

Female Suffrage.

At least two of the States of the American Union have set an example to the world by removing the disabilities that have prevented women from exercising the right of franchise. In Kansas and Wisconsin, the Legislatures, by large majorities, have decided that women may vote and hold office. Every person of the mature age of twenty-one, residing within the limits of those States, is entitled to exercise the privileges of an American citizen. Should the other States amend their laws in the same respect, there will be nothing in the way of a woman occupying the position of Presidentess of the United States, and, considering the influence a pair of black eyes and pouting lips, to say nothing of pretty feet encased in neat gaiters, will have over the male portion of the voters, such a result would not be surprising. But, joking aside, why should women not vote? Why should not a woman be as eligible to the position of head of a Republic as head of a Monarchy? Under what sovereign has England prospered more than under Queen Victoria? And who of the whole mighty line of rulers made England's name respected at home and abroad more thoroughly than Good Queen Bess? Jeanne d'Arc saved France. We do not say that women would make good soldiers (notwithstanding the warm testimony of the King of Dahomey in their favor); for there are physical disabilities that Nature has interposed to render them inefficient; but we do caudally believe that in most of the light pursuits of life—the arts, the sciences, the pulpit, the bar, the legislature—they would rank with it not excel their male co-workers. In literature, women stand in the front rank. A few years ago the idea of women becoming physicians was scouted as preposterous; yet to-day there are several colleges in England and America where women are exclusively educated for the profession: and several graduates of those institutes are already in successful practice in the large cities of both countries. Women have shone on the stage: why should they not shine in the forum? Their slender fingers are admirably adapted to setting type, and some of the large printing offices in the East employ no men. In telegraphy they are acquiring the reputation of being clever operators, and as sculptors and painters several of the sex are rapidly rising to fame. We do not say that we would permit every woman to vote any more than we would permit every man. A string qualification would be always desirable in both cases; but it should bear equally on both sexes. We look upon the law that debars an intelligent, respectable woman from taking part in the government of her country, yet places the largest amount of political liberty in the hands of every ignorant, debased specimen of the masculine gender, as a legal absurdity that the enlightened public sentiment of civilized communities is destined soon to sweep away. Woman is essentially the helpmeet of man. She shares his burdens and his sorrows; why should she not share his honors and his successes? Why should not a married woman be placed in a position to say who shall or who shall not be sent to Parliament to make laws to govern her and her children, and levy taxes upon property that she holds in common with her husband? And not only should married women be allowed to exercise the privilege, but all women of the legal age of twenty-one possessed of the necessary qualification should be entitled to the same privilege. The humanizing influence the sex exercise over us socially should be extended to our politics. Their presence in public life would elevate and improve the tone of public men and insure us honest and efficient public servants.

A Kind Word.

In the San Francisco Alta, of 1st June, inst., we find a letter written by Mr. Harnett from this city, which we think it well to republish. Few men have visited us who carried the community with him more than this gentleman, and the letter in question in every respect is creditable to him. As a writer on mining matters in the Alta, of four years standing, he would not be likely to make a rash assertion to his own injury for the sake of mere bragadoecio. He evidently understands himself, and the matter under discussion; and therefore the statements he makes in reference to the yield of our mines is of more than casual importance. We let the letter speak for itself, satisfied all good citizens will applaud its boldness and truth. We trust our friends at Cariboo will give him a real hearty reception.

EDITORS ALTA.—Since I commenced writing in your paper, extending through a

period of nearly four years, I have ever found you ready to publish any statements tending to exhibit the wealth of the Pacific Coast; if those statements came to you authenticated. As you are aware during the period mentioned, I have endeavored through your columns to state faithfully the mineral wealth, especially of different places in California, which, though unwisely considered insignificant by leading capitalists, are nevertheless important in the relation they bear to the great mining interests of the nation at large, and must inevitably become more important as time increases and extends our developments. In the same spirit I wish now to say a few words in reference to British Columbia.

There is a disposition in San Francisco, especially among leading business men to do injustice to this country, for no other reason, that I can see, than because it is an English Colony. You will be surprised at the extent of this injustice, and I am sure willing to expose it, when you come to understand the matter thoroughly. It involves too much time now, but I shall be ventilated fully upon this really unknown region which I have already promised to do. Nothing can be more ridiculous than people of means in San Francisco depreciating the value of this colony, arresting the progress of its trade, lowering its commercial reputation, or retarding its agricultural and mining developments, because our great Queen City would absorb every dollar of its combined products, the coast lying within the jurisdiction of our General Government. In proportion to the value of those products, and I assure you they would soon be enormous with a little friendly help, is the great wrong done to the many to subvert the purposes and the prejudices of the few?

With a sincere desire to do good, I will endeavor, shortly, to discuss this subject in a calm and dispassionate spirit, for I am satisfied nothing but the folly of our people below, together with the wrongs of the local Government, can prevent this Colony becoming of immense importance to American interests. At present, and in support of these opinions, I can only refer to the amount of gold sent down by the Active this trip. The total sum foots up to \$380,000; the Bank of British North America sending \$293,502 75, and the Bank of British Columbia about \$85,502. Independent of this respectable sum there have been some minor shipments, amounting, probably, to \$150,000. Now, excluding Washington, the coast of Grassy Valley and her gold, the two principal mining sections we possess, I doubt whether anything like that amount has been taken out in the same time by any section in California or the Territories, especially when we recollect it was done by a mere handful of men. At Dutch Flat, the centre of our hydraulic claims, there are some twenty-five or thirty creeks, and yet even here I doubt whether they can beat this sum materially. It is not in a carrying, or miserable national spirit that I dot down these items of travel; but, that Americans and English, thrown together on this distant Coast, may put aside their wretched jealousies, and work together as God has intended, for the glory and happiness of mankind.

Remain, as ever, L. H. VICTORIA, May 21st, 1867.

Wednesday, June 19th.

MR KING AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—With reference to the communication of the "Vigilant" in yesterday's paper, we deem it but justice to Mr. King to state that when a vacancy occurred in the office of the Attorney General it is well known that a deputation waited upon Mr. King and requested him to apply for the position, and that he declined to do so "as in fra dignitatem." Here is the letter addressed to Mr. King upon the subject:

23rd August, 1864. MY DEAR SIR.—It is reported that the Attorney General has resigned his appointment, and that his resignation has been accepted. Your standing as senior member of the Bar practicing here, and your acknowledged honor and capacity, point you out as the most fit and proper person to succeed to that office; and I have been requested by the various members of our profession to urge you to make known your claims of which His Excellency may not possibly be aware.

Believe me, yours truly, E. B. GRAHAM ALSTON.

D. B. KING, Esq. Mr. King declined to apply, and the appointment was otherwise bestowed.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The poll yesterday resulted in the return of Mr. John Banks by a majority of seven over "Tommy" Lewis, and fourteen over Mr. Fell. The proceedings were devoid of excitement; but a great deal of amusement was afforded during the day by a number of wags who gathered about the voting place, and meretriciously "chafed" the electors as they came forward to record their preference. A noteworthy incident connected with the election was the presence of a barrel half-filled with straw and containing a number of porter bottles, some of which contained the real London Stout. A good-looking member of the "soak and bucket" mounted guard over the barrel, and as each voter approached invited him to take a drop, with the assurance that the porter was "louis," although Banks paid for it. Nothing loth, the voter accepted the treat, but scarcely had he drained the contents of the glass before the crowd raised a shout that the porter had been "doctored," and advised him to make haste to reach home. In several instances, the "soak" was taken in such excellent earnest that the elector retired precipitately from the place convinced that he had been dosed. The general Municipal election will come off on November 9th, when all ratepayers, whether foreigners or subjects, will be entitled to vote, and the contest will be exciting.

A GANE engaged in counterfeiting half-dollars has been broken up at Portland, Oregon.

The Fidelity is hourly expected from Sitka.

The Governor is looked for to-day, in the Sparrowhawk, from Metl-katalah.

An adjourned session of the Liquor Licensing Court will be held on Thursday next.

STRANGE BEHAVIOR.—About eight o'clock on Monday evening a young man named Edward Lamb walked into the barroom of the Beehive Hotel and called for a tumbler and some brandy. Both were set before him when he said, "I want to go to jail—I am going to break that glass," pointing to a large mirror that hung over the bar, and immediately dashed the tumbler against the mirror, completely shattering it. He then sat down in a chair and awaited quietly the arrival of a policeman, by whom he was taken into custody. Yesterday morning Lamb told the magistrate that he was "crazy and wanted to be put in prison." He was remanded for three days to await an examination into the state of his mind. The prisoner is an engineer by profession, and has held, in days gone by, responsible situations. For a long time, however, he has been out of a ploy, and has been regarded by his associates as "rather queer."

A SINGLE BANK OF INDIA.—We (Economicist) learn on the best authority that arrangements have been made to amalgamate the Banks of Bombay and Bengal, and thus form one single bank for all India. The capital is to be \$10,000,000, half of which is to be called up, which is to be divided nearly equally between the two amalgamating banks. Madras will be included in the operation of the scheme. The above news comes by telegraph, and the agreement contained must be sanctioned by the shareholders in both the amalgamating banks and by the Government of India. But it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the intelligence in reference to the banking system of India, for the credit of the Bank of Bengal is deservedly one of the best in the world, and that of the Bank of Bombay has, by recent events, not unreasonably been somewhat shaken.

BAD NEWS ABOUT FLOUR.—Private telegrams were received in this city yesterday, from the agent of two firms here, to the effect that flour had fallen in San Francisco, and the telegram said flour is dull and lower; the other telegram said there is no sale for flour or wheat. There is no public report of a further decline in New York, but it is presumed that the flatness of the San Francisco market is consequent upon the unfavorable mercantile telegrams from the east. This news will prove very unpleasant to dealers here, as it is more than probable that many of them have undertaken operations which will result in loss.—Oregonian.

FRATERNAL "FORTY-TWO'S."—They know how to tax luxuries in the wonderful State of Wisconsin. They have just, in a court of justice there, charged a man forty-two dollars for whipping his sister. It is a severe bill, to be sure, but whipping your sister is a dainty thing in a Christian community, and men who will dance after their own fancy must remunerate the orchestra! We are sorry though for sisters in Wisconsin. Gilding them with the ballot, in that State, is a poor concession if it is to be accompanied by a submission to fraternal chastisement at the price mentioned.

AGAIN IN TROUBLE.—"Liverpool Jack" has again distinguished himself by beating a Chinaman. He mauled the poor Celestial terribly, and has been put out of the way of being anybody else for the space of two months. Jack is a good specimen of a "half-educated politician."

HORSE RACE.—A horse race for \$1000 has been arranged for the 9th of November next. Three Island horses and a fast mare, from the American side, have been entered. The race promises to be the most interesting and exciting of any yet held on the Island.

THUNDER SHOWER.—Several vivid flashes of lightning, accompanied by heavy claps of thunder, and followed by copious showers of rain, occurred at an early hour yesterday morning. It is hoped the crops will be greatly benefited thereby.

CUT DOWN THE THISTLES.—Wherever you see a thistle-head, decapitate it, or you will be choked with them next year. This is the proper season to rid your gardens of the nuisances.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—There was no meeting of the Council held last evening; but two members—Messrs Gowen and Trahey, with the Mayor, were present.

TOWED YESTER.—The bark Moneyack was towed yesterday by the steamer Isabel to Port Townsend, W. T.

How Queen Victoria and Her Ladies Dress at a Court Presentation.

The London Times, of March 27th, says: The Queen held a court at Buckingham palace on Saturday afternoon. The Queen wore a black silk dress with a train trimmed with ermine; the Mary Queen of Scots cap with a long veil of white ermine lace, and a diadem of jet. Her Majesty also wore jet ornaments, the Ribbon and the Star of the Order of the Garter; and the Victoria and Albert Order.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise wore a train of rich white silk, and a petticoat of tulle over white lace trimmed with bows of white ribbons. Head-dress: water-lilies and black leathers, feathers and veil; jet ornaments, Victoria and Albert Order, and Order of St. Isabel.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice wore a white silk dress with jet ornaments. The Countess of Gainsborough wore trains and corsage of the richest black velvet, elaborately embroidered in plumatis and jet; petticoat of rich black satin, similarly embroidered. Head-dress: black plume, veil of black tulle embroidered in jet; ornaments, diamond tiara and parure en suite. The Viscountess Newby wore a train of the richest black velvet, lined in silk, trimmed with ruffles; corsage to correspond; very elegantly trimmed with crystal fringe and point lace, tulle and crystal. Coiffure of ostrich feathers, water lilies and veil; parure of diamonds. Lady Blanche Noel wore a train of diamonds and corsage of very rich satin, trimmed with a fringe of feathers, edged with plie d'argent; petticoat of white ermine lace, white rivieres of silver. Coiffure a la Savigne, white plume and veil, ornamented with plie d'argent; ornaments, pearls and diamonds. Lady Constance Noel wore a train and corsage of the richest white silk trimmed with pearls; petticoats of white tulle over white silk, trimmed with pearls.

Head-dress: white plume and veil embroidered in pearls; ornaments, pearls and diamonds. Lady Jane Taylor wore a train of black poulte de soie, lined with lace and trimmed with black velvet and lace; petticoat of black tulle over tafetas, with granditude of tulle bouillon, and tunic of fine black lace, attached with bouquets of white roses. Head-dress: plume and lappet; ornaments diamonds. Lady Mary Arkwright wore a train of the richest gray poulte de soie, lined with white lace and bordered with Brussels lace; corsage to correspond; skirt of gray tulle over lace, trimmed with bouillous of tulle and rouleaux and ronds of black tafetas. Head-dress: plume and veil; diamond and pearl ornaments. Lady Montgomery wore a train of black poulte de soie, bordered with white tulle; petticoat of black tulle bouillonne over lace, with tulle of tulle ornamented with black satin; co-sage trimmed with lace and tulle to correspond. Head-dress: plume and veil; ornaments, diamonds.

Negro Sermons.

One Sabbath evening, as I was walking from the General Hospital to my office, I heard singing. I inquired of a passer-by if the negroes had services at that hour. He said they had. I went into the church and took a back seat. Some of the congregation, however, espied me, and cried out, "We want to hear the white brother preach." The old minister without any hesitation came to me and said, "I am de wish of de people dat you deliver yourself of a sermon, and I, bein' de ward and deliver to de people a sermon." No excuse would be received. The negroes, seeing me hesitate, cried "Bring de white brother along." I went forward and spoke to them. The negroes are always pleased when a white man notices them. They will act generally upon the advice of a white man from the North. Sometimes when I was speaking I could scarcely be heard, by reason of the amens, hallelujahs, and clapping of hands. Many of the readers of Good Words are ministers. Writers on homiletics tell them to make the divisions in their sermons clear. A sermon which I heard at Chattanooga, Tennessee, from a negro, possessed at least clear and distinct divisions. The preacher said he would take his text from the Psalmist David—"O give thanks unto de Lord." For de clear apprehension of de truth recorded in de Scriptures, I will divide my sermon into four metaphors. Now, metaphors are used in de Old Testament and in de New, by de Psalmist David and de Apostle Paul; and I, bein' a minister and a servant of de Lord, will use metaphors on dis occasion. The first metaphor that I will use am Pride. Now, brethren and sisters, you never can give tanks unto de Lord if you have pride. Pride am de fader of sin. Why, look yar: don't you know dat de most of you has sich proud hearts dat you find it hard to thank de Lord for his mercies? Why, when you were slaves you had proud hearts, but you could give a few tanks unto de Lord. Now, de Government up dar at Washington, to made you contrabands: at dis you got puffed up and a little prouder; you thought yourself somethin' bettor dan when you were slaves; but now, when by de proclamation of dat great man who has gone by his rest—"O give tanks unto de Lord" dat de villains dat killed him can't git at him—you've got free, and am called freedmen, you mek up de pride, you've got so swell stuck up, you wid yer, you've got de finger-rings on your fingers, and ear-rings upon your ears; you am dressed up wid all de fringes and de furberlows, and got so many big ideas in your head, dat you can't give tanks unto de Lord at all. But I jes tell you dis: you am de same niggers as you were before de war—de same; and if you don't square round de other women, you never can give tanks unto de Lord. Second metaphor dat I will use is dis—You chew too much tobacco. Now, brethren, and some of you sisters too, you use too much tobacco; you don't expect to give tanks when yer mouths are full of dis weed. Why, I only uses a little plug, which does me de whole day; but some of you chews and snuffs and dips all de time, until ye make perfect pigs of yourself. Now, what does de Bible say, brethren? It says cleanliness is next to godliness. If you ain't clean, you can't be godly; if you ain't godly, you can't give tanks unto de Lord; and I jes tell you dis, you can't be clean, and can't be godly, and therefore can't give tanks unto de Lord, if you use so much tobacco. Third metaphor—You swear too much. Now, brethren, I know dis am a fault among ye. Do you tink because you hear de officers swear yer swearin' dat you am goin' to be officers by imitatin' dem? Do you tink because you hear de big men round yer swearin' dat you am goin' to be big men by imitatin' dem? No such ting. Now, what does de Bible say? "Can de Ethiopian change his skin or de leopard his spots? No more can you become big men and officers by imitatin' dem in dis. No, no, brethren, you'll be de same niggers all de time; and, mind ye, don't let me hear any one of ye swearin' round here, for, if you do, you can't give tanks unto de Lord.—Good Words.

A New Textile.

The New Orleans Picayune gives the following account of a new plant: A new plant has been added to the resources of our tropical and semi-tropical regions—a new textile, which will furnish the world with clothing and a means of knowledge. We have seen within a few days long skeins of a cotton-like fibre, cotton-like in softness, whiteness and fineness, but much stronger, which is now produced at the rate of five crops per year in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, where it has been cultivated for the last five years by a Belgian botanist and naturalist, who went there to pursue his favorite studies and occupations in a soil and climate which favor them.

This plant, called the ramie, is a native of Java; it was introduced thence into the Jardin des Plantes at Paris by some French seaman in 1844; was regarded then as simply exhibiting the wonderful advantages of the tropics, being too delicate for open air culture in cold climates. But having been planted and tried in warmer climates than that of France, yet not so equatorial as that of Java, it has been found to do as well in them.

It is due to M. Bentio Razel, formerly chief of the Horticultural Institute of Belgium, now of Santocomprun, San Andres Mustla, State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, that we can now pronounce it a naturalized plant of this continent, and to his present visit to this city will speedily owe its introduction into the field culture

Petroleum as Fuel for Steamers.

The telegram announcing the successful termination of the experiment by the U. S. Government substituting petroleum for coal for steamers, marks the commencement of a new era in steam navigation. For a long time experiments prosecuted in the dockyard at land and France and the States, at the Boston iron steamer Palos—a gunboat—was fitted up for complete test, and the result—if the telegram is to be believed—will be to utilize the great calorific power of oil for steamer fuel, and to save and through mode of conveyance. A great will soon be wrought in marine of the world, and a sea will shortly be almost white with experiments. White the experiments were on the Palos, and the result certain, the editor of the Boston Bulletin paid a visit to the steamer, and gives this description of apparatus and its advantages: The apparatus is simple and in consisting of a small iron boiler located in place of the funnel and having burners all around bottom is kept hot by burner. The oil is carried into it by iron pipe and vaporizes as it enters. Steam is then forced through a coil of iron pipe filings and located over the boiler where it is intensely heated, composed, and its gases enter into which air is at the forced, and the whole force which escapes from some 90 where it burns with a clear blue flame, completely filling the furnace and extending into the flues. The heat is very intense, no smoke, can be extinguished by turning a screw. The apparatus is very simple part of it, if broken, can be made anew by any mechanic alteration of boilers is required, will burn wherever coal will burn, and can be run by any man of intelligence after an hour's instruction. It dispenses with all coal requirements but one man to erect three fires to keep them in order. It is clean and cool and saves the time and cost of taking in coal and disposing of it, there being no sulphur, as there always is in coal, and flues will be more durable withstanding the greater in the fire. But the great value invention to steamers is the space and tonnage. The fuel required is only about one-fifth of the weight and bulk required for coal, and the investment in the apparatus will take less than the cost of the coal, leaving all the remainder for freight or passage room. It succeeds, as we believe it must, in enabling ships to steam from day to day, and to visit ports in all the world from which they are excluded, whilst the direct route is impassable. For instance, the steamer take 1200 tons of every passage, and burn about 200 tons of petroleum, about the same as the coal, will work better, saving 1000 tons. This, at \$18 a ton, would am \$36,000 on each trip, and in the trips made in the year, to \$390,000 which must be added the expense of wages and food, of coals, wear of machinery and of coal dust, what room for the enormous saving which method makes in freightage, a consideration of first importance, and must cause its immediate adoption into nearly all steamships as its utility becomes known. It is equally applicable to locomotives, an important item in localities where wood are scarce, as for illustration the new Pacific Railroad, which completed would require fuel in constant operation to keep the coal stations supplied; whilst the invention, the tender of motive can carry a sufficient for 300 to 500 miles. There is great advantage of which we now speak at length. On the Palos, during the trials with an thractic, the highest number of revolutions they were able to propel, with all the coal they burn, was less than forty, whilst preliminary trial with Col Fu paratus she easily gave over fifty revolutions for several hours, and held her steam, thus showing with this fire, a boat can run two to four knots faster than with coal or wood, and as the equally distributed along the sheet and through the flues, b

A Model Report.

The "locals" of Chicago indulge in a style of writing up Police Court cases which gives a peculiar spice to their columns and wonderfully lightens up the entire paper. Here is a specimen from the Republican: On Wednesday last the honeymoon of Mr. and Mrs. Barton ended. It ended by mutual agreement, and without any of those bickerings which too often lend a charm to married life. That morning Mr. Barton bought a latch key, and when he came home to dinner, showed it to his wife. She understood it at once. Like all women, she knew that latch keys and honeymoons were incompatible things. When the honeymoon is over, the husband cares for his wife in a practical point of view. He does not want her to come down to the door late at night and let him in. She might get a cold, and thus become sick. To show her husband that she agreed to the ending of the honeymoon, Mrs. Barton invited three elderly married ladies to take tea with her. The three ladies were prominent members of the "Neighbors' Missionary Society." The objects of that society are to see that one's neighbors live as they ought to, and to discuss and investigate every one's character. Meetings may be held at any time and at any place. Two women constitute a quorum. For some years past the society has been in perpetual session.

When Mrs. Barton told her husband of the invitations she had given, he felt happy. He saw that she had quietly accepted the inevitable. He had his supper that evening at a restaurant. When he left there, he met some friends. They asked him to be liked matrimonial. He replied, "Let's take a drink." The answer was satisfactory, and they drank to it. Then they drank to Mr. Barton, to his wife, to his married life—the last in friends. Becoming confidential, he told his friends that he should be the father of a large and flourishing family of eight or nine children. Would they not drink to those children? Separate drinks were had for each of the nine children. Then they drank to Mr. Barton's next wife.

At that moment Mr. Barton was deeply affected and wept. Never, he told his friends, would he marry again. Even if his wife died, the greater part would remain with him. He would put a false hair, teeth, and the numerous other falsities in a glass case, and in gazing on them he would be gazing on his wife. She was superior to, and better than, the other women. She wasn't made out of dust. She was one of Mrs. Demorest's best articles.

One of Mr. Barton's friends, Mr. Cameron, said those remarks were a reflection on a woman. His father's grandmother was a woman, and that made the thing personal. He would have to knock his friend Barton down. It was his duty to do so, and he trusted Barton would take it in a friendly spirit.

He knocked Mr. Barton down, and a fight followed. Then came policemen and arrests. The Army and the Police Court. Fines of \$10 each.

THINGS TO BE UNLEARNED.—Not being historically true, the searches after truth now set us, 1st, the story of Pocahontas and her baptism was the invention of the artist, and not at all a matter of fact; 2d, the story of William Tell, both as narrated and dramatized, is a fiction; 3d, that Nero and the Duke of Gloster were, upon the whole, jolly good fellows, instead of the monsters they are represented to us; and, finally, that the story of the gathering of savages and English Quakers under the big tree at Shackamaxon, Pa., and the far famed Wm. Penn Treaty, is simply the invention of Benjamin West, who first gave it to the world on canvass.

SHARP.—A man in Gloucestershire obtained a winter's supply of excellent potatoes in the following cute manner: He gave out word he was desirous of obtaining a specimen of the best sort of potatoes and would pay three dollars for a peck of such, himself to judge; Potatoes poured into his cellar from all the country round, and when the avalanche had subsided, the man handed over his three dollars for the best peck, and the next spring sold potatoes enough to more than cover the original outlay, besides having had a first quality article for home use all the winter.

When Zimmerman was in attendance upon Frederick the Great in his last hours, the king said to him: "You have, I presume, sir, helped many into another world?" To which Zimmerman replied: "Not so many as your majesty, nor with so much honor to myself."

A constable in Kentucky, in publishing some personal property for sale, put up a notice with the following clause: "I will expose for sale the fine 1866 by Jan won lytle rone horse, or so much there as ma be necessary to satisfi sed gudget."

An Irish servant being asked whether his master was within, replied, "No." "When will he return?" "Oh, when master gives orders to say that he is not at home, we never know when he will come in."

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, June 25, 1867.

Petroleum as Fuel for Steamers.

The telegram announcing the successful termination of the experiments by the U. S. Government officers in substituting petroleum for coal as fuel for steamers, marks the commencement of a new era in steam navigation. For a long time experiments have been prosecuted in the dockyards of England and France and the United States. At the Boston Navy Yard the iron steamer Palos—a fourth class gunboat—was fitted up for a full and complete test, and the result has been—

if the telegram is to be believed—to utilize the great calorific power of the oil for steamer fuel, and to develop a safe and thorough mode of combustion and conveyance. A great revolution will soon be wrought in the steam marine of the world, and sailing vessels will shortly be almost unknown. While the experiments were in progress on the Palos, and the result was yet uncertain, the editor of the Boston Commercial Bulletin paid a visit to the gunboat, and gives this description of the apparatus and its advantages: "The apparatus is simple and inexpensive, consisting of a small iron box or retort located in place of the grate bars, and having burners all around it. Its bottom is kept hot by burners beneath. The oil is carried into it by a small iron pipe and vaporizes as soon as it enters. Steam is then introduced through a coil of iron pipe filled with filings and located over the burners, where it is intensely heated and decomposed, and its gases enter the retort, into which air is at the same time forced, and the whole forms a gas which escapes from some 900 burners, where it burns with a clear, intense blue flame, completely filling the furnace and extending into or through the flues. The heat is very great. It emits no smoke, can be increased or diminished in a moment, or be entirely extinguished by turning a stop-cock. The apparatus is very simple, and any part of it, if broken, can be repaired or made anew by any mechanic. No alteration of boilers is required. It will burn wherever coal will, and the fire can be run by any man of ordinary intelligence after an hour's instruction. It dispenses with all coal heavers and requires but one man to every two or three fires to keep them in perfect order. It is clean and convenient, and saves the time and trouble of taking in coal and disposing of ashes, and there being no sulphur in the oil, as there always is in coal, the boilers and flues will be more durable, notwithstanding the greater intensity of the fire. But the great value of this invention to steamers is the gain in space and tonnage. The amount of fuel required is only about one-seventh of the weight and bulk required of anthracite coal, and the inventor is satisfied that after perfecting his apparatus it will take less than one-tenth, leaving all the remainder for freight or passage room. If this fire succeeds, as we believe it must, it will enable ships to steam from 50 to 100 days, and to visit ports in all parts of the world from which they are now excluded, whilst the direct gain will be immense. For instance, the Cunard steamers take 1200 tons of coal on every passage, and burn about 1000. Now, 200 tons of petroleum, costing about the same as the coal, will do the work better, saving 1000 tons freight. This, at \$18 a ton, would amount to \$36,000 on each trip, and in the eight trips made in the year, to \$300,000, to which must be added the extra expense of wages and food, of coal heavers, wear of machinery and journals by coal dust, wharf room for coal, etc. The enormous saving which this method makes in freighting vessels is a consideration of first importance, and must cause its immediate introduction into nearly all steamers as soon as its utility becomes generally known. It is equally applicable to locomotives, an important desideratum in localities where wood and coal are scarce, as for illustration upon the new Pacific Railroad, which, when completed would require fuel trains in constant operation to keep wood and coal stations supplied; while, with this invention, the tender of a locomotive can carry a sufficient supply for 300 to 500 miles. There is another great advantage of which we can not now speak at length. On board the Palos, during the trials with screened anthracite, the highest number of revolutions they were able to give the propeller, with all the coal they could burn, was less than forty, while on a preliminary trial with Col Foot's apparatus she easily gave over fifty revolutions for several hours, and fully held her steam, thus showing that, with this fire, a boat can run from two to four knots faster than she can with coal or wood, and as the heat is equally distributed along the crown sheet, and through the flues, but little

if any "foaming" is caused. This must shorten the distance to Europe about two days, and a steamer's time from St. Louis or Cincinnati, to New Orleans and back, from three to six days, and save all wooding up along the route. We predict that the first line on the Mississippi which adopts this fire will do the largest business, and as oil can be floated down Oil Creek, the Alleghany and the Ohio, it will be cheap in the West, and soon all steamers there must use it." On the question of safety, the most positive statements are made by all who have examined the apparatus, including the scientific board concerned in the official experiments. The oil is to be carried in double iron tanks, the outer space of an inch or so filled with water, and stowed in separate iron compartments in remote parts of the ship, and having small pipes carrying overboard any gases which may rise while the oil itself is carried to the fires by a half-inch pipe. It is thought almost impossible that an accident should occur except through gross carelessness. The Commercial Bulletin adds: "The working of this invention has been examined by many eminent and practical men who have endorsed it in the strongest manner; indeed, the whole operation is so remarkably simple and free from complication, as to require but little explanation; and the spectacle which presents itself, of the great furnaces of a steam vessel in full blast, and driving the engines at their full speed, with only two men sitting quietly on camp stools in a clean fire room, in comparative leisure, and increasing or diminishing heat by simply turning a faucet, with no coal, cinders, ashes, or rubbish about them, is such an unusual one to those who have been accustomed to the dust, noise and confusion of coal passers and firemen, the continual opening of furnace doors, and consequent deadening of fires, the exhaustive labor and number of men employed, that one sees at once, in this invention, an enormous stride forward in Steam Navigation."

Thursday, June 20th.

ALL ABOUT THE RUSSIAN PURCHASE.—Many of the American journals are making merry over the recent acquisition of Russia America. The illustrated papers are full of the broadest caricatures, while good humored jokes about Mr Seward's passion for icebergs and walrus, and Equinox, are going the rounds. The Chicago Tribune gives the following under the head of "Notices of Amusement," from the (prospective) Sitka Daily Muskrat: "The Hanlon Brother opened their unique entertainment last evening to an audience composed of the elite of our population. Their performances on the Arctic Circle, and balancing on the extremity of the North Pole, were very graceful and beautiful. Showers of tallow candles were thrown upon the stage, and the daring athletes retired amid thunders of applause. We are requested to announce that their agent has made arrangements to illuminate the Ice Palace with the Aurora Borealis to-morrow evening." All sorts of names are suggested for the new purchase—Sitka, Alaska, Kuitchpak—while the Detroit Advertiser proposes to dub it "Walrusia." Another joker tells of a scriptural student who had just heard of the Treaty, who declares Uncle Sam is like the prodigal son, because "he is wasting his substance in a far country." The London Times is by no means pleased with the cession. It argues that the Russians were harmless neighbors to their Pacific Colonies, because they lacked enterprise and the spirit of adventure. The Americans, possessing these qualities in an eminent degree, and fond of dominion and aggressive by nature, may succeed in developing something even in so inhospitable a country as this, and will soon be looking longingly toward British Columbia, in order to make their Pacific possessions continuous. The French are said to be gratified with the result, just because the English don't like it. Many, however, look upon it as another piece of Napoleon's ill-luck, another evidence of his bungling foreign policy; "for it indicates even closer relations than before, with a prospective bearing upon the Eastern and other European questions, between Russia and the United States, both the natural allies of France, and both alienated by his mistaken policy."

ROW AMONG NATIVES.—On Tuesday evening officer Woolcott found a number of savages fighting on Store street. The officer pitched in and seizing two of the fellows, proceeded to hand-cuff one of them, but had only secured one wrist when he was set upon by the belligerents and the prisoners rescued. One "Mike Heenan" was subsequently taken in, and the officer proceeded to the Indian rancherie and arrested the fellow who had decamped with the "darbies." During the interval that had elapsed between his escape and arrest, the Indian succeeded in freeing his wrist, and as the handcuffs are not forthcoming, he is held on a charge of stealing them. Mike Heenan was heavily fined and sent to prison for a few months.

SICKENING.—Both of the river papers come to us filled with abuse of their Victoria contemporaries. We wonder the Westminster people don't strike against the continual fire their popgun journals keep up at their island cotemporaries. Surely, there must be something else to write about up there. Since the "run" of colchachs has stopped, and cut off a "fishful" source of items, why not treat your readers to an occasional chapter on "Mosquitoes" or "Salmon?"

PATRICK D'ORSAY (no relation to the late Comd D'Orsay) was yesterday ordered to appear in seven days from date before the magistrate for sentence, he having sold whisky to a Siwash. Patrick is an old offender.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon an accident took place at the Inlet near Capt Stamp's mills, by which George Hazlewood an employee, had a leg broken in two places and his left hand severely fractured. Hazlewood was employed as a logging camp, and was between two skids when some logs on rising ground gave way and rolled over him.—Examiner.

SMALL THEFTS.—Numbers of small thefts continue to be made nightly. On Monday evening Mr Bridgman's cottage, adjoining his stable, was robbed of everything valuable; and on Tuesday evening some enthusiastic Annexationists entered our sanctum and annexed two coats belonging to the employees.

PROBABLY GONE TO SITKA.—The Governor, it is now fully believed, has gone to Sitka; but what interests the Colony has in that direction that will be subserved by His Excellency's presence we are at a loss to understand. In the meantime, the affairs of the Colony continue in a deplorable state for want of an able director.

JUDGE BREW and party returned from their prospecting expedition on Sunday. They report the existence of a copper vein near the mouth of the Squamish river, but not extensive enough to justify the outlay of capital which a thorough prospecting of it would require.—Examiner.

PORTLAND (OREGON) ELECTION.—For Mayor—T. J. Holmes, 625; J. P. O. Lowndale, 576; Democratic majority, 49. Recorder—Jefferson, 483; J. J. Hoffman, 691. Treasurer—B. P. Goodwin, 566; C. P. Perry 620. Assessor—Johnson, 626; Wetsell, 541.

THE STEAMER DIANA, Capt. T. Wright, has returned from a trip around San Juan, Lopez, Fidalgo and other islands of the disputed group. The Captain of the American garrison and an officer of the British garrison were on board the Diana during the trip.

RIFLE MATCH.—The N. W. Rifle Corps has received and accepted a challenge to shoot against Ten of the Victoria Corps. The match will come off at the Brunette Butts on some day after the 13th prox. Ranges, 200, 400, 600 and 800 yards.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—We learn that a meeting of this body will be held in a few days, when an effort will be made to raise the Educational System from the "Slough of Despond" into which it has fallen.

AWARDED.—The contract for building new Holy Trinity Church at Westminster was finally concluded with Mr Trounce on Monday.

DRILL.—The U. H. & L. Company's members were out for drill last evening. The company numbered largely and the drill was a very successful affair.

THE ALEXANDRA will shortly take the place of the Enterprise. The latter will lay up and take in her new boilers and undergo a thorough overhauling.

THE Enterprise arrived down at 4:30 o'clock last evening. She brought among her passengers Rev. Mr Jamieson, Messrs Trounce, Teideman, and Good.

SALMON.—The Enterprise last evening brought down a large number of fine river salmon of the new run.

THE Active is supposed to have sailed yesterday morning for this port.

THREE liquor license defaulters were yesterday fined \$5 by the magistrate.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.—George Balls—Statement of official assignee read and adjourned for a fortnight for reply. Mr Green appointed Solicitor to creditor's assignees, and Mr M. T. Johnson appointed to act as assignee in conjunction with Mr Banister.

W. H. HUSKINSON—Report of official assignee, containing recommendation as to division of goods. Approved.

A. D. McDONALD—Report by official assignee as to land at Equinox; ordered to stand over till after arrival of Admiral's ship.

MR RING and his Grievance again. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Sir,—Time was that when the brains were out the man would die. But that is not what I wish to say exactly. Your defence of Mr Babington Ring, in yesterday's COLONIST, reminds me forcibly of the young middy on shipboard who, having insulted a superior officer by telling him he was not fit to carry guns to a bear, was requested by the commander to make an apology, which he did in this wise: "Mr —, I said you were not fit to carry guns to a bear; I now wish to apologise, and to say that you are fit to carry them!" But what I want to get at is this: You first permit me to say in my letter of Tuesday that "three successive Administrations" passed Mr Ring by without perceiving the reluctant glare of his legal genius, the rays of which, while illuminating the path of knowledge to all around, left the point whence they radiated in a state of total eclipse; and you then attempt to show that "three successive Administrations" did not pass by the mighty intellect of Mr Ring, because that other good friend of Mr Ring, because that other good friend of Mr Ring, Mr Alston, had asked him to apply to be made Attorney General! Now I ask, in all candor, if you call that an answer to my assertion? Is it not, on the contrary, after camp-meeting fashion,

"Whipping the devil round the stump, and hitting him a lick at every jump?" You would make a very poor special pleader, Mr Editor. You will never shine by the side of Mr Babington Ring, if such be your style of argument. But that is not what I want to say. Your assertion, no matter from whom derived, that Mr Ring was the unanimous choice of the Bar for the position of Attorney General, is incorrect. I know at least three legal gentlemen who did not request Mr Alston to write the letter you publish; and, further, if Mr Ring did decline to apply for the position, I know he expressed his hot indignation at having been passed over by Governor Kennedy in making the appointment, and that he wrote or informed Governor Kennedy. But I am wandering from

the point again. I merely took the pen up to say that my object in writing you on Tuesday was to correct Mr Ring in his law, and at the same time express to him my surprise that one so deeply read, so well acquainted with the practice of English Courts, and so thoroughly imbued and impressed with the amenities and courtesies of the Bar, and so sensitive when its standing is affected, should so far have forgotten what was due to himself and the profession as to carry out of Court his grievance and lay it before the public through the medium of a public journal. If I did not make myself thoroughly understood in my first letter, I wish to do so now, and to add that I consider the course adopted by Mr Ring to have been unprofessional, and consequently disrespectful to his legal brethren, discourteous to the Court, and altogether unworthy of him.

EX UNGUE LEONEM.

[From the Scottish (New York) American.]

British America and Mr. Seward's Acquisition in the North-West.

What the more intense believers in the Monroe doctrine may have expected to follow the announcement of the purchase of Russian America by the United States it would be vain for us to attempt to conjecture. What Mr. Seward's special admirers may have looked for in the same line of national glory and national progress, we do not presume to calculate. But one thing is clear—now that we have our home files at hand, in which the whole merits of the transaction are discussed—that the despotic thrones of Europe are not shaken to their centre; nor, apparently, are the shaken at all by the latest revelations of Mr. Seward's marvellous diplomacy. There is, in the leading British journals a tone of provoking indifference which can hardly gratify the intense self-appreciation of the Secretary of State. Nobody seems to care about the thing. If the people of British Columbia have had their anxieties momentarily awakened, it has only been in a way which has justified their unanimous declaration in favor of admission to the British American Confederation. That, by itself, is not a very great diplomatic gain for Mr. Seward. The London Times, we think, rather hits the nail on the head, when it attributes the origin of the bargain to the United States Government's desire to retaliate upon the Provinces forming a political Union under the British sovereignty. This is exceedingly probable. It is not altogether satisfactory to find a community of three or four millions, contiguous to the United States, deliberately preferring to establish a system of government on principles as purely monarchical as those which constitute the foundation of the British Constitution. This is what Confederation means in its broad sense. There may be some elements of union that of a common adherence to the monarchical system; and the ultimate end of the Confederacy, as we have often pointed out, is likely to be independence. But, meanwhile, the scheme of union, as it stands, does take the form of a deliberate declaration in favor of an anti-republican system. It would be a pity if this should give rise to heart-burnings on the one side, or recriminations on the other. Whatever the Confederacy may ultimately develop itself into, at present it is wisest to regard the scheme as one essentially provisional in its character; and no greater weakness could be shown by an outside Power than to take umbrage at an intercolonial partnership which threatens nothing and nobody; which is a convenience, or held for the time to be such by those most immediately interested, and which no great Power can envy or seek to dispargue, but with the loss of much self-respect.

It is exceedingly gratifying that neither the press, the Parliament, nor the Government of the Mother Country care to be worked into a flurry over Mr. Seward's new Polar territory. It takes two to make a quarrel. If Great Britain remains placid under the Russo-American bargain, who is going to get up the row?

Trapping a Robber Chieftain.

The way in which the notorious Hungarian robber Udmanich was trapped, and the manner of his death, are minutely described by a correspondent of the London Telegraph. After his betrayal by a miller who owed him an old grudge, the outlaw had contrived, by the aid of his mistress, to evade the cordons of gendarmie established round Potok, in which place he had announced by letter his intention of visiting a certain merchant who had declined to pay him tribute. The nearest gasthouse was P povaca, where the armed force consisted of four men and a corporal, who "upon information they received" from the miller, set off to earn the reward. The men were in high spirits, but the corporal, a German Bohemian, who had only recently taken service in the gendarmie, was seized with a strong presentiment that he should meet his death at Udmanich's hands, and wept bitterly while making preparations to start. On arriving at Potok, the corporal divided his small force so as to surround the house in which Udmanich was concealed, and when knocked at the door. A boy answered the summons, and was instantly seized by the corporal, who extorted from him the confession that "Josef" was up stairs. Immediately afterward the owner of the house came out in person to see what was the matter. He at first strenuously denied the presence of the outlaw chief in his abode. Strong persuasive means being, however, applied by the gendarmes, he at length avowed that "Josef" and his sheals (sweetheart) were hidden in the upper room. He was at once ordered to summon Udmanich to surrender himself, and received the characteristic reply "that if anybody wanted him they had better come and fetch him." Upon this the gendarmes compelled the peasant to fetch a quantity of straw, and to pile it up against the four corners of the house.

Understanding that what a climax this measure was likely to lead, the distracted man went up to Udmanich's room, and implored him not to bring utter ruin upon his harbored, but rather to give himself up quietly. In reply to this entreaty, the brigand opened the window, fired at the corporal of gendarmes, luckily missing him, and told his host to go to a hotter place than even his house was likely to become. A dead silence prevailed in the village, not an inhabitant of which ventured to put his nose outside his door. The stillness was only broken by the sound of Udmanich's rifle, with which he kept up a smart fire on his besiegers, his mis-

treas loading as fast as the guns were discharged. The gendarmes, however, had betaken themselves to cover, and no one was hurt for some little time. Meanwhile they forced the despairing house proprietor to set fire to the four heaps of straw, which blazed up merrily; and in a few seconds the wood, of which the cottage was built, was one sheet of flame. On a sudden Udmanich's mistress sprang under the door carrying a large bundle under her arm, and rushing down the street. The gendarmes let her go, for two very good reasons; in the first place, a chance of escape; and, in the second, to leave her cover would probably have been fatal to one or more of them. This last desperate ruse de guerre having thus proved unavailing, and the fire being a great deal too hot to bear any longer, Udmanich made up his mind for a dash, and emerged from the burning cottage upon the verandah, a rifle in each hand, calling out, "Begin, you fellows, or else I will!" Scarcely had he uttered these words when the verandah gave way under him, and he fell to the ground. The corporal, hoping to take him alive, left his shelter, and advanced with pointed rifle. Udmanich was too quick for him, however; taking a snap shot at the unfortunate gendarme, which stretched him dead upon the ground—too truly fulfilling his presentment—the robber gathered himself together, fired his last charge among three of the gendarmes who had hurried to the assistance of their fallen comrade, wounding one of them, named Przak, severely in the left arm, and then broke through them uttering a shout of triumph. He had already put 300 yards between himself and the burning cottage, when the fourth gendarme, who had been posted behind a house some distance up the road to the mountains, whither it was certain that Udmanich would fly if he managed to evade the attack on the cottage, sprang upon him as he passed and caught him by the long hair, which was flowing out behind him in the fresh morning breeze. The robber turned upon his new enemy, seized him by the throat and flung him to the ground with such force that he lay insensible. Nothing now intervened between Udmanich and safety, but his bloodthirsty nature got the better of his prudence, and he bent over the prostrate Petrouich, opening a large clasp-knife, with which he was about to finish him, when Przak, who, already badly wounded had never lost sight of the fugitive and had followed him as fast as his weakness from loss of blood would allow, crept up to the stooping assassin, put his rifle to his ear and blew out his brains. Udmanich sprang high in the air, and fell over the body of his intended victim stone dead.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

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

Fever and Ague.—Astonishing Cures.—Dr. Egbert Simms, formerly of the Medical College, Philadelphia, and now one of the most popular physicians in Minnesota, writes to a friend in New York that Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are working wonders in that region. In cases of Fever and Ague, and Bilious Remittent Fever. The following extract from his remarks is published by permission of the gentleman to whom the letter was addressed: "I am not, as you know, much in favor of advertised pills. Most of them are worthless; some are dangerous. But Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are an exception. No better family cathartic could be desired. There is nothing in the pharmacopoeia, as far as I am aware, that is equal to them. Now is this all; the antibilious properties of the pills render them a positively reliable medicine for the bilious remittent and intermittent fevers so common in this region. I have found them exceedingly efficacious in ague and fever, they are tonic as well as aperient, and may be given with great benefit, in cases where drastic purgatives would be dangerous." They are put up in glass vials and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, THORNTON'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. Sold by druggists every where. 416

A Perfume and a Cosmetic.—The surpassing aromatic excellence of Murray and Lanman's Florida Water has caused its qualities, as a cosmetic, to be partially overlooked. It is not only the most refreshing and delightful of perfumes, but as a superficial application for the removal of blemishes on the skin, it is unsurpassed. In tropical climates, where the excessive heat causes annoying eruptions, and every sunbeam carries freckles, tan and sunburn in its train, this soothing toilet water is found exceedingly useful for cosmetic purposes. Its delicious fragrance is at a complete antidote to nervous headache and faintness. For chafers are requested to see that the words "MURRAY, MURRAY AND LANMAN, No. 69 Water Street, New York," are stamped in the glass on each bottle. Without this none is genuine. 529

The Responsible Organ.—The stomach is responsible for more evils than were contained in Pandora's box. Acidic, dyspepsia or simple indigestion, is the first indication, of more than half the diseases enumerated in medical books. Meet it at once with Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, the most genial tonic and corrective, which the botanic kingdom has yet yielded to chemical science. Invigorate the stomach and gently stimulate its gastric action with this famous restorative. Remember that the digestive apparatus is the primary source of vitality from which the whole body draws its support, and that Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills is a specific for the disorders that affect it. In all diseases of the liver, stomach or bowels, Bristol's Vegetable Pills should be used at same time with the Sarsaparilla. 516

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Rheumatism and Gout.—These purifying and soothing remedies demand the earnest attention of all persons liable to rheumatism, gout, sciatica, or other painful affections of the muscles, nerves or joints. The Ointment should be applied after the affected parts have been patiently fomented with warm water, when the urgent should be applied after rubbed upon the adjacent skin, unless the friction sheet cause pain. Holloway's Pills should be simultaneously taken, to reduce inflammation and to purify the blood. This treatment abates the violence, and lessens the frequency of gout, rheumatism, and all spasmodic diseases which spring from hereditary predisposition, or from any accidental weakness of constitution. The Ointment checks the local malady, the Pills restore the vital powers. 16

TAKE AYER'S PILLS for all the purposes of a purgative, for Constipation, Indigestion, Headache and Liver Complaint. By universal accord, they are the best of all purgatives for family use.

CRUQUET.—Lovers of this favorite game will find the necessary implements at VICTORIA HOUSE (corner of Fort and Douglas streets), several sets having been received per Princess Royal.

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE. Tuesday, June 25, 1867.

Cariboo vs. Montana.

If we are to place faith in the statements of more than one old Caribooite who has returned penniless from Blackfoot, "all is not gold that glitters" in Montana. Last season several hundred of our best miners were induced by glowing accounts in the Oregon papers to desert their claims at Cariboo and cross the mountains to the Blackfoot country, where they confidently expected fortunes were to be had for the picking up, and where the poorest diggings paid from \$25 to \$50 per day to the hand. The whole country was represented as wealthy beyond parallel; every gulch was said to yield untold riches to the eager delvers, every hillside to glitter with great seams of gold bearing quartz. Scarcely had the poor deluded Caribooites reached the Promised Land before they realized how completely they had been the dupes of designing men. They found thousands of half-starved men hanging about the towns, unable to obtain employment at any rate of wages. Around the mining camps they saw other thousands vainly endeavoring to stratch an existence from diggings that at Cariboo the poorest man would not have deemed worth his while to linger a day upon. In place of large fortunes they found starvation and misery on every side. Instead of diggings that would pay from \$25 to \$50 per day, they ascertained that the average yield did not exceed \$2 50 per day to the hand. The shallow surface diggings had been worked out in 1865; "big strikes" were among the things of the past or existed only in the imagination of the persons who had reported them. The country was overrun with men from all quarters, and whenever a small prospect of gold was obtained by a prospector, there was an instantaneous rush to the coveted spot by hungry thousands, anxious to work for their "grub." And as for gold-bearing quartz, in one district alone, our informants say they counted nearly two hundred large freight wagons filled with quartz-mill machinery from the East, drawn up at the road side, and deserted by their owners, who had been unable to collect the freight on the machinery, and had started back for the "States" disheartened, and, in some instances, hopelessly ruined, because the "quartz" would not pay to crush. The condition of wretchedness into which the country was plunged, and the impossibility of remaining in a territory where every third man was next door to, if he was not actually a beggar, presented themselves so forcibly to the Caribooites that all who have the means to do so are preparing to return. One by one they come dropping into our mines, telling the same woeful tale of deception and disappointment, and pronouncing Cariboo the richest mining district on the coast, where there is a larger amount of gold produced in proportion to the number of diggers employed than in any other country in the world. It is true Cariboo has had its drawbacks, and many men who have gone thither have not realized fortunes; but the yield is steadily increasing. New creeks are discovered every season. In old claims that were supposed to have been worked out years ago, new strata have been reached that promise to pay abundantly for years, while quartz leads crop out everywhere and bid fair to prove permanent sources of wealth to the country. The news from the diggings, though not exciting, becomes daily better. The population, though small, is contented and prosperous, and the prospect of a steady and healthy growth was never brighter than to-day.

Forebodings of a Crash.

A gloomy state of uncertainty exists in business circles throughout the Western States of the Union, and the public journals—like faithful sentinels on the watchtowers—have begun to sound the tocsin of alarm. A serious panic is anticipated by the best informed authorities. The paper currency the war called into existence gave every interest a fictitious importance and value which the gradual return to specie payments is dissipating. The prohibitory tariff—modeled, we almost think, after the exclusive system of the Japanese, when the Americans (then great Free Traders) sent to that country a fleet to open its ports to trade—has also wrought great evils that must soon fall with withering effect upon the commercial and financial interests of the country. There are certain immutable natural laws, the operation of which nations no more than individuals can escape, and which bring their own punishment or reward as they are violated

or observed. The establishment of a system of trade and finance upon an unsound basis is just as certain to entail distress and disaster as a house that is built upon an insecure foundation will inevitably tumble about the ears of the occupants. The Chicago Tribune, in an article foreshadowing the evil results of overtrading and prohibition, says:

"The attempt of those who have embarked in all manner of speculative enterprises to realize their investments and hold the same in cash, is but a prudent measure to avert the crushing effects of the storm, should one come. There is an unhealthy condition of things proceeding from all this. The annual strife between landlords and tenants has an extraordinary intensity in all parts of the country this season. Capital trembles as it looks into the future. Labor is demanding an increase of wages in the face of the impending panic and prostration. Never was there a time when the man of large means should hesitate and weigh well the probabilities of the future before embarking in new enterprises, and never was there a time when those who live upon their earnings, be they great or small, should so retrench their expenditures in every possible means to be able better to meet the impending difficulty. It may be that the country will escape a season of financial disruption and disaster, but it may not escape it. Those who are hesitating to embark with their capital in real estate and in improvements, may well consider whether they are likely to obtain any compensating return upon that investment during a season of financial disaster, and a consequent return to actual value."

The Chicago Times, in its Springfield (Ill.) correspondence, holds out an equally discouraging prospect:—

"Business here continues very much depressed with no immediate prospect of relief, notwithstanding it was hoped that the opening of spring would bring the farmers into the city in large numbers. It is now feared, however, that the farming population are contenting themselves with their purchases made during last fall and winter, and are practising economy to a greater extent than for a number of years back. In the meantime the New York, Chicago and St. Louis runners are scouring the country in every direction, offering goods by sample on long credit, thus forcing sales upon merchants, and, as a consequence, flooding the country towns with their wares, at a time when the demand for them is more limited than usual. On the other hand the manufacturing interests are unusually depressed, their profits diminished, and the amount of their sales lessened. A greater number of persons than usual are also to be found in the streets out of employment; and I learn that, on account of the extravagantly high price of flour, the consumption of corn meal in this city was never so great as during the past month. It is with difficulty that many persons are able to pay their taxes. I have even heard that many heretofore well-to-do citizens have been obliged to borrow money on pledge of articles in order to do so. In fine, a distrust of the future on the part of all, from the large capitalist to the small real estate holder, appears to be the main feature of financial and commercial affairs. No prudent man appears inclined to enter into new engagements. The merchant only buys for immediate consumption. The manufacturer works his establishment in the most economical manner. The prudent banker contracts his loans and discounts."

Friday, June 21, 1867.

Licensing Court.

(BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE, THE MAYOR, AND G. F. FORTER, ESQ., J.P.)

THURSDAY, June 20, 1867.

King's Head.—Mr Courtney applied for a transfer of the license from the King's Head Saloon, Johnson street, to the Colonial Market. Granted.

Patrick Everett applied, through Mr Bishop, for a license to retail spirits on the Esquimaux road, in Victoria West. Mr Bishop said that Mr Trahey, who had opposed the granting of a license on a previous occasion now withdrew his opposition because Everett intended to open a general store. All the landholders in the vicinity, with the exception of two, supported the application.

Mr George Robinson and Mr Drake appeared to oppose, and the application was refused.

P. Manetta.—Temporary permission to sell at Pioneer Saloon, corner of Oriental Alley and Johnson street. Approved.

C. Houslow.—Application to retail at the N.E. corner of Yates and Government streets. Approved.

Edmund Griffin.—To retail at the S.E. corner of Fort and Broad streets. Approved.

P. Gilligan.—To retail at the corner of Pandora and Store streets. Refused.

P. J. Hall.—To retail at Star Hotel, Fort street. Approved.

C. F. Green.—To retail at Steamboat Exchange, Esquimaux. Approved.

J. Crumshaw.—Wholesale license, Wharf street. Approved.

N. C. Bailey.—To retail at Bailey's Hotel. Approved.

FROM FRASER LAKE.—Mr Burke, a gentleman connected with the Collins Telegraph Company, who wintered at Fraser Lake, some 600 miles in the interior of the main-land, came down on the last trip of the Enterprise. He reports a severe winter at the lake. During part of the season the mercury congealed. Snow lay to the depth of three or four feet in the valleys; and in the woods it was five and six feet deep. Several head of cattle belonging to the Telegraph Company wandered off during the winter and were lost. Some twenty head of pack animals had perished. The Hudson Bay Company died during the winter. They were principally worn out by the summer's work. Communication with the other telegraph stations was had by means of snow shoes, and the line was maintained intact during the season. Small game was plentiful and our informant and the other telegraph employes managed to pass the weary time quite comfortably.

THE BRITISH DELEGATIONS.—Dr Guthrie and Earl Dalhousie, delegates of the Scottish Free Church, with their families, were to sail for New York on Saturday, April 12th. The Earl of Dalhousie is better known as Hon. Fox Maul, an eminent debater on the Liberal side of the House of Commons. He was Secretary of War, under the title of Lord Panmure, during the celebrated Crimean struggle. He is a warm-hearted Christian man, and an earnest advocate of the union between the different branches of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and in favor of a closer fellowship between all the branches of the Presbyterian family in all lands.

AGRICULTURAL.—We receive daily accounts from Sooke and Metchoin districts of a promising condition of the crops there. The rain of the past few days has revived the cereals and vegetables, and fall crops are looked for. There is a much larger quantity of land under cultivation this year than ever before, and live stock is increasing rapidly. The panthers and wolves are numerous and very bold, and the settlers are compelled to be on the alert all hours to thwart their designs on the young stock.

A gay and festive pleasure excursion to the newly acquired territory in Russian America has already been arranged at Washington. The expedition will embrace several national vessels, with full crews, a detachment of the army, and a large number of persons connected with the Government in various ways. It will sail early in July, and be absent till the end of September. The party will be a large one, and they will take with them everything necessary for comfort. Expense, of course, no object, as the Treasury will foot the bill.

The Young Men's Christian Association at Chicago, Illinois, furnishes funds to pay postage on all letters that are dropped into the Post Office without stamps, through carelessness or otherwise, and thus prevents their being sent to the Dead Letter Office. A recipient who slips a letter into the post, and not the recipient how the postage is paid, and inviting him to contribute to the Association, and sometimes the response is quite generous.

A ROGUE AND A VAGABOND.—James McGillivray, an out-door painter of the Hospital, who has been several times before the court on various charges, and was hunted out of Cariboo for robbing a sluice box, was brought before Mr. Pemberton yesterday on a charge of being a rogue and a vagabond. He pleaded for time in which to leave the country, and the magistrate allowed him three days.

THE STORE STREET ROW.—Mike Heenan received a severe lecture yesterday from the magistrate for interfering with the police in the discharge of their duty. Mike, who speaks good English, is said to be one of the best billiard players on the island, and is looked upon as a hard customer. The Indian who ran off with the handcuffs returned them, and was let off with a light fine.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—A lad in the employ of Chief Justice Needham, while riding a horse belonging to his master, yesterday morning, fell from the animal and fractured his collar-bone and dislocated his left shoulder. The little sufferer was brought in by Lester's wagons, and received medical attendance from Dr. Powell.

TELEGRAPHIC.—Mr R. B. Haines, of the State Telegraph Company, has returned to Olympia where he will permanently reside with his family. Mr. Dissette, inspector on Lopez Island, has been ordered to take charge of the office on San Juan Island.

THE ST. JAMES DOUGLAS, fully repaired, came around from Esquimaux yesterday and will leave to-day for Nanaimo.

COURT OF ASSISE.—This Court is called upon to assemble on Wednesday next the 26th inst.

MR BISSSETT, of the Hudson Bay Company, will start for Big Bend to-day to look after the Company's interests in that section.

LONGEST DAY.—The 21st, is the longest day of the year. Our readers will probably make the most of it.

H. M. S. MALACCA started yesterday morning for the vicinity of San Juan Island, for gun practice, and returned last night at 10 o'clock.

THE ACTIVE sailed for this port on Wednesday afternoon.

FASHION.—The Home Journal thus describes the dress of bride at a fashionable wedding in New York on the 8th instant: "The bride wore a very pretty dress of rich gray poplin, with paleot to match, trimmed with three folds of bias satin, the same shade as the dress, trimmed up the sides and down the back, in the shape of a hoop. She wore a very pretty and stylish gray silk hat, with a gray satin rosette on one side, strings of gray, with narrow blue ribbon over them! The two bridesmaids wore white tulle, trimmed with the same shade as the bride's, being also puffed to match; and the bridesmaids, with narrow quiltings of the same around it. The hair was dressed high, and ornamented with white daisies.

The divine right of beauty, says Junius, is the only divine right a man can acknowledge; pretty women the only tyrant he is not authorized to resist.

Contemporaneous Discoveries.

(From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.)

There is an apparent strangeness of coincidence in the fact that important scientific discoveries are often made simultaneously by two or more persons. The coincidence is only apparent, however, and may be explained in this way: A number of minds about the same ability are investigating the same unsolved problem. They all have the same data to go by. In the course of his enquiries each enjoys the benefit of every new interior mind to the mass of information. The investigators being well matched, it is not surprising that they should come out neck and neck at the winning post of discovery. While this explanation deprives every such case of the marvellous element, it affords a strong proof of the genius of the law or thing discovered.

Curious instances of this coincidence have occurred within a few days. The best known, perhaps, is the discovery of the farthest known planet, Neptune, at the same time by Adams of London, and Le Verrier, of Paris. Both were astronomers of the first rank, capable of the highest and most sustained flights of mathematical analysis. There was no accident in the discovery. It was pure reasoning, like the game of chess. Both have since maintained their high reputations by other great achievements.

A similar illustration is afforded by the electric telegraph. Morse was the first to utilize the idea, but other investigators in England and France were close upon his heels. Manning would have had a good electric telegraph if neither Morse, nor Thompson, nor Wheatstone, nor any other of the most famous electricians had ever lived. All these great ideas grow out of the progressive civilization of the age. Their development to the full stature of a reality is hastened by the action of one or more able minds, but is not exclusively due to them. A third example which occurred last year may be mentioned to show what a multitude of watchmen are on the alert for new discoveries in all parts of the world. In May a new star made its appearance in the constellation of the Crown. It was but one of a sky full of stars; and one star more or less would not be expected to attract much attention. But it was seen within the space of thirty-six hours by observers having no communication with each other in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, London, Edinburgh, Paris, St. Petersburg, and other points far apart. The same unity of title is remarked in the discovery of the little planet, which every planet between Mars and Jupiter. Every year adds five or six to the total number, which has reached ninety-one. They are but the smallest specks in the largest telescopes; but when the astronomer in Cambridge, London or Paris catches one of them and fondly claims it for his own, he is pretty sure to find its discovery pre-empted by another.

The foreign mails bring the intelligence of an astronomical discovery of the first importance, made about the same time by two investigators, one at Milan, the other at Paris. It is no less than the determination of the laws of the periodic meteoric showers. M. Schiaparelli, director of the observatory at Milan, exploring the subject by his own methods, has succeeded in calculating all the elements of the meteors' orbits. He finds that the meteors are nebulous masses moving in very oval or elliptical orbits, which bring them periodically within the sphere of the earth's attraction, and under the oxidizing and igniting influence of the earth's atmosphere.

Having tabulated these elements for the shower which occurred on the 10th of August, 1866, he was astonished to find that they were almost identical with those of the great comet of 1862. The elements of the November shower also proved to be essentially the same as those of Tempel's comet (the first of 1866). These agreements are regarded as proving a similarity of constitution, as well as of governing laws, between comets and meteors, though it is too early to pronounce, with anything like positiveness, upon this point. While the Milan astronomer was reaching these conclusions, M. Le Verrier, at Paris, was just bringing his own labors in the same field of inquiry to a termination. The elements, as stated by him, harmonize in all the main details with the Milan professor. He regards the orbits of the meteoric swarms as extending as far as Uranus, if not beyond that planet. The period of the principal mass, as estimated by both observers, is 33 1/2 years, which agrees with the recorded facts. It is not probable that other European investigators have arrived at similar conclusions by still other modes of inquiry. If America does not share in the honor of the discovery, she has the sufficient excuse that the November shower, which was such a brilliant affair in Europe, and set all the savans thinking, was a dead failure on this side of the Atlantic, provocative of a disappointment which destroyed all interest in its probable origin.

Russian America.

The New York Herald publishes a long article on this subject, from which we make the following extracts: THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY. The first attempt at a permanent settlement was due to three Russian traders—Shelekhoff and two Gollkoffs—who fitted out two or three vessels to be sent to the land of Alaska, also called America, to islands known or unknown, for the purpose of trading in furs, of exploring the country and entering into relations with the inhabitants. Their first expedition started in 1781, and the first settlement was founded on the island of Kadjak. The authority of the Russian Government was thus established on this and the adjacent islands. In 1790 Shelekhoff, then residing at Irkutsk, sent out the merchant Baranoff to govern the new colony. The name of Baranoff, who for twenty-seven years was the controlling mind of the new enterprise, thus appeared for the first time in its history. Shelekhoff died in 1795, and his widow continued the business, which gradually increased, especially after combining with the Milnikoff Company. The charter of this joint company was signed in August, 1798, and confirmed at St. Petersburg in 1799. The boundaries of the lands granted to the company, and defined in its renewed charter of 1821, were formally confirmed and acknowledged by the treaties with the United States in 1824 and Great Britain in 1825.

Such is, in brief, the history of the Russian

American Trading Company of the present day, whose extended charter has lately expired, never to be renewed. Emulous of the remarkable success attending the Hudson Bay Company's enterprise, they gradually pushed their operations in all directions, and extended their stations far beyond the originally prescribed limits, having at last reached the coast of California. This was prior to the Mexican independence, and the necessary privileges were conceded by the Spanish Government, who then owned California. They stretched over to the Asiatic side along the Okhotsk sea, and had several establishments there, especially at Ayau, in latitude 52 north, longitude 138 20 east. It has a population of about three hundred, with a Governor and a small garrison, and was tolerably well fortified in the Crimean war. The company also have establishments at Alaska, Cook's Inlet, Bristol Bay and Norton Sound, all on the American side of Behring's Straits, and in the Aleutian and Kurile Islands. These are the principal stations, but many smaller ones might be mentioned, as about the expiration of their charter, as above stated, the Government declined to renew it, despite the strenuous efforts on the part of the concessionists, who were at the time reaping a rich harvest from their enterprise. They have now thirty-eight fur and trading-stations along the coast, Sitka being the headquarters.

WHY THE EMPEROR REFUSED TO RENEW THEIR CHARTER.

The reasons of this refusal on the part of the Russian Government were, first, that the company had failed to meet the real objects of the concession, which were to encourage settlement of a population which would develop its mineral and agricultural resources. This, however, is what the company had no intention of doing; on the contrary, their interests pointed to the discouraging of all branches of industry, save that which yielded them their enormous profits—the fur trade. This system is diametrically opposed to agricultural pursuits, since farming tends to clear away forests, and consequently thin off small animals. It was also plainly injurious to this traffic to divert the attention of the natives to other pursuits; for, in a thinly populated country, every hand that can manage an axe or use a gun is valuable. Hence the mining and agricultural advantages of Russian America, under the monopoly of the company, have been studiously kept in the background, and the Government has seen, with much satisfaction, that while the development of California greatly benefited the Company in reducing the prices of their supplies of provisions and other articles from abroad, not the least good resulted to Russia in developing the national resources. But another still more powerful consideration with the Imperial Government was that for the last fifteen years certain political considerations seemed to point out the wisdom of selling the whole of this great territory to the United States.

The Humiliations of France.

(Die Presse—Vienna.) It is a fact which cannot be denied that there is a certain disquietude existing in all classes of French society. The speech of Thiers was merely the spark which set a light to the mine. The terrible blunders of the Napoleonic policy are evident. No eloquence can hush them up. Immediately after the failure in Mexico came the German war with its fearful disillusionments. Count Bismarck was never more hopeful than when after his interview in Biarritz, he caused it to be reported by his own agents in Europe that the Emperor Napoleon had said of himself fully, and the seal of the Prusso-Italian treaty sprung up most fatally for France.

Such a situation is certainly not pleasant, and the natural reaction of it is the excitement of Chauvinist passions in France. We do not rejoice at these phenomena; we simply state them. To give up the prestige of the great nation is extraordinarily hard for the French. The cramped French spirit will not find one and then abdicate, or whether it will seek one in a great Continental war or in the rapid development of the democratic idea, whose chief representative France will remain under all circumstances, is not certain at present. As far as the Emperor Napoleon is concerned personally, he may very likely wish to pass the last years of his life in peace like an industrious householder. Absorbed by the thought of founding a dynasty, he seeks after all as a great Continental war as possible with the great dynasties of the Continent; and, truly, the House of Hapsburg has become powerful in the world since the last few months. Napoleon's friendly disposition in this respect is so well known in Prussia that the semi-official press always carefully draws a great distinction between him and the passion of the disquieted nation. Nevertheless, he dares and cannot set himself in opposition to the spirit of the French people. He is, therefore, seeking for a compromise, and "the centre of gravity of the situation" lies for the present in the trenches of Luxembourg!

All reliable reports agree that if Prussia gives up her previous opposition in this question, any disturbance of the peace of the world is not to be apprehended. The Kolnische Zeitung, which knows a great deal about such matters, works out the Bismarckian idea beforehand, by declaring, it has no objection to the negotiations with the Dutch German lower country succeeding. All things considered, Prussia needs to digest her acquisitions, and to strengthen her new almost dazzling position, instead of plunging into a great war. It almost appears as if the card of the treaties with South Germany had been played out in order to make the Luxembourg arrangement more endurable to the German people. We hardly believe that this question can lead to war. The alarmcry about the natural boundaries, which the head trumpeter of the Empire, M. Granier de Cassagnac, raises in the Pays, is only for the purpose of expediting the acquisition of Luxembourg, in our opinion. What will finally happen then? Probably only what King William and his almighty Premier think proper. And at this moment, war with France does not seem good to these two important actors. As for the North German Parliament, we are not naive enough to consider it an organ, much less a powerful organ, of the German people. The friends of peace have accordingly scarcely any cause for uneasiness, and the success of the compromise is, spite of all denial, more probable than the contrary.

Our Mining Prospects.

To turn from a contemplation of the accumulation of misery we sketched yesterday at Montana, to the morose situation of the miners at always an agreeable and pleasant contrast between the two is so marked that we can feel a feeling of pardonable van of our own resources. season since 1861 has there servable a more general feeling of contentment and prosperity among the population than during the last year. The number of miners is limited, but the prosperity is diffused, while the chances of "big strikes" have not in the least diminished since the first day upon which the rich veins of the Colorado were discovered, and which stream, for years, the most profitable accumulation of wealth has been confined. The last year has witnessed the discovery of payable auriferous creeks in the Colorado district that bid fair to equal the present equal William Creek. One has heard of the celebrated iron claim on Grouse Creek that heads in the same range with its more widely known porphyry—and how the shareholders of that company amassed fortunes in a few months because of the richness of their claim. The whole creek has been staked several new claims are largely of the ore. This Grouse Creek for years was neglected by miners, sluicing off the surface, deeming the "color of gold" was there no "lead" existed. The same once heard from William Creek. It was first called Humboldt because the parties who "rushed" there thought they were humbugged by the too sanguine prospector those who succeeded the first ascertained the true worth of the creek, they performed an act of justice by naming it in honor of the discoverer. Both William and Grouse Creeks, with the half-hundred ravines and creeks that feed into them, are destined to yield remunerative labor of thousands for many years to come. But a more recent discovery has furnished another forcible argument against the folly of too rapid an opinion as to the value of discoveries in a mining country. 1862 a party of prospectors struck a small stream that empties into Quesnelle Lake. They sunk prospect-holes, but finding no colors, named the stream Creek and passed off with a opinion of its gold-bearing capacity. From 1862 until 1866 Caddis was visited only by trappers them at a season unfavorable for digging. But in July of the year a party of prospectors, William Creek, having obtained an oracle prospect upon one of the commenced work with rock in a few days took out coarse dust. This dust they William Creek, where it was found to be of uncommon value. A rush at once took place for locality; but as usual the first mostly deserted the digging very good humor with the discovery. A few persevering spirits, held on to their claims, and reliable news from Cedar Creek that the miners are making \$20 per day to the hand; the Discovery Company had taken thousand dollars in gold to the expense of constructing sluices preparing for extensive operations which they are now prepared to execute successfully. The pay six or eight feet deep, and washing is readily obtained large yield is anticipated from Creek this year, by those who knowledge of its resources stream is but one of a hundred feeders of Quesnelle Lake to be found to afford remunerative for hundreds. The blue-leaf pays so well on William Creek mences on Horefly Creek directly through this section. fly Creek is now deserted. In bars proved to be very rich, and prospects are still obtained better prospects, a returned tianian informs us, than he mining districts in Blackfoot thousands of industrious were busily engaged. Rose a few miles east of Cedar Creek its original prospector—John a handsome return for his 1866, and was profitably miners as late as 1862, when finally abandoned for other loc "big strikes." Happily for it

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL, TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

New York, June 5.—Col. Cole, brother of Senator Cole, of California, murdered one Hiscock...

New York, May 7.—The Tribune's commentary on Cole's killing Hiscock says he will escape the halter...

ALBANY, June 10.—Gen. Cole was committed for trial on the charge of murder.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10.—Sheridan sent Forsyth, a staff officer, to the Executive Office...

ALBANY, June 10.—Gen. Cole was committed for trial on the charge of murder.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The Times special dispatch says that it is currently reported that the President does not approve the action of Gen. Pope...

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The trial of Surratt has commenced. The court-room is crowded.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The Herald's special dispatch says the copy of the Russian American treaty has been engrossed in French and English...

NEW YORK, June 7.—The Tribune compliments the President and Secretary Seward on the unpartisan nature of their Raleigh tour.

Dispatches from Bombay to May 20th report a rising among the natives of Ghivika which was quickly suppressed.

Capt J. S. Fretz, an old and esteemed citizen, formerly of the Banking House of Fretz & Rals on, died at his residence yesterday morning...

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of California held yesterday afternoon, the usual monthly dividend of 1 per cent was declared.

Robert Cushing has commenced suit in the Fourth District Court against the proprietors of the Evening Bulletin...

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—Messrs Badger and Chapman sold at public auction yesterday 195 shares, representing \$1,500 stock in the Times Publishing Company...

Edward Holbrook, a watchman, employed in the new building of Murphy, Grant & Co., accidentally shot himself in his room, on Silver street, on Thursday afternoon last.

The Bulletin having been fairly outwitted in its manœuvring of the primaries, now calls loudly upon the interior delegations to come to the rescue and defeat the nomination of Gorham.

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WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Intelligence has authority for saying that the Cabinet has decided that the military authorities have no power to remove State officers...

NEW YORK, June 12.—The latest telegraph line between this place and Ponta Roca, to connect at the latter place with the cable from Havana, has been completed.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is building three steamers, two to be called the America and the Japan.

BOSTON, June 15.—An important test of a plan for substituting crude petroleum for coal in steam navigation has been made on the Government steamer Falot.

PARIS, June 12.—It is reported that Napoleon and Eugenie intend to visit the Czar in the autumn.

A proposition for the simultaneous reduction of the military establishments of all the great European powers is much talked of.

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MADRID, June 12.—The Queen will visit Paris in July.

NEW YORK, June 13.—English papers of June 1st say Charles Keen is dangerously ill with the heart disease.

DUBLIN, June 13.—Correban, who identified the prisoners captured at Danganooon, was attacked by a mob of his countrymen and barely escaped with his life.

DUBLIN, June 14.—The preliminary examination of the Fenians captured took place to-day. Some had served as officers in the U S army in the late rebellion.

LONDON, June 14.—Negotiations between Denmark and Prussia with reference to Schleswig are concluded. The result is not published.

BERLIN, June 15.—King William and Bismarck have arrived from Paris.

Campeachy was occupied by the Liberals on the 1st. The Captain General has issued a proclamation announcing his intention to enforce a royal decree against the slave trade and punish violators.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The Attorney General's opinion is published. Military commanders are bound to protect regularly elected State officials in the enjoyment of their rights.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—Arrived, W. A. Banks, 10 days from Seabeck. Sailed 17th, steamer Oriflamme, Astoria; ship Gem of the Ocean, Kodiak.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.

Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving and curing old sores, wounds, bed sores, and eruptions of the skin.

Eastern States.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effective extract that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances...

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DERMATITIS, NEURALGIA ON THE DOUGLASS, DERMATITIS, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE, OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many have been misled by a quarter of a century of Sarsaparilla for one dollar.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

PEPSINE.

MORSON'S PEPSE WINE, MORSON'S PEPSE LOZENGES, MORSON'S PEPSE GLOBULES.

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

MOORE & CO., Corner of Yates and Langley streets.

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia.

INFORMATION WANTED.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

IN LARGE BOTTLES.

when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the gross and greasy excretions of the winter months.

A DIET DRINK.

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

GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA.

THE LEADING PERFUME OF THE AGE!

Florida Water.

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

ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUN BURN, FRECKLES, AND PIMPLES.

COUNTERFEITS.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF OPPENHEIMER & CO.

DAVIDSON NO. 4.—FIVE PER CENT.

The Weekly British AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, June 25, 1878.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The position of affairs in States continues uncertain but satisfactory.

The Confiscation Bill of the slumbers in the womb of Congress.

Johnston's popularity has waxed and waned.

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