idea of her jumping powers may be formed when it is known that whereas Lottery never exceeded twelve yards, Thimble on one occasion jumped as many acres.

The mare is entered for the citizens' plate, to be run on the 9th November; also for the whisky and champagne stakes, and will be sold with her engagements.

No warranty will be given; but a surgeon's certificate will go with the mare, which will positively be sold on the day of the race, unless previously withdrawn.

Address, "MEDICUS," office of this paper.

Anecdotes of Queen Victoria.

Grace Greenwood contributes to the first number of the Weekly Advance the following, among other anecdotes of Queen Victoria:

"Another little anecdote, which shows her simplicity of character and shrewdness of perception, was told me by a gentleman who once enjoyed the pleasure of a very informal interview with her under rather peculiar circumstances. My friend, Mr W—, is a person of very artistic taste—a passionate picture lover. He had seen all the great paintings in the public galleries of London, and had a strong desire to see those of Buckingham palace, which, not being a 'show house,' were inaccessible to an ordinary connoisseur. Fortune favored him at last. He was the brother of a London carpet merchant, who had an order to put down new carpets in the state apartments of the palace—and as it chanced that temptation came to my friend to put on a workman's blouse, and thus enter the royal precincts, while the flag indicating the presence of the family floated defiantly over the roof. So he effected an entrance, and when once within the royal halls, dropped his assumed character and devoted himself to the pictures. It happened that he remained in one of the apartments after the workmen had left, and while quite alone, the Queen came tripping in, wearing a plain white morning dress and followed by two or three of her younger children, dressed with like simplicity. She approached the supposed workman, and said: 'Pray, can you tell me when the new carpet will be put down in the Privy Council chamber?' and he, thinking he had no right to recognize the Queen and the circumstances, replied, 'Really, madam—I cannot tell—but I will enquire.' 'Stay,' she said abruptly but not unkindly, 'who are you? I perceive that you are not one of the workmen.' 'Mr W—, blushing and stammering somewhat, made a clean breast of it and told the simple truth. The Queen seemed much amused with his rise, and for the sake of his love for art, forgave him—and then added, smiling, 'I know for all your dress that you were a gentleman because you did not 'your majesty' me.' Pray look at the pictures as long as you will. Good morning! Come chicks, we must go.

Another anecdote, illustrating Victoria's admirable good sense and strict domestic discipline, came to me directly from one who witnessed the occurrence. One day, when the Queen was present in her carriage at a military review, the Princess Royal, then rather a wild girl of about 13, sitting on the front seat, seemed rather forgetful with some young officers of the escort. Her Majesty gave several reproving looks without avail—winked at her, but she would not stay wicked. At length, in flitting her handkerchief over the side of the carriage, she let it drop, too evidently not accidentally. Instantly two or three young heroes sprang from their saddles to return it to her fair hand—but the awful voice of royalty stayed them. 'Stop, gentlemen,' exclaimed the Queen, 'leave it just where it lies. Now,

my daughter, get down from the carriage and pick up your handkerchief.' There was no help for it. The royal footman let down the steps for the little royal lady, who proceeded to lift from the dust the pretty piece of cambric and lace. She blushed a good deal, though she tossed her head snappily, and she was doubtless angry enough; but the mortifying lesson may have nipped in the bud her first impulse towards coquetry. It was hard but it was wholesome. How many American mothers would be equal to such a piece of Spartan discipline?

SUDDEN DEATH.—The death of Lady Catharine Long occurred suddenly yesterday morning at her residence, Landthorne-hatch, near Farnham Surrey, from the severe shock to the system occasioned by the tempestuous weather which prevailed between 1 and 2 o'clock, the effects of which were particularly felt in the western division of the county. Her ladyship had attended a croquet party at Aldershot on Monday afternoon, and returning to bed in apparent health, but being somewhat alarmed at the terrific peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning, she rang for her maid, who being dressed and in company with some of the other domestics in consequence of the terrible storm, was immediately in attendance. Her ladyship displayed much timidity, and sat for a time upon a couch in the bedroom. Two unusually loud thunder-claps followed in succession, and she was observed to start suddenly and drop her head. The maid, feeling alarmed, ran to another room for assistance, and on returning found her ladyship dead. Dr. Nichols, a surgeon residing in the neighbourhood, was immediately called in, and pronounced life to be extinct, and Dr. Yates, of Godalming, who had for some years resided for her, gave it as his opinion that the immediate cause of death was disease of the heart, accelerated by the sudden shock produced by the thunder and lightning. Lady Catharine was the daughter of the second Earl of Orford and the wife of Mr. H. Lawes Long, J. P., by whom she leaves a son and seven daughters. Unfortunately, Mr. Long and other members of the family are on a continental tour, and news of the melancholy event has been transmitted by telegraph. Her ladyship was 70 years of age.

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

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL. GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH.

NO MORE CONSUMPTION. GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION. DR. LERA'S PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

BETTER THAN COPALBA. GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATICO VEGETALIS.

DIGESTIVE LOZENGES AND POWERS OF ALKALINE LACTATES. BY BURINDU BUISSON, LABORATEUR OF THE PARIS IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

General Depot in Paris, At GRIMAULT & CO'S 45 Rue Richelieu.

In New York, 80 N. WILPOUGHERA Street.

In San Francisco, At TARTTER & CO'S, 98 and 99 Franklin street.

And at every good Chemist's, At ROTRIER, 108 LANGLEY & Co. Agents, For British Columbia.

Wallace & Stewart, WHARF STREET, Victoria, V. I.

All kinds of Agricultural Produce bought and sold. oc13 1

Northern Assurance Co.

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE. ESTABLISHED 1838

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. CAPITAL, \$10,000,000.

Fully subscribed by upwards of 700 Shareholders, whose personal liability is unlimited. INVESTED FUNDS, \$3,000,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. This Company grants Insurances against Fire on every description of property.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. This Institution accepts proposals at the rates of premium applicable to Europe, which on examination will be found more advantageous than those charged by other Offices having Agencies here. It unites all the advantages of a Mutual Association with the security of a Proprietary Company. The Participation Branch is conducted by the Proprietors of the Company for a charge of 10 per cent. on the premiums, without any other deduction whatever. This is assured enjoy the profit without the LIABILITY of the Mutual System. The Participation in profits has been most liberal. Should claims arise before the next investigation, a prospective bonus of nearly 1 1/2 per cent. is allotted.

JANION, GREEN & RHODES, oc13-5m AGENTS.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE. CAPITAL.....TEN MILLION DOLLARS

RESERVE TO MEET LOSSES FIVE MILLION DOLLARS!

CHARLES TURNER, Esq., M. P. CHAIRMAN, PERCY M. DOVE, Manager.

THIS COMPANY HAS NOW THE LARGEST Income for Fire and Life Premiums of any Company in the world.

The undersigned, Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia, return their particular thanks to the public for their patronage of the Royal since the opening of the agency, and also to the Victoria Fire Companies for their valuable services.

The Fire Branch. Of this agency in 1866, was nearly double that of 1865—the risks in Victoria alone amounted to \$1,100,000.

The business of the Life Branch. Has also largely increased since the Directors reduced the rate to the English standard.

SPROAT & CO. Store street. Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia oc11

Phoenix Fire Assurance COMPANY.

LOMBARD STREET AND CHURCH CROSS! LONDON. Established 1782.

For Insuring every kind of Property in all parts of the World from Loss or Damage by Fire.

THE PROMPTITUDE AND LIBERALITY WITH WHICH its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the public may be estimated from the fact that since its establishment, it has paid more than Eight Millions Sterling in discharge of claims for Losses by Fire.

The security offered to the public by the Phoenix office is unlimited, comprising in addition to the large invested capital of the Company the whole fortunes of numerous proprietors, composed of some of the most opulent merchants and others in the United Kingdom. Annual and short time insurances are effected upon all kinds of Property in Vancouver Island and British Columbia on the most favorable terms.

Kinds and Particulars of Insurances may be had on application to ROBERT BEAVEN, Acting Agent, Government street. oc21

The British and Foreign MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

LIMITED. Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling

DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL AND LONDON: THOMAS CHILTON, Chairman, A. Boyd and H. T. Wilson, Deputy Chairmen.

Francis C. Brann, Andrew Malcolmson, Francis A. Gilt, Robert Maxwell, Charles B. Colchester, George M. Papananni, Wm. James Fernie, John Park, Arthur B. Forwood, Charles K. Frolson, P. G. Heyworth, John Ravenscroft, Thomas Harrison, James Seagriff, Thomas Kendall, Samuel Sill, Edward Lawrence, Thomas Stenhouse, George Lyall, T. Wilkinson Retzoy.

LIVERPOOL: Manager and Underwriter, Robert N. Dale Secretary, Walter D. Pritt. OFFICES, MANCHESTER BUILDINGS. LONDON OFFICES, 25 CORNHILL.

Marine Insurances effected to all parts of the World. When required Losses may be made payable at San Francisco, Hongkong, Shanghai, Melbourne, Sydney, &c. oc23

JANION, GREEN & RHODES, Agents.

Marine Insurance.

THE UNION INSURANCE COMPANY of San Francisco.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY, CAPITAL Stock, \$750,000.

Fortinsuring Merchandise, Treasure, Commissions, Profits &c. For Information, rates of Premiums, &c. Apply to LOWE BROTHERS, Agents, Wharf street. oc14

NOTICE.

Phoenix Fire Assurance Co. of London. MR THOMAS C. NUTTALL, THE Agent of the above-mentioned Company, by his Power of Attorney under his hand and seal, dated 23d instant, has duly appointed me to act in his stead, for and on behalf of the said Company.

The Agency of the above mentioned Company has been removed to Government street, between Fort and Bastion streets. Dated this 30th day of October, A. D. 1867. oc21 ROBERT BEAVEN.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE. Tuesday, November 5 1867.

Confederation. We are glad to know that the feeling in favor of Confederation is growing in the Colony, and that there will soon be a decided expression of popular sentiment on the subject. Every body is agreed that the Colony cannot long keep its head above water at the rate it is going now. The publication of the last financial statement by the Government must have convinced the most sceptical on that point, and it is high time that steps were taken to add this Colony to the New Dominion and save us from further disaster. The necessity for the change, and the blessings that would flow from the Union, must be so apparent to all that we wonder there is even a moment's hesitation felt on the part of anybody. If we are to escape from the state of depression into which we have been plunged, it will be by Confederation upon fair and equitable terms with the Colonies lying East of the Rocky Mountains. What is necessary in the present crisis is action—prompt, decided, vigorous action. There need be no delay. "Delays are dangerous." We can make better terms with the Confederacy to-day, with a Ministry pledged to consolidate the whole of British North America in one great country, "washed by the spray of two oceans," than we can make one or two years hence with a Ministry that may be exacting in their demands. If the people will but give a "good pull, a strong pull and a pull all together," the work will be accomplished.

Italy. If the telegram that left London on the 25th inst. is entitled to credence, the warcloud which for some days hung threateningly over Europe has lifted, and the attempt of the Garibaldians to capture Rome ended in failure. To the determined attitude of France, backed by Austria, Spain, and probably Portugal, and the evident reluctance of Prussia to side with Italy in a quarrel where she would have nothing to gain—at a time, too, when she is exerting every effort to unite all the German States under one grand Confederation, and when one false step might destroy her bright prospects—is to be attributed, no doubt, the action of Victor Emmanuel, who, at the sacrifice of his popularity, and possibly his throne, has consented at the last moment to observe the terms of the September Treaty and suppress the efforts of his subjects to overrun the Papal States. The peace of Europe is again secured. But for how long a time, is a puzzling question.

Thursday, Oct 31. AN INGRAIN FALSIFIER.—"It is hard to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear." Notwithstanding the frequent wholesome dressings that we have administered to the Colonist, the fellow continues to wallow in the mire of misrepresentation and falsehood. In yesterday's issue of his brilliant sheet he says that Mr Howe of Nova Scotia "quotes from the COLONIST to show that the people of British Columbia have changed their minds and are not now in favor of Confederation." It is needless to inform our readers that the COLONIST referred to is not—as our contemporary would have them infer—the Victoria paper of that name, but the Halifax Colonist, of which Mr Howe is part owner. Such attempts as this are not only absurd but contemptible—like the course pursued by the Columbian from the day of its first issue to the present towards Victoria and Victoria's interests. It may, however, be some consolation for the people he has maligned so long to know that he is repudiated by even those whose cause he has ruined by his intemperance and abuse, and that they are rapidly withdrawing their support with a view of casting him and his bogus British Colonist from their midst. The unprincipled manner in which he has conducted his sheet has made New Westminster a "by-word and reproach" even in London, and when, in a few days, the crowning result of his political baseness and fawning hypocrisy shall have become known to the few people who still adhere to his standard, there will be none at the "capital" so poor as to do him reverence.

WHAT ARE THEY COMING TO?—The Philadelphia Sunday Mercury contains the following in its Washington correspondence: "Let Congress attempt to depose our worthy chief magistrate, and such a hurricane will be raised as the world ever saw. Thirty thousand armed and equipped militia from the State of Maryland, to say nothing of the hundreds of thousands from the North, would assemble and fight for the maintenance of the Government against the oppressors and usurpers. Then instead of regal honors at the Executive mansion, as contemplated by Mr Wade, a halter would be his end—a fit punishment for his treachery and contumacy."

GOOD TEMPLARS.—At a regular meeting of Victoria Lodge, No. 1, held on Tuesday evening, the following were duly elected as Officers for the ensuing term:—David McFadden, W. C. T.; George Norris, W. V. T.; George Robinson, W. S.; John Jackson, Sen. W. T.; John T. Norris, W. F. S.; John Fox, W. M.; James Freeman, W. I. G.; Geo Marsh, W. O. G. The installation of the above officers will take place on Tuesday next.

U. S. CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.—An advertisement from the American Consul, containing regulations to be observed in shipping goods to American ports, appears in our columns to-day. It is important that every merchant and shipmaster should preserve a copy of the advertisement, so that he may guard against possible loss.

Municipal Council.

TUESDAY, Oct 29th, 1867. The Council met at 7:30 p. m. Present: The Mayor and Councillors Gowen, Lewis, Tahey, Gibbs and Hebbard.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the Colonial Secretary, relative to an interview between the Governor and City Council some time since, concerning the repair of James' Bay bridge, stating that tenders were called for and that the sum of \$2000 would be required. The Secretary asked what course the Council would take in the matter? Received and filed.

From the Assistant Surveyor General, stating that the services of the chain-gang might be had on or about the 4th prox., and that it was proposed to employ them on Government street. The reply to the Council application was deemed unsatisfactory, and filed.

Communication from same, enclosing a bill of \$68 for expenses incurred in the repair of Store and Mezzies streets; and stating there was a guarantee from the Council for the payment. A statement of the expenditure of the sum of \$200 voted by the Council for similar work some time since, was read and filed, and the application for additional amount was referred to the Street Committee.

From A. J. Brun in respect to the relaying of sidewalk fronting his store. Referred to Street Committee with power to act.

Account of \$30 from W. Bond for putting in a culvert at corner of Douglas and Pandora street. Referred to finance committee for payment.

Communication from F. W. Green in behalf (we have since heard) of M. Tius, requesting payment of claim in connection with the View street drain affair. Filed.

From the agent of the Town Council premises, offering entire building at a rental of \$25 per month. Filed—premises not required.

From M. Wells offering to grade Mezzies street from Dallas and west of the Government Buildings, for \$165 (190 yards), and 50 yards which require repairing on Quebec street to be passable from the new street, for \$30 additional. That the Street Committee have power to act in the matter was carried.

Application from E. Leigh and W. C. Robinson to be appointed returning officers at the forthcoming election; read and filed. Also, from E. Mallandaine to audit the Corporation accounts.

From W. S. Green, enclosing note from Mr. Bishop relative to the suit Tius vs the Corporation. The amount of the award was submitted to the Corporation, under date the 20th September last. Mr. Green requested instructions as to what answer was to be returned. It appears that in this matter the Registrar of the Supreme Court stated £41 18s 2d off the sum of £163 18s 11d, leaving a balance of £122 0s 9d. Received and filed.

It was resolved that the usual advertisement be inserted in the morning paper as to the ensuing election, and that a committee be appointed to determine the polling place. A. F. Main and J. Thain were appointed auditors to examine the Corporation accounts—to receive ten dollars each for same. Council adjourned until Saturday evening next.

Big Bend.

Amongst the passengers who arrived yesterday were a party of miners from Big Bend, who left the mines on the 15th inst. They do not bring any news of importance. Gold had been found at the mouth of McCulloch's Creek, but not in great quantities. In fact no very satisfactory lead had been struck on any of the Big Bend Creeks, although several of the claims on French Creek yielded wages, some a little over wages occasionally. Yet, notwithstanding all this, it does not follow that no paying diggings exist there. Operations this season have been chiefly confined to ground previously located or partially worked, beyond which very little prospecting has been done. But, be that as it may, there is no denying the fact that if Big Bend has not proved a "fizzle," faith in it as a goldfield of any standing is on the wane. It is stated that the Blackhawk claim had come into the possession of the Hudson Bay Company, in consideration of advances made, and that it was being worked vigorously with satisfactory results.

The steamer Forty-Nine was expected up about the 20th or 21st, and her arrival was anxiously looked for, as she was expected to bring more definite information respecting the new diggings on Tobacco Plains. In the event of good news being received the steamer was expected to carry away a large portion of the remaining population of Big Bend. The Tobacco Plain diggings are about sixty miles south of Kootenay, and about three miles south of the boundary line. They are the same diggings to which we alluded a short time ago, as the scene of the murder of two white men by five Indians. A trail from the river to these mines was being opened out and a good deal of interest was excited.

Our informants met with 2½ feet of snow on the summit, of their way out from the Columbia River to Seymour, and travelling was bad. The Hon. Commissioner Cox was to have come out next day (the 18th) but would probably remain some time at Seymour, Kamloops, and other places on the way down.

THE PAPER HUNT.—The hares will leave Maplewood (Admiral Hastings' residence) at 2 p. m. to-day. Ladies and gentlemen who purpose joining in the hunt will be entertained by Admiral and Mrs. Hastings at lunch at 1 o'clock. We hope that a goodly number of our citizens will join in the sport, which the Admiral, with a public spiritedness that does him great credit, has inaugurated here.

THE ENTERPRISE.—This steamer came down at 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon from New Westminster, bringing 60 passengers.

THE DISASTER TO THE ROBERT COWAN.—The new brig Robert Cowan, which returned in a disabled condition from Cape Flattery, on Tuesday evening, was towed into the harbor yesterday by the steamer Fly. When 50 miles south of Cape Flattery, the topmast and sails were carried away. The Cowan will be repaired and start again in a few days for her destination.

POLICE COURT.—Stephens, who keeps a public house on the Saanich road, appeared in the Police Court yesterday to answer a summons charging him with having "waded" a man named Walls, the other day. Stephens asked and obtained an adjournment of the hearing until Saturday.

RIFLE MATCH.—We learn that the contest for the two British Columbia Challenge Cups, presented by the Governor and Mr. Birch, will be shot for by the Victoria and New Westminster Volunteers at an early day. The tens will be selected shortly.

GOOD.—We learn that the reports from the Harrison Lake silver lead are most encouraging. The lead is improving in extent and richness, as the work goes on.—Examiner.

CHERRY CREEK SILVER.—Twenty tons of silver ore have been extracted from the lode on Cherry Creek. Three tons of the amount will be shipped to San Francisco for sale.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—This body will meet on Saturday, at 12 m., to discuss the desperate state of the educational finances.

"Contemptible Trick."

EDITOR COLONIST:—In the Morning News, of the 27th inst., there appears an article under the above heading, in which it is charged that I had "most unscrupulously circulated that Mr. Franklin had renounced all intentions of offering himself as candidate in favor of Dr. Trimble. The result has been a requisition, signed by a number of persons, most of whom would have voted for and supported Mr. Franklin had he not been made a Municipal corps by Mr. Lewis." I beg to say the statements contained in that article have no foundation; in fact, I had no knowledge of a requisition being brought out in favor of Dr. Trimble until informed by Mr. Franklin himself. I have not induced any person to sign the requisition for Dr. Trimble, and on being requested to sign it, I refused, stating that I had promised to support Mr. Franklin if he would become a candidate. I afterwards asked Mr. Franklin, in the presence of a third party, if he still intended to become a candidate for Mayor; he said he declined, and thanked me for my endeavors on his behalf, and said he released me and the gentlemen present from the pledges we had made to him, and that we were now at liberty to support any other candidate we pleased. As such falsehoods may have a tendency to injure my reputation, I deem it but right they should be contradicted. By inserting the above in your paper you will oblige.

Yours, truly, RICHD. LEWIS.

The Boat Race for the American Championship.

The following particulars of the great boat race for the championship of America is from the New York Evening Post of September 9th: The great boat race between Hamill, of Pittsburgh, and Brown, of Portland, Maine, took place at Newburg early this morning. An immense crowd had assembled at Newburg on Friday and Saturday, including a large part of the worst class of fighting men, gamblers and rowdies of the country. This morning the water was comparatively smooth, and the preparations for the race were completed. There was a large attendance of spectators, estimated at seven or eight thousand persons. These secured positions on the docks and along the river banks. Two steamboats followed Hamill and Brown up the river. At about six o'clock the men appeared and made their arrangements for the race. They were both cheered by their partisans. Betting was nearly even, and much money was staked on the result.

Councilman Stephen Roberts, of this city, was chosen referee. At a quarter past six o'clock the men started up the river for the stake-boat, a distance of two and a half miles. The distance to be pulled was five miles—returning to the place of starting. Brown took the lead, and for the first half mile was four lengths ahead. The men pulled steadily at a rapid pace. At the end of the first mile Hamill had gained his lost ground, and between the first and second miles he had passed Brown.

At the end of two miles Hamill was four lengths ahead, but at the stake-boat Brown had regained two lengths. There was much excitement at this point, and heavy odds were offered on Hamill. As the latter was turning the stake-boat, Brown rushed upon his boat and broke in the stern. Hamill immediately leaped into the stake-boat, refusing to pull any further. Brown, after parleying a minute or two, continued on his course, and made the whole five miles in forty-one minutes and fifty-six seconds.

There was much excitement on shore at the unsatisfactory termination of the race. The friends of Hamill claimed that Brown ran into him intentionally, and the referee taking this view of the case, declared Hamill the winner. One of the standing rules of boat racing stipulates that any boat fouling another shall be declared out of the race, and be deprived of all the benefits which might otherwise be accorded to it. All bets go with the stake-money.

Brown's boat is built on the English style. It is about thirty-four feet long and eleven and one-half inches wide, and

thirty-five pounds in weight. It is four feet longer than Hamill's, and was built by Charles P. Elliott, of Greenport, Long Island. Hamill's boat is shorter and wider, but about the same weight as Brown's.

The Vanderbilt Forgery.

The New York Tribune of September 17th has the following: On Saturday, September 14th, detectives officer Elder arrived in this city, having in custody one John Livingston, otherwise Henry, Matthews, DePeyster, or Louis, according to circumstances. On the 11th of July last the accused presented for payment at the National City Bank a check for \$75,000 purporting to have been drawn by - Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and made payable to Henry Keep, President of the New York Central Railroad. The check was indorsed "American Express Company will collect and deliver at Albany," and Livingston, on delivering it, claimed to be a messenger of the Company. The money was paid, and it was nearly six weeks afterward the forgery was discovered.

Meantime Livingston had, during his residence at Harlem and Buffalo, been spending money lavishly, buying fast horses, etc., and finally he removed to Chicago, where he also made a display of means. He bought two farms in the vicinity of Blackberry Station, on the Chicago and North-western Railroad, for which he paid \$25,000 and which he stocked expensively. When arrested he had but \$10,000 left. The necessary requisition from Governor Fenton upon Governor Ogelsby having been secured, Livingston was brought hither, and Justice Barnard committed him for trial. He was fully identified by Mr. Worth, the paying teller of the bank, as the man who passed the forged check. Livingston is a native of this State, and was formerly a railroad conductor.

How Paper Collars are Made.

A correspondent describes the process for making paper collars and cuffs at a factory in Biddeford, Maine. The paper from which they are formed comes in large sheets of the required thickness. Some forty of these are placed one upon another and then moved under the die which cuts through the whole, giving the requisite shape to forty collars. The paper is then moved under the die again and forty more cut, and so on to the end. The button holes are next made. Some half a dozen collars are placed under the die, and three holes are cut instantly. Next the collars are placed one at a time under a die or mould which impresses the stitching upon them and marks the line by which the collar is to be turned or doubled. The collars are then doubled or turned over one at a time by hand, run through a machine which presses them and they are finished. They are then packed in boxes of ten each, and ten of these boxes packed in a large one, when they are ready for market. The cuffs are cut with dies after the manner of the collars, the buttonholes cut by similar method; then they are stitched and then packed for market. Three styles of collar are made—plain enamel and linen surface, the paper being finished in a particular manner for each of these different styles. The average size of the neck is 14½ inches. Some collars are made 16½ inches long; but most are sold of 14, 14 and 15 inches. The present capacity of this manufactory is 25,000 a day, but with a new cutting machine, now nearly ready, its capacity will be more than doubled. Most of the work is done by females. Twelve hands are now employed, but in the autumn double the number will be required.

Relic of Maximilian.

The following letter was written by Maximilian two days before his execution: QUERETARO, PRISON OF CAPUCHINAS, June 17th, 1867.

Dear Baron Lago, Minister of Austria I am done with this world; my very last wishes are in regard only to my mortal remains, which will soon be freed from all pain, and in regard to those who must survive me. My physician, Dr. Basch, will have my body brought to Vera Cruz. He will be accompanied only by two servants, Gull and Tudos. I have ordered that my body be transported without any pomp or solemnity to Vera Cruz, and that on board the vessel that is to bring it to Europe no unusual ceremony take place. I have awaited death calmly, and I wish to be left in the same stillness when in my coffin. You will take measures, my dear Baron, so that Dr. Basch and my two servants, who take my body in care, may accompany it to Europe on one of the two war vessels. Over there I wish to be buried beside my poor wife. If the news of my poor wife's death should not prove true, my body should be placed somewhere until the Empress rejoin me in death. Have the goodness to see that the necessary orders be forwarded to Capt. Groeller. Have also the goodness to take measures so that the widow of my faithful companion in arms, Miramon, can go to Europe on one of the war vessels. I reckon the more on the fulfillment of this request as she is charged by me to remain with my mother at Vienna. I again thank you from my heart for the trouble which you take on my account, and I remain your well-wishing MAXIMILIAN.

Why is a fire the greatest paradox in existence?—Because the more it's cooled the hotter it gets.

Dominion of Canada.

By Overland Mail we received the Montreal Herald of Sept. 14th.

QUEBEC, Sept. 10.—Major General Meade, of the United States army, is in town and the guest of Lord Monck. Disturbances are rife at Lewis between the soldiers of the 23rd Regt. and the residents. An affray occurred last night, in which the soldiers were driven to camp amid showers of stones and other missiles; two soldiers got badly beaten and several residents severely injured. The speedy removal of the Regiment is looked for.

ONTARIO.

In Toronto on Saturday, Charles Ulrich, charged with counterfeiting the national currency of the United States, was brought up for examination at the Police Court. He is a man about 35 years of age. The counterfeits which he now stands charged with executing are considered among the best of such ever seen.

TORONTO, Sept. 7.—To-day whilst a young man name Alba was driving a carriage through the market at a rapid rate, the city market Clerk, Mr. Trotter, and market constable Robinson stopped the horse and ordered Alba to drive slow, the latter jumped off drew a knife and seriously stabbed Trotter and Robinson, the former in the arm and three places in the left hip, and the latter in the arm. Alba was arrested.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

The Greatest Family Medicine of the age. Taken internally, it cures sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursery sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painter's colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery. APPLIED EXTERNALLY, cures felons, boils and old sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swollen joints, ringworm and tetter, broken breasts, frost-bites and chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. IT IS A SURE REMEDY FOR AGUE AND CHILLS AND FEVER.

WORDS OF COMFORT TO THE WEAK.—In addition to the ailments common to both sexes woman has special ailments of her own, which demand our sympathy, and should receive relief if possible. IT IS POSSIBLE, in her peculiar trials she needs strengthening and sustaining, and the functional derangements to which she is subject can only be removed by a preparation combining the properties of a tonic and regulating medicine. Alone among remedies of this nature stands BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA. Wholly vegetable, perfectly innocuous, and especially adapted to delicate and over-susceptible organizations, it will be found invaluable in all the peculiar and exigencies of the sex. Used at the same time with the Sarsaparilla, BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE PILLS will be found a powerful help in effecting a complete cure, carrying off from the system the vitiated and depraved humors set free by the Sarsaparilla, and thus enabling the organs to resume their healthy functions at the proper and natural seasons. 510

WHAT IS YOUR AILMENT?—A hundred varieties of disease may be traced to the stomach. For each and all of them, common sense suggests that the medicine which will give the most full vigor, is the true remedy. If common sense demands what that remedy is, experience answers, BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, Cathartic are plenty, but nine-tenths of them give only temporary relief, and many are dangerous. It is better to let dyspepsia have its way, than to attempt its cure with mercury. The so-called remedy will destroy the patient more rapidly than the disease. Not so BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, which owe their efficacy solely to vegetable extracts. If the liver is wrong, they put it right; if the bowels are clogged with obstructions, they remove them; if the stomach is incapable of perfect digestion, they impart to it the required tone and vivacity. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 413

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Mishaps.—An accident will sometimes befall the most wary. A sprain, a burn, a cut, cannot always be prevented; but a speedy and easy cure may be obtained by the application of this inestimable Ointment. It immediately cools the part, soothes the irritated nerves, prevents the blood flowing to the seat of injury thus fully guarding against inflammation and the formation of abscesses. For curing accidental sprains this Ointment surpasses every liniment, lotion, or emollient. It restores soundness to the skin, and firmness to the muscles; it gives freedom of motion once more to stiffened sinews, contracted joints, and strained ligaments. For repairing damage done by external violence, no influence is equally rapid, no agency equally curative. 32

AN INVARIABLE ADVERTISEMENT.—More than words can say for it, MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER says for itself the moment a bottle is opened. It breathes its own recommendation, and circulates it through the room. You sprinkle it upon your handkerchief and carry with you an inexhaustible bouquet. If your skin is tender, what so soothing after shaving as this delicious toilet-water, diluted? Used in this way, it removes tan, freckles, and all superficial roughness, and in nervous headache and hysterics, its soothing odor acts like a charm. 623

LONDON HOUSE.—J. H. Turner & Co have received fine Cloths, consisting of Beavers, West of England Broad and Doerings, Tweeds, Witneys, Kerseys, etc., and a full assortment of Hosiery of the best make of Balbriggan, together with a large stock of new goods for Fall and Winter Trade.

NOW'S THE TIME FOR BARGAINS!—Brunn & Co. having purchased a large invoice of clothing, consisting of 500 pairs French Casimere Pants and 300 Coats and Vests, at a great discount for cash, they offer the same, together with their well-selected stock of fine and heavy clothing, hats, caps and gentlemen's furnishing goods, at such low prices as will benefit one and all. Remember the place—BRUNN & CO.'s, corner Yates and Langley streets, Victoria, V.I. Greenbacks taken at San Francisco rates. *

The Weekly British AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, November 5, 1867.

Have Foreigners a Legal Right at the Approaching Election?

We ask this in all serious times of the passage of the Municipal Ordinance common with a majority of low citizens, we entertained that the right of franchise conferred upon ALL ratepayers British subjects or foreigners we are persuaded, was the the Legislative Council; quite recently we were of that intention was not or but stated in the Ordinance however, examine the sec apply to the question of with a view of ascertaining the law is reconcilable with structure that has been placed upon it. The new which was passed on the 2 1867, comes into force on November next, and its 6 enacts that "Victoria In Act, 1862" shall on that null and void, with certain which do not affect the pre tion. Sections IX., XV., a the new Ordinance give th tions and disqualifications Under Section XV. four necessary to entitle a per First, being a male of full a three months residence in of British Columbia; thi the time of tendering his v the Municipal Assessment city; fourth, having paid ments due up to the time 50 far the qualifications clear enough; but on refer last clause but one of the it appears that the sec quoted do not apply to th election, for in Section following clause occurs: nevertheless, that the Mayor and Councillors to on the 8 day of Nov shall be held according visions of the said "Victo ation Act, 1862," save in that the persons entit therat shall be such per at the time of election b municipal rates and tax by them." We refer to Incorporation Act, 1862, tion X. we find the qu votes to be as follow: " British subject of full age sided in Vancouver Islan dependencies for the space of four months preceding the which he tenders his vot the time of tendering his the Municipal Assessment said city for freehold or estate to the amount of comparison of the section appears (to us) plain, th the Council may have it have failed to express meaning in the Act that must be a "male British subj and that he must, in a paid "all Municipal rates due." Clearly, the Or not confer the right of ir all persons who have pa it merely appears to r additional qualification, shall have been paid, b sesses of all the qualifi tioned in the Act of 18 least, is the construction upon the sections befo question is one of imp should be submitted to legal authority for an of the day of election, in or confusion, and, probab test for the seat after the poll has been declared.

The Summary

The County Court Act Summary Court, and no that the Act has been in 17th of September last, been held here under its large number of cases adjudication, and it wou no person on the Island power to issue summon the cases. A serious floted upon the public on the part of some of exactly say who—to c into effect, and it is to steps will be taken i correct the evil.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A occurred at King's camp, on Whidby Island, on the 12 man named McDonald was several others, breaking o when one of the logs, s rolled over him, completel and his head, leaving on under jaw attached to the was about 53 years of age were conveyed to Fort M were interred by the Mac P T Message.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, November 5, 1867.

Have Foreigners a Legal Right to Vote at the Approaching Municipal Election?

We ask this in all seriousness, for at the time of the passage of the Victoria Municipal Ordinance, 1867, in common with a majority of our fellow citizens, we entertained the belief that the right of franchise was conferred upon ALL ratepayers, whether British subjects or foreigners. Such, we are persuaded, was the intention of the Legislative Council; and until quite recently we were of opinion that that intention was not only implied but stated in the Ordinance. Let us, however, examine the sections that apply to the question of franchise, with a view of ascertaining how far the law is reconcilable with the construction that has been popularly placed upon it. The new Ordinance, which was passed on the 2nd of April, 1867, comes into force on the 8th of November next, and its 62d Section enacts that "Victoria Incorporation Act, 1862," shall on that day become null and void, with certain exceptions, which do not affect the present question. Sections IX., XV. and XVI. of the new Ordinance give the qualifications and disqualifications of voters. Under Section XV. four things are necessary to entitle a person to vote. First, being a male of full age; second, three months' residence in the Colony of British Columbia; third, being at the time of tendering his vote rated on the Municipal Assessment Roll of the city; fourth, having paid all assessments due up to the time of voting. So far the qualifications seem to be clear enough; but on reference to the last clause but one of the Ordinance it appears that the sections above quoted do not apply to the forthcoming election, for in Section LXIII. the following clause occurs: "Provided, nevertheless, that the election of Mayor and Councilors to be held on the 8th day of November next shall be held according to the provisions of the said 'Victoria Incorporation Act, 1862,' save in this respect, that the persons entitled to vote thereat shall be such persons as shall at the time of election have paid all municipal rates and taxes then due by them." We refer to the "Victoria Incorporation Act, 1862," and in Section X. we find the qualifications of voters to be as follows: "Doing a male British subject of full age; having resided in Vancouver Island and its dependencies for the space of three calendar months preceding the election at which he tenders his vote; being at the time of tendering his vote rated on the Municipal Assessment Roll of the said city for freehold or for leasehold estate to the amount of £20." Upon comparison of the sections, the matter appears (to us) plain, that whatever the Council may have intended, they have failed to express any meaning in the Act than that a voter must be a "male British subject of full age," and that he must, in addition, have paid "all Municipal rates and taxes then due." Clearly, the Ordinance does not confer the right of franchise upon all persons who have paid the rates; it merely appears to require, as an additional qualification, that the rates shall have been paid by persons possessed of all the qualifications mentioned in the Act of 1862. Such, at least, is the construction that we place upon the sections before us. The question is one of importance, and should be submitted to competent legal authority for an opinion before the day of election, in order to prevent confusion, and, probably, a legal contest for the seat after the result of the poll has been declared.

The Summary Court.

The County Court Act abolished the Summary Court, and notwithstanding that the Act has been in force since the 17th of September last, no Court has been held here under its provisions. A large number of cases are awaiting adjudication, and it would appear that no person on the Island possesses the power to issue summonses or to try the cases. A serious injury is inflicted upon the public by this neglect on the part of some one—we cannot exactly say who—to carry the law into effect, and it is to be hoped that steps will be taken immediately to correct the evil.

Tuesday, Oct 23.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A sad accident occurred at King's camp, on the east side of Whidby Island, on the 12th inst. An old man named McDonald was engaged, with several others, breaking out a rolling tier, when one of the logs, suddenly starting, rolled over him, completely severing one arm and his head, leaving only a given him the under jaw attached to the body. McDonald was about 55 years of age. His remains were conveyed to Port Madison, where they were interred by the Masonic fraternity.—P.T. Message.

Inauguration of British Columbia Lodge, No 1187, E. R., F. and A. M.

Yesterday afternoon the new Masonic Lodge was inaugurated at Masonic Hall, by Bro. P. M. Robt. Burnaby, Esq., assisted by the officers of Victoria Lodge, No. 738, E. R., with the usual impressive ceremonies. At 2 p. m. the members of the various Masonic Lodges marched in procession—being preceded by the Volunteer Band and the banner of Victoria Lodge—to St John's Church, where divine service was performed by Rev. Frank Gibbell, the rector, assisted by Rev. Mr. Owen. The fine choir of St John's was largely represented; and the anthem, from the 133d Psalm, commencing, "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity" was beautifully rendered—the first and second treble and the bass parts being most delightfully sustained. Rev. Mr. Gibbell's sermon was taken from I. Corinthians, chap XIII., v. 13.—"And now abideth Faith, Hope, and Charity, these three; but the greatest of these is Charity." The sermon, which was well timed, was delivered in an eloquent and forcible manner, and at its conclusion a collection was taken up for the benefit of the Hospital, which realized a handsome sum. At the close of the service the Masons reformed in procession and marched through Douglas to Fort, down Fort to Government street, and thence to Masonic Hall, where the following named gentlemen were installed as officers by Bro. P. M. Burnaby: Thos. Harris, W. M.; A. F. Main, S. W.; Henry Nathan, Jr., J. W.; P. Medina, T. A. Theat. S.; E. Harrison, S. D.; G. Creighton, J. D. In the evening the Masons sat down to a sumptuous repast served in M. Driard's best style, at the Colonial Hotel. The ceremonies throughout were highly interesting and passed off successfully.

The Rifle Match—Volunteers v. Officers of the Fleet.

Following is the score of both sides in the rifle match on Saturday last. The new regulation target was used. The highest score was made by Corporal A. Hoop, who scored 53; the next highest was by Corporal Peel, 51; the lowest of the Victorians was 43. The average of the Victorians was 45 points. The highest on the side of the Fleet was 48, by Lieut. Dolphin, and Wm. Worth, A. B. The lowest of the Fleet was 35. The average of the Fleet was 41.

Table with columns: Name, Total, Grand Total. Lists scores for various officers and volunteers.

V. R. V.

Table with columns: Name, Total, Grand Total. Lists scores for various volunteers.

SUICIDE OF A CANADIAN IN NEW YORK.

The New York Tribune of Oct. 18th says: At 10 1/2 o'clock last night, Arthur Mewbran, a boarder at No. 91 Clinton Place, shot himself through the heart, in his room. He returned from visiting his relatives at Drummondville, near Hamilton, Canada West, yesterday morning, and seemed in excellent spirits, having narrated to his host the particulars of his trip, and mentioned the fact of meeting a number of that gentleman's acquaintance. In the evening he accompanied a party to Kelly & Lean's Minstrels, and it was remarked that he was never in better spirits. On reaching home he at once retired to his room, and within ten minutes afterwards the report of a pistol was heard, and boarders who entered the apartment found him lying on the bed, partially undressed, and by his side a small Sharp's repeating pistol. He had obviously placed the muzzle of the pistol against his breast, as his shirt was blackened by the powder. It is conjectured that he was temporarily insane at the time of shooting himself. About one year ago he started the inmates of the house by discharging a pistol at a late hour one night and in explanation he said that he thought he had seen a man in the bath room on the floor on which he slept, and at another time he dis-charged his pistol at the open window. Young Mewbran is said to have been a person of promise, and not addicted to excesses of any kind. He was a native of Canada, aged 22 years, and employed in the office of one of the British steamship lines.

CHARGE OF THEFT.—A respectable appearing man, named Henry C. Bradbury, was accused before the Police Magistrate yesterday of having stolen a bag of flour and a case of brandy from the cabin of a man named Charles Young. The complainant charged that he and Bradbury cabined together, and that the flour and brandy were conveyed away to the house of a friend, to whom the prisoner stated that Young had given him the articles. It came out in evidence, however, that Young was suffering from the effects of drink, about the time the articles are alleged to have been taken, and the Magistrate remanded Bradbury for one day.

Summary Court.

[Before Chief Justice Needham.]

B. Evans v. R. Hopkins.—This action was brought for recovery of the sum of \$16 50 due by defendant to plaintiff for board and porter and ale supplied. Defendant did not appear. Judgment for plaintiff.

J. W. Carey v. Chong Nee.—The Plaintiff claimed the sum of \$54 for ground rent of premises on Comorant street. Defendant did not appear. Judgment for plaintiff.

Bank of British Columbia v. E. Marvin.—By consent of the Attorneys on both sides this case was ordered to stand over sine die.

Aaron v. Elfred.—Mr Copland for plaintiff. Defendant did not appear. Ordered for payment of balance due in one week.

Phillips v. Bond.—Mr Green on behalf of the plaintiff asked for leave to issue a commitment summons in this action (which had lain over since 1864). Leave granted.

FAILURE OF THE SAMANA NEGOTIATIONS.

A Washington despatch, dated Sept. 15th, says:—"The Government to-day received important information from one of the Foreign Ministers, showing that its negotiations for the purchase of certain foreign territory have failed. It will be recollected that last winter Assistant Secretary Seward visited the island of Samana, or Atwood Key, one of the Bahama group, for the purpose of looking into its position for a United States naval station. It was decided to be a valuable one for its purchase. Mr Bancroft, our Minister in Berlin, received instructions here last spring, prior to his departure, to go via Madrid, and in conjunction with Minister Hale, endeavor to effect the purchase of Samana from the Spanish Government. The matter was taken under advisement by the Spanish authorities, and after the lapse of some time, has been peremptorily declined. The Government, in the meantime, fearing failure, opened a correspondence with the authorities of the Republic of St Domingo for the purchase of one of its islands for the same purpose, but the proposition was not entertained. At the present, all of the efforts of the Secretary of State to secure a naval station in the West Indies."

A CELESTIAL ENTRAPPED.—A venerable looking Chinaman, who has long sold whiskey to natives and heretofore eluded the efforts of the Police to capture him, was entrapped by officers McMillan and Rappid, on Sunday, in the following manner: An Indian woman was instructed to enter the Chinaman's den and purchase a bottle of gin. She went to the house as instructed, and shortly reappeared with a bottle of gin in hand. The officers seized the bottle and entering the den, arrested the Celestial, in whose pocket they found the "marked" piece of money. John pleaded guilty and was fined \$100.

ANOTHER PAPER HUNT.—The Officers of the Squadron propose to give a paper hunt on Thursday next the 31st inst. The hares will start punctually at 2 p. m. from the Admiral's residence, Maplebank, Esquimaux. Admiral and Mrs Hastings will be very happy to receive any ladies or gentlemen who intend to join in the sport, to luncheon at 1 p m on that day.

SUMMARY COURT.—His Lordship The Chief Justice intimated in Court yesterday that as the Summary jurisdiction of the Supreme Court had been abolished by the County Court Ordinance of 17th September last, no more summonses could be issued by the Supreme Court.

THE STEAMER FIDELITER, from Portland on Friday last, arrived last night at 9:45 o'clock, bringing a few passengers and a very large freight of general merchandise. We are indebted to Capt Erskine for files of late papers.

ARRIVAL FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The French bark Navata and Orcole, Capt. Bedex, fifteen days from San Francisco, in ballast for Moody's Mills, Burrard Inlet, arrived on Sunday night. She will load with lumber at the Inlet for a foreign port.

PORT LUDLOW.—There are four vessels loading at these mills at present, to wit: Ship John Jay, Hughes; bark Helen W Almy, Freeman; and brig Crimea, Nelson, for San Francisco, and the Hawaiian ship Bertha and Louise, for Chili.—P.T. Message

DISCHARGED.—Ah Sow, (the pig!) who was arrested on a charge of burglariously entering the Star Hotel, was yesterday discharged from custody—the evidence being deemed insufficient to insure conviction.

SKELETON KEY.—On the person of an Indian boy, arrested upon a charge of stealing blankets, was found a skeleton-key capable of opening any common door-lock in town.

THE THEATRE.—Our readers must not forget Marsh's performance to-morrow evening at the theatre. It will be the entertainment of the season and deserves an overflowing house.

SIGHT.—The damage sustained by the Bed Rock Drain by the late cave was not serious; so says a late arrival from William Creek.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A meeting of this body will be held on Wednesday, at 12 m, in the Colonist Building. A full attendance is requested.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived at 8 1/2 o'clock last evening from Olympia and way ports. The steamer New World arrived at 9 o'clock.

WE learn that a third candidate is coming out for the Mayoralty, on the Annexation ticket.

Down.—The telegraph line continued down yesterday.

THREE officers of the Royal Navy arrived by the Fideliter.

The Relative Merits of the Candidates for the Mayoralty Considered.

EDITOR COLONIST.—The 9th of November is fast approaching, and the citizens will soon be called upon to elect their Mayor for the ensuing year. For the time-honored and well known appellation of "His Worship the Mayor," two candidates are in the field; Mr Macdonald, our present Mayor, and Dr. Trimble have presented themselves, making their bow to the citizens and soliciting the honor of the civic chair. Both parties are doubtless eligible and fully equal to the discharge of the duties of the office, and it will be for the citizens by their votes to say at whose hands they consider the duties will be most efficiently performed; and here as a leading observation it may be said, that after all the throes and difficulties of our Municipal institution, now that our Corporation affairs are at last placed in a healthy and satisfactory position, as evinced by the experience of the past year, it is a matter of the first importance that at this particular juncture the citizens should secure the best services offering. We require the best, the very best, services, and no incurring of danger that the necessities of our civic institution may be impeded, imperiled or thrown back into past disorganization. Any one taking upon themselves the office of Mayor of our city should enter upon the duties of it *con amore*; it should be felt not only a duty to be punctual and attentive, but there should be entertained a pleasurable gratification in being so. That in the expenditure of the civic funds careful regard should be had for the best interests of the city; and if these be prominent among the qualities requisite for Mayor, we consider Mr Macdonald in his last year of office has established a very strong claim upon the support of the citizens, for that in the discharge of the duties pertaining to it there has been exhibited a care and solicitude approximating to that of the administration of family affairs. It seems to me that it is not Mr Macdonald who should solicit to be Mayor, but that the citizens should solicit him, that if he consents to be re-elected it is our duty to show our appreciation of his past services by according to it and placing him at the head of the poll—

"That we should be to his virtues very kind, And to his faults a little blind."

With regard to our old and highly esteemed citizen Dr Trimble, if ever it was true "that some men are born to honors and others have honors thrust upon them," the sentiment is applicable to the worthy doctor, and in connection with his coming forward to be Mayor. Not one amongst us will for one moment believe it to be his own voluntary act—or that he has been seized or possessed of an ambition to do the city a service as Mayor, but that he has good-naturedly acquiesced in the urgent entreaties of importunate friends. That the doctor has not had the moral courage to say a decided no to persistent entreaties, and that "good, easy man," he has come forward to oblige his friends and not himself. Even the very commencement of the address to him is indicative of it; for although signed by some 103 persons, it commences with *Dear Sir*; and yet in all probability, among the signatures there are many whose very name even is unknown to the doctor. We have little doubt but that many of those who have been most urgent in inducing the doctor to come forward (never having taken into account the inconvenience it would entail upon him) have enjoyed it as a capital joke. But when it is remembered how the doctor is situated as a professional man; "that he is still engaged in fighting the battle of life; still engaged in active professional duty—often required as a consulting physician in urgent cases—we can but consider that if ever there was occasion to say "save me from my friends," it is on this particular occasion. To induce any one situated as Dr Trimble is, with time so valuable and whose professional duties are so often required on the part of the community, seems to me a very equivocal compliment and more like the refinement of cruelty. I opine that amongst the list of requisitionists there will not be found many of the doctor's patients, who naturally like his whole and undivided attention; but this I do know, that with many of those to whom Dr Trimble is the medical adviser his election is looked upon with aversion. What is the doctor driving at? Surely he cannot be seeking the office of Mayor with the view of ascertaining whether the community will give him honors. That has been satisfactorily tested before by Dr Trimble, for he has had a seat in the halls of the Legislature. Taking all these circumstances into account, I favor the return of Mr Macdonald, in opposition to Dr Trimble. Mr Macdonald has ample time at command for the duties of the office, and doubtless fortified by past experience will prove himself worthy of the position to which he aspires.

PUBLICOLA.

HOW THE SPIRITUALISTS LOOK.—The Cleveland Herald thus describes the looks of the spiritualist brothers and sisters, who have been holding a Convention in that city. We were more interested in the female delegates than in the male. So far as the latter is concerned there is the usual gathering of long-haired, heavily-bearded, bald-headed, lean kine. There is hardly a stout man to be seen, and not one fat one. Many wear spectacles; and almost all wear soft hats and dusters, and most of them carry carpet-bags, dusters, and filled with books and pamphlets. The women are for the most part past their prime, generally of the cadaverous order, with now and then a cheerful face breaking out into smiles, and lighting up with jollity and intelligence. As a rule, the women faces are seriously sad; as if they had come to find some one who could minister to a mind diseased, some one who could pluck out a root of sorrow. The "Bloomer" costume is noted unrequited in the Convention, the wearers tripping evidently not at ease, but yet as if determined to have their own way. Two of the "strong-minded" have thrown themselves into regular frock coats and trousers, the coats being closed tightly in front. These women dispense entirely with crinolines, and both being spare in figure, have a very lank, scant, chilly look.

BRISTOL'S (Vegetable) SUGAR-COATED PILLS!

THE GREAT CURE For all the diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS.

Put up in Glass Phials, warranted KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with that greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humours or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that heretofore have been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills are the safest, the quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION LIVER COMPLAINTS CONSTIPATION HEADACHE DROPSY PILES,

For many years these PILLS have been used in daily practice, always with the best results and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable Extracts and Balsams, such as are found in nature, and are free from all the deleterious and dangerous ingredients of the ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost, and the combination of rare medicinal properties is such that in long standing and difficult diseases, where other medicines have completely failed, these extraordinary PILLS, have effected speedy and a thorough cure.

Only 25 cts per Phial. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. m18 d & w1y Hostetter, Smith & Dean.

THE LEADING PERFUME OF THE AGE!

From Fresh Culled Flowers, MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED Florida Water.

This exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from Blooming Tropical Flowers, of surpassing fragrance. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible; while its influence on the SKIN is most refreshing, imparting a Delightful Balm to the overtaxed Body and Mind, particularly well mixed with the water of the Bath.

Fainting Turns, Nervousness, Headache, Debility, and Hysteria.

It is a sure and speedy relief with the very ELITE! Fashion; it has for 25 years maintained its ascendency over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Cuba, Mexico and Central and South America, and is confidently recommended it as an article which, for a delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency has no equal. It will also remove from the skin

Roughness, Blisters, Sun Burn, Freckles, and Pimples.

It is as delicious as the Otto of Rose and lends freshness and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Mixed with water it makes the best dentifrice, imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it also removes all smarting or pain after shaving.

COUNTERFEITS.

Beware of Imitations. Look for the name of MURRAY & LANMAN on the bottle. Wrapper and ornamental label. Prepared only by LANMAN & KEMP!

Wholesale Druggists, 70, 71 & 73 Water Street, New York. AND FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. m18 d & w1y

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness!

PEPSINE.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, PEPSEIN GLOBULES IN BOTTLES on order, WINE, and LOZENGES. The POWDER is PURE, the WINE UNALTERABLE, and the LOZENGES a NEW, AGREABLE, and convenient manner of taking the medicine. Manufactured by

T. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

And may be obtained at all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers.

GELATINE (Morson's Patent) MORSON'S KRESOSOTE.

And every description of Chemicals, and all new Preparations carefully packed for shipment. See their Name and Trade Mark on all Preparations. Orders to be made payable in London. m1 Wholesale Agent for British Columbia, ROUT HARVEY, Victoria.

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By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe.

Additional advices state that the Garibaldians have not all left the Papal territory, but the Pontifical troops had been successful in several recent encounters.

General Black has accepted the position of Minister of Marine in the new Cabinet.

Florence, Oct. 25.—Garibaldi is again heard from. Disregarding the prohibition of the authorities he has gone South, and at last accounts was at Rietta, a small town near the Papal frontier.

Paris, Oct. 24.—The reception of the Emperor of Austria was cordial and gratifying. Wherever he appears he meets with an enthusiastic reception from the people.

Paris, Oct. 25.—Evening.—Dispatches say that Garibaldi had gathered a large force and was ready to pass over the Papal frontier. Civiti Vecchia was in a state of siege.

The Monitor officially announces that the French fleet has positive orders to sail for Civiti Vecchia.

London, Oct. 25.—Noon.—Dispatches to-day state that Garibaldi is marching on Rome. His command, divided into two columns under Garibaldi, has arrived at Monterido. The Papal troops were retiring slowly.

The semi-official press unanimously state that the affairs of France are worse than when Napoleon planned the expedition in earnest.

China.

London, Oct. 25.—Intelligence from China says the rebels defeated the Imperialists in a great battle within thirty miles of Peking. That city was in great danger of falling into the hands of the rebels.

Eastern States.

New York, Oct. 26.—The East River Bridge Co. has adopted the plan of Roebeling, who has been appointed engineer of the work. It will be commenced immediately.

New York, 26.—The Herald's special says Diaz received 75 out of 245 electoral votes for President of Mexico.

Europe.

Florence, Oct. 27.—Particulars of an engagement at Montserrat represent that fighting was obstinate on both sides and the issue for a while doubtful, but finally Garibaldi was completely successful. He fiercely pursued the defeated Papal soldiers to Rome. Garibaldi is advancing to the outer fortifications of Rome with his entire army.

London, Oct. 27.—Advices from Rome say great agitation prevails and an attack is hourly expected. The Pope has retreated from the Vatican and sought refuge in the castle of St. Angelo.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—Cable despatches of 26th and 27th received are full of wild rumors about the fighting and movements of Garibaldi. Fighting occurred within half a mile of Rome. Garibaldi is at the head of 10,000 troops and being constantly reinforced.

Berlin, Oct. 27.—The King of Prussia returned from his visit to the four South German States, and closed the session of Parliament yesterday in person. The King's speech congratulated the members on the success of their labors and the favorable progress which has been made towards the unity of the fatherland.

New York, Oct. 28.—The Tribune's Constantinople letter says the Turkish Government had concluded not to cede Candia to Greece.

Paris, Oct. 26.—Dispatches from Constantinople say Omar Pacha is relieved of his command in Candia and is ordered to the Danube. Passim Pasha is appointed to the command in Candia.

Toulon, Oct. 26.—A fleet of iron-clads sailed this morning. The troops embarked in this vicinity are in motion and will embark for Rome. Munitions of war are being shipped with great activity.

Florence, Oct. 26.—Victor Emmanuel's soldiers refuse to fight against Garibaldi.

It is certain that a new ministry will be formed, thoroughly radical. The police will be made Rome the capital of Italy.

Rome, Oct. 26.—The Pope in a letter to the bishops asks them to order prayers for the Holy See.

The police in searching a house met resistance, and with their bayonets killed fifteen Garibaldians and wounded thirty-six. They captured a quantity of arms.

Rome, Oct. 27.—Dispatches claim that the Garibaldians were beaten in an engagement at Viterbo.

Paris, Oct. 27.—The Monitor says the French interference is not aggressive, and hopes that Italy will cooperate and maintain the *intente cordiale* with France.

The Italian people almost unanimously proclaim their sympathy with Garibaldi. They will hold large meetings and adopt an address to the King, favoring Rome as the capital of Italy.

It is rumored in Paris that the Italian

Crown Prince has put himself at the head of an army to resist the French.

Another rumor says that Victor Emmanuel intends to abandon his Crown.

Eastern States.

Washington, Oct. 28.—In the absence of the necessary appropriation to pay for Alaska, preemptors in the territory will violate the treaty. The new military authorities will probably be instructed to remove such settlers until the purchase is finally concluded.

St. Louis, Oct. 27.—The treaty with the Kiowas and Camanches gives them 6,000 square miles, three and a half millions of acres between the North Fork of the Red River and the Red River. The tribes to the number of 4,000 Indians are to receive a suit of clothing annually, with other presents. They agree to keep a lasting peace, and to capture no more women, attack no trains, and allow the railroads to be built. They are allowed to hunt on the old reservation south of the Arkansas river till the settlement drives away the buffalo.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—Over 500 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad is completed and the track laid to within 17 miles of Cheyenne.

Central America.

New York, Oct. 28.—Advices from Venezuela to the 9th say that revolts had broken out in Bolivia and Paraguay. The leaders had planned the assassination of Governor Falcon.

West Indies.

Havana, Oct. 28.—Advices from Porto Rico say a severe hurricane was experienced on the 13th. A number of coasting vessels were lost and the rivers overflowed, causing inundations at various points and considerable loss of property.

Intelligence from Jamaica says instructions were received from England against the proposed line of steamers between Jamaica and New Orleans. The Government will endeavor to obtain a reversal of the instructions.

Havana, Oct. 28.—Haytian advices are to the 9th. A general revolution was regarded as imminent. Provisions were at famine prices. A motion was made in the Legislature to allow the return of all the exiles, Seffard included.

Mexico.

New Orleans, Oct. 28.—The late storm on the Rio Grande was the most destructive within the memory of man. 26 persons were killed at Matamoros, and 1,500 houses and huts blown down. 10 persons were killed at Brownsville and 12 at Brazos, and not a house was left standing at Bagdad. 20 inhabitants escaped on a vessel, the balance perished. Greatest distress prevails.

Eastern States.

Boston, Oct. 30.—Ex Governor Andrew died this evening of apoplexy.

Chicago, Oct. 30.—The Times' Cincinnati special says Vallandigham claims that he has enough votes pledged to be elected United States Senator from Ohio.

New York, Oct. 30.—Herald's Washington special says several prominent Southerners express the conviction that a general negro outbreak is imminent. They say nearly every negro in the South is armed and the whites destitute of the means of defence. The impeachment of the President is believed to be the time for their rising. They urge the President to increase the military force in the South. Returns are received from all the counties in Virginia but two. The total vote is over 164,000, only 5,900 against the Convention.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—A treaty has been made with the Apaches by which they are to go on the same reservation with the Kiowas and Camanches, and to receive \$50,000 yearly in clothing.

Mexico.

New York, Oct. 30.—Santa Anna has been tried at Vera Cruz and sentenced to death. He has petitioned the Supreme Government for mercy.

West Indies.

Havana, Oct. 30.—San Domingo has declared war on Hayti, on account of sympathy and assistance rendered to Baz. Baz is at Carraz planning an attempt to return to San Domingo.

Europe.

Madrid, Oct. 28.—Gen Losando has finally accepted the office of Captain General of Cuba. It is said Spain has decided to join in any action of the Catholic Powers in favor of the Pope.

Toulon, Oct. 28.—Orders have been issued for the entire force intended for Rome to embark immediately; ten thousand troops have arrived from Africa.

London, Oct. 29.—The Globe says editorially that although Prussia is committed to neutrality on the Roman question, Bismarck has informed the Italian Cabinet that he will not allow France to make war on Italy on account of the Papal complications.

Florence, Oct. 29.—The King's proclamation says the country is in great danger. It denounces the Garibaldians for usurping the right to make war, commands the insurgents to return to their allegiance, and expects the nation to sustain the King and preserve the national honor. It promises when tranquility is restored that Italy and France will settle the Roman question.

Berlin, Oct. 29.—Prussia refuses to receive Bavaria into the Zollverein on the terms proposed by the Bavarian Government.

Berlin, Oct. 30.—The mixed commission for the settlement of the Candian grievances has returned from Constantinople without accomplishing anything.

Paris, Oct. 29.—The report of Garibaldi's victory is confirmed. He has been reinforced by several thousand men.

The Paris says the Italian Cabinet has announced a willingness to retain their places on condition, first, that the King publicly disavow all connection with or support of the Garibaldians; second, that Italy co-operate with the French Expedition by a military movement on the frontier.

The Liberte says that Napoleon has refused to permit the co-operation of Italy as unnecessary, because it is intended to limit the extent of French action to Civiti Vecchia.

Paris, Oct. 30.—The Italian army has crossed the frontier. The commanding general has ordered Garibaldi to disarm and has left Toulon for Civiti Vecchia. It is reported that an agreement has been made by which the French forces are to attack the insurgents and drive them from the Papal territory, when the Italian troops will quickly disarm and disperse them.

California Markets.

San Francisco, Nov. 1.—Gold in New York this afternoon, 140%; sterling 109%; legal tenders are dull at slight decline, brokers buying at 71%, selling at 72%.

Flour—Sales mostly confined to small lots at current rates.

Wheat—Demand entirely from millers; sales include 177 sacks at \$2 30; 500 sacks Pajaro, \$2 50; 400 sacks good Coast, for seed purposes, \$2 60; 200 sacks Oregon, \$2 50; lots of good to inferior are offered at \$2 50, \$2 60, though we have heard of no round sales above \$2 55.

Barley—We quote range for new and old \$1 67 1/2 @ 1 87 1/2.

Oats—Sales include 333 sks fair Coast in 200 lots at \$1 70; 1200 sks choice, \$1 85.

The Mail Steamer.

Sailed, October 31st.—Steamer California, Victoria via Portland.

Europe.

Paris, Oct. 30.—Monster has issued a note explaining the intervention of France. He regards the expedition as justifiable, because Italy has failed to protect the Pope in his lawful and honored rights and asserts that the agency of France will proceed farther if possible. A conference of the great powers will be called to settle the Roman question.

The despatches from Rome before the destruction of the telegraph communication say that the insurgents there were actively engaged and an outbreak was regarded as imminent. The troops of Garibaldi are only six miles distant, organizing an attack. The party of action were firing Orsini shells in the streets, awaiting the arrival of Garibaldi. The French fleet had arrived at Civiti Vecchia and the troops were being disembarked. It is reported that the Pope has informed Napoleon that if Victor Emmanuel enters Rome he will leave.

The Municipality of Paris to-day gives a grand banquet to the Emperors of France and Austria, and the Empress Eugenie at the Hotel d'Ville.

The Emperor of Austria returned thanks to the people of France for their noble hospitality, and invoked a close unity between France and Austria. An enthusiastic popular demonstration greeted the party as they passed through the streets. The Emperor of Austria intends to visit the King of Prussia.

Edinburgh, Oct. 30.—At a public dinner given to Disraeli yesterday, he alluded to the history of the Reform movement, and justified the course of the Government. He was loudly cheered.

Europe.

Florence, Oct. 31.—It is officially announced that the Italian army is ordered to advance into the Papal territory. Garibaldi was in front of Rome on the 22d with his battalion of young and devoted volunteers. The last intelligence from the interior of Italy was dated Monday. The city was comparatively tranquil. The Imperial troops were all concentrated within the fortifications of Rome. The Garibaldians have possession of the railway to Civiti Vecchia. The Italian army was advancing in the direction of Rome. The King's recent policy causes tremendous agitation in Italy. The party of action is greatly exasperated, and violent demonstrations of indignation are reported in the principal cities.

Paris, Oct. 30.—La Liberte says the Emperor of Austria has assented to the proposed Conference of European powers for the settlement of the Roman question. The Pope has absolutely refused to be a party to it, England and Russia are reported to have declined the invitation to join the Conference. The evening journals say the Italian troops have crossed the frontier without the consent of France, which has brought about a crisis between the two countries dangerous to peace. It is said that should no general conference be held on the Roman question arrangements will be made for a joint occupation of Rome by the Catholic powers.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Mishaps.—An accident will sometimes befal the most wary. A sprain, a burn, a cut, cannot always be prevented; but a speedy and easy cure may be obtained by the application of this invaluable Ointment. It immediately cools the part, soothes the irritated nerves, prevents the blood flowing to the seat of injury thus fully guarding against inflammation and the formation of abscesses. For curing accidental hurts this Ointment surpasses every liniment, lotion, or ointment. It restores soundness to the skin, and firmness to the muscle; it gives freedom of motion once more to stiffened sinews, contracted joints, and strained ligaments. For repairing damage done by external violence, no influence is equally rapid, no agency equally curative.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.

Oct 28—Star Otter, Lewis, Nanaimo; Star Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster; Schr Eliza, Middleton, San Juan; Slip Harriet, McKenzie, San Juan; Slip Ringlander, Bradley, Nanaimo; Oct 28—Star New World, Winsor, Port Townsend; Star Eliza Anderson, Finch, Pt Townsend; Star Fiddler, Bratke, Portland; Schr Discovery, Rudin, Nanaimo; Slip Forest, Butler, San Juan; Slip Altes, Harris, San Juan; Oct 31—Star Matilda, Thornyke, Saanich; Slip Red Rover, Vercho, San Juan; Oct 31—Star Otter, Lewis, Nanaimo; Slip Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan; Slip Ocean Queen, Smith, Saanich; Nov. 2—Star Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster.

CLEARED.

Oct 28—Star Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster; Star Fly, Fraze, Nanaimo; Star Otter, Swanson, Nanaimo; Slip Harriet, McKenzie, San Juan; Slip Ringlander, Bradley, San Juan; Oct 28—Star Eliza Anderson, Finch, Pt Townsend; Schr Discovery, Rudin, Nanaimo; Schr Eliza, Elvin, Saanich; Schr Eliza, Middleton, Plumper Pass; Oct 28—Star New World, Winsor, Port Townsend; Slip Red Rover, Vercho, San Juan; Slip Red Rover, Vercho, San Juan; Oct 31—R. A. Hunter, Pt Townsend; Slip Ocean Queen, Smith, Saanich; Slip Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan; Nov. 1—Star Eliza Anderson, Finch, Pt Townsend; Schr Lord Raglan, Truworthy, San Juan; Schr Star Matilda, Thornyke, San Juan; Schr Nanaima Mackie, Stephens, N W Coast.

PORT OF PORT TOWNSEND, W.T.

ENTERED.

Oct 16—Bark Victor, entered coastwise; Oct 28—Schr C. E. Vance, from Victoria; Oct 28—Hawland ship Elia Matilda, San Francisco; British ship Uruguay, San Francisco; Oct 28—Schr Matilda, from Tekehar, for Callao. The Uruguay at Usualy, for Lambayca, Peru. The bark Gold Hunter, coasting, passed up the Sound at 4 p.m. on 28th.

CLEARED.

Oct 25—Schr Legal Tender, San Francisco; Oct 28—Hawland ship Bertha Louisa, Caldera, Chile.

PASSENGERS.

Per Star ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound—Mr Lamb, Ed Giddings, E Evans, Rev Mr Green, J Langston, Smay, H Bucke, Charles Ling, F Cronan, W Fossitt, R Gallagher, R LeClare, J McDonald, A Johnson, Thos McAvary, Sam Dunlap, Callet, Daniels, Camp, Pat McKenzie, Michael McManis, Donald Frazier, J King, McKenzie, C Bradshaw, Miss O'Brien, J C Brown, J G and Miss Fowler, J Upsher, I Kitchinman.

Per star NEW WORLD, from Puget Sound—Mrs John S Garfield, Wn Gale, F D Moore, L Bowman, A L Jones, M S Reynolds, M D Miles, J Murphy, J D Sullivan, A Perry, Mery and wife, J E Bross, Rev Bishop Demers, Fox, J D Spruce, G Barker, S Cook, Judge Darwin, G T Smith, W Murton, F Warren, and 12 Kioochians.

Per star FIDELITY from Portland—Miss Elia Miller, H Fitch, W F Abramo, W G Warren, RN, H Lawton, R G Williams, RN, and 3 Chinamen.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Star ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound—J A Francis, J Jackson, J Langston, Thos James, Finch, J A Francis, J Jackson, J Langston, Thos James, Finch, J A Francis, J Jackson, J Langston, Thos James, Finch.

Per Star NEW WORLD, from Puget Sound—Order, G Froma, Lenevne & Co, Reynolds & Co, Hutchison & Co, J D Spruce.

Per Star FIDELITY from Portland—CC Bartlett, A C S, Capt Pierce, F O D, H A C, H S, R W, F & D, Gen P J McKim, L & C, J E Bross, Rev Bishop Demers, G P, W L, V, C J P, W S, S, C Bross, W S, C Follock, Imperial Mills, H M, Vaughn Mills, S, J, H, P.

IMPORTS.

Per star ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound—12 bxs apples, 1 bx butter, 5 hd cattle, 15 sacks wheat, 6 hogs, 10 hd cattle, 145 bxs apples, 1 coop chickens, 1 qr beef, Value \$920.

Per star NEW WORLD from Puget Sound—5 head cattle, 25 bxs apples, 1 do butter, 32 sacks bran, 10 bbs flour, 75 lbs feed, 85 do bran, 17 cattle, 6 cows and calves, 1 calf, 1 cattie, 2 fine sheep, 200 horse Greyhound.

BIRTHS.

In this city, October 27, the wife of A. Bunster, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 30th October, at the Cathedral, Victoria, V.I., by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Columbia, assisted by the Ven. the Rev. Robert Edwin, eldest son of the late John Robert Henry Jackson, Esq., of Swallowfield, near Wellington, Somerset, to Elizabeth Fanny, second daughter of the late George Leggat, Esq., of Guildford, Surrey.

DEED.

In this city, Nov. 1, Louis Monterey, a native of Red River, aged 65.

At the Oriental Hotel, Yates street, on the 31st Oct, 1867, Desire Faujas, a native of Paris, France, aged 42 years.

J. & F. HOWARD,

Britannia Iron Works, Bedford,

Patentees and Manufacturers of

CHAMPION PLOUGHS,

STEAM CULTIVATORS, STEAM

PLOUGHS,

HARROWS, HORSE RAKES,

And other Agricultural Implements.

From their long experience and great manufacturing facilities, J. & F. Howard are in a position to supply Agricultural Machinery, not only of the best design, but of the best workmanship it is possible to produce. Their aim for many years has been to manufacture implements which, whilst most efficient in work, should prove economical and durable in use. Being extensive Farmers themselves, they have full opportunities of testing every machine before offering it to the public.

Catalogues, with full particulars, sent free on application.

London Office—4, Cheapside, three doors from St Paul's, je 1y

Catalogues can be obtained of the Publisher.

NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Oppenheimer & Co. in Liquidation.

ALL CLAIMS AGAINST THE TRUSTEES must be forwarded to F. Weissburger, Esq., Government street, Victoria, B.C., on or before the 24th DECEMBER, 1867, when the said dividend will be declared and the accounts closed. Any claims received after that date cannot afterwards be recognized. Victoria, V.I., 21st October, 1867. TRUSTEES: OPPENHEIMER & CO. a Estate. F. WEISSBURGER, DAVID LEVENSIEP, F. WEISSBURGER.

British Columbian, Examiner, and Cariboo Sentinel copy for one month.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

MARINE—Pacific Insurance Company, San Francisco.

FIRE—Imperial Insurance Company, London.

LIFE—City of Glasgow Assurance Company, Glasgow.

For Rates of Premium, apply to J. ROBERTSON STEWART, Agent. Wharf street, Victoria, B. C., 1867. and d & w.

SILVER MEDAL. PARIS EXHIBITION 1867. PEPISINE.

Morson's Pepsine Wine, Lozenges and Globules,

These preparations are perfect palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion. In bottles and boxes, from 2s.

PANCREATIC EMULSION, in 4 and 8 oz. bottles.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES, Introduced by Dr Tibury Fox, Diabetic Preparation, applying an important deficiency in the Food of Invalids and Children, in packets.

GELATINE AND GLOBULES (Morson's). GLOBULES, in Bottles and Globules, (Morson's).

PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS.

** See Name, Address and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON,

31, 33, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

Orders to be made payable through Agents or by English drafts.

SHIPPING ORDERS CAREFULLY PACKED.

LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS

OR

Concentrated Alcoholic Solution of the

Constituents of COAL TAR

(Extract from the Lancet, Dec. 22, 1866.

Liq. Carbonis Detergens—We are very sceptical of the value of new remedies, and it was in a spirit of scepticism that we tried the liq. carbonis detergens. It is represented to be a concentrated alcoholic solution of the constituents of coal tar, and to contain all the active ingredients of the tar, to wit, benzine, naphthaline, and phenic acid. The addition of water, with agitation, makes a fine suspension, in which the tar remains in a state of fine suspension, almost equivalent to solution. Our theoretical experience of the preparation is very satisfactory indeed. In our hands it has been most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of psoriasis which had resisted all other kinds of treatment speedily got well under the application of the liq. carbonis detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial in various other cases. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as eczema, etc., the preparation is put into the form of soap.

PURE COAL TAR SOAP

(Registered as Sapo Carbonis Detergens.)

This Soap is unrivalled as a

Skin Soap

as proved by abundant medical testimony. By daily use infectious diseases are prevented, and a clear and healthy appearance imparted to the skin.

Sold in tablets at 6d and 1s each, by all Chemists.

The above are manufactured by the Sole Proprietors,

W. V. WRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, &c., SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

Removed from No 11 Old Fish Street, E.C. Established 1867.

Messrs W. V. WRIGHT & Co., will be happy to forward to the Trade, free of all charge, a Monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their especial manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

Contracts for "Meats," "Fresh Meat and Vegetables," "Biscuit and Soft Bread," "Provisions," "Soap," "Water," "Firewood," "Fresh Meat and Vegetables for the Royal Marine Detachment at San Juan," and "Washing for H. M. Temporary Naval Hospital at Esquimaux."

H.M. Naval and Victualling Establishment, Esquimaux, 1st November, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on or before the 30th inst. Tenders will be received by the undersigned for the supply of the above-mentioned stores.

Separate tenders to be made for:

MEATS; FRESH MEAT AND VEGETABLES; BISCUIT AND SOFT BREAD; PROVISIONS; SOAP; WATER; FIREWOOD; FRESH MEAT AND VEGETABLES FOR SAN JUAN; WASHING FOR THE TEMPORARY HOSPITAL.

A list of the articles required and the terms of all the contracts can be seen at the Office of the undersigned, at H.M. Victualling Yard, Esquimaux.

All tenders to be made in sterling; the tenders to be sealed and marked in the corner with the article contracted for.

No tender will be received after 12 o'clock at noon on the 30th inst.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. By order of the Commr-in-Chief, S. J. SPARR, Paymaster in charge.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

ENTERED INTO BETWEEN ME J. GORW, of the city of Victoria, V.I., and Mr Weir, of Langmuir, V.I.:

Whereby both parties bind themselves to shoot at the distance of 100 yards, for the sum of \$300 (Three Hundred Dollars) a side; \$150 (One Hundred and Fifty Dollars) each to be put up by both parties in the event of either party failing to come forward with the amount of stakes on the day appointed for the above match to take place.

The above match to be shot on the 26th December, 1867, if the weather is favorable, or the first day thereafter.

The ground to be selected by both parties the day before the match takes place, in the vicinity of Victoria. The targets to be three feet square, and to measure, from the centre; each shot to be measured by what is generally known as string measure.

The above match to be decided by both parties firing 15 (fifteen) shots each of hand; either party to have the privilege of using any open sighted rifle, but no artificial sights to be used.