

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 6.

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NO. 48.

## THE BRITISH COLONIST

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### AGENTS.

John Meakin, Nanaimo  
Clarkson & Co., New Westminster  
Barnard's Express, Quesnelle, B. C.  
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" " " Vanwinkle  
" " " Richfield  
" " " Barkerville  
" " " Camerontown  
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### THE DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.

The European telegrams which we publish this morning, and which we have been recently publishing, indicate unmistakably the growth of serious troubles in a portion of the United Kingdom. Irish rebellions have been so frequently the synonyms of Irish folly that any fresh attempt at insurrection is liable more to provoke our pity than our fears. The disturbances, however, which are at present agitating the public mind in the mother country are not the ordinary ebullitions of Irish discontent. The caldron is not bubbling this time merely from native sedition; another and more powerful ingredient has been thrown from external sources into the political pot in the form of American intrigue.

The United States authorities may feel that they have a grudge against France and England for their actions and demeanor during the recent civil war; although for the matter of that things are pretty nearly equal, for American sympathy and to a certain extent support were given to France and England's enemies during the Russian war; but supposing the Americans feel aggrieved, let them

times of profound peace into fomenting sedition in countries with which they are ostensibly in friendly relations. In war many horrible things are justifiable. However much we might be the sufferers by armed revolt in Ireland we could not, if we were in hostilities with America, reasonably object to American efforts made in behalf of that revolt; but at present, when not a breath ruffles the surface of national affairs, the Irish intrigue of the United States cannot be too strongly condemned. Assisting, as subjects of European powers did, for the mere love of gain, one belligerent against another—sending arms to the North and ships to the South—is only what we may expect from human avarice in any manufacturing and commercial country; but it is an avarice that takes its risks. Let England get into war with a European power to-morrow—let her even get into an Irish rebellion sufficiently gigantic to call for a recognition of belligerent rights, and the citizens of the United States could scarcely be blamed, according to the recent phase of international law in England, for incurring the risks of "giving aid and comfort to the enemy." It is one thing, however, to take advantage of a neutral position by making money out of belligerents and another to foment discord and create rebellion. Had England or France encouraged disbanded soldiers to rush to America for the purpose of organizing an armed resistance to the authority of the country, no language would have been too strong in condemnation—no retaliation too severe.

We have in all this presumed that the Fenian disturbances in Ireland are of American origin. The thing could not possibly be otherwise. Had the Government of the United States been acting in a really friendly spirit towards Great Britain, it would have taken special pains to discountenance the movement. One word from Secretary Seward would let the Fenians know that America was not to be dragged into a war with Great Britain on their account. As it is we have two or three hundred thousand disciplined men, fired by an enthusiasm that can scarcely be understood by more staid and sober races, bent on testing their prowess on the first occasion with the forces of Great Britain, and only too anxious to bring on the conflict. With organizations through the North and South of the Republic, extending the net-work over even the adjoining British American Possessions, and with ramifications through the length and breadth of Ireland, it is a power not to be despised. The English Government are well aware of this. They know it

is not a handful of half-starved peasantry under inexperienced men like Meagher or O'Brien, but an army the majority of whom have shared the dangers of the most bloody war in the present century. The demonstrations in Ireland may be merely the hasty zeal and indiscretion of men in anticipation of a coming conflict and may, therefore, be quickly put down. But sufficient has been shown by the indiscretion to make the Home authorities more than usually anxious. When we find Fenian organizations in Liverpool sending brass field-pieces to their friends in Ireland, when we see towns and localities that have been always remarkable for loyalty becoming suddenly inspired with military notions and ideas of an Irish Republic, and lastly and more important than all, when we hear of soldiers in the British army sympathizing with the movement, we can have some idea of the anxiety of the Privy Council, and the state of affairs that brought together, under the auspices of the Lord Lieutenant of the County, one hundred and fifty magistrates at Cork.

Of course, no man in his sober senses can expect any Fenian movement in time of profound peace to succeed in Ireland; for, independent of the division of sentiment in the country, the Government of Great Britain was never more powerful than now; but the present disturbances may lead to warlike complications. If Fenianism can embroil Great Britain with America its immediate object will have been gained, and its final hopes strengthened. For while it is morally impossible during peace between these great powers, for any considerable force of men to be transferred from the American continent to the shores of Ireland, there would be by no means an insuperable difficulty in the way of the enterprise in time of war. This, then, must be the grand hope of the Fenian organization, and it is the thing most to be dreaded by Americans as well as English statesmen.

### LATER FROM JAPAN & CHINA.

#### LOSSES IN THE CHINA SEAS.

The bark Aden, 345 tons, Captain Burt, arrived yesterday morning early from Hakodadi, Japan, having made a splendid run of 34 days. She sailed on the 5th September, but did not leave the straits until the 10th. She encountered the straits and encountered a

weathered the hurricane without suffering damage. Experienced fine westerly winds across the ocean, sighting Cape Chasset on the 3d, and carried the breeze right into the straits, when it fell calm, and she was detained four days waiting for a slant to carry her into port.

The Aden brought one passenger from Hakodadi en route to Mexico, Baron Stillfried, Secretary to the Swiss Legation in Japan. She comes consigned to Messrs. Dickson, Campbell & Co. for freight or charter, and has only a small freight of hardwood and rice on board.

**JAPAN.**  
We are informed by Captain Burt that in Japan matters were assuming a more peaceful and satisfactory aspect. The Tycoon and Prince Satsuma were on the eve of adjusting their differences and concluding peace. There was no interruption to commerce at the three principal ports of Yokohama, Nagasaki and Hakodadi, and the other ports would probably be soon thrown open to foreign trade. Business of every kind was, however, very dull.

#### CHINA.

There had been a series of typhoons in the China seas that had caused great loss of life and valuable property. The P. & O. Company's steamer Korea and another called the Santa Clara, founded with all hands. A third steamer, the name of which our informant does not remember, was also lost. They were all coasting. Trade was also very stagnant in the Chinese ports. Ships were loading for England at the miserably low rate of £1 per ton.

#### NEW WESTMINSTER VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS PRIZE MEETING.

The first Prize Meeting of the New Westminster Volunteer Rifle Corps was held at their Butts, commencing on Thursday, and will terminate to-day. The day was ushered in with a murky sky, causing some apprehensions; but before noon the clouds passed away and the day turned out to be a most propitious one for the occasion. The Corps came up to the Butts in good time, and shooting commenced shortly after 9 o'clock. The following is a list of the prizes shot for:—  
**FIRST PRIZE.**—The Silver Challenge Cup, presented by His Excellency the Governor.  
**SECOND PRIZE.**—A Challenge Cup, presented by His Honor A. N. Birch, Administrator of the Government.  
**THIRD PRIZE.**—The Ladies Purse, to be shot for by the Corps at 300 yards, eight rounds each, the person making the highest score taking the purse.  
**FOURTH PRIZE.**—A Sweepstakes of \$1 each, open to all comers, with any description of rifle, at 150, 200, 250, and 300 yards, five rounds per man at each distance.  
It may be stated that the target used was 4 1/2 feet, the centre 2 x 2 feet, and the bull's eye eight inches square; and the rifles were the Lancaster, or the short Enfield, having a minimum pull of 6 lbs.  
As will appear from the scores Corporal Wolfenden carried off the Governor's Chal-

lenge Cup in the first shooting, and the purse in the second, while he tied Private Butler for the Ladies' Purse, and in shooting off the next day won it; while Private Butler won the purse in the second shooting, and Private Franklin carried off the Hon. Mr. Birch's Challenge Cup. It will thus be seen that all the prizes shot for on the first day fell to ex-Royal Engineers, three out of the five prizes having been won by Corp. Wolfenden, and four out of the five having been carried off by printers.

**FROM BIG BEND.**—Several French Creek miners arrived yesterday, being obliged to leave for want of "grub." The miners on the creek held a meeting and passed a resolution to lay their claims over till the 1st June, with five days' grace, an arrangement which it is hoped will be respected by the Government.  
**FROM CARIBOO.**—The news from Cariboo is unimportant, if we except the discovery of rich diggings in the hills near Williams Creek, where several companies were taking out excellent pay.

**SUDDEN DEATH FROM INTemperance.**—One of the H. B. Co.'s packers, a French Canadian, retired to sleep on Thursday night at Hope in a state of extreme intoxication, and was found dead in his bed yesterday morning.

**ARRIVAL OF THE RELIANCE.**—This steamer, which has been for some time at Nanaimo undergoing a thorough course of repairs, arrived here on Thursday afternoon, in charge of Capt. Irving, the owner of the Reliance and Onward. The Reliance started out early on Thursday morning; but meeting heavy weather in the gulf, she put back until the weather moderated, when she made a successful passage across. The Reliance will not replace the Onward for the present, but will be kept as a reserve, the latter boat being the more economical of the two.—British Columbian.

### THE CRICKET MATCH.

The third or conquering match between the U. V. C. Club and the City players came off on Saturday on the Beacon Hill ground, and was won easily, as the subdued score will show, by the Club. The latter were first sent to the wicket to the bowling of Lieut. Macaulay and Sergt. Levett, and ran up a good score of 98 runs. Mr. Whittaker, whose batting was much admired, carried out his bat for 28 runs, and Messrs. Richardson, Nesbitt and Plummer, who likewise played well, added 16, 15 and 14 respectively. The City team, who showed a determined front to the steady bowling of Messrs. Richardson and Howard, were unfortunate in sending the ball into the hands of their opponents, and were disposed of for 52 runs, six out of the eleven being well caught out. The only high score (23) was made by Mr. Wallace, who made some slashing hits. The Club eleven, in their second innings, made 55 runs, as one after another left the wicket without adding much to the score, and when the shades of evening began to draw in the stumps were pulled with 9 wickets down for only 28 runs. The first innings, therefore, decided the game. The following is the score—

U. V. C. CLUB.	
1st Innings.	
Donner, c Wallace	7
Wilson, c Ellis	4
Card, lb w	5
Howard, b Levett	1
Richardson, b Levett	16
Daniel, b Levett	2
Bacon, c Levett	28
Whittaker, not out	2
Plummer, b Macaulay	14
Clarke, b Macaulay	0
Nesbitt, h w	15
Wides	5
Total	98

2nd Innings.	
Clarke, b Levett	1
Whittaker, run out	8
Nesbitt, c Weaver	0
Donner, c Haynes	0
Howard, lb w	0
Card, b Levett	0
Richardson, b Levett	13
Daniel, lb w	1
Wilson, c Levett	0
Bacon, b Macaulay	7
Plummer, not out	0
Wides	4
No Balls	1
Total	55

CITY CRICKET CLUB.	
1st Innings.	
Ellis, c Howard	7
Lieut. Macaulay, b Howard	5
Weaver, c Howard	1
Hemmingway, c Richardson	1
Wallace, c Richardson	23
Levett, c Richardson	5
Haynes, b Richardson	1
Thompson, c Nesbitt	2
Havelock, b Richardson	0
Warren, b Richardson	0
Shaw, not out	0
Byes	4
Leg byes	2
No balls	1
Total	52

2nd Innings.	
Shaw, c Nesbitt	2
Levett, c Donner	0
Weaver, b Richardson	7
Lieut. Macaulay, run out	0
Wallace, b Howard	9
Ellis, b Richardson	0
Thompson, h w	0
Haynes, lb w	6
Hemmingway, b Howard	0
Warren, not out	1
Havelock, absent	0
Wides	1
Leg Byes	1
No balls	1
Total	28

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

### GOOD NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

#### Extensive New Diggings Discovered.

[From Saturday's Columbian.]  
Capt. Hennessy, who arrived from the interior yesterday, has kindly furnished us with the following information: Capt. Hennessy, who is an experienced miner, and is perfectly reliable, is one of a party of five who penetrated the country north-west of Williams Creek last summer, for the purpose of prospecting for new diggings. Two of the party, with the aid of a couple of Indians, were employed in packing provisions, &c., while the remaining three were engaged in prospecting. They did more or less prospecting upon seven different streams, upon all of which they found gold in paying quantities, but on none of which they went down to the bed-rock. The creek which they selected for permanent operations they named 'Old Dominion,' and upon it they commenced operations. They had not reached the bed-rock, but the ground paid at the rate of \$30 a day to the hand from the surface down to the blue stratum, a depth of 12 feet.

This creek is about 90 miles north east of Williams, and about 7 miles north east of the creek upon which the Vaughan party are at work. Captain Hennessy and his party were anxious to avoid attracting notice until they had time to thoroughly test the ground and locate their claims; but in this they were defeated by the Government exploring party recently from Williams Creek, dropping into their camp. The party spent a day or two with them, and then proceeded on in a northerly direction, where it is surmised they have struck at least equally attractive diggings as they had not returned to avail themselves of the proposal agreed to by Captain Hennessy's party. Their provisions being exhausted Capt. H. and party came in to Williams Creek, re-recorded their claims, and had them laid over till spring. It is the conviction of these parties that the country in question is the most extensive and promises to be the most remunerative gold fields they have yet seen in the colony, after three years experience in Cariboo and other localities. The country lying between Williams Creek and these diggings is not rough, and it would be a comparatively easy task to make a good pack trail. The Government is doing a good deal of prospecting to secure claims.

### GOOD NEWS FROM ROCK CREEK.

From Mr. Pooley, who arrived from Osoyoos Lake yesterday, we learn that diggings, prospecting 30c. to the pan, have been struck on South Fork of Rock Creek, above the crossing, and the men were busy getting out lumber for sluices. The news was brought in to Gold Commissioner Haynes, by parties who came to record their claims, and Mr. Haynes was preparing to visit the new diggings when Mr. Pooley left. The stream in question had not, we are informed, been prospected before.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### EUROPEAN.

#### THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

The Telegraphic despatches published in the Columbian contains the following additional news:

Upon invitation of Lord Terry, the Lord Lieutenant of County Cork, a meeting of more than 150 magistrates took place recently in Cork, to consider the security of public peace as menaced by Fenian movements. The proceedings were private, but the Cork Examiner says they resulted in the unanimous adoption of a memorial to the Government praying for an increase of the police and military force of the country. The fact of a secret organization, dangerous to the public peace is generally admitted. It was supposed that the adoption of the proposed steps would be sufficient to maintain order. On Friday evening, the 15th, in Dublin, a large force of police proceeded from the Castle to Parliament street, where they divided in two parties, one at either end of the street, some detectives then knocked at the door of the paper called the Irish People, an alleged Fenian sheet, and were refused admission. The police then broke open the door and took possession of the press and premises and secured 12 or 15 prisoners who are said not to be compositors, and conveyed them to the Castle. The police then retained possession of the premises. The Irish People is a weekly journal and was about to be published that evening.

At the Quarterly meeting of the British Freeman Aid Society held at Bristol, C. C. Leigh of New York, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Martin of the American Missionary Association attended, as a deputation from America. The Times' American correspondent reports that the Fenians in America

were collecting large funds, sending money to Ireland and spending money in America to aid the purchase of arms.

The Dublin Express of this a.m., says after the arrest at the Irish People last night, orders were issued to the Irish platoons at the military barracks for men to be held in readiness in case of any attempt to resist by the populace. A police constable was also stationed in each telegraph office for the purpose of stopping any messages relating to Fenianism.

The Privy Council is said to be sitting to determine what course the Government will take in the prosecution and sentence of arrested parties. Great excitement prevails in Dublin and arrests are being made in other parts of the country.

New York, Sept. 30.—News from Mexico states the expectation that Matamoros will soon be attacked. Some of the troops in that town fight. The French in those parts do not number over 10,000 men. The handful of men could not aid Matamoros in case of an attack. The French gunboat L'Active has arrived.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—The bodies of Mrs. Gen. Wright and others arrived here yesterday.

At Bay View Park the race between Honest Anne and May Queen was withdrawn in consequence of illness of driver Eoff. May Queen walked around course in 246 and took half the purse \$400.

Greenbacks, 37 1/2  
Coffee, 21 1/2  
Coal Oil, \$1 60 @ \$1 65  
Flour steady; extra, \$6 25 @ \$6 50; superfine, \$5 75 @ \$6.  
Potatoes, sales choice, Humboldts, first of the season, \$1 37 1/2.  
Sugar, China, 10c.

PORTLAND, Oct. 3.—The steamer Active arrived this evening from Victoria.

The Sierra Nevada leaves San Francisco on Thursday next at noon.

### Special Dispatch to the "Colonist."

### EXCITING NEWS FROM IRELAND.

#### FENIANS AND FENIANISM.

New York, September 29.—Additional intelligence from Ireland states that the Fenian excitement increases, and that grave apprehensions are entertained. The soldiers of the army are boasting of their connection with the Fenians. This causes the English papers to demand the rigid enforcement of discipline. Fears are entertained that

on the coast gained credit that a body of disbanded Volunteers had already landed near Dublin. Nightly drillings are reported in all parts of Ireland. The conspiracy was rapidly spreading and finding friends and sympathizers everywhere.

New York, September 29.—The London correspondent of the Commercial says it is reported that the Barings have made arrangements for a Massachusetts State Loan of one or two million pounds sterling.

New York, September 29.—The Dublin Express, of the 15th, says: We learn that in many of the garrison towns of Ireland are to be found those who, under the Queen's color, openly announce themselves "Fenians." They are found amongst those lately arrived from localities where the Yankee missionaries established themselves. If it were allowed to go abroad that there were signs of disaffection among the Queen's troops in Ireland, it would be very prejudicial.

The Dublin Evening Mail, of the 16th, announcing the seizure of the Irish People newspaper, says: It has been suspected, and the attention of the authorities was directed to the existence in Dublin of a circle of Fenians or arca of the American "National Brotherhood of St. Patrick." In the progress of their examination, the police came to the conclusion that the office of the Irish People, an avowed Fenian organ, was the locality to which nearly every returned Irish-American threaded his way on his arrival in the country. The paper was seized, and no strange person was found in the house. There were no less than 10 principals and employees arrested.

### LATER.

No disorder occurred at the trial, and the city is perfectly quiet. The Mail says it has seen a copy of the suppressed paper. It had a variety of articles calculated to cultivate disaffection, but the correspondence is the strongest feature. It extends over nearly three pages, and is so pungently written that it is impossible to classify it into ordinary news letters. It is probably prompted by opposition to ecclesiastical influence, which has been a marked feature of the paper. The communication also contains such paragraphs as "the liberty the Irish will have when they seek it. It will be in a different place than the Parliament of their oppressors, and will use different and more forcible arguments."

**THE METCHOSIN CONTEST.**—On Saturday evening, at six o'clock, Mr. Alfred T. Elliott attended by appointment at Brown's hotel, Parson's Bridge, to address the electors of Equimal and Metchoshin Districts. About thirty of the settlers were present. Mr. C. B. Brown was called upon to preside. Mr. Elliott gave an able outline of his political creed, which met with the cordial approval of the meeting, and was followed by Mr. Brown, who made an excellent speech, expressing himself highly pleased with Mr. Elliott's views, and calling upon the electors to support him at the poll.



Tuesday, October 10, 1865

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, Oct. 3.

CITY COUNCIL.—This body met as usual last evening at 7 o'clock, present, His Worship the Mayor and Councillors Fell, Smith, Thorne, Carey and Hibbard. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, Councillor Carey moved that the Council adjourn until 7 o'clock this evening. The Mayor said the Council must give some reason for this motion before it could be put. Mr. Carey said his reasons briefly were that after what had taken place he did not think the Council could perform the duty they owed to those who had sent them there by sitting while His Worship occupied the chair. Mr. Hibbard said after the extraordinary way in which His Worship had acted towards the Council he perfectly coincided with what had been said by the mover of the resolution, and he would therefore second it. He was proceeding to give his reasons for considering that the Council should express its utter want of confidence in the Mayor, when he was interrupted by His Worship, who thought such a discussion out of place; the minutes should be read and confirmed, and after disposing of the communications before the Council he should be ready to put a motion for adjournment which he suggested should be for a week or a month. Mr. Thorne said the fact was the Mayor had had his own way and done just as he pleased with the Council too long, and it was now time they had their own way. The Mayor called the Councillor to order, he could not permit any discussion on the subject. Mr. Fell said there was a motion before the Council, and it was the Mayor's duty to put it. Mr. Smith said he was of opinion that the Council should proceed with the regular business before them. Mr. Thorne rose to reply to Mr. Smith but was interrupted by the Mayor, who said he would put the motion if the Councillors wished it. The motion was put and carried, and the Council was accordingly adjourned till this evening.

MARCH OUT.—No. 1 and No. 2 Companies of the Volunteer Rifle Corps met last evening, at eight o'clock, at Buckley's Drill Hall, for parade preparatory to a march out. About eighty-five were present, all told, the newly formed company, No. 2, appearing in their temporary uniform of dark blue and red facings. Capt. Lang introduced Chief Justice Needham to the Volunteers, remarking that Mr. Needham, took great interest in the Volunteer movement, and wished to join their ranks. Three cheers were given for Mr. Needham, who, in acknowledging the compliment, remarked that he had himself been a volunteer, having joined the "Devil's Own" in London in the early days of the movement, and his squad had to attend drill in the month of November in the gardens of Lincoln's Inn by the light of lanterns, a circumstance which would no doubt be remembered by the Attorney General Mr. Wood, who was also a member of that corps. The two companies, headed by their band, then marched down Yates, through Government and Humboldt streets to Beacon Hill, where they went through a variety of manoeuvres, in the course of which they marched past the Chief Justice, who had accompanied them to the ground, and who again addressed them complimenting them upon their martial bearing and efficiency. The corps returned to town by way of James Bay Bridge, and were dismissed at the corner of Government and Yates streets. Company No. 2 are certainly most deserving of the praise awarded to them by Captain Lang for the great progress they have made during the short time they have been receiving drill instruction. The night being fine and the moon shining a number of civilians marched out and home with the Volunteers.

THE FIREMEN'S ELECTION.—The election of Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Victoria Fire Department took place yesterday at the Tiger Engine House, Johnson street, and produced considerable excitement, particularly among the firemen and their friends. The candidates were for the office of Chief Engineer, Messrs. J. S. Drummond, of Deluge Engine Co., No. 1, and W. H. Thain, Hook and Ladder Co., (the acting Chief), and for Assistant, Messrs. T. H. Burnes, of the Tiger Co., No. 2, and Chas. Brooks, of the Tiger Engine Co. The votes being given by ballot, of course the result could only be a matter of surmise, and the supporters of each candidate felt sanguine of the return of their nominees. At four o'clock the books were closed, and after the votes had been called over and checked by the tellers, the following was announced as the result:—Drummond, 80; Thain, 37; Burnes, 68; Brooks, 46. Messrs. Drummond and Burnes were consequently declared elected by a majority of 43 and 22. The declaration was received with cheers, and the officers elect, amid the congratulations of their friends, were placed in a carriage and drawn by volunteer bipeds. In the evening, the successful candidates entertained the department and a number of invited guests at the Tiger Engine House, where the usual complimentary toasts were given and drank with a hearty good will. The whole proceedings were characterised by the best of feeling.

THE GOVERNOR AT COWICHAN.—From the Rev. A. G. Garrett, who has just returned from Cowichan, we learn that Governor Kennedy visited Dr. Davis's farm and other portions of the district, and was most favorably impressed with the farming resources of the settlement. His Excellency considers that there is sufficient good agricultural land at Cowichan alone to feed a population of five thousand souls.

THE METCHOSAN AND ESQUIMALT SEAT.—We understand that there is some probability of this seat being contested by a gentleman who is a warm advocate for the protection of home industry and productions. The electors will display their wisdom by waiting to see what candidates are in the field before committing themselves to any pledges to anti protectionists. The address of Dr. Ash to the constituency appears elsewhere.

TRADES LICENSES.—Several parties were summoned in the Police Court yesterday for arrears of trades license. The amounts were paid in cash, the delinquents being ordered to pay the costs of summons, but the magistrate intimated that in future cases that came before him he should impose a fine in addition to the amount claimed.

THE RECENT INCENDIARISM.—The police are engaged in investigating the circumstances connected with the vile attempt made on Saturday night to fire the COLONIST building, and it is thought that some clue has been obtained that may lead to the detection of the offender.

Wednesday, Oct. 4.

CITY COUNCIL.—The adjourned meeting of the Council was held last evening, at seven o'clock. Present—His Worship the Mayor and a full board. The proceedings were of so undignified and ludicrous a nature as not to admit of a detailed report. After the previous minutes had been read and confirmed, Councillor Carey verbally moved an adjournment till 7 o'clock this evening, and after a war of words between this Councillor and the chair, Councillor Hibbard moved in amendment that this Council proceed to business, by requesting His Worship the Mayor to put the resolution of the Council of the 19th September to the meeting. This resolution was the want of confidence in the Mayor, which His Worship on a previous occasion declined to put. The Mayor said the amendment was out of order, it being necessary first to dispose of the motion for adjournment. Councillor Fell thought the amendment was in order. At the request of Councillor Thorne, who had been absent, the resolution alluded to was read. After another cross-fire, which ensued between the Mayor and some of the Council, the former still adhering to his determination not to put the resolution of the 19th September, Mr. Carey rose to speak, and was ordered to resume his seat by the Mayor, when the Councillor became excited, and, exclaiming that he had the floor and intended to speak as long and as loud as he chose, began to use strong words, contending that criminal information should lie against the Council; that Thomas Harris, the Mayor, was only one of the Council, and that the majority intended to have their own way; and would make the Mayor give them their own way, that he felt no fear, and was not to be influenced by the Bishop, as he was not in the Bishop's pocket. The Mayor here asked whether the Council would suffer such language to be used, when the Councillor rose, Mr. Jeffrey telling Mr. Carey that he ought to be ashamed of himself, and Mr. Thorne moving an adjournment until 7 o'clock this evening, which was carried, and the Council adjourned.

FROM COWICHAN.—The fine weather during the last few days has proved of great service to the farmers, who are engaged in gathering in their crops, much of which is nearly spoiled. Governor Kennedy landed, at Cowichan Bay on Friday morning, went to Drinkwater's, thence to Maple Bay, and returned to the bay. He visited Skinner's Davies, Drinkwater's, Garrett's and Alexander's farms. In answer to questions from Mr. Alexander, his Excellency said he could not deal with the Indian reserve question until he had received instructions from the Home Government. H. M. S. Devastation fired a salute in honor of his Excellency. The Indians are again troublesome; they broke into Duncan's house on Sunday last during his absence and stole everything he had. The Indians seem to be able to get as much liquor as they please. A valuable dog belonging to Mr. Morton was killed by a panther last week. The dog was chasing a deer and came suddenly on the panther, which with one blow of its paw crushed the dog's skull.

FURTHER REWARDS.—In addition to the \$200 offered by the Insurance companies, and \$100 offered by Mr. DeCosmos for the discovery and conviction of the party who attempted to fire Mr. Carey's boot store in the COLONIST Building, the Superintendent of Police offers an additional reward of \$400 on behalf of the Government, and Mr. Carey himself \$50; making in all \$750,—a fine chance for the ingenuity of a detective.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday morning from Puget Sound with Dougald McTavish, Esq., Chief Factor H. B. C., the Hon. R. Finlayson, Allen Francis, Esq., U.S. Consul, and other gentlemen who accompanied Judge Lander and gentlemen connected with the Commission on the Company's claims to Olympia. They had a delightful trip.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson, Captain Finch, arrived yesterday morning from Olympia and way ports, bringing sixteen passengers and freight as per manifest. We are in receipt of the Oregonian of Friday last, one day later than was brought by the Active, but the contents are unimportant.

MORE RIFLE COMPANIES.—We hear that there is some probability of the ranks of the volunteers being increased by the addition of a company of our German and also of our Canadian citizens.

FOR COMOX.—The steamer Emily Harris left yesterday afternoon for Nanaimo and Comox, taking a few passengers, thirty cows, two bulls, three horses and some poultry, and several tons of merchandise for the northern settlements.

PRESENTATION TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—It was announced by Acting Chief Engineer Thain, at the convivial gathering on Monday evening, that ex-Chief Engineer Keenan had forwarded a handsome silver trumpet to his agent in this city, Mr. N. Jacob, to be presented to the Department and to be worn by his successor in office.

Thursday, Oct. 5.

RETURN OF HIS EXCELLENCY.—H.M.S. Devastation, Captain Jolliffe, returned to Esquimalt yesterday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, from the north, having on board his Excellency the Governor and Mr. Nichol, Manager V. Coal Co. On Governor Keenan leaving the ship the usual salute was fired. We have been favored with the following particulars of the trip:—Steamed from Esquimalt, September 27th, to Cowichan; remained there the night, and in the morning his Excellency landed in company with the Rev. Mr. Garrett, and rode round the settlement. On the 29th steamed to Comox, where the Governor held a *va-va* with the Indians. October 1st, steamed down to Nanaimo. On the 3d, proceeded to Roche harbor, San Juan Island. On the 4th, his Excellency inspected the Royal Marines, and the Devastation then steamed back to Esquimalt. On the night of the 2d, the bark Florida got on shore on the Satellite rock in Nanaimo harbor. We understand that his Excellency is much pleased with his visit.

DEBATING CLASS.—The following is the subject selected for this evening's debate: Resolved, That the advantages arising from a union of the colonies would not compensate us for the loss of our Free Port. Messrs. Diette and Babbitt will, we understand, take the affirmative, and Mr. Pidwell and some other gentlemen will maintain the negative. The subject is an important one and will doubtless produce a highly interesting debate. It is well that the free porters who are really anti-unionists and therefore political wolves in sheep's clothing, should have every opportunity of displaying the weakness of their expiring cause.

FOR QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLAND.—The schr. Alpha, Captain George, left yesterday for the Queen Charlotte Coal Company's mine, taking a portion of the workmen engaged by the company to commence operations, and a quantity of lumber, provisions, stores and material necessary for the work. The remainder of the party go in the schr. Goldstream, Capt. Hewitt.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.—Yesterday afternoon, as the chaingang were proceeding near the top of Fort street, one of the gang, a Siwash, attempted to escape. The guard fired through the bush in the direction the man took, and the ball took effect in the prisoner's thigh. He had been provided, through some means or other, with a horse-pistol. The man was conveyed to gaol.

THE NEW WRIT.—The Speaker of the House of Assembly gives notice in the Government Gazette of the resignation of Robert Barnaby, Esq., junior member for Esquimalt and Metchosen district, and that a writ for the election of a member to serve in the Legislative Assembly in Mr. Barnaby's stead, will be ordered.

SUPREME COURT.—His Honor Chief Justice Cameron, on the application of Mr. McCraith, instructed by Mr. Bishop, yesterday granted writs of Habeas Corpus, returnable on Monday next to bring up the bodies of August Smith and James Hoggan, at present in gaol here, and alleged to have been illegally convicted of whiskey dealing.

UNION HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.—At a meeting of this company held last evening the name of the Secretary was struck off the list of members, and several new members were enrolled.

MURDER AT LILLOOET.—Our Lillooet correspondent "F." writing under date of Sept. 29th, mentions the following:—"A horrid murder has been committed on a ranch about half a mile from this town by two Chinamen one of their countrymen. Rumor was current yesterday at noon that foul play had taken place; and to-day the Judge, in company with the constables and a number of Indians, instituted a vigorous search, which resulted in finding the Celestial defunct. The three Chinamen had been partners; they farmed the ranch known as the old race course and now owned by Judge Elliott. The three lived in the same house, where likewise stayed a Chinese "g'hal." On searching the premises clothes with blood stains were found and also evidences of something having been lately buried in the cellar, the earth having been recently cut out the size to bury it. Subsequently it seems they buried it in the field, deposited in a rough board coffin. The searching party were nearly giving up their efforts when an Indian espied a small piece of rope, with blood on it, sticking out of the ground at the far end of the ranch. Singularly enough there was no blood on other parts of the rope. Murder will out. The body was brought up to town this evening, and the Chinamen and "g'hal" are safely lodged in the jail. The murdered man's name was A Ling.

A shrewd Islander is preparing an English grammar for the use of his countrymen. He observes that Englishmen are in the habit not only of coming to Iceland, but of spending a good deal of money there, and thus it will be of advantage to become as well acquainted with them as possible, "the best way to which is to learn the language that they speak."

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T. MORSON & SON. Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the famous PEPSEINE WAFERS, are enabled to offer the purest and surest substitute for the Gastric Juice. ITS USE IS NOW UNIVERSAL. Sold in bottles 4s, 8s, and 16s, and obtainable of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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Are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.

Washing made Easy!

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97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

REMOVAL.

Mr. DENNES, SOLICITOR,

HAS REMOVED TO LANGLEY STREET (BETWEEN BASTION AND FORT.)

The Invalid's Friend.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Nervous Disorders. What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? Here is one—Drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better, abstain from them altogether; do not take coffee—weak tea is preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four of the Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, and avoid the use of staps. If these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in taking strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

Mothers and Daughters. If there is one thing more than another to which these Pills are so famous, it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous, and renewing suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, these Pills never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

Disorders of the Kidneys. In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they are afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins, over the region of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief after all other means have failed.

Stomach out of Order. No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidities, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver, and render it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

No disease is more frequent, few more dangerous, than affections of the respiratory organs. The first symptoms of disorder in this way, are always removed by Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly remedy any temporary stagnation of the blood, relieve the overgrown vessels, moderate the hurried breathing, and enable the lungs to perform their functions with ease and regularity. These Pills, by their purifying powers, cleanse the blood from all impurities, and thus fortify the system against consumption, asthma, and other pulmonary complaints.

Debilitated Constitutions. In cases of debility, languor, and nervousness generated by excess of any kind, whether mental or physical, the effect of these Pills is in the highest degree bracing, renovating and restorative. They drive from the system the morbid cause of diseases, re-establish the digestion, regulate all the secretions, brace the nervous system, raise the patient's spirits, and bring back the frame to its pristine health and vigor.

Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Headache, and Lowness of Spirits. These Pills effect a truly wonderful change in debilitated constitutions, as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove excess of bile, and overcome giddiness, headache and palpitation of the heart.

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

Table with 4 columns: Dropsy, Biliousness, Rheumatism, etc. and their corresponding symptoms and treatments.

Sold at the establishment of PROGRESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s, 1s 1/2, 2s, 3s, 4s, 6s, 11s, 22s, and 38s each Box.

Dinneford's FLUID MAGNESIA!

HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY-FIVE years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public as the BEST REMEDY FOR

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce.

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Caution. Lea & Perrin's WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in some instances the name of L. & P. is used.

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

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

A FREE

Dr. Ash has epitome of his hazard even a powers of the Esquimalt Dis safe in saying ze them. We if it has not When a cand tells the peopl he is opposed condition "of t and then al vocates the alteration in the —we are incli if not paradox improved when statements. E of the free port by direct tax although "in believes "our from a wider a der our prese class in the o is already tax nothing more When we exa on the questio cannot say w We are told th dealt with the will "render shortly occur; us whether he tion came up he would sust seems satisfied Metchoshin wha tain resolution says, leaves lif of the utmost should be defle." Appare how it is settle forward opinio indicates that ciprocity and for debt, the d from the union nothing of the ent's platform Law—nothing lands (whic on the doctor) Lien Law. I nite ideas abo and slaughteri tor, with a nothing as e duced and the tem he would present very whether the m under his g destruction of prussic acid. The "Knife interrogator w reason that he we believe, is intelligent ma the political a knife grinder, because he has ginning to end idea—in some others a cont melancholy alt but there is no farmer can ha ment by which the doctor degree to the p man who can t without showi capacity to r walking our st ment, is no do intellect of fre at the same ti Legislative As admit that our small for the p who have made away in shiplo Dr. Ash is a These are the last out of the gale has kno These are the fishness have s colony, who mers in pennu outivable lan —who have a Boise or Calif our mechanics, laboring man, follies, frighte these services Metchoshin to ing Dr. Ash. natured settler ian doctrine of to the smiter, man; we confa the least of wh and having ob



The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, October 10, 1865.

A FREE-PORT CANDIDATE.

Dr. Ash has at length given the public an epitome of his political views. We cannot hazard even a speculation as to the critical powers of the farmers of Metehosin and Esquimalt Districts, but we think we are safe in saying the doctor's address will puzzle them. We question very much indeed if it has not puzzled the doctor himself. When a candidate for legislative honors tells the people of Vancouver Island that he is opposed, in the "present expectant condition" of the colony, to making changes, and then almost in the same breath advocates the greatest of all changes—an alteration in the constitution of the country—we are inclined to think him inconsistent, if not paradoxical. His position is not much improved when we come to other political statements. He is an unflinching supporter of the free port, which in its turn is supported by direct taxation, yet he tells us that although "in favor of direct taxation" he believes "our revenue should be drawn from a wider area"—an assertion which, under our present circumstances, when every class in the colony capable of paying taxes is already taxed to the utmost, would imply nothing more nor less than customs duties. When we examine the doctor's sentiments on the question of union of the colonies, we cannot say we are very much enlightened. We are told that the House of Assembly has dealt with the matter by a resolution which will "render it probable that union will shortly occur," but Dr. Ash does not inform us whether he desires union, or if the question came up again in the House, whether he would sustain the union resolutions. He seems satisfied with telling the electors of Metehosin what they already know, that certain resolutions passed the House. This, he says, leaves little to be said "save that it is of the utmost importance that the question should be definitely settled as soon as possible." Apparently the doctor does not care how it is settled, and, by avoiding a straightforward opinion on the matter, very palpably indicates that he is opposed to union. Reciprocity and the abolition of imprisonment for debt, the doctor has very wisely borrowed from the union and tariff party; but we see nothing of the other planks of his opponent's platform—nothing of the Homestead Law—nothing of the tax on uncultivated lands (which no doubt would press heavily on the doctor)—and nothing of a Mechanic's Lien Law. It is true we have some indefinite ideas about immigration, making roads, and slaughtering beasts of prey; but the doctor, with an air of mystery, lets us know nothing as to how immigration is to be induced and the immigrant settled—what system he would devise as a substitute for the present very ineffectual road system, and whether the medical gentlemen of the House under his guidance are to undertake the destruction of panthers by powder or by prussic acid.

The "knife grinder" could not amuse his interrogator with a story, for the very good reason that he had none to tell. Dr. Ash, we believe, is an estimable man enough and intelligent man enough, but when he enters the political arena he feels a want—like the knife grinder, his political story is not told, because he has no politics to relate. From beginning to end of the address there is not an idea—in some places we have a jumble, in others a contradiction, and in all a most melancholy attempt to please both parties; but there is not a single peg on which the farmer can hang his hope; not a single statement by which the public can be assured that the doctor will add even in the remotest degree to the prosperity of the country. The man who can talk of schemes of immigration, without showing the slightest disposition or capacity to relieve the hundreds who are walking our streets unable to obtain employment, is no doubt a true representative of the intellect of free port monomania, but he is at the same time a dangerous man in any Legislative Assembly. We are willing to admit that our population is small—much too small for the prosperity of the country; but who have made it so, and who have driven it away in shiploads but the party with which Dr. Ash is allied—the free port fanatics. These are the men who have taken the ballast out of the Island ship, so that the first gale has knocked us on our beam-ends. These are the men who in their blind selfishness have sealed up the industries of the colony, who have kept our Island farmers in penury and wretchedness, and the cultivable lands in the hands of speculators, who have sent our returned miners to Boise or California, disrupted the homes of our mechanics, crushed with heavy hand the laboring man, and adding a climax to their follies, frightened the English capitalist. For these services they now ask the farmers of Metehosin to show their gratitude by returning Dr. Ash. It may be that the good natured settlers, following strictly the Christian doctrine of presenting the unsmitten cheek to the smiter, will return the medical gentleman; we confess he has many advantages, not the least of which are being first in the field, and having obtained the assistance of Dr.

Helmcken, whose personal popularity only too frequently covers his inimical and retrogressive politics; but if the Metehosin people are led away from their duty by the irrelevant circumstance that Dr. Helmcken supports Dr. Ash, they will be performing that peculiar suicidal operation which is known by "sharpening the razor to cut one's own throat."

Additional Eastern News.

PER MAIL STEAMER.

[From the San Francisco Flag.]

BURYING THE DEAD AT ANDERSONVILLE.

An expedition, undertaken by direction of the Secretary of War, for the purpose of identifying and marking the graves of Union soldiers who died in the vile pen at Andersonville, has been a gratifying success. Twelve thousand five hundred graves were located and marked by neat head boards, inscribed with the name, regiment and date of death of our heroes, five hundred only being marked "Union Soldiers, unknown." Fifty acres were enclosed by a neat fence, and several steps taken in the adornment of the forest cemetery thus enclosed. The work was completed on the 10th inst.

ARREST OF KETCHUM, THE GREAT APPROPRIATOR.

The career of Ketchum whose enormous frauds have created so great an excitement, has been short lived. It appears that he did not go out of New York at all, that he remained in the city disguised as a Cincinnati merchant, and had a very pleasant time of it, baring the necessity for "keeping shady." He had the audacity to take board for six months at a respectable private establishment and to frequent Central Park. He was at last recognised by some old hoker acquaintances, who gave the police information that led to his arrest. The detective officers receive a reward of five thousand dollars. Ketchum says that at one time he owned property to the value of six millions. If he had stolen a roll of greenbacks he would have been "soundred;" at present he is a sort of hero.

NEW ENGLAND COTTON MILLS.

The Boston Post, of August 21st, says that the New England cotton mills are extending their operations as fast as the supply of hands permit. Some of the larger corporations have their agent in Lancashire, England, for procuring operatives, the supply in this country being inadequate. We hear of large new cotton factories being projected—one requiring an outlay of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

ANOTHER FORGER.

Inspired by the prevailing mania, George Gladwin, a man about 32 years of age, a carpenter by trade and formerly in the army, obtained admission to the safe of the St. Nicholas Hotel and "abstracted" therefrom \$204,000 worth of bonds of the Tiffin and Fort Wayne Railroad Company, on a considerable portion of which he "realised." He was making a great splash in company with a female "friend" when arrested.

AFFAIRS AT BROWNSVILLE.

Brownsville, Texas, dates of the 16th inst., state that the railroad to connect Brazos with Brownsville had been commenced, and several miles of the track were laid. A telegraph line would also be completed in a few days. Brownsville is growing amazingly. A lucrative trade has commenced with the Mexican rancheros on the Upper Rio Grande.

TRIAL OF WIRTZ, THE ANDERSONVILLE DEMON.

The monster who slaughtered so many prisoners in the pen at Andersonville has occupied the close attention of the public throughout the East for several weeks. Hanis, the keeper of the bloodhounds at Andersonville, is also under arrest. Wirtz is a Swiss.

[From the S. F. Call.]

THE ANDERSONVILLE PRISON RECORDS.

The records of the Andersonville Prison, captured by General Wilson and furnished to the expedition sent to Andersonville by order of Secretary Stanton to lay out a cemetery and mark the graves of our soldiers who died in the prison at that place, have turned up missing since the return of the party. One of the clerks of the Quartermaster's Department who accompanied the expedition, and in whose hands the records were last seen, has been placed under arrest by the military authorities until he can give a satisfactory account of the disposition he made of them. It is thought by some that if the records were stolen, instead of being lost, it was for the purpose of preventing them being used as evidence against Wirtz, the keeper of Andersonville Prison, now being tried by Court-Martial.

THE DEAD-LINE AT ANDERSONVILLE.

It is understood that Wirtz placed in the hands of his counsel voluminous documentary evidence to prove that in establishing the dead-line within the famous Andersonville Prison-yard and shooting of prisoners who crossed it, he in the first instance acted under the direct orders of the Rebel General Winder, and more lately by the emphatic orders of J. A. Seddon, Rebel Secretary of War.

BOSTON CORBETT'S TESTIMONY.

The Commission now trying Wirtz has decided to reject the testimony of Sergeant Boston Corbett, which appeared in the record of the Court two days ago, on the ground that he is a monomaniac upon the subject of the cruelties practised at Andersonville.

RECONSTRUCTION IN ALABAMA.

A gentleman recently occupying a prominent position, who arrived here from Alabama, says that Provost-Marshal have been appointed in every county in the State to administer the oath of amnesty; that the people everywhere, with comparatively few ex-

ceptions, express much anxiety to take it; that the election will doubtless pass off quietly and with satisfaction to the loyal people; and that the best possible feeling exists between Governor Parsons and the military authorities. He mentions as an observable fact that the men who were recently in arms are now most in favor of the Government, while some of those who were too cowardly to take part in the war are still the most blatant against it.

YANKEES IN VIRGINIA.

Brigadier-General Dent has just returned from Charlottesville, and reports the highest type of model Yankees to be found throughout the Old Dominion. The oldest families are fast becoming transmigrated, and are yielding to the manifest destiny that stares them in the face at every turn.

WADE HAMPTON APPLIES FOR PARDON.

The rebel ex-general, Wade Hampton, has reconsidered his sanguinary determination to die in the last ditch of the Southern Confederacy, and now bellows lustily for pardon. Who next? Such applications for pardon, as recommended themselves to the judgment of the Attorney General, are again allowed to be forwarded to the White House. Among them the President occasionally finds an individual entitled to immediate pardon. All others have to wait.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNORS.

In view of facts which have already been elicited, a statement has been circulated that the Southern Provisional Governors have favored original secessionists in appointments to office and in recommendations for positions, thus entirely ignoring the claims of Union men. So far from being true, it is ascertained that the Provisional Governors are now acting according to the policy indicated by the Executive authority, and are therefore pursuing such a course as will best comport with the loyal sentiment of the country—Original union men will not be ignored or overlooked as agents in the great work of pacification, and whatever errors may have been committed in this respect will soon be remedied.

RECRUITING FOR THE REGULAR ARMY.

Returns received at the Provost-Marshal General's office show an increased activity in recruiting for the regular army. Regiments which a few months ago numbered only two and three hundred men, now number five, six and seven hundred.

RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

The President has, by proclamation, removed the last restrictions upon trade with the South, and now the people there may buy as many guns and as much powder as they can get.

HOMICIDE AND LYNCHING.

The Clarksville (Texas) Standard contains a circumstantial account of the killing of a man named Taylor, a returned Confederate soldier, by the paragon of his wife, a physician in good standing and of otherwise respectable character. He deceived his victim into the woods and then shot him. The people gave him a jury trial, convicted him on the testimony of the woman, and then hung him.

ANDERSONVILLE CRUELITIES.

Before the Wirtz Military Commission Mr. Thomas C. Alcock, who was a prisoner at Andersonville, testified as to Wirtz's searching and taking from him \$150 in gold and \$280 in greenbacks, and a breastpin and ring, which were never returned. He saw Wirtz kill a weak man by shooting him with a revolver, merely because he asked to go out to take a little fresh air. The witness, for remonstrating against this act of cruelty, was fastened with a ball and chain, but got loose and made his escape. Sergeant Corbett gave his account of the Andersonville Prison, representing it to be a depository of filth. Men were lying around the swamp there in the most horrible condition, and one man died, he believed from the effects of lice. Maggots and flies gathered in their sores. The food was insufficient, even when the prisoners received double rations. The witness testified as to his own experience of being chased by blood hounds. Two brothers named Brown, having been examined and testified to instances of cruelty by Captain Wirtz, the counsel for the prisoner, taking offence at some remarks made by the Court, abandoned the case and retired. The Judge Advocate was then charged with the conduct of the defence, and the Court adjourned.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

New York, Sept. 18.—The World's Buenos Ayres correspondent of the 27th says—The Paraguayans are said to have 30,000 men under the command of President Lopez, at Corrientes. There are three other bodies of troops, varying from 5,000 to 12,000, each commanded by colored officers, which are progressing with but little interruption. They have no commissary stores, no camp equipage of any kind, no ambulances or other wagons, except large carts drawn by oxen, weighing when empty about two tons. The Paraguayan soldiers, beside faring so primitively on sheep and cattle, get no pay nor any share of the plunder—that goes in flocks and herds to the stock of the government. If they get wounded it is their misfortune, their surgery is not very refined. Their march and fight like machines. The allies, on the contrary, have comparatively perfect discipline, being, in what they use, well equipped, and they fare well. The conflict will be waited for with great interest.

The war begins seriously to affect business in Buenos Ayres. The value of real estate has abated; stock for farms has greatly fallen in price; there is great scarcity of workmen, as thousands had entered the army. The war has also retarded the development of the interior. The effort made to sell all the public lands since the war has been quite unsuccessful; only one tract was sold and that at about seventy cents per acre.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Hon. Messrs. Hathaway and Anglin, members of the New Brunswick Government, have appeared unheralded in Quebec. Among the Confederationists of St. John, it is believed that these gentlemen have gone to Canada to ascertain whether they cannot arrange a union on a little different basis from that laid down by the Quebec Conference. Whatever may be their exact object, it is obvious that their visit is a favorable symptom for Confederation.—Globe.

THE NEW CANDIDATE FOR PUBLIC HONORS—DR. ASH.

To the Editor of the British Colonist.—Sir,—I notice a paragraph in your columns expressive of the pleasure felt that Dr. Ash is in the field, as a candidate for political honors. I cannot share in that pleasure, I think it a matter of regret that we cannot retain, for this community at least, the professional services of one skillful medical man, who will be able to give his whole and undivided attention to patients, freed from the fumes of politics; it cannot be advanced as necessary on the ground that the medical profession is not fully represented, for judging from the number of doctors already in the Legislature it might be supposed the profession had a monopoly of the necessary qualification for legislative duties. There might not perhaps be the same objection to an undue proportion of lawyers, for in the discharge of the duties of legislation, the avocation may be regarded as partly educational, and that in such a position lawyers were in their natural element; but for a medical man engaged in active professional duties whose every day, every care, and every thought should be engaged for the sick and suffering, it appears to me, to say the least of it, highly reprehensible for one so situated to allow his mind to be improperly directed from his legitimate calling apart from his professional claims. I recognize the fitness of Dr. Ash for the position he aspires to, but I cannot see in the meantime, until better informed, how Dr. Ash can reconcile the conflicting claims of his duty to his patients, and his duty to his new constituents; it appears to me either one or the other will have occasion to complain of neglect and inattention. I am, yours, &c., W. K. B.

[Our correspondent must have mislaid his spectacles when he perused the alleged paragraph in the Colonist in favor of Dr. Ash's return for the vacant seat, for it will sorely puzzle him, we opine, to find a word in our columns in support of the doctors canvass. We don't want to see any more of the faculty in the House, much less a gentleman whose views on the main question at issue we believe to be in dissonance with nine-tenths of the electors whose suffrages he seeks, and we may add of four-fifths of the entire population of the Island.—Ed.]

NEW ZEALAND.

We are in possession of Auckland, New Zealand papers to June 28th.

A complete breach has occurred between Gen. Cameron and the Weld Ministry, the latter having published the subjoined memorandum, which must be particularly offensive not only to Gen. Cameron but to the home authorities, who must either assert their power or leave the colony to drift to its fate. The New Zealand Herald adds—The threatened withdrawal of five regiments—one entire half of the army not long since concentrated for the salvation of Northern New Zealand—is a topic of momentous import to the inhabitants of this long and much mismanaged island. Orders for the return of these troops have been received. The preliminary declaration that we must shortly look to our own right arms for protection has gone forth; consequently a war of races looms ominously in the not very distant future.

Memorandum by Ministers.—In reference to certain statements made by Lieut. General Sir Duncan A. Cameron, which have been communicated by the Governor to his responsible advisers, Ministers express their regret that the Lieut. General should have thought fit to attribute base disregard for the lives of British officers and men, to the Ministry of New Zealand, and, by implication, to Her Majesty's representative in the colony. They believe that, having regard to the character of the colony, (which it is their duty to uphold) and to their own, which, as public men, is the property of the colony, it is impossible longer to accept assistance so unwillingly rendered. Not, indeed, can it be hoped that zeal and energy, which alone can secure success or lead to any useful result in operations in the field, will be displayed by any officer, however distinguished, in support of a cause which is branded by him with such severe reprobation. FRED. A. WELD.

This memorandum has led to the withdrawal of Gen. Cameron from the active prosecution of the New Zealand war until a reply is received from England to despatches relating to the subject which had been forwarded.

It was believed that the peace negotiations pending in the Waikato would not result in an immediate peace. The natives are anxious to bring to an end the present harassing warfare, but only on such terms as would neither befit the honor of the British nation nor the safety and welfare of the colony were they granted.—Panama Herald.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Panama papers by the Sacramento inform us that Alex. McKee, U. S. Consul at that port, died Sept. 8, aged fifty years. The U. S. storeship Farrallones was loading for the Straits of Magellan, to supply United States vessels cruising in the South Pacific. The revolution ended, with the defeat of the rebels under Calandria, on the Santa Maria river. The rebel leader was killed. From Salvador and Nicaragua we learn that ex-President Barrios was under trial for his recent revolutionary attempt, and would probably be shot. The Chile Congress had amended the Constitution so as to grant complete religious freedom. The navy is to be increased by two corvettes, of twelve hundred tons and nine guns each. Trade at Valparaiso was increasing, and several vessels were loading breadstuffs for Australia and China. The revolutionary naval force was lying in Callao Bay, Peru, on the 18th August, and the greatest uneasiness prevailed as to the measures which the commander threatened to take to capture the Government vessels and take possession of the forts. Demonstrations to this end were promised in eight days; meantime the vessels had cruised towards the Chinchoas. The revolutionary forces by land and sea were gradually concentrating in Lima.—Call.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF HONGKONG.—A report has recently obtained publicity that Governor Seymour was to receive the appointment of Governor of Hongkong. The Illustrated News mentions that Sir Richard Greaves Macdonnell, Governor of Nova Scotia, has accepted that appointment.

EUROPEAN MAIL SUMMARY.

DATES TO AUGUST 19.

The leading topics in all letters from the United States is naturally the condition of affairs on the Rio Grande. The correspondents of both the London Times and Standard declare that the majority in the Northern States would like nothing so well as a war. The French are very unpopular with those who supported the Federal Government, against the South, while on the other hand Southern sympathizers are by no means disposed to support Jaures, and would as a rule prefer that he should be turned out of the country, so that peace could be restored to it.

The English channel fleet, consisting of about a dozen vessels, including iron-clads and wooden frigates, arrived at Cherbourg on the 14th inst., and was appointed the place of honor in the harbor. The Lords of the Admiralty and many other officials accompanied the fleet. Cherbourg was crowded with visitors, and brilliant fetes were to take place. From Cherbourg the fleet would proceed to Brest, and at the end of August the French squadron would pay a return visit to the Emperor at Portsmouth.

Much discussion has been elicited in Europe by a report that Prussia intends to swallow up or annex "gobble" all Germany. So much has been said to Austria about the desire of Prussia to swallow up all Germany, so constantly has that power been cautioned about the ambition and the intrigues of the statesmen of Prussia, that it is no wonder if she at last takes alarm and tries the efficacy of big words. It will all end in big words, however, and the peace of Europe is not likely to be disturbed again about this little corner of earth on the Baltic.

The London Times says of Gen. Sheridan: "We must speak of the man—military—with great respect; he was the Desaix of the civil war; one of the few Generals in history who, joining an army defeated, rewon the lost battle on the spot by leading beaten troops to a victorious charge. But stout and able warriors are not always good politicians." The allusion is to Sheridan's project of crossing the Rio Grande to "clean out" Max.

A great international naval exhibition, which was to take place at Brest, is the subject of much talk and excitement in certain quarters. The question is often asked why the United States is not to be represented on the occasion by some of her new model men-of-war; but nobody seems able to answer.

MEXICO.

New York, Sept. 20.—A contradiction to the report recently put afloat, evidently with the design of injuring the cause of the Mexican Republic, that President Juarez designed leaving his country and seeking refuge here, is contradicted in a letter from that distinguished ruler, dated El Paso, August 17, just received by a gentleman from this city. Juarez says he has no idea of abandoning his country or his country's cause. He had temporarily established his government at El Paso, but would soon take up his residence in one of the interior cities. He is determined to fulfil his duty of preserving the popular Government of his native land, and does not despair of success.

NANAIMO ITEMS.

We gather the following items of news from the Nanaimo Gazette:

THE HARBOR BUOYS.—Another large beacon was laid down by the Harbor-master and assistant last week on the south side of the Middle Ground. We hear that estimates have been sent in to Government for supplying six more, also a buoy for the sunken rock in Exit Passage.

The smoke flue of the furnace attached to the small engine in Douglas Pit, accidentally caught fire on Thursday last. Some alarm was felt at the time lest the fire should communicate with the coal, which it was in dangerous proximity to, but we are happy to state that it was prevented, and the flames extinguished ere any material injury was done.

GLAD TO HEAR IT.—A bore intended to pierce both the Douglas and Newcastle seams of coal is about to be commenced this week by the Vancouver Coal Mining Company, preparatory to sinking a deep pit.

VESSELS IN HARBOR.—Ships Portlaw, Lottie Maria, Riviere and Dublin; barkes Joaquin and Clara Bell; brigantine Advance; steamers Reliance and Emily Harris; schooners Black Diamond, Discovery, Indian Maid, Industry and Sweepstakes; sloops Alarm and...

H. M. S. DEVASTATION arrived here last evening from the North, with His Excellency Governor Kennedy and suite. The Devastation's visit northward had for its object, we believe, the settlement of some Indian difficulty.

THE JOAQUIN will be loaded to-day. The Advance takes the next turn.

In the Police Court the cook of the bark Joaquin was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labor for threatening the second mate with a knife. Smith and Hogan, two noted whisky sellers were arrested by Sergt. Blake, and condemned by Mr. Franklyn, the former to 12 months' chain gang or \$500 fine, and the latter to 6 months' or \$250 fine.

PROMPT PAYMENT.—The local agent of the Imperial Fire Insurance Co., Mr. J. Robertson Stewart, on Tuesday paid to Bishop Hills as Trustee of Holy Trinity Church, New Westminster, the sum of five thousand dollars to cover losses sustained by the destruction of that edifice by fire. The payment was made in cash and without the least demur, upon satisfactory certificates being given of the value of the damage done, although we believe that some question might have been raised in regard to the inadvertent erection of the wooden tower without notice having been given and the premium paid for mechanics risk. This liberal and prompt action on the part of the agent of the Company will not be forgotten by insurers.

LAUNCH OF THE PREMIER.—Capt. Franklyn's new schooner built by Mr. Bolton, was successfully launched into the Fraser on Tuesday. She was named by Miss Cooper. A large number of persons were present to witness the launch, the first that has taken place at New Westminster.



MECHANICS' INSTITUTES AND PUBLIC QUESTIONS.

One of the most prominent defects in the debates of Mechanics' Institutes in the present day is the parrot-like imitation, in both subject and argument, of older institutions of similar character. It may be very necessary to know whether the Duke of Wellington was a greater general than Napoleon—whether astronomy has been productive of greater benefits than geography—or whether monarchical government is better adapted to the human family than republicanism—but unfortunately we have all heard these things discussed from our boyhood. There is no more benefit to be derived from such debates, if hackneyed arguments can merit the appellation, than there is in a recitation of a child's primer. If Mechanics' Institutes are to be of any use they must approach the practical—they must abandon the old worn-out arguments of worn-out subjects and take up the living questions of the day, where there is some possibility of obtaining originality of thought. The Victoria Mechanics' Institute has been heretofore too much wedded to the imitative faculty to be of much service to its members or the public; but the last debate affords us hope of an agreeable change. When we see a question which is agitating the public mind made the subject of a general controversy we are induced to think that the usefulness of the Institute is very much increased. The late discussion on Union and Free-port did not bring out anything absolutely new, but it has nevertheless produced a beneficial effect—by attracting much more attention to the subject. It is better to hear even a foolish man talk than to be in perpetual silence; for the veriest babbling man at some time or other suggest to the minds of his auditory an idea worth considering. We have said there was nothing absolutely new brought out in the discussion; but by this we do not mean to imply a total absence of novelties in the controversy, but rather that there was no legitimate point made either pro or con, that has not been already produced. It is very true we had the rather extraordinary statement adduced that the ability of the people of Vancouver Island and British Columbia was not sufficiently up to the mark to govern the two colonies when united—but this showed not so much a reason against union on the part of the speaker as a firm belief in the doctrine of heaven-born statesmen and kings by right divine. We have always labored under the almost universal idea, but now unfortunately a delusion, that there never yet was an English speaking population, great or small, who did not know how to govern itself; after the well-weighted assertion, however, of the gentleman who opened the discussion on Thursday evening we shall give up our confidence in the Anglo-Saxon race, and wish for the good old days when men's heads and pockets were in the holy keeping of the ruler of the land.

The most practical remarks made in the discussion were those of Mr. Garrett, who has confirmed by a recent tour in British Columbia what we have maintained from the outset,—that beyond New Westminster the great cry is for union of the colonies. Every day is bound to make that cry more potent, and bring the great question to a speedier issue. What is desirable and what is wanting is unanimity of sentiment in Vancouver Island. "In things essential harmony." Let our merchants once and forever throw overboard their storm attracting Jonah; let them banish the free port from their minds, and all will yet be well. To talk of Legislative union with British Columbia, and an absence of duties on Vancouver Island is to talk of amalgamating oil and water. The thing is so absurd that we are astonished that reasonable men could be found to advocate it even for a moment. Had it been possible to unite the two colonies under these diverse systems of taxation, the thing would have been done long ago. It was the Free-port, and it alone, that always stood as a stumbling-block in the way. If, however, we are inclined to doubt the wisdom of the men who fancy that the Free-port can be retained with union, how much more to be questioned is the reason of those who would attempt to balance the advantages we derive from the Free-port with those we would derive from union. "Our exports of imported goods," we said in an article in January last, "amount to the insignificant figure of \$307,343. When it is considered that Puget Sound, with the enormously high United States tariff, exports to us of its own produce nearly as large an amount—\$279,870—our commercial pretensions are indeed pitiful. It is to British Columbia—to our domestic connexions and them alone—that we are indebted for customers for our imports." Such was our language then, and it is the same now. British Columbia is our great customer; let her trade be swept from us and Victoria as a commercial port might wind up her business. Take away, on the other hand, the petty export trade to California and elsewhere, and how many men in the community would be affected by the circumstance? Yet the men

who talk of Free-port against Union are virtually putting this \$300,000 against the British Columbian \$1,500,000. They are even more foolish; for while there is nothing to show why our exports to California should, under a uniform tariff with British Columbia decrease, there is everything to show that if union be not immediately consummated our British Columbia trade will be in spite of all the Free-port policy in the world taken from us. There is but one policy, and merchant as well as mechanic must accept it, and that is union and a uniform tariff. Any continued separation, or any such hybrid union as the free port party have begun to talk about, would be ruinous if one or other could be carried out. As union, however, is bound to come, and as the free port is bound to go, it is simply buying at the moon to attempt seriously to oppose the inevitable.

THE COMING ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST. Sir,—In this morning's Chronicle I noticed a letter signed "One Interested," in reference to the election for Metcheson District, which asserts that Dr. Ash is not supported by the Hudson Bay Company. As not only the "Speaker" but a late high-official member of the Company has been canvassing for the doctor for the last two or three days, the correspondent of the Chronicle must be in error. Notwithstanding the powerful influence brought to bear, I have little doubt but that the electors will see it to their interest to return Mr. Elliott by a large majority. It is moreover quite palpable to the most casual observer that the communication referred to has a Hudson Bay odor about it intended to deceive the voters by making the candidate sail under false colors.

FAIRPLAY.

THE STEAM-FISH.—The trial of the last experiment in shipbuilding may be looked for in a few weeks. Mr. Wynan's steam yacht, commonly known as the "Cigar Ship," is now nearly ready for launching, and a very high rate of speed is anticipated. Her construction is certainly strange, even in these days of audacious innovation. She is 256 feet long, and her section amidships is a perfect circle 16 feet in diameter, from which she tapers away fore and aft to two fine points. The engines are of great power, no less than eight indicated horse-power to every ton burden, and the screws, one at each end, are four feet greater in diameter than the greatest breadth of the vessel. At each point a length of 16 feet revolves with the screw. The exterior surface is constructed with the greatest possible smoothness, so as to prevent the minimum of resistance by friction, all the rivets being countersunk. Hull, engines, funnels, boilers and screws are all constructed on entirely new principles, and there seems a real prospect of her attaining a speed more worthy of the age than the miserable 15 miles an hour, which is the greatest pace of our quickest sea-going steamers. The comfort of human beings on board is another question altogether. It is feared by many that the small deck fixed on the top of the cylinder will be washed by the waves from end to end.—Eng. Paper.

CANONICAL REFORM.—The Twenty-ninth Canon is to be altered. Convocation was ordered to change it so as to allow the parents to be godfathers and godmothers, and did so, but added that no applicant was to be admitted unless "capable of receiving the Communion." The old words were "unless they have received" the Communion, and the change enabled the clergyman to put all manner of questions. The canon as amended was therefore disallowed, but Convocation remodelled it according to instructions, and it is now before the law officers of the Crown. While the Bishops were about it they might have lightened the subscriptions imposed upon parents who stand as godfathers or godmothers. A man may be quite determined to bring up his child as a member of the Church of England, and yet unable to say that he "steadfastly believes" every one of a number of theological propositions.—Spectator.

NO PORT OF ENTRY.—Mr. Robinson, Superintendent of the Queen Charlotte Coal Co.'s works, desires us to state that the announcement copied by the Chronicle from the Evening Post, that a Port of Entry had been established at Skidegate Bay, Queen Charlotte Island, to obviate the necessity of vessels having to proceed to New Westminster to clear, and that Mr. Robinson had been appointed Collector of the Port, is altogether a fabrication. Our contemporary was as badly sold as he was in reference to the erection of fortified works to resist the dreaded invasion of a handful of Siwashes. Mr. Robinson's authority directs him on the contrary to perform the duties of a revenue officer, and to prevent any goods from being landed on the Island that have not paid duty at New Westminster.

VICTORIA ARM.—The pleasures of this delightful retreat are year by year more appreciated by our citizens. Probably next year, when the Rowing Club is in active operation, there will be quite a mania for aquatic sports and flotillas of boats will be seen wending their way after business hours up to the romantic "gorge." To add to the natural attractions of the spot we observe that Mr. Beecroft has erected, immediately above the "gorge" a neat and substantial house of refreshment, which is to be opened in the course of two or three weeks. During the winter it is the intention of the spirited proprietor to lay out the grounds as tea gardens, in the old country style, and when spring returns picnic and pleasure parties will, no doubt, make this their place of call.

ELECTION CONUNDRUM.—A wag asks us "why will Dr. Ash not be returned for Metcheson?" Ans.—Because the electors won't have the Free-port Doctor-in (doctrine).

EASTERN ITEMS.

[From N. Y. Corr. of Bulletin].

MENKEN.

Adah Isaacs Menken arrived here last week in the Liverpool steamer, and will shortly appear at one of our theatres. With the prestige of her extraordinary European successes, added to the threatened rivalry of Leo Hunter, Adah is expected to prove a great card to whatever manager is lucky enough to secure her services. Her last success in London was achieved in the nautical drama of Black-eyed Susan, in which she took the part of "William," showing herself a letter writer, "an actress of excellent pathos." The pit rose at her. The boxes had a lively demand for pocket handkerchiefs, and the actress who played the part of Susan was so carried away by her feelings that it was with difficulty she could go on with the performance. During one scene the sympathetic gallery faintly blubbered.

AN OPERA SINGER IN COURT.

Feljoita Vestvali—"the magnificent," as her admirers call her—was arrested the other day, just as she was on the point of embarking for California, and detained over to respond to the claim of her manager, Henry D. Palmer, for a four-tenths interest in her success." Palmer recites in his complaint that in her engagement for the part of Bel Demonio, Vestvali worked for one-half her costume and the net profits of the engagement. The costume cost \$3,400. The net profits were \$120. Out of this the lady received one-half the wardrobe and \$60. Of this Mr. Palmer claims four-tenths as his share, and has had Mr. Wheatleigh appointed receiver of the property.

A BROOKLYN MILLIONAIRE IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Smith J. Eastman, the absconding provision speculator, has been heard of from in France, whither he was pursued by Mr. Parsons, his legal adviser. The unfortunate delinquent was found in a lunatic asylum near Lyons. No further particulars are given.

Parties here are fiercely divided on the question of the guilty intent of the absconding merchant. His friends—and he has many warm ones—maintain that it was almost an impossibility that Mr. Eastman should prove a dishonest man, and that he is the victim of circumstances which time will eventually clear up. Others, including of course all who have lost largely by his operations, pronounce him a scheming villain, for whom the State Penitentiary, instead of a lunatic asylum, should be his future retreat from the cares of the world.

It is said that a party of the friends of the delinquent have made up a purse for his defence, if it should be needed, and have sent on a request to Mr. Parsons to bring Mr. Eastman back with him.

One of our evening journals furnishes the following additional particulars:

On the day before his departure, Mr. Eastman drew the balance in bank of the firm, nearly \$100,000; and he had obtained large sums upon the hypothecation of storage receipts said to have been fraudulently issued. Mr. Eastman, it will be remembered, had a beautiful residence in Brooklyn, in which city he was a member of the church and a School Commissioner. He was also a writer. It appears he had decided to live in the south of Europe, and at Lyons made the acquaintance of Mr. Emile Crestin, to whom he represented himself as a refugee bankrupt, and he obtained the sympathy of his host. Eastman deposited with Crestin the sum of \$16,500. The latter subsequently gained the impression that Mr. Eastman's losses and the free use of opium had affected his mind, and finally he handed him over to Mr. Bernet, keeper of a lunatic asylum. The American Vice Consul at Lyons heard of Eastman through the Procureur General, who reported him insane and destitute, and the case came to the knowledge of the Minister at Paris, Mr. Bigelow, who requested that a close look out might be kept, so that the defaulter and his property might be secured. An attorney for one of the New York houses interested made a demand for the money in Mr. Crestin's hands, and it was surrendered. The attorney gives Mr. Crestin credit for honesty. It is expected that Eastman's agents may forward more money to his address and Eastman will be brought here under the extradition treaty.

THE PRISONERS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The stories which find their way into the newspapers concerning the failing health of Jeff Davis are said to be all moonshine. This has been proved to the satisfaction of Government by official reports both from the physician at the Fort and the commandant. Hence the recent impudent request of Jeff's family physician to be allowed to visit the Fortress for the purpose of prescribing for his old patient was very properly refused.

Jeff is permitted to promenade the ramparts of the fort every day at a stated hour, and the same privilege is accorded to Clement C. Clay. Recently, in consequence of a temporary change in Jeff's hours of recreation, the two rebels accidentally met face to face; but they were not allowed to stop an instant to exchange words, though in passing they managed to clasp hands. This is the first time that Davis and Clay saw each other's face since the day on which they were taken from the Clyde and brought here to their cells. In the future, the *al fresco* exercise of the prisoners will be so timed as to prevent the possibility of their seeing each other again.

HEAVY LIST OF PASSENGERS.

It was announced yesterday that over 1,600 passengers had engaged berths in today's steamer for Aspinwall, and that the company had decided to send an extra steamer out. In the number stated are included, I presume, one of the regiments whose intended departure to-day was announced a few days ago. Brig. Gen. James Sinclair will also be among the passengers on the Costa Rica, he having been assigned to duty in the Department of the Pacific. At the first battle of Bull Run Gen. Sinclair was a Lieutenant in one of our city regiments, and was subsequently appointed to a Second Lieutenantancy in the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry. During the war he was wounded five or six times, and was repeatedly breveted for conspicuous gallantry.

THE NEW COLLECTOR.

The appointment of Preston King to the

Collectorship of the port of New York seems to give great satisfaction to all parties—to the Republicans of both wings because the recipient is very generally popular with them, and to the Democracy, because they pretend to see in it evidence on the part of President Johnson of an intention of proscribing Mr. Lincoln's friends.

GEN. GRANT'S TRAVELS.

The General has reached Detroit, his tour through New England and the British Provinces having been a very rapid one. Everywhere he was received with the most enthusiastic greetings of welcome, and nowhere more cordially than among the blueroses and kanooks of the Canadas. At Bowdoin, Me., the General attended the College commencement, and contrary to his usual habit made a little speech to the people in spite of a previous declination. It happened in this wise:—Gen. Chamberlain said, "I have tried to get Gen. Grant to speak but he says 'No,' and when he says that word he means it." Grant broke in, saying, "I continue to fight it out on that line." And that was his speech. The General is in luck too, as well as his predecessors in command on the Potomac, for it is announced that the citizens of Galena have presented him with a completely furnished house in that city.

CHANG AND ENG.

The above heading will recall to the mind of many of your readers the once-noted Siamese twins, who some thirty years ago traveled through the States, exhibiting their strange partnership to the public. The firm as is well known made a small fortune in their business, upon which they retired to North Carolina and settled down on a small farm. Here they were married and had been living quite comfortably for many years until the breaking out of the rebellion which swept away all their property. They now give notice that they are about to return to the show business in order to repair their dilapidated fortunes, and that they have made arrangements to appear in public at the north some time during this month. Barium is no doubt at the bottom of this speculation.

GRIEF AMONG THE PRETTY WAITER GIRLS.

Our City Fathers have gone so far in their efforts at reform as to compel the proprietors of the pretty waiter girl concert saloons to close their dens on Sunday. This "arbitrary" movement, however, is not satisfactory to the keepers of these dens, and hence they are threatening dire consequences to the men who have been the most active in it. A meeting of the fraternity has been called, at which the proprietors intend to inaugurate measures for the protection of their inalienable rights. Possibly we may in the coming fall elections have a pure and unadulterated pretty-waiter-girl-saloon municipal ticket for the choice of the electors. Should that event happen, it would not be surprising if some of the City Fathers themselves should vote for it "on the sly."

ANOTHER FEMALE BLONDIN.

A Canadian young woman, Mlle. Josephine de Vanier, has recently been cutting high shins at a Dutch garden on Staten Island, where her daily feats of the Blondin order have created a sensation. Her exploits are performed on a rope 150 feet long, stretched at an elevation of 80 feet. Thus high in the air, Mlle. de Vanier is said to have shown herself a perfect mistress of the Blondin art, kneeling down on the rope, balancing herself on one foot and then shifting to the other, extending herself at full length and recovering her upright position with perfect ease. Josephine can do many other wondrous feats, but as those on the rope are the most daring and dangerous, they of course take the palm.

A NAVAL EXPLOIT.

The gallant Rear-Admiral Dahlgren was married in this city one evening last week, his bride being a widow, Mrs. Goddard, daughter of the late Samuel Vinton of Ohio. The lady is 30 years the junior of the admiral, and is represented to be very comely and highly accomplished. The compositor may here add the well known line, "None but the brave," etc.

INJUSTICE TO GIRLS.—Had the training of either men or women, or indeed the conduct of their lives in general, been really settled and governed by a true common sense, there would be another world than that we know of, and one in which, *inter alia*, essays on education would be unnecessary. To call the custom or rule which closes a girl's studies at seventeen "common sense," is only to evade argument by a "foregone conclusion." Those who maintain that her brains are not capable of more make just such an assumption as those who should forbid a boy learning swimming on the ground that it is impossible to swim. Those, on the other hand, who rate the girl's mental quickness so high, that by that age she will, they say, have equalled the boy four years older, appear to me to confuse the readiness of a well-cultivated mind. If a boy of seventeen is treated as a mere boy, but a girl of seventeen as an "ornament to society," she will of course exhibit a superior quickness; but this will be gained at the expense of her mental power. It is a forced flower against a natural blossoming. Besides, as before remarked, the assumption is untrue in fact. The young girl is no more really capable of mastering serious studies than her contemporary. But an additional hardship, perhaps equally injurious, has also arisen from the arbitrary limitation of the time permitted for self-improvement. She does not even start fair with the boy of her own age. If his training be broken off, he may at least have learned thoroughly what he has learned. He has obtained foundations on which he may afterwards resume his studies. But his sister's whole course of intellectual work has been crammed into the space allowed him to begin his. He has learned only the formal grammar and vocabulary, for instance, of a foreign language during the years allotted her to master the language, and some of the literature also.—She has, further, been compelled to set her mind to this arduous labor at an age when she can rarely have reached the power of heartily enjoying her studies; for she is to be out of the schoolroom during the years when she would have worked to ten-fold profit and with ten-fold ease, through growing ability to take pleasure in the work, to see in relation to present life and to other studies, and know, in a word, where it is taking her. What injustice is here! If the mind, when young, be mainly developed and improved by

experience of other and stronger minds, and if nineteen-twentieths of this experience, during youth, comes, and can come, only through sheer study and intercourse with older minds already so trained—truths which it would be out of place here to demonstrate—women have not yet had a fair chance.—Macmillan's Magazine.

ABOUT WOMEN'S DRESS.—A London paper says—The true explanation of the prevailing extravagance in costume is, that women dress for one another. In other words, they dress for eyes which can appreciate the material and estimate the cost of every separate article they have on. It is quite true that many men care as much for and are as competent to give an opinion on the appearance of their wives, or sisters, or friends, as any number of female acquaintances; but the grounds upon which the two classes of critics will base their several judgments will always be distinct, and the conclusions themselves not infrequently quite opposite. Ask a man and a woman to tell you who is the best-dressed woman at a ball, and you will hardly ever find them agreeing in their answer. Go a step further, and compare the costumes which have been selected, and you will discover almost to a certainty that the woman has singled out the most expensive dress in the room, whereas the man has simply asked himself which is the most becoming. The one has suffered herself to be so impressed by the richness of the material, the elaborateness of the embroidery, the coarseness of the trimmings, that in the end she has found it simply impossible to leave these things out of the calculation. The other, happy in his ignorance, has looked only at the general effect, and has probably given the preference to a lady whose gown has no other merits than those of being scrupulously neat, becomingly cut, and perfectly well made. We submit, therefore, that if that deference to masculine taste which is so frequently professed really existed in any appreciable measure, it would supply an antidote to many of the grievances under which society now labors. A week or two back the correspondence of an evening contemporary was largely taken up with the sorrows of parents who have to see that their daughters look like other people, and at the same time to make both ends meet; and we have no doubt that as soon as the elections are over the columns of the Times will be thrown open to an endless repetition of similar complaints. My daughters' gowns must sweep the pavement as they walk, cries one heart-broken mother, or if they do so far consult their pockets as to loop them up, their under-skirts must be flounced and embroidered until they become as costly as the gown. There is no necessity in the case, interposes a sterner moralist; young women should have no wish to dress beyond their means merely for the sake of rivaling their richer friends. It is here that our theory comes in and harmonizes these opposing views. No man ever felt anything but irritation at seeing a woman's gown doing the business of the crossing-sweeper, or attach any value to the amount of open work displayed beneath a looped-up skirt. If young ladies would believe in—or rather if they did but attach any importance to—it when they do believe it—a man will be satisfied with their appearance, so far as these considerations are concerned, if their petticoats are spotlessly clean and their stockings guileless of a wrinkle. We do not say that even these characteristics, when added to the best-fitting gowns, for which we have already stipulated, are to be attained without some expenditure of money, for cleanliness, at least in London, is not a cheap virtue, and it is not every dress-maker who knows how to make a dress. But, at any rate, the proposed standard is a good deal easier of attainment than the spurious fine-ladyism after which so many women toil in vain; and we cannot but believe that if girls did but less of vying with their own, their parents would see reason to bless the change the next time they came to look over their milliners' bills.

A MAN WITHOUT FOOD FOR THREE WEEKS.

An American named James Rush, employed by our townsman Mr. Hunt, at the Sells Mill in Southwold, left his work 19th July, for the purpose of returning to his home in the States. On the same day he arrived at and dined in Port Stanley, but finding no vessel there which answered his purpose, he took the lake shore road westward, intending to spend a few days harvesting among the farmers in the neighborhood. Before climbing the bank, being hot, he resolved to refresh himself by a bathe in the rippling waves of Lake Erie. He felt a little sick in the water, and the next thing he remembers is finding himself naked on the sandy shore, with a consciousness of having drank ravenously of water to assuage his great thirst. He was a day or two getting on his clothes—his skin was cracked on his face and other places, and filled with sand, and he was so weak that he failed many times in the arduous labor of climbing the bank. This he at last accomplished only on the 5th August, being unable to climb a fence, he made signs to two men in the field, who, fortunately for him, had come to make a bargain about some sheep. The two persons were Mr. McPherson, farmer, and Mr. Blake, butcher, Fingal. At first they took the solitary being for some wandering Indian, but after some doubts decided, as they saw him fall, that he must be drunk or injured, and then resolved to see what he was. When they came to him, imagine their horror and surprise at the sight of a living skeleton—a veritable live shadow of death! This extraordinary case is to be accounted for by the supposition that Mr. Rush, who was a stout, hearty man, had had a sunstroke and an attack of typhoid fever, during which he in some way had obtained water from the lake, the only support except his own flesh to the demands of a consuming fever for seventeen days! His legs are now, as Mr. Hunt has remarked, "like pipe stems"—but he is now being carefully tended and cared for by Mr. McPherson, whose kindness we hope, soon restore this unfortunate man to health and friends and usefulness.—Free Press.

THE BRIDGE RIVER DIGGINGS.—The writer of the letter from Lillooet that appeared in the Colonist of the 25th ult., requests that we will supply an inadvertent omission in his hastily compiled notes. In telling his Victoria friend not to believe all the reports from the new diggings above Lillooet, he intended to add—except the official ones.

In our yesterday's issue we discussed the importance of the Colonist. The ensu... promises to be... nificant of all... such a crisis, th... a single voter... malt laboring u... his position. Th... upon before man... steps on every a... before the public... and indeed in a... under another e... the present dutie... will no doubt b... still infatuated... port; and the g... Bay Company c... conclusively de... the return of Dr... fortunate. Bro... astute represent... Company in th... likely his opinio... been deemed sa... would indeed be... to see Dr. Helm... the district for... to support the c... the Company by... is employed, an... are so closely b... personal respect... House; we belie... erous nature, bu... such unbounded... to feel assured th... of his way to th... the Hudson's I... injury. On the... we put down Dr... represent any bo... Island. The col... fight on this c... claims, and it i... ment to see that... to the colony's... Esquimaux and... responsibility of... Company mem... can understand... claims upon hi... services of all th... would be but... a man's hono... chosen one of... country. They... to send the best... they are to pay... that man let th... send him unfini... finances of eithe... zie. If, on the o... him the better... they believe hi... the farmer and p... of the country—... men, and depos... Elliott. On no... the sake of colo... unable to judge... their political p... Helmcken's peck... There are oth... Dr. Ash besides... Company. He... party in the Hou... sistent every li... made its appear... it is one of the... creed to restrict... tion of goods. In... the great reformer... utmost extension... with private righ... around their sho... are the veriest c... only find a paral... were entertained... England, two or... seem indeed to b... who, in the con... meats, have bea... and seized upon... idea of their me... eight to see in... untutored savag... blanket and daub... swaggering unde... hat. We can g... our free port p... gestures, their p... the blanket and... narrow mind of... the free trade m... the fashionable b... Ash may be a l... man, but if we... verb we should b... gives us very b... either.

HARDLY THE many comments Speaker Helmcken on behalf of the public had was about to be



The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, October 10, 1865.

DR. ASH AND HIS SUPPORTERS

In our yesterday's issue we alluded to the importance of the coming contest in Metehosin. The ensuing session of our Legislature promises to be, for good or ill, the most significant of all our legislative sittings; at such a crisis, therefore, we would not have a single voter in Metehosin and Esquimalt laboring under a misapprehension as to his position. The Assembly will be called upon before many months, to take decisive steps on every great measure which has been before the public. The union question may, and indeed in all likelihood will, come up under another aspect. The continuance of the present duties on agricultural productions will no doubt be attacked by those who are still infatuated on the question of the free port; and the great issue of the Hudson's Bay Company claims, will most probably be conclusively settled. On this latter point the return of Dr. Ash would be signally unfortunate. Brought forward by the most astute representative of the Hudson's Bay Company in these colonies, it is not at all likely his opinions on this question have not been deemed satisfactory to that body. It would indeed be something rather refreshing to see Dr. Helmcken vigorously canvassing the district for a candidate who is determined to support the claims of the colony against the Company by which he (Dr. Helmcken) is employed, and with which his interests are so closely bound up. We have a great personal respect for the Speaker of the House; we believe him possessed of a generous nature, but we have not, nevertheless, such unbounded faith in his magnanimity as to feel assured that he will go very much out of his way to assist an enemy to inflict upon the Hudson's Bay Company a pecuniary injury. On the very best grounds, therefore, we put down Dr. Ash as a dangerous man to represent any body of electors on Vancouver Island. The colony has still a hard battle to fight on this question of the Company's claims, and it is a matter of no small moment to see that its representatives are true to the colony's interests. On the settlers of Esquimalt and Metehosin therefore be the responsibility of sending a Hudson's Bay Company member to the House. We can understand Dr. Helmcken's personal claims upon his constituency; but all the services of all the medical men in the world would be but a poor counterbalance for a man's honor. The electors of Metehosin owe a duty to themselves and the country. They are as much morally bound to send the best man to the Assembly as they are to pay their debts. If Dr. Ash be that man let them send him; but let them send him uninfluenced by the illegitimate influences of either a Helmcken or a McKenzie. If, on the other hand, they do not think him the better man of the two candidates—if they believe his political creed is inimical to the farmer and prejudicial to the best interests of the country—let them come forward like men, and deposit their votes in favor of Mr. Elliott. On no account let it be said, for the sake of colonial manhood, that they are unable to judge for themselves, and that their political privileges are carried in Dr. Helmcken's pocket.

There are other grounds of opposition to Dr. Ash besides those of the Hudson's Bay Company. He is taken in hand by that party in the House who have opposed persistently every liberal measure that has yet made its appearance in the Legislature; for it is one of the anomalies in the free port creed to restrict everything but the importation of goods. In England the free traders are the great reformers—the men who advocate the utmost extension of human liberty consistent with private rights. In this colony the party who have egotistically and profanely drawn around their shoulders the free trade mantle are the veriest of Tories. Their ideas can only find a parallel in the sentiments which were entertained by the governing classes in England two or three centuries ago. They seem indeed to be so many Rip Van Winkles who, in the confusion of their waking moments, have heard the words "free trade," and seized upon them without the remotest idea of their meaning. It is no uncommon sight to see in the streets of Victoria the untutored savage wrapped in his traditional blanket and daubed with his traditional paint, swaggering under a dilapidated Bond-street hat. We can give no better illustration of our free port politicians. Their airs, their gestures, their very language indicate, like the blanket and the paint of the savage, the narrow mind of an age long since past, and the free trade mantle as ill becomes them as the fashionable head-dress of the Indian. Dr. Ash may be a liberal man and a progressive man, but if we judge him by the old proverb we should say his political company gives us very bad indications of his being either.

HARDLY THE THING.—We have heard many comments made on the fact that Mr. Speaker Helmcken canvassed his constituency on behalf of his friend Dr. Ash before the public had any intimation that a writ was about to be issued.

UNION vs. FREE PORT.

The discussion on the question as to whether Union of the Colonies would compensate for the loss of the Free Port, came up before the Mechanics' Institute debating class on Thursday. The room was crowded with listeners, among whom were Mr. DeCosmos, Dr. Evans, Dr. Trimble, Rev. Mr. Garrett, Rev. Mr. Somerville, Mayor Harris, Messrs. Lowe, Franklin, Fell, C. B. Young, &c., &c. The debate was opened by Mr. Dissette, who occupied some fifteen or twenty minutes in an attempt to show the disadvantages of union, which he made out chiefly to be the want of talent to legislate for so large a country, and the ill-will which a union would foster between the two colonies. Mr. Elliott being absent, Mr. Rennie took up the cudgels for union, urging that what was so eagerly sought for by the Eastern colonies and the Home Government must be good for us. Mr. Babbitt then followed on the Free Port, making a very clever and fluent speech, but noticeably destitute of any sound argument. Mr. Pidwell came next on the Union side, and made a very able speech, showing the utter inutility of the free port to build up Victoria, and urging the great advantages of a united government for efficiency and economy. After repeated calls for Mr. DeCosmos, Dr. Evans, Mr. Garrett, and others, the last named gentleman rose, and delivered a most telling speech in favor of Union, stating from his own recent experience in British Columbia, that the whole of that country outside of New Westminster was unanimous in favor of Union, and concluding with the earnest advice to extend a protecting and fostering policy to our own rural population. Mr. Garrett's speech was listened to with marked attention, and received with the most rapturous applause. This concluded the speaking for the evening, the balance of argument being most decidedly against the free-ports, as was also the feeling of the majority, as evinced by the applause. The debate was adjourned till the next meeting, when it will be re-opened by a speech on the free-port side of the question.

LICENSING COURT.

[BEFORE A. F. PEMBERTON AND T. HARRIS ESQS.] White Horse, Humboldt street.—Mr. Bishop applied for a license for Mr. Balls for a new brick house near the entrance to the Park. Granted. Mr. McCreight, instructed by Mr. Green, applied for a license for Mr. Eugene Thomas, for a brick building on Yates street opposite the one now rented by him. Mr. McCreight stated that the reason Mr. Thomas wanted to move from his present premises was that the landlord, Mr. M. Carey, had given him notice that he should raise the rent from \$30 per month now paid, to \$140 per month, and the premises he wishes now to have licensed he has rented for three at \$75 per month. Mr. McCreight presented a petition signed by nearly the whole commercial community, in favor of granting the application, and argued that if the license was granted to the house and not to the person it was an inducement to landlords to compel their tenants to pay extortionate rents. Mr. Carey, who was very anxious to address the Court, contradicted the statement that he had raised the rent, and said he should be very glad to keep Mr. Thomas at his present rent, or even at a lower rate; the notice given to Mr. Thomas concerning raising the rent was done for the purpose of making Mr. Thomas show his lease. After a good deal of discussion the Bench postponed the application for one month.

TRANSFERS.

St. James.—Mr. Courtney applied for a transfer from Hounslow to Harrison. Granted. Lagar Beer.—Mr. Bishop applied for a transfer from Johnson to Weil & Adams. Granted. Royal Hotel Tap.—Application for transfer by Mr. Copland from Rowland to Berry & Hansen. Granted. Globe Hotel.—Application from Mr. Bishop for transfer from Levy to McNiffe. Granted. COUNTRY LICENSES. Application by Mr. Copland for a transfer from Peter Lind to Porter. Permission granted to sell under Lind's license for one month. Transfer of Swan Lake house from Smith to Davies. Granted. Royal Oak, Saanich, from Robert Porter to James Bailey. Granted. Application for a country licence for Mr. J. Beecroft, for a house situated on Victoria Arm. After some discussion the Bench granted a suitable licence subject to the measurement of the ground as to whether it was out of the usual limits for granting town licenses.

NEW TWIN SCREW STEAMER.—In a late number of the Illustrated London News appears a sketch of the handsome twin-screw steamer Raahine, built by Messrs. J. & W. Dudgeon, of Blackwall, for the Panama and Australia Mail Packet Line, between the Isthmus, Wellington, New Zealand, and Sydney, in connection with the despatch of the West India and Pacific mails from England, and the P. & O. Company's steamers. The subsidy granted for the line is £90,000. The Raahine is fitted with Dudgeon's patent double screw propeller, which it is thought will give her great speed. She is 1500 tons register, 265 feet long, 34 feet beam, 25ft. 7in. deep, 350 horse-power, fast rigged, and has accommodation for 100 chief cabin, 40 second, and 65 steerage passengers.

ARRIVAL OF BUTTLE AND PARTY.—The schooner Surprise arrived last night from Nootka Sound with Buttles and his exploring party on board. The Surprise left on Tuesday last and experienced rather bad weather. We have not heard of anything new being discovered. Buttles started for Nimkish Lake, intending to cross the island, but the Indians refused to go, on account they said of the high stage of water in the rivers.

PILOT BOAT STOLEN.—On Saturday night last the whale boat belonging to the Victoria pilots was stolen from her moorings opposite Lonsden's wharf. The owners offer a reward of twenty dollars for the recovery, of the boat.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO COWICHAN.

To THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST.—Sir,—A letter appears in your issue of to-day signed E. B., in which the following paragraph occurs: "His Excellency appeared to be well pleased with the appearance of Cowichan Valley as he entered on its borders, but the settlers seemed to be rather buffed about the unexpected course he took, as they all expected him across the bay. His Excellency was however ignorant of the way, and was led by the Rev. Mr. Garrett into the most obscure places especially on the borders of Soaneno, and was consequently unable to behold some of the most magnificent places in Cowichan." Your correspondent is unhappily mistaken in his facts. The Governor's object in visiting Cowichan was threefold: 1.—To inspect the works which have been made through the settlement during His Excellency's administration with the special view of ascertaining what bridges are still required. 2.—To see the agricultural capabilities of the Valley. 3.—To visit the Indian villages and Reserves.

I am happy to say that His Excellency, mounted on a good horse kindly lent for the purpose by Mr. Drinkwater, accomplished all three.

He landed at Tl-pollis where Mr. Harris' wharf is situated. The Indians were absent at New Westminster whither a distribution of blankets had attracted them. His Excellency proceeded up the bench in a westerly direction, crossed the Kokosilah river up to the girls, and was met on the opposite side by Mr. Fleming, Road Commissioner, who conducted him through the Kokosilah settlement. The Governor was highly pleased with the fertility of the soil, expressed his determination to settle the Indian question as soon as he possessed the power, and made notes of all the difficulties and requirements of the road. He then forded the Cowichan river when his boots tasted freely of the limpid waters, and after visiting the Soaneno village, proceeded at a rapid rate by the Nanaimo road to Bings', Blackies', and Drinkwaters', where he inspected the buildings, crops, drainage, &c.; & these through the prairie at the base of Mount Provost to Dr. Davie's place, where an ample feast of venison and farm luxuries was provided by the Doctor's housekeeper, Dr. Davie, jr., doing the honors of host. Dinner over the party took horse again and travelled by the new road by Bell's, Morton's, French's to Maple Bay where Mr. Morley pointed out the improvements, &c., which were necessary. This done, His Excellency proceeded by Bednall's and Skinner's to the Convent, where turning to the right by an Indian trail he went to Soaneno Lake, then wheeling round came through Alexander's by Dean's across the Long Bridge into the Indian Reserve; then wheeling round again he went to the Indian village of Quamichan, and from thence to Cowichan where he inspected the new line of road, visited the Chapel, conversed with Mr. Brennan by whom he was invited to partake of refreshment, dismissed with the priest Mr. Roudens the prospect of his Indian mission, ascended Mount Bruce and surveyed the beautiful landscape from that lovely spot, and embarked on board Captain Jolliffe's boat at 5:15 p. m., expressing himself highly gratified with the extent and resources of the country through which he had ridden.

Mr. Duncan and other gentlemen who were at work on the projected road from Brennan's to the Mountain, placed the importance and probable cost of the road before His Excellency. The difficulties of the undertaking were canvassed, and the Governor promised to consider the matter.

E. B.'s informant was surely quizzing him. I am, Sir, ALEX. C. GARRETT.

THE WEATHER.—For three weeks past more rain has fallen in British Columbia than has ever been known in any previous season. The most serious apprehensions have, therefore, been entertained that cereals as well as the hay crops would be entirely destroyed, and ranch owners became very uneasy. Fortunately the weather cleared up yesterday and there is now every prospect of a fine fall. Some wag who sympathized "not wisely, perhaps, but too well" with the ranch owners drew up a memorial to the Commissioner on the subject of "laying over" the crops, and the unique production has been handed to us for publication; of course we do not vouch for the authenticity of the signatures. The document is headed "To His Honor the Gold Commissioner."

"Sir,—The undersigned ranch owners and graziers in your district wish to apply to you to have their crops laid over till the commencement of next mining season. In case this is not done we shall consider the Government responsible for any damage done by wet weather or any other casualties. We remain, your obedient servants, Frank Way, M. P. Elmore, John Gilbraith, F. Laumeister, Menifee & Woodward, Waldron & Sellers, E. F. Edwards, A. S. Bates, Yang Lang Folk. To this application his honor replied that the wants of the country imperatively demanded the making of hay and grain, and he could not conscientiously consent to the request of the petitioners. He would, however, agree to give them till the 15th of next January to gather in their crops."—Sentinel.

FREE PORT SENTIMENTS.—An attempt is being made in political circles to create a belief that there is now a considerable reaction in favor of a Free Port policy to the exclusion of all other interests. This we distinctly and emphatically deny; it is a transparent dodge, and we venture the further assertion that should a general election take place there will be a return of at least twenty-five per cent. more members to the House, or in other words fifteen members, opposed to that suicidal and untenable policy.

THE ACCIDENT AT NEW WESTMINSTER.—The injuries received by the foreman, Michael Raleigh, who fell from the bell-tower of Trinity Church, do not appear to be so serious as at first anticipated. His spine was not fractured; he is, however, not considered out of danger.

OUR CARIBBOO LETTER.

Barkerville, William Creek, Sept. 25, 1865.

WILLIAM CREEK.

Another freshet occurred last week, which filled up the Sheepskin and Cariboo claims, and blocked up the mouth of the bed rock drain. The Cariboo claim is stopped for the season.

The following companies are still at work with different success: The Common Sense Co. are pushing ahead their shaft.

The Baldhead, Welsh and Hibernia Co.'s are drifting, but do not get any pay worth speaking of. The Australian Co. have been busy since last freshet building a bulkhead to confine the creek within reasonable boundaries.

The Wake-up Jake are cutting a drain ditch and have not been working in their claim since the first flood.

The Aurora and Borealis Co. washed up last week 325 ounces, and declared a dividend of \$400 to the interest. Better pay yet is expected during this week. One half interest changed hands in this company last week for the sum of \$800.

The Hit or Miss Co., who have been idle for several weeks past, started sinking a new shaft on Friday last. Their claim is supposed to be pretty well worked out.

The Yellow Virgin Co. are not making above expenses just now.

The Morning Star Co. have not been washing so much gold as previously, for the last few days, owing to their being busy fixing their pump to contend with a leak of water from the surface ground.

The Beauregard and Confederate Co.'s are sinking a new shaft.

The Nevada and Never Sweat Co.'s are still working but not doing much.

The St. Andrew's Co. have just started running a tunnel immediately below the bank of British Columbia, on the hillside. This company have been working for two or three months past. They sank a shaft on the hill, but were driven from it by water before reaching the bed rock. They believe that they are justified in running a tunnel, from some gold they obtained from the gravel in their shaft.

The Forest Rose Co. commenced to work last week on a top streak on their front ground, from which they obtain some nice gold. They are still pursuing their prospects on the top of the hill, and indications seem to be that ere long they will be enabled to find out the channel so long sought for. After having reached the bed rock at a depth of 70 feet, they found nothing but fine gold; of late however the gold has been getting coarser and coarser every day, and every thing tends to indicate that a change for the better is soon to take place.

The Cameron Co. have just fixed the rigging in their shaft, and will be ready for washing to-day. Some of the parties in this company are on the eve of leaving for home with a nice stake, they having disposed already of their interests at a good figure. Let them go in peace, for they are truly brave hearted fellows.

The Baby Co. is still doing well, and will most likely continue to do so for some time to come.

The Dead Broke and Tinker Co.'s are at work, but not doing much I think.

Below the Baby claim none of the companies will be able to wash out any gold until the bed rock drain is repaired. Some hope that by the end of next week they will be enabled to resume work. This is rather doubtful, as it will take the most part of the winter to repair all the damages caused by the two freshets.

CONKLIN GULCH.

The Sawmill Co. washed up last week between four and five hundred ounces. They have now over \$8000 in the bank, nearly \$1000 dividend to the interest. This is no sign of poverty.

The Ericson Claim is yielding 2½ ounces daily to the hand.

The Reid Co. are getting good pay from their new shaft.

The New Zealand Co.—It was rumored during the middle of last week that the New Zealand Co. had struck a rich prospect.

The Britannia Co. are not making much.

LOWBEE CREEK.

Crane's ditch is now completed from Stony creek, a distance of four miles, to Lowbee creek.

The only companies now working above the canon are the Vaughan and Kelly, who are hydraulic, and the Robertson, who are running a tunnel. Below the canon a few companies are working, but very little money is coming out.

LIGHTNING CREEK.

The Ayrshire Lass Co. are taking out above expenses. Last week they washed out three ounces from a pan of dirt.

CUNNINGHAM CREEK.

I saw a party yesterday from Cunningham creek, who gives a very gloomy account of matters in that locality. Miners and merchants have "caved in" and seem to be much depressed in spirits.

BURNES CREEK.

A friend of mine has just returned from a prospecting tour on this creek. So far only three companies have reached the bed rock, and are not making above wages. None of the rest have been able to bottom their shafts, being much troubled with water.

Wake-up Jake and another party are ground sluicing at the head of the creek, where the diggings are shallow.

SNOW-SHOE QUARTZ LEAD.

The company prospecting for quartz have stopped working, their tunnel being filled up with water. They have tried to crush some quartz by means of an arastra worked by a horse. It makes only three revolutions a minute instead of six or seven. Some of the quartz extracted seems promising.

WILD-GOOSE CHASE CREEK.

It was rumored here during the last two weeks, that three miners from Grouse Creek have discovered a new creek 200 miles above Fort George. Very few here have faith in such a report, and I have heard many say that it was a "wild goose chase." The fact is the creek is rather far distant, and as winter is fast setting in, very few will feel

inclined to go and see whether the statement has any foundation or not.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

I have to relate another very melancholy casualty. A man by the name of Charles McLeas was killed instantly by the fall of a tree, while working on the road between Van Winkle and Richfield.

THE ROAD.

Between Richfield and Cameronton will be completed in the course of the week. This road will be a great boon to the whole community as a general thing, and above all to drunkards, who travel from one town to the other. They will not run the risk, as heretofore, of breaking their necks on their way through shafts, flumes and ditches.

HUNTING.

A good many parties from this creek, finding nothing to do since the flood, have gone hunting. Some have been most successful, returning back loaded with ducks, grouse, snipe, and rabbits.

VEGETABLES.

are plentiful and cheap. Nothing else is now required to make the miner's condition entirely comfortable but some of the California orchards.

SANITORY.

The doctors seem to be all on the grumble; & the most of them have already turned miners. This speaks well for the health on the creek.

GLEE CLUB AND CONCERT.

Your readers are perhaps not aware that we have here a choral association, who spend their evenings singing and making merry. They intend giving a grand vocal and instrumental entertainment on Thursday next. The proceeds are to be appropriated to buy fuel, and to make the reading-room in Cameronton comfortable during the winter season. Of this last institution I shall speak in my next.

THE HURDY-GURDIES.

leave Barkerville to-day on their way below, having reaped during the season a rich harvest of dollars and specimens from the lovers of the terpsichorean art, and the admirers of the fair sex. B. D.

A CONVICT'S ADVENTURES.

At Norwich assizes on Saturday, before the Lord Chief Baron, Cornelius Bradnam was charged with being at large without lawful excuse before the expiration of his term of transportation. Mr. Hotson conducted the prosecution; Mr. Charles Cooper defended the prisoner.

From Mr. Hotson's statement it appeared that the prisoner had been sentenced to transportation for life in the year 1847 for a burglary committed at Mendham, in Norfolk, and at the close of the case the following curious statement, made by the prisoner when before the magistrates on the present charge, was read in court:—"I was transported from here, and went from here to Milbank, and from Milbank to Portsmouth dockyard, from Portsmouth to Gibraltar in the Appelline ship. After I had been about four years in Gibraltar I worked in the Windmill-hill New Works. I heard four prisoners agree to take the lives of two officers. Three of these men I knew—Thomas Connolly, James Smith, and Clark. I don't remember the other's name. I told the gangman of it. He took me to Mr. Strugnal, the quartermaster, and I told him their intentions, and he had a file of soldiers to take them to the governor. When I went in the evening the governor called me before him and I gave him the information, and when they were tried, which was on the Rock, I went out and gave evidence against them. I believe two were sent back and two were lagged. About two months after that the governor called me on deck, I was on board a bulk called the Euryalus. Governor Armstrong told me that in consequence of my good conduct towards the two officers my sentence was mitigated to 15 years. About one or two years after that I was sent in the Ramilies ship to Western Australia, Swan River. When I landed there I went to the governor's office—Governor Kennedy. He gave me my ticket to leave several years. When I was called into Banbury Court-house. I was ordered by Mr. Geo. Elliott to give up my ticket of leave to him, and I received from him my free pardon, which was sent up from Fremantle. I left the colony and went to Callao, in Peru. I got a place of work there on shore. One evening when standing on shore I was taken by some fellows and put on board an American ship, the Swallow. I told the captain when I got on board that I was no sailor, and that my clothes and everything were on shore. He said I must obey his orders; he had paid \$65 for my head. I was brutally used, and crippled on my passage. We put in at Hamburg. I was carried out of the vessel and put in the hospital. When I got in bed I wrote a letter to the British consul. I stated to him how I was put on board that ship and brutally used on my passage. I told him that my bed and my chest of clothes were at Callao (at my master's, Mr. O'Connor, I think I told him), and I stated in the letter that I was thrown into the hold of the ship and broke my leg, and asked him to obtain justice against the captain and mate of the ship. The English consul told me that he could not do that, unless he put the nation to a great expense. On the voyage there was a man murdered on board that ship, and the mate was sent to New York and hung for it. The English consul told me it was best for me to leave the matter to him, and after I could be removed from the hospital he sent me home and paid my fare in a steamer. I came to England. My pardon was in my chest, and was left with my things at Callao." The prisoner also informed the court that a letter was written by him to the authorities at Western Australia, but there has not been time to receive an answer. As this statement was part of the case for the prosecution, his lordship told the jury that it was evidence for the prisoner, which might act accordingly. The jury acquitted him.—Lib. Mercury.

A FRENCH VESSEL OF WAR is expected at Aspinwall, to be stationed permanently at that port.

NOT EXPECTED TO LIVE.—We regret to learn that the unfortunate man, Michael Raleigh, who was recently injured at New Westminster, is gradually sinking.

stronger minds, and this experience, during the 25th ult., requests inadvertent omission notes. In telling his reports above Lillooet, he in official ones.



The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, October 10, 1865.

NANAIMO AND HER COAL.

A few days ago we alluded to the fact that the demand for coal at Nanaimo was so much greater than the supply, that some of the vessels now at that port would be required to wait upwards of six weeks for their cargo.

It is a sad commentary on the enterprise of the colony as well as on the enterprise of the London directors of the Vancouver Coal Company, to be, with our inexhaustible coal seams, unable to meet more than a tithe of the San Francisco demand.

The rest of the Island might seem with undeveloped wealth; but it was to be tabooed. Victoria and it alone was the grand centre to which the outer world was to gravitate.

A British paper states the government of Peking has granted important concessions in favor of shipowners, which will prove to be of the greatest advantage to the merchants of Great Britain.

think, observable; but in the present month of October the returns will show a wonderful augmentation. The amount of shipping that is regularly employed by the single mine at Nanaimo for coasting purposes alone is one steamer, eleven schooners and three sloops.

INTERESTING RELIC OF CAPTAIN COOK'S VISIT.

We are indebted to Mr. W. V. Brown, one of the party of prospectors under Captain Torrens, who recently returned from prospecting for gold at Nootka Sound, for a most interesting relic of the visit of the great English navigator, Capt. James Cook, to the western coast of this island.

CHINA.

A British paper states the government of Peking has granted important concessions in favor of shipowners, which will prove to be of the greatest advantage to the merchants of Great Britain.

A "WEEKLY" LITERARY CHAMPION.

VICTORIA, Sept. 29, 1865.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST, SIR.—If it were necessary to produce an argument in order to show the manifest advantages to be derived by connecting oneself with a "Literary Society," nothing to my simple mind could be stronger than the one submitted to the public a few days ago in a letter to the Colonist by the Hon. Secretary of "our Institute."

Mr. Weeks is evidently of that class which wish not to drink at the fountain of knowledge on the Sabbath day, and perform must put a padlock and key to prevent others from enjoying the treasures contained within.

Mr. Weeks, I believe, is not just when he appropriates to himself the title of "Champion to the Institute;" no one gave him that right; if he chooses to throw down the gauntlet on behalf of the Committee, or the section spoken of, well and good, I will not dispute him there, but it's my opinion and it may possibly be a wrong notion, that were the subject debated in the Discussion class the "Obstructives" would find themselves in a woeful minority.

I think sufficient has been said to draw the attention of the committee to the subject, and hope they will soon decide as to the steps intended to be taken by them, and in the meantime I remain, very respectfully,

ONE OF THE THREE.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young man named Charles McIsaac, one of Munro's road party and a great favorite, was killed instantaneously by the falling of a tree between Vanwinkle and Williams Creek.

THE NEW ROAD.—The Williams' Creek road will be finished in a few days. Munro's road is within half a mile of completion.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Otter arrived Wednesday, at seven o'clock, from New Westminster, with sixty passengers and a Cariboo express, with dates to the 25th September.

WILLIAMS CREEK.

Another freshet had taken place, which had filled the Sheepskin and Cariboo Co.'s shafts and had injured the Bed Rock Drain. The following companies were at work and some taking out more or less pay:—Common Sense Co., Bald Head, Hibernia, Welsh, Hit or Miss, Australian, Morning Star, Aurora (last dividend \$400 to the interest), Wake up Jake, Davis, Nevada, Never Sweat, St. Andrew's, North American, New York, Cameron, Beauregard and Confederate, Rabey, Forest Rose, Dead Broke and Prince of Wales.

The yield of gold last month would be small, owing to the floods. A considerable number of men had left for Victoria.

IN CONKLIN'S GULCH

The Ericsson and Saw Mill companies were taking out good pay. The latter took out 550 ounces for the week. The Reid Co. were also doing well, and the New Zealand had got good prospects.

THE NEW CREEK

discovered about 200 miles above Fort George and 140 miles as the crow flies N. E. of Williams Creek, yielded fine prospects. The explorers were on Vaughan's Creek, and believed that they would strike good diggings. The men thought more of the N. E. district as a gold bearing region than any they had seen in the country.

Good News from Big Bend.

RICH SURFACE DIGGINGS.

NEW CREEK DISCOVERED.

[From the Columbia].

From Mr. Sutcliffe Baxter of Yale, who has just returned from a visit to the Big Bend country, we have obtained the following information:

Mr. Baxter left French Creek on the 19th ult., traveling time from the Columbia river to Yale, six days! He showed us a sample of about 60 ounces of gold from French Creek. It is coarse, heavy scale gold, ranging from \$4 down to pieces the size of a pin's head, and appears to be of great fineness. He also showed us a sample of Kearns Creek gold, about 4 oz., a little smaller than that from French Creek, but apparently of greater fineness.

On Kearns Creek there were about sixty miners at work, and they got equally encouraging prospects, but had the same difficulties to contend with. Most of the miners on both of these creeks were starting for Colville for the purpose of laying in a winter supply of provisions and returning to work their claims during the winter, which is believed to be the most favorable season for mining operations there, as the weather is far from severe and the water is less troublesome.

Braley and Bob Nobles, well known in the upper country, arrived at Ogdenville, the town at the head of Shuswap lake, and so named after the Hudson Bay Company's factor there. These men have bar diggings on the Columbia river which they feel confident will pay \$10 to \$20 a day to the hand, and they came for a winter's supply of provisions.

Mr. Lov and partner arrived at Fort Kamloops from the head waters of the Fraser river, where he reports extensive diggings, paying \$50 a day to the hand. He also comes down for a winter's supply, and would at once return to those diggings, going by boats to the head of North river, and thence 30 miles overland to the head waters of the Fraser.

Mr. Baxter speaks in terms of the highest praise of the energy and pluck displayed by Smith & Lader in cutting a trail at great expense and pushing provisions through under no ordinary difficulties.

MR. McCULLOCH'S REPORT.

It will be recollected that Mr. McCulloch, a member of Mr. Orr's party, went back from Kamloops to the Columbia river. Mr. McCulloch has just returned from that section of country, and has kindly supplied the following information. He discovered a stream emptying into the Columbia river on

the east side, about fifty miles higher up than Kearns creek, and heading in the snows of the Selkirk range. This creek, now known as McCulloch's Creek, he prospected and found to be equally as rich as French creek, and the gold very similar, perhaps not quite as coarse. The sample shown us was about \$4 worth, the product of four pans of dirt.—Mr. McCulloch's object in coming down is to get Mr. Orr and another friend to join him to return and develop these diggings.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

DATES TO AUGUST 25.

MONTREAL.

Application is to be made for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Sanders' kidnappers.

There is a report of an attempt to kidnap Tucker. Three of Jeff. Davis' children, with Mrs. D.'s mother, arrived here. Mrs. Davis is expected soon.

Mr. Charles Kean, in his farewell address, stated that when they returned home they would take leave of the stage forever. He was much gratified at the brilliant reception given him. Rounds of cheers followed, and bouquets showered on Mrs. Kean. I am informed that the proceeds of the American tour is to be given to a once opulent family in London, one of whom accompanies Kean.

Near Prescott recently a cow went before the train. The engine turned over the embankment, and the tender rolled over on it. The baggage car was buried in the earth on the other side. The post office car twisted off its under carriage, and was thrown across the line, which saved the passenger cars that were thrown off the rails. The engineer was thrown off the engine and much injured; the passengers providentially escaped.

An impostor who represented himself as a colonel of dragoons and attempted to get money, decamped from here to Phillipsburg, where he wrote a piteous letter to a gentleman there, saying he had been robbed by a partner in Boston—had been in the army with Major Campbell, and signed himself Lloyed. He was invited to the gentleman's house and resided there two days until his swindling attempts in Montreal were read to him, when he speedily vanished. He is said to have a large amount of money.

QUEBEC.

A destructive fire has laid waste a large portion of the populous suburb of St. Roch's. The fire broke out at the corner of Queen and Caron streets, in the premises occupied by Mr. J. Paquet, grocer, spreading with fearful rapidity, almost simultaneously extending up the eastern side of Caron street and along Queen street. The houses totally burned or rendered untenable, may be summed up as follows:—King street, north side, 15; Richardson street, north side, 16; south side, 13; Queen street, north side, 13; south side, 15; Caron street, east, 4; Dorchester street, west, 3—total, 79. The sufferers are chiefly house and ship carpenters with a portion of shippard laborers, carters, and a few small traders. The total amount of insurance upon the property, movable or immovable, amounts to comparatively little. Nearly all are small proprietors upon whom the loss will fall heavily. Owing to the rapid spread of the fire there was in some cases very little time to save, and not a few are left entirely destitute. About one hundred families have been left homeless.

Mr. Cartier's bill for abolishing the death penalty for certain offences meets with general approval at the hands of lawyers who have had most experience in the courts—Among other offences to which the bill applies are, pulling down churches and dwelling houses, unlawfully assembling and not dispersing after proclamation, obstructing persons making such proclamation, causing bodily injury with intent to murder, robbing and wounding, burglary and assault, maliciously setting fire to houses, ships, &c. The punishment to be imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 18th, C. W. Vanaston, son of A. Vanaston, of Roxboro, aged sixteen years, was accidentally drowned while attempting to go from the steamer Lord Elgin, as she was passing through the upper lock of the Cornwall Canal. Before the body could be recovered from the water life was extinct.

A return brought down shows the number of pupils admitted to the schools of military instruction in Lower Canada to Ist August. At the Quebec school 226 pupils of British origin were admitted, of whom 120 received first-class certificates and 62 second-class certificates; of French origin 423 were admitted, of whom 230 got first-class certificates and 142 second-class. At the Montreal school 101 were admitted of British origin; 20 got first-class certificates and 49 second; of French origin 129 pupils were admitted, 12 passed first-class and 49 second.

The good crop is diffusing confidence among all classes of business men. There is an improvement in receipts from country merchants, manufacturers are fully employed and everybody is looking forward to a brisk and profitable fall trade. The imports, it is thought, will be very moderate, and empty shelves are anticipated in a very few weeks. It is to be hoped that wholesale merchants will be sparing in their credits, insist on prompt payment, and endeavor to check over-trading among their customers. They can sell all the goods they have imported to good men, and have no need to open new accounts with those who have no capital, or to keep up weak houses by long credits.

CHAUDIERE MINES.—There is a good deal of excitement at the mines respecting the recent quartz discoveries, some six or seven parallel veins have been discovered, one twelve feet wide, another six feet and the others smaller. Some are situated half a mile from the Gilbert river, extending through the seigniories of Rigaud and St. George, and over a large section of contiguous country to the Crown domain. Specimens of quartz with visible gold have been obtained, and tests are said to have been made locally which yielded \$70 per ton per surface quartz, and \$100 per ton at four feet deep. The demand for private lands is great and \$50 an acre has been paid. The alluvial gold digging has fallen off a good deal, compared with last year.

The Weekly

Tuesday,

THE METCO

In a little time will be called upon political aspirants present them in However small may be at stake in compare hang in the balance tests in older count much greater. A for instance, who an opposition to the in is an evil of far larger estate member of Britain. He is the six hundred and fifty House. With but wicked or as foolishly govern the country shall be made, and in what man spent. It is, therefore, especially in the past to choose a representative farmers of Metcho responsibility. To them: one advocate the past, the other future. Dr. Ash gurdy—as Nero What though it has audiences, and is empty, it is still very and facile to his his is never monotonous forces it has a some else. It strikes the asleep; it reaches and he immediate ties of life and death the world's commens in his workshop, closed. This is the stratum the farmer upon to support. gurdy. It is rather senses he appeals. A ehoshin simply if policy which the country h

If the settlers are which has left us in envious plight is the manship, they will Ash. If they think farmers of Puget immoral smuggling the welfare of the land, they will not but vote for Dr. making the farmer pay a larger amount permits injures to they cannot do Ash. If, however, rural communities not had justice—if the policy hitherto up a permanent enriched the farmer Ash's opponent, M Puget Sound is of us than our own grow produce is d

ance to us than from American territory Mr. Elliott. If permit dues imposed productions of other mium on farming, they will vote for the questions and the before the Metchochin and not whether D the settlers at this Mr. McKenzie has The latter have as of a representative to a Hydash Indian he lid. The only issue grammes—the free of Dr. Ash, or the Mr. Elliott—is the farmer and the colony? It has been the Metchochin a tation that while other agricultural Island have adopted ing home industry Nanaimo have spo of fostering colonial satisfied with mem stumbling blocks i were little short of worn-out policy o showed on nearly tion an inveterate and reform. If are content to have by Dr. Helmsken, kneaded by the Mr. McKenzie, the contempt of the pecuniary ruin w really adopted, w

Hon. H. M. B. A. tary of British Columbia minister on Monday

Hon. A. N. B. the Leviathan from land.



The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, October 10, 1865.

THE METCHOSIN CONTEST.

In a little time the farmers of Metchosin will be called upon to select from among the political aspirants a gentleman who will represent them in the House of Assembly.

However small may be the electors' interests at stake in comparison to those which hang in the balance of electioneering contests in older countries, their relative value is much greater.

A Metchosin representative, for instance, who advocates measures in direct opposition to the interests of his constituency is an evil of far larger dimensions than a renegade member of any constituency in Great Britain.

He is the fifteenth instead of the six hundred and fiftieth power of the Lower House. With but seven more spirits as wicked or as foolish as himself he can virtually govern the country—can say what laws shall be made, what taxes shall be levied, and in what manner the revenue shall be spent.

It is, therefore, no holiday pastime, especially in the present condition of affairs, to choose a representative, and we ask the farmers of Metchosin to weigh well their responsibility. Two men are now before them: one advocating the ruinous policy of the past, the other the hopeful policy of the future.

Dr. Ash plays his free port hurdy-gurdy—as Nero did his fascinating fiddle. What though it has broken up metropolitan audiences, and made the streets rather empty, it is still sweet to the itinerant's ear and facile to his hand.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Later Eastern News.

Special Dispatch to the "Colonist."

NEW YORK 25.—The Southern Advocate, of the 18th, says the following extract which has just been published is from the late President Lincoln's letter to General Wadsworth, who fell in the battle of the Wilderness:

"You desire to know, in the event of our complete success in the field, the same being followed by a loyal and cheerful submission on the part of the South, if universal amnesty should not be accompanied with universal suffrage. Now, since you know my private views as to the terms which should be granted to the South in the contingency mentioned, I will here add, if, on success in the field and the submission of the people, I cannot see if universal amnesty is granted how under the circumstances we can avoid exacting in return universal suffrage, or at least a suffrage on a basis of intelligence and military service."

How to better the condition of the colored race has long been a study which has altered my course, but through careful attention I think I am clear and decided as to the course I should pursue in case of the submission of the South.

At a meeting held at the Cooper Institute to-day, Thomas T. Lawrence presiding, resolutions were adopted denouncing the democratic nominations and platform as wholly freeing them from any obligation to support the party ticket, and proclaiming themselves for the "Constitution as it is," and affirming that all Executive decrees in defence of the rights of states are unconstitutional, null, and void.

The nomination of states' ticket is left to a committee of 30. Thirty-five assembly districts are said to have been represented.

The Herald's correspondent at St. Albans, Vt., contradicts the report which has been generally circulated to the effect that the banks of that place had fled to them by Canadian authority all monies stolen on the 19th of October by the rebel raiders. He says the total amount stolen was over \$210,000 of which only \$20,000 were returned by the Canadians.

It is said that Secretary Seward has made a demand on the British Government for the restitution of the money on the ground that when the raid took place some of the Canadian officers were aware that it was contemplated, and they assisted the scoundrels in making their escape, and threw all possible obstructions in the way of their arrest and punishment.

WASHINGTON, 25th.—The commissioners appointed to treat with the Western Indians at Fort Smith have concluded their labors and have been very successful.

A despatch from Governor Holden of N. C., dated Raleigh, 23d, says with reference to the election of delegates to the State Convention, which occurred on Thursday, one-half has been heard from. The result is very gratifying.

NEW YORK, 25th.—The Herald's Washington special says the President has approved the change of route for the Pacific Railroad west of Omaha. The company have accepted the condition that the grade shall be reduced to 30 feet to the mile between the Missouri and Platte Valley.

ODDENSEBURG, N.Y., 25th.—The propeller Buckley, which left here on Saturday, struck a sunken rock near cross of river, and sunk in 70 feet water. Three passengers are known to be lost. As the boat went down three men were seen in the water under the stern, and were also lost.

NEW YORK, 25th.—The Post's special says the train leaving Washington this morning for Richmond collided with another train near Alexandria, and several persons were injured.

out their gatherings being discovered. So far few arrests have been made. A frigate with some gunboats, from Bombay, lies on the southeast coast. The British forces on the island might be numbered, in the way of troops of the line, heavy artillery and infantry, 95 regiments; veterans, armed constables, and police armed and drilled, 2,250. Sir Hugh Rose, who succeeded Lord Clyde as Commander-in-Chief of the English army in India, has just taken command of the Dublin Military District. It is hoped, no doubt, that he will be as successful in the treatment of the Fenians as he was in the case of the Sepoys.

It will interest the Fenians in the United States to know the subject of their government has been for some months before the Council of the Sacred College in England, and that official letters received in Dublin state that the directions to the Archbishops, Bishops, and clergy from the Holy Father, was to let it alone, at least for the present.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The Tribune has a letter from Matamoros, dated August 30th, which says the success of Gen. Escardero has encouraged the Liberals to fresh efforts. In this body of Liberals are officers of the United States and late Confederate armies.

NEW YORK, September 25.—General Hancock in a recent address to the Odd Fellows at Baltimore said: "The power of the United States Government as shown in the late contest is a star in our escutcheon whose rays extend sufficiently to give light even to London and Paris. The Rio Grande is but a short distance in comparison. I firmly believe from my experience and knowledge that the French will vacate Mexico. We paid some millions to get that country, after capturing its capital, and I think it will not cost France less than it cost us. Every day's delay adds expense without compensation. It is now time for us to cultivate peace; but we can with honor abide our time, and delay the day of retribution until we are again strong, without resting under the imputation of fear."

The steamer Alabama brings Charleston dates to the 22d. The South Carolina militia are to bear a good character, and take the oath of allegiance to the United States, before mustering in.

The South Carolina Convention has refused to allow negroes to form part of the basis of representation.

NEW YORK, September 26.—By the arrival of a vessel at New London from the Arctic ocean advices have been received from Capt. G. H. Hall, the explorer. He left the United States in 1864 under the patronage of Henry Grinnell. Hall's letters travelled 150 miles over ice on dog sleds till they reached the open sea. He has obtained much valuable information regarding Sir John Franklin's expedition. He expects to spend most of his time in Prince William Land. He wishes a vessel sent in the spring of 1867 to bring him home.

HALIFAX, September 26.—The Cuba from Liverpool 16th arrived. A special meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held on the 14th. The Directors Report expresses sanguine expectations for the future. The Telegraph Company undertakes for \$500,000 to manufacture and lay down a cable next year. To receive this sum for success; but not otherwise. Upon invitation of Lord Terry, Lord-lieutenant of County Cork, a meeting of more than 150 magistrates took place recently in Cork, to consider the security of the public peace as menaced by Fenianism. The proceedings were private.

The Times' American correspondent reports that the Fenians in America were collecting large funds and sending money to Ireland, and spending money in America to purchase arms.

The Dublin Express says that policemen are stationed in each telegraph office for the purpose of stopping any messages relating to Fenianism.

QUEENSTOWN, September 17.—The Irish police continue to arrest Fenians. The number of prisoners is very large, among others a person said to be a captain in the American Army, in whose possession documents and uniforms were found. On Sunday afternoon as the prisoners were taken to the Police Court the mob cheered but made no attempt at rescue.

The Privy Council is said to be sitting to determine what course the government will take on the prosecution and sentence of the arrested parties.

Great excitement prevails in Dublin, and arrests are being made in other parts of the country.

PORTLAND, Oct. 3. The steamer Active arrived this evening from Victoria. The Sierra Nevada leaves San Francisco on Thursday next (to-day) at noon.

SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, October 1.—In a squatter difficulty in the western addition last night William Urton shot at a notorious ruffian named Red Mike, and missing him shot Rondell, a Frenchman, through the wrist. Urton surrendered himself to the police.

Dr. M. B. Angle, a pioneer of '49, formerly President of the Pacific Medical College, died of consumption at Redwood City on Friday last.

James Cook again successfully performed the great feat of walking the rope from the Cliff House to Seal Rock.

COWICHAN. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST. Sir,—I have been in the mining districts of California for over twelve years, and am happy to be able to inform you that I never witnessed a finer specimen of real gold bearing quartz than that I saw in Cowichan yesterday. Practical experience makes me almost certain of its future richness. I never saw any quartz to equal it except from Mexican mines. The Cowichan people seem to feel an interest in beautifying and improving the settlement; they are now engaged in laying out roads and in constructing a wharf in the most suitable place. But in the midst of their grand designs his Excellency the Governor visits them, and enlivens them still more by telling them he would like to see the road towards their intended wharf finished this winter by some means or other. His Excellency appeared to be well pleased with the appearance of Cowichan valley as he entered on its borders; but the settlers seemed to be rather huffed about the unexpected course he

took, as they all expected him across the bay. His Excellency was, however, ignorant of the way, and was led by the Rev. Mr. Garrett into the most obscure places, especially on the borders of Sonoma, and was consequently unable to behold some of the most magnificent places in Cowichan. E. B.

A MUNICIPAL SCENE.

The second adjourned meeting of the Council took place last evening, at seven o'clock. Present—His Worship the Mayor, and Councillors Fell, Jeffery, Thorne, Carey, and Hibbard. After considerable discussion had ensued relative to the adoption of the minutes of previous meeting, on motion of Councillor Fell it was agreed that the minutes be passed, with the exception of the portion relating to Mr. Hibbard's motion of want of confidence, to which should be added that the Council considered the motion was in order, and should have been put. The regular business was then proceeded with; the clerk was proceeding to read a communication from Councillor Smith, giving his reasons for not attending, when, on motion of Mr. Carey, the clerk was ordered to return the letter without reading it.

A communication from Mr. F. W. Green, in reference to tracings lent to the Crown Lands Committee, was placed on file.

Permission was given to Messrs. Swigert & Teague to remove the sidewalk for a new brick building on Johnson street.

A letter from Mr. Bishop, stating that he would furnish his account against the Council, was read. The Mayor having explained the object of the letter, Councillor Thorne jumped up and rebuked the Mayor for endeavoring to shield Mr. Bishop. The Mayor, he said, had got this done in consequence of seeing his (Mr. Thorne's) notice of motion, and he did not believe that it had been received on Saturday last, before the notice was put up. Three resolutions had been brought up before about the money due by Mr. Bishop to the Council, which the Mayor had managed to stave off and wriggle through as he did everything else.

After a few similar observations, Mr. Bishop, who was in the back part of the chamber, rose and in spite of being ordered by the Mayor to keep silence said that Mr. Thorne had stated what was untrue, and that he was a liar and a scoundrel. The Council of course became indignant at such conduct, and called upon the Mayor to do his duty.

The Mayor—Mr. Bishop you must go out; I can't allow such language from any man. Mr. Bishop did not move.

Mr. Carey—He ought to be taken into custody and punished for contempt. Mr. Fell—Your Worship, the authority of the Council must be vindicated or we cannot sit here.

The Mayor again ordered Mr. Bishop to leave and the Messenger to see that he did, which Mr. B. declined doing.

Mr. Hibbard—If Mr. Bishop will not leave I shall move that the room be cleared. The Mayor—I will do so if the Council please.

Mr. Carey—I would not make respectable people suffer for the blackguard conduct of Mr. Bishop.

Mr. Thorne said he did not want to see any disturbance made and they had better adjourn. If Mr. Bishop dared to repeat the language to him outside he had better look out that's all.

The Mayor would hear no threats made, and again ordered Mr. Bishop to leave the room.

Mr. Bishop said he would go out of respect for the Mayor and Mr. Fell, but he would not be forced. He then went out but returned immediately and took his seat.

Business was then resumed. Mr. Bishop's letter was ordered to be returned to him. Leave was granted to Willis Bond to remove a house.

Mr. Bishop here rose in the audience to speak— The Mayor ordered him to be seated or he would be taken into custody.

Mr. Fell said the Council did not feel satisfied. Mr. Hibbard remarked that a man who used such language as "liar and scoundrel" in the Council was not fit to remain in it, and ought to be removed.

Mr. Thorne moved an adjournment. Mr. Jeffery was of opinion that Mr. Bishop should be at once removed, and if no one else would do it he would do it himself [laughter and applause]. He was not going to leave because another would not go out.

The Mayor again ordered Mr. Bishop to leave, or he should order him into custody for contempt of court.

Mr. Bishop did not leave, and the messenger was ordered to take him in charge, when Mr. Fell moved that the room be cleared and the doors locked. Mr. Hibbard seconded.

Mr. Thorne, however, moved an adjournment till 7 p.m. on Monday next, which was carried, and the Council and audience left in confusion and uproar.

Sir William Denison, a British Governor at Van Dieman's Land, has published a pamphlet with the title of "Man not so Old as Supposed." As an offset to this, we read in the Athenaeum of an English rector who has written a book to show that the accounts of Adam and Noah are fragments of traditions of very remote antiquity, and that the Old Testament dispensation begins properly with Abraham. John Stuart Mill, the philosopher, Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown at Oxford," and of other excellent works, William Forsyth, the latest biographer of Cicero, Mr. Fawcett, the political economist of Brighton, Laurence Oliphant, writer of travels, and Mr. Torrens, aut. or of a "Life of Shiel," are among the representatives of literature that have been elected to the new British Parliament.

Chlorodyne.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CHAMF, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSTIPATION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.

ALL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRESS ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SPECIFIC ANODYNE AND ANTISPASMODIC REMEDY, CHLOROXYNE, discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne M.R.C.S. L., (ex-Army Medical Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell Street, (Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it UNVALUABLE. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any unpleasant effects of opium.

Earl Russell has graciously favored J. T. Davenport with the following extract of a despatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manila, dated Sept. 17, 1864:—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects in Epidemic Cholera has been found to be CHLOROXYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives." Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, London, a despatch from His Majesty's Consul at Manila, to the effect that cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLOROXYNE. See "Lancet," December 31, 1864.

From W. Vesalius Pettigrew, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S. England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine:—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results." Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta:—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa." Extract from the General Board of Health's London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases." From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysentery." To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

CUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of this remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations, and have attempted to buy Chlorodyne except in sealed bottles, having the words, "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved on the wrapper. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles, 2s. 9d. and 1s. 6d.

W. M. SEARBY, Agent for Vancouver Island and British Columbia

AMMUNITION.

TARGET 12 FEET SQUARE. Represents average shooting at 500 yards, with ELEY'S BEST ENFIELD CARTRIDGES.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military Purposes. Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Fire Cartridges for "Lefauchaux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

Jacobs' Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colts', Deane's, Tranter's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

BALL CARTRIDGES For Enfield Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Mont Storm's, Green's, and other breech-loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead. Mechanically fitted projectiles for Rigby's and Henry's Rifles.

ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's-Inn-Rd., London, W.C. Wholesale Only.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c. BURGONNE & BURBIDGES EXPORT DRUGGISTS, COLEMAN ST. LONDON.

Publish monthly a Prices Current of nearly 3,000 Drugs, Chemical, Pharmaceutical, and Photographic Preparation, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., and every description of Medical Sundries. This is the most complete list ever published, and will be forwarded every month, FREE OF ALL CHARGE, upon application.

\*As the most fluctuating of the market are always noted, this List is invaluable to Chemists, Druggists, Storekeepers, and Surgeons. 1827

To the Gentlemen of Victoria BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND PUGET SOUND.

ANDREW ROBERTSON, Merchant Tailor, GOVERNMENT STREET.

(Opposite the Bank of British Columbia) begs to announce that he has just received Ex Philomela from London, and per last Steamer from San Francisco.

French Doeskins, Beavers, Witneys AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF English and Scotch TWEEDS, West of England Broadcloths, (all shades,) etc., etc.

The Latest English and American Fashions regularly received. ANDREW ROBERTSON, sec23 2m GOVERNMENT STREET.

A Card. JOHN GLASSEY, COLLECTOR OF Rents, Debts, &c.

J. G. HAVING COMMENCED THE above business, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, and trusts that by prompt attention to business, he will secure the same, and give general satisfaction.

Money handed over as soon as collected. Office—Government street, corner of Bastion. References—W. S. Green, Esq., and M. W. T. Drake, Esq.



The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, October 10, 1865.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, Oct. 6.

LEACH RIVER.—We learn from Mr. Barnett, Leach River Expressman, that the water has now fallen, and the majority of the miners went to work on Wednesday morning.

THE CANVASS.—Mr. Elliott left yesterday morning to canvass the electors of Metochosin and Esquimalt Districts.

THE WOUNDED CONVICT.—The Indian who was shot in attempting to escape from the chain gang on Wednesday, lies in a precarious state.

THE U. S. S. SUWANEE, Commander Shirley, returned to Esquimalt yesterday afternoon, at half-past five o'clock, from a cruise up Puget Sound.

ROWING CLUB.—Admiral the Hon. Joseph Denman has become a life member of this society.

Saturday, Oct. 7.

THE ALEXANDER AND FIDELITER COLLISION CASES.—On an application to settle the terms of a decree in the Alexander and Fideliter cases, in which the owners of the Fideliter had drawn the decree in form as condemning the "owners of the Alexander" (R. E. Jackson's party) in damages and costs.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Otter, left yesterday morning for Fraser River taking about thirty passengers, amongst whom was Mr. Jas. Orr, who, with several others, was on his way to Big Bend, attracted by the recent encouraging reports received from that quarter.

THE ESQUIMALT EMBROIDER.—William Saunders, charged with assaulting officer McCarthy at Esquimalt in the execution of his duty, appeared again on remand yesterday in the Police Court.

FROM THE NORTH.—The schooner Onward, Captain McKay, returned yesterday from Queen Charlotte Island with the party who were recently sent by a private company to prospect for further deposits of anthracite coal.

FROM COMOX.—The steamer Emily Harris, Capt. Chambers, arrived from Comox last evening. We regret to learn that the settlers have but all except their potato crops from the heavy unseasonable fall of rain.

FOR QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLAND.—The schooner Goldstream left last evening for the Queen Charlotte Company's coal mine with Mr. Robinson, the Superintendent, and about fifteen workmen.

NANAIMO.—The Riviere and Advance were loading. The bark Florida was got off the Satellite Rock. She has the appearance of being hogged.

Monday, Oct. 9.

GREAT FREE PORT MEETING.—On Saturday afternoon the supporters of the free port candidate for the representation of Esquimalt and Metochosin Districts, hearing that Mr. Elliott intended to address the electors at Parson's Bridge, at 6 p. m., caused notice to be given that Mr. Elliott's meeting was postponed till Tuesday, and invited the voters to attend a meeting at Peat's at 5 o'clock, to hear an exposition of the views of Dr. Ash.

At the hour named, a cavalcade of free porters had collected at Colwood, consisting of Messrs. McCrea, Backus, Couch, Stahlschmidt, Jones, Wilkie, Lenevne, Marvin, Dr. Helmecken, McKenzie and sons, and five or six district settlers, of whom one was an elector. Mr. McKenzie introduced Dr. Ash, stating that he was himself a farmer, and was well acquainted with the doctor, considering him an excellent man to represent the districts.

Dr. Ash then expounded his views, the substance of which was that he was in favor of union on his own terms or not at all. To the passing of a homestead law he was opposed. He advocated retrenchment and cheap government, leaving the country to take care of itself.

The candidate carefully avoided any allusion to the Crown Lands question, but also touched upon the subject of immigration, but upon a question being asked by a settler as to what should be done with the unemployed men at present in the colony, the subject dropped.

Dr. Helmecken asked the doctor whether he was satisfied with the present condition of affairs, to which he returned an affirmative answer. His remarks were received with loud applause from two Wharf street gentlemen, and the great political caucus, who carried everything triumphantly, after liquoring up took horse and dispersed, having produced an immense effect upon the one elector present.

BAND PERFORMANCE.—On Saturday afternoon the citizens of Victoria were enabled, through the kind consideration of Admiral Denman, to enjoy their half holiday in listening to the masterly performances of the well trained and highly efficient band of H. M. S. Suttley, in front of the Government buildings, James Bay.

ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, an overcoat and small looking glass were abstracted from a cabin on Cook street.

AMERICAN BELLES.—America is justly proud of her beautiful ladies, but how many mar their beauty, and lose their health and youth, become prematurely old in appearance, by neglecting to take proper care of their teeth.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

COMMERCIAL

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Oct. 7th, 1865. FLOUR—Extras, \$9 00 @ 10 00 per bbl; Super \$8 00 @ 9 00; common, \$7 50 per do. OATMEAL—\$9 00 @ 9 50 per 100 lb. CORNMEAL—\$7 50 @ 8 00 do. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—\$8 00 do. BEANS—White, \$4 00 @ 4 25; Pinks and Red \$3 50 @ 3 75 do. RICE—\$7 50 @ 8 00 per mat. SUGAR—Raw, 9c @ 10c per lb; White 14c @ 16c do. COFFEE—23c @ 25c per sack. Roasted do, 32c @ 34c do do. TEA—25c @ 40c per chest. CANDLES—\$5 per bx. SOAP—\$2 50 do do. SYRUP—\$5 00 per keg. CHEESE—25c @ 27c do per case. BUTTER—Fresh, 45c @ 46c do per doz; Salt do, 40c @ 42c do per firkin. BACON—18c @ 20c. HAMS—20c @ 23c in lots to suit. WHEAT—3c per lb per sack. OATS—2 1/2c do do. BARLEY—2 1/2c @ 2 1/2c do do. GROUND BARLEY—2 1/2c @ 3c do do. MIDDINGS—3c @ 3 1/2c do do. BRAN—2 1/2c do do. HAY—1 1/2c @ 1 1/2c do per ble.

PASSENGERS.

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—F Bielings, J Stone, Huggard, Maddox, Shane, Bullard, Mrs Kawheleke, John Murray, Hopkins, John M. Powers, Miss Mary Bartlett, Captain Blair, Wm Moore, Joe and two Chinamen.

IMPORTS.

Per ship CYCLONE from Liverpool—Janion Green & Rhodes, Sam Spoonley jun, Order, H & C, W F Tolmie, Dickson, Campbell & Co, Y, Fellows & Roscoe, David Walker, Wm Fisher, James Langley, G Levy, W M Cookland, C B, A C, D, Ash, J G R, Chas Ridley, T C N, Hibben & Carswell, G Cruickshank, Anderson & Co, W A G Young, Kent & Frost, Benj P Jones, J Wilkie, J H, Turner & Co, J J Southgate & Co, the Board of Management of Western Division or officers in charge of Hudson Bay Co, Alfred Jeffrey, H Mariner, R D, W S H, T L F, C, H, Chas Langley & Co, V N.

CONSIGNEES.

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—Diets & Nelson, Dickinson Bros, R Brodriek, L'Hotelier, G D Clarke, Shipsee, Hutchinson & Co, Myers, Hughes & Co.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.

Oct 2—Slp Francis, Coup Bynan, Port Angeles Stmr Diana, Wright, New Westminster Oct 3—Stmr Emily Harris, Chambers, Nanaimo Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles Stmr Enterprise, Mount, Port Angeles Oct 4—Slp Thornton, Warren, Burrard Inlet Boat Harriet, Dirk, San Juan Oct 5—Slp Ringlander, Harper, Nanaimo Stmr Otter, Swanson, New Westminster Oct 6—Schr Onward, McKay, Queen Charlotte Islands Slp Hamley, Gray, Nanaimo Schr Matilda, Gilbert, Comox Schr Black Diamond, Sabiston, Nanaimo Schr J K Thornyke, Thornton, San Juan Oct 7—Stmr Emily Harris, Chambers, Nanaimo Sloop Northern Light, Mountfort, Port Angeles Stmr Otter, Swanson, New Westminster Oct 8—Schr Onward, McKay, Queen Charlotte Islands Oct 9—Slp Francis, Coup Bynan, Port Angeles Stmr Otter, Swanson, New Westminster Oct 10—Stmr Emily Harris, Chambers, Comox Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles Slp Winged Racer, Peterson, Port Angeles Oct 11—Sloop Harriet, Dirk, San Juan Schr Anne, Elvin, Sooke Schr Alpha, George, New Westminster Oct 12—Schr Goldstream, Hewitt, New Westminster Slp Ringlander, Harper, Nanaimo Stmr Otter, Swanson, New Westminster Stmr Sir James Douglas, Clark, Nanaimo Schr Sunny South, Faton, Port Angeles Oct 13—Schr Brandt, Fran, Port Angeles Schr J K Thornyke, Thornton, San Juan Slp Thornton, Warren, Burrard Inlet October 7—Sloop Northern Light, Mountfort, Port Angeles Stmr Emily Harris, Chambers, Nanaimo Stmr Diana, Wright, Port Angeles Schr Black Diamond, McCulloch, Nanaimo Schr Matilda, Gilbert, Saanich

IMPORTS

To the Port of Victoria, V. I., for the month ending September 30th, 1865.

Table with columns: FROM ENGLAND, FROM SAN FRANCISCO, FROM PORTLAND, FROM PUGET SOUND, FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA. Lists various goods like Ale and Porter, Acid, Bitters, Books, Boots and Shoes, Blankets, Candles, Coal, Canvas, Clothing, Corks, Champagne, Dry Goods, Furniture, Glassware, Groceries, Apples, Axes, Acid, Books, Beef, Brooms, Boots and Shoes, Brushes, Bread, Bran, Barley, Beans, Brandy, Cheese, Cigars, Chinese, Corks, Coal Oil, Clothing, Cider, Clocks, Claret, Cornmeal, Coal Oil, Cury Goods, Flour, Fruit, Groceries, Grain, Glassware, Hops, etc.

EXPORTS

Table with columns: TO THE PORT OF VICTORIA, TO THE PORT OF NANAIMO, TO THE PORT OF COMOX. Lists various goods like Ale and Porter, Acid, Bitters, Books, Boots and Shoes, Blankets, Candles, Coal, Canvas, Clothing, Corks, Champagne, Dry Goods, Furniture, Glassware, Groceries, Apples, Axes, Acid, Books, Beef, Brooms, Boots and Shoes, Brushes, Bread, Bran, Barley, Beans, Brandy, Cheese, Cigars, Chinese, Corks, Coal Oil, Clothing, Cider, Clocks, Claret, Cornmeal, Coal Oil, Cury Goods, Flour, Fruit, Groceries, Grain, Glassware, Hops, etc.

DEPARTURES

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, for Puget Sound—F Bielings, J Stone, Huggard, Maddox, Shane, Bullard, Mrs Kawheleke, John Murray, Hopkins, John M. Powers, Miss Mary Bartlett, Captain Blair, Wm Moore, Joe and two Chinamen.

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DIED.

In this city, on Oct. 2nd, George Reid, aged 39 years, a native of Fraserburg, Scotland. At the R. C. Hospital, New Westminster, on the 8th ult., of disease of the heart, Murdoch Campbell, of Nova Scotia.

THE BANK OF

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ESTABLISHED 1836. - INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up Capital - - - \$5,000,000.

Undivided Net Profit, - - - - \$600,000

HEAD OFFICE, - 7 St. Helen's Place, LONDON,

Establishments

San Francisco—F. H. Grain and W. S. Sutherland, Agents, 410 Montgomery street. New York—Walter, Watson and James Smith, Agents.

BRANCHES:

MONTREAL, LONDON, C. W. I. QUEBEC, BRANTFORD, TORONTO, HALIFAX, N. S., HAMILTON, ST. JOHN, N. B., KINGSTON, VICTORIA, V. I.

AGENTS—Scotland—National Bank of Scotland Ireland—Provincial Bank of Ireland. France—Marechal, Andre & Co., Paris. Australia, Union Bank of Australia. India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

DRAFTS ISSUED ON

London, New York, San Francisco, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and all the Branches of the NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND and the PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND GOLD PURCHASED.

Interest on Special Deposits of Money allowed at the rate of a quarter of one per cent per month.

The Bank receives Gold Dust and Bars for safe keeping without charge, undertakes the purchase and sale of Stock, the Collection of Bills, and all other money business in the United States and British Provinces.

ASSAY OFFICE.

Gold Dust Melted and Assayed, and returns made within twenty-four hours in Coin or Bars. Ores of every description carefully assayed.

J. G. SHEPHERD, Manager, Victoria.

HARD WOOD LUMBER.

Carriage & Wagon Materials

WE REG TO CALL THE ATTENTION of Carriage Manufacturers and Dealers to the large and complete assortment of Carriage and Wagon Materials we are constantly receiving from the West, especially selected for the California Market, comprising Oak, Hickory and second growth Ash Plank, Hickory Axles, Wagon Poles, Hubs, Spokes, Fellos, Rims, Shafts, etc., which we offer at the lowest cash prices.

Orders addressed to our house will at all times receive prompt attention.

H. W. BRAGG & CO., 29 and 31 Battery street, San Francisco; 17 and 19 Seventh street, Sacramento.

C. Waterhouse, San Francisco. H. W. Bragg & Co. Sacramento. J. W. Lester, New York.

San Francisco, June 1st, 1865.

Any One can use Them.

A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, by the use of

Judson's Simple Dyes.

Ten colours, Price 1s, 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle, in glass or tin. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Sawwood, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, also for

Tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of all chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies.

WHOLESALE DEPOT—19a, Coleman st., London W. 1.

OPPOSITION

STEAMER DAY!

THIRTEENTH OF EACH MONTH, FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Opposition Steamship Line to New York via Nicaragua, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRADING Company will despatch a FIRST-CLASS Steamship for PASSENGERS, MAILS and FREIGHT, ON or about the 13th of each month until further notice.

J. W. RAYMOND, Agent, Corner Battery and Pine streets, San Francisco, May 1st, 1865.

INCENDIARISM!

\$200 REWARD.

THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE paid by the Agents of the undermentioned Insurance Companies, for the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties who fired the premises occupied by Maurice Carey, on Government street, on the night of September 30th, 1865.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE, IMPERIAL, NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE, PHENIX.

Oct. 2d, 1865.

Supposed Incendiarism.

\$50 REWARD!

THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE paid by Mr. Maurice Carey to any person who shall give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties who, it is believed, wilfully set fire to his stock and premises, on Government street, Victoria, on the night of Saturday last.

Dated 3d October, 1865.

ROBERT BISHOP, Solicitor, Langley street.

NEW GOODS!

EX

"PHILOMELA,"

And other Recent Arrivals.

STATIONERS' SMALL-WARES

FROM BIRMINGHAM,

With all the modern improvements, comprising,

COPYING AND SEAL PRESSES, Damping Boxes, Pen Racks, Inkstands, assorted Paper Clips and Weights, Cash and Dead Boxes, Writing Desks, Cases and Folders; Gillott's Steel Pens; Backgammon and Cribbage Boards; Chess Men; Dominoes; Dice; Card Calendars; Post Office Seales; Ivory, Pearl and Shell Card Cases; Ivory Paper Folders and Tablets; Artists' Materials; Mathematical Instruments, Porcelain Slates; Pocket Compasses; Spring Tape Measures; Eyelet Machines; Ladies' Campanions; Indelible Ink, etc.

—ALSO,—

A full assortment of the following

Writing Papers & Envelopes!

Blank Books; Memorandum and Pass Books; Penny's Metallic Pens; Faber's Lead Pencils; Arnold's Writing Fluid; Faber's Drawing Pencils; Arnold's Copying Ink; Faber's Creta Levis; Arnold's Carmine; Rodger's Pocket Cutlery and Scissors; Windsor & Newton's Water and Oil Colors; Mann's Press Copying Books, Scrap Books; Rookwell's Invoice and Letter Files; Exhibition Prize Wax; Whatman's Drawing Paper, Tracing Paper, and Cloth; Endless and Mounted Drawing Paper; Great Mogul Writing Cards; Bristol Board; Printing and Wrapping Paper. Tissue and Fancy Papers; Blotting Paper.

Elastic Bands; Mucilage; Newspaper Files; Lawyer's Tape; Note, Draft, Order and Receipt Books; Bills of Exchange; Bills of Lading; Bills Payable and Receivable Books; Blank Legal and Shipping Forms, and other innumerable et cetera.

HIBBEN & CARSWELL, sell

DANIEL SCOTT & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

CITY AUCTION ROOMS,

Fort Street, next Wharf, VICTORIA, V. I.

Cash advanced on Merchandise, to any amount, consigned for sale.

REPRESENTED—Hon. R. Finlayson, of H. B. Co., and Lloyd's Agent.

ARCHD. MATHESON,

Accountant,

AND

General Agent.

OFFICE—In Copland's Brick Building, Easton street.

Mr. LANDALE,

Civil and Mining Engineer,

MANAGER OF THE FUCA STRAITS

Colliery, Engineer of the Harwood Railway, etc., etc. Letters left at the office of Allen Francis Esq., U. S. Consul, will be forwarded.

To all whom it may concern.

I, CARLOS C. DALY, BEING A PROFESSOR of the noble art of Chimney Sweeping, do hereby notify the citizens of Victoria that I am the fortunate possessor of the only patent excoriating machine (for effectually cleaning smookey or sooty chimneys) this side Cape Horn, and that I can be consulted daily at the London Hotel, corner of Broad and Johnson streets, personally, or by letter. All letters must be pre-paid. Consultation fee invariably in advance.

The Hon. G. A. Williams Creek on the following:

The prospects in the season of the year weather has been fine, with a probability of rain. The proportion of those to winter there, A being forwarded and be cheap during the owners of ranches a road have raised last year, so that a price of '62 and '63 rain had fallen in the farmers were rather their crops. Beyond; in fact the barley looked crooked wood Mr. Laumesteing in his oats and

Mr. Wright's room been accepted, and will be found round towns. The inhabit offered to subscribe the road through the Government, which would probably Nothing definite has Munro had completed from Ottawa Mr. Smith has finished Fort Alexandria an uninterrupted line Yale and Williams completed fact and inestimable advantage mercantile interests

WILL BE PAID FOR THE DISCOVERY and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the store of Maurice Carey, on Saturday night last.

A. DECOSSMOE,

Wanted to Borrow!

\$1,000, \$2,000, and \$4,000.

On security of City Property. Apply to JOHN COPLAND, Solicitor, Barton street.

Yarmouth Bloaters.

ISAAC BLYTHE, ALIAS YARMOUTH BLOATERS, would notify the citizens of Victoria, and the public generally, that he has opened a Store in Oriental Alley, where he intends offering for sale Genuine Bloaters. Also, Red Herrings, cured A. 1.

SEWING! SEWING!

PERSONS WISHING SEWING DONE would do well to call at MRS. GIBSON'S, now located on Douglas Street, between Fort and View.

Dresses, Cloaks and Childrens Clothing Made with neatness and Despatch.

WANTED.—A Neat Sewer, one who has worked at Dress Making. Apply at MRS. GIBSON'S