



The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, September 25, 1866.

Moderation.

While we are willing to accord Governor Seymour full credit for the success which he has achieved as the delegate in London of New Westminster, we cannot but question the morality of the course which he adopted to ensure success. Governor Seymour, like a wily politician, detected the position in which our people, by their endorsement of the Unconditional Union resolutions, had placed themselves, and immediately turned that position to useful account in obtaining a Union that would be acceptable only to the people whom he represented. Had Mr Seymour not resorted to misrepresentation to further this end, there could be no objection urged to his doing the best he knew how for New Westminster. A manly, straightforward course on the part of Mr Seymour, would have won the admiration of many of his enemies; and it is to be regretted that he pursued a line of policy totally at variance with what we had a right to expect. Well, the damage, be it great or small, it would appear, has been done, and we have reason to believe that the Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia have been united with New Westminster as the capital and Victoria as a dutiable port. A few people in the community think that Union on the terms of the Bill, will benefit us; but a large majority are of opinion that Mr Seymour has us completely in his power, and that he will use his power to our detriment. There can be no question—after reading Mr Seymour's despatches—that he has entertained a deep prejudice against this Colony and its people. The cause of this feeling we are at a loss to account for, but that it existed at the time the despatches were penned, and that it was brought to bear in accomplishing an unconditional surrender of our rights, is undeniable. It is a knowledge of the existence of this feeling that has aroused a spirit of indignation and hostility in this Colony that will require more than one act of conciliation on the part of the new government to allay. The probable appointment of Mr Young as Colonial Secretary is hailed with satisfaction; but thus far it is the only green spot in the desert that Union has opened before us. It shows a desire on the part of the Home Government to atone for its act of handing us over unconditionally to our enemies and there is slight ground—and it is very slight—for indulging in the hope that all is not lost. All at present is conjecture; but a very brief space of time will elapse before the best and the worst will be known; and under any circumstances, we counsel moderation on the part of our people—especially towards Mr Seymour when he lands here. A demonstration of a hostile character would be as discreditable as it might prove damaging to the Colony. If Mr Seymour has forgotten his duty as a representative of the Imperial Government, let us not forget the duty we owe as Britons to ourselves, and adopt a line of policy that would render difficult any attempt at conciliation at some future time. We wish to see no reception—no demonstration—good, bad or indifferent. Let us wait, and see what Providence and Mr Seymour have in store for us before holding any communication with our new ruler, whose "bark" may really be much "worse than his bite." If we are to adopt a policy of open and avowed hostility to Governor Seymour, it will be high time to do so when his public acts as Governor of the United Colonies stamp him as the enemy to Vancouver Island that his late despatches lead us to suppose him.

THE ANNUAL SERVICE in celebration of the foundation of the Collegiate School was conducted yesterday in the Cathedral Church by the Rev. E. Oridge, who delivered an excellent exhortation to the boys from Job 28 chap 28 verse. "The fear of the Lord, that is wisdom and to depart from evil that is understanding."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Municipal Council.

MONDAY, Sept. 17.

Council met at 7:30 p.m. Present—His Worship the Mayor and Councilors Gowen, Lewis, Laysell and Hebbard.

VERANDAH POSTS

On motion of Mr Lewis, it was agreed that Mr D. Edwards be summoned before the Mayor, for contravening the by-law by constructing a verandah at the corner of Yates and Douglas streets without obtaining leave of the Council.

An application from Mr Cassamayon, to remove side walk on Wharf street, was granted, subject to the approval of the Committee on streets.

MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

Mr Lewis said he should like the Mayor to enquire of the Council what it proposed doing in respect to raising a revenue under the by-law of 1863 assented to by the people. He should not like to go to the full length of that by-law and to enforce the whole system of taxation in these dull times; but, although one portion of the by-law had been upset by the former Chief Justice, the whole powers had not been called in question, and it was the opinion of the present Chief Justice and the Governor that the Council had the power to raise a revenue if they chose to enforce it, and as the Council might be required to maintain the Fire Department, and would have to pay for light, fuel, &c., he thought some taxes might properly be levied to meet current expenses.

The Mayor said a notice of motion was required.

Messrs Gowen and Hebbard thought the powers of the Council should be tested and a revenue to meet current expenses raised.

On motion of Mr Hebbard it was agreed that the propriety of enforcing the whole or a portion of the by-law be discussed at the next meeting of the Council.

Council adjourned till Monday evening next at 7 o'clock, unless previously convened by the Mayor.

ASSAULT ON THE HIGH SEAS.—John Mackay an able seaman on board the ship Royal Tar, was charged yesterday in the Police Court, with assaulting Capt. Mark on the high seas. The complainant stated that on the 27th August the accused while cleaning the decks lifted a holy stone and threatened to strike him when he seized the accused's arm. The accused was put in irons and subsequently released upon the promise that he would behave. On arrival in the Roads the accused hoisted a shirt up aloft as a signal that he wished to join the Navy. The Captain with a pistol in his hand ordered the signal to be removed, and told the man that he might join the Navy when the ship got in; the man was uruly and tried to breed discontent among the crew, the complainant thereupon had him again confined. Mr Bishop who appeared for the accused said he had cross charges to make against the Captain; it was finally arranged that the accused should be paid off and allowed to join the Navy, and he was remanded for one day to allow the arrangement to be carried out.

"GREEN EYED MONSTER."—Charley, a Hydah, was brought before Mr Pemberton yesterday, charged with breaking the windows of John Anthony, and also with discharging a loaded gun at another Indian named Charley. It appeared that the accused, who was labouring under the excitement of strong drink, on discovering the other Charley in the society of a favorite nymph, discharged a loaded musket at the gay Lothario, which, fortunately for all parties, exploded without inflicting any bodily harm. The weapon was exhibited in Court with the barrel at right angles looking like the Irishman's gun, constructed to shoot round the corner. The offender was ordered to pay \$20, or suffer two months incarceration.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—The Rev. A. C. McDougall, who is making a tour of the Coast in the good cause of temperance, will deliver a free lecture this evening at 8 o'clock, in the basement of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. When a gentleman prompted by the humane desire to reclaim his fellow creatures devotes himself to a task so beset with difficulties, it is the bounden duty of all right minded people to lend him their aid and encouragement, and we hope to see the lecturer rewarded by a full attendance. A lodge will be formed at the conclusion of the lecture.

IN AGAIN.—Benjamin Martin, a frequent visitor at the Hotel de Pemberton, was yesterday charged by Constable Pardoos with fighting and assaulting the officer in the execution of his duty. He was ordered to find bonds to keep the peace and to pay a fine of \$20 or to suffer two months imprisonment for the assault.

DAY OF ATONEMENT.—To-morrow is the Jewish Day of Atonement and will be observed by fasting and prayer by our Hebrew fellow citizens.

THE NEW MINISTRY.—We were wrong in supposing last week that Mr. Henley would be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. That office is accepted by the Earl of Devon. Mr Brewster is made Lord Chancellor of Ireland, a good and popular appointment, which is, however, a disappointment to Mr Whitehead, who only gets the Chief Justiceship vacated by Chief Justice Lefroy. The new Vice-President of the Board of Trade is Mr S. Cava, of West Indian connections; the Vice President of the Council of Education, Mr Corry; Mr G. W. Hunt, the leader of the cattle owners' phalanx, is the new Financial Secretary to the Treasury; Lord Belmont is Under Secretary for the Home Department; Mr Addeley for the Colonies; Mr E. Egerton for Foreign Affairs; Lord Longford for War; and Sir J. Ferguson for India; so that both Secretary and Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs and for India are in the House of Commons. As regards Foreign Affairs, the Prime Minister of course being himself in the House of Lords there will be no difficulty. Lord Henry Lennox is the new Secretary to the Admiralty.—Spectator.

CRIME IN ENGLAND.—A few months ago a physician in Scotland was hanged for poisoning his wife and mother-in-law, and was supposed, to have poisoned some others. Lately a physician staying at Brighton has poisoned his third wife, and on being suspected, took his own life with prussic acid. He was a most respectable man—a man of property and standing, and a model husband, but it is now believed that he poisoned all his wives, whose property he inherited, and whose lives he had insured. It is enough to give all women a distrust of doctors, who happen also to be their husbands and enough to prevent all doctors from prescribing for their wives, and doctor's wives from taking their husbands' prescriptions.

SHOCKING.—Mrs CONNOR, a lady of Belfast, Ireland, was shot dead accidentally a few mornings since, by her son, a lad of thirteen, while at breakfast at Newtownbreda. The boy took down a gun which was in the room, and playfully pointed it at his mother, not being aware that it was loaded, and said, "Mother, how would you like I would shoot you?" when it went off, and the charge passed through her head. When the boy saw what had occurred, he instantly ran down the stairs, crying out, "I have shot my mother; she is yet living; come up and try to save her." The boy was the unfortunate lady's only child.

TO REMOVE STUMPS.—A correspondent of the Rural Register states that Mr John Barnes, of Baltimore, removed a troublesome stump from near his house in the following manner: "Last fall, with an inch auger, he bored a hole in the centre of the stump, ten inches deep, and into it put half a pound of oil of vitriol, and corked the hole up tight. This spring, the whole stump and roots, extending through all their ramifications, were so rotten that they were easily eradicated. If true, the above would be a cheap method of removing stumps. The sulphuric acid can be bought for about ten cents per pound.—Halifax Paper.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.—Despatches from Victoria state that a serious dispute had arisen between Governor Kennedy and the Legislative Assembly about the financial condition of the Colony. The latter has telegraphed to the Home Government a petition that, with a view to retrenchment, the Colony may be united to British Columbia.—London Dispatch.

PROFESSOR LECTURE.—Mr Legh Harnett, a gentleman who is here collecting material for the Pacific Coast Directory, has, we learn, been invited to deliver a lecture at the theatre on some evening of the present week. Mr Harnett lectured recently at New Westminster, where he won the warm enlogiums of the press.

FENIANS IN AUSTRALIA.—Accounts from Brisbane, by way of Sidney, published in the Melbourne Argus, mention a report that a Fenian movement is afoot there, and that men are being drilled and meetings held at South Brisbane.

THE "ROYAL TAR."—A portion of the cargo of this ship has been lightered and she will be brought around to Brodriek's wharf to-day. About 300 tons of the cargo consists of telegraph wire.

NO DESPATCHES have been received by Governor Kennedy relating to his recall, and it is not known in official quarters that the Union Bill has become law.

Letter from Lillooet. EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE.—The election for member to serve in the Legislative Council for Lillooet district is announced for the 19th October. We are yet in the dark who is to come forward as our representative. The former people's member, we hope will not have the effrontery to offer himself; his views, even had he showed himself competent in other respects, are decidedly antagonistic to those of any one in the Colony other than Westminster residents. Our political platform is simple, and may be condensed in these few words: "Union with Vancouver Island and the seat of Government in Victoria." We hope some gentleman will do us the pleasure, cannot some of your Island men come and run these enemies

of the Colony from among us. We have men here who are equally able to act as M. L. O's, but they prefer staying at home to make money, rather than climbing up among the pines. His honor Judge Begbie, held Court here on the 14th inst. No cases worthy of comment. An Indian only figured in the criminal calendar for horse stealing, and was sentenced to 18 months, and another for a similar offence, got clear.

Crops are nearly all harvested, and are more than an average yield. At a rough estimate we have 700,000 pounds of grain. Small diggings are being worked around here by men whom the fame of Cariboo cannot allure, and generally we are more prosperous than any portion of the Colony, said Cariboo, not excepted. The Douglas portage can truthfully boast of a claim worth ten dollars per day to the hand; at present only one claim is being worked. There has been a little prospecting in the vicinity with a party which is no way of testing, as they go down to the river, which is a dashing current, and it takes a man with all his wits about him to keep track only of his pan and his boots. Lillooet, 5th Sept., 1866. F.

Cedar Creek. We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter received from a miner who has visited the diggings on this creek. BARKERVILLE, August 31th 1866.

Friend J.—I take my pen in hand to write you a few lines about Cedar Creek, I left on the 29th and got here on the 30th, at noon. We are in difficulty with jumpers, for they have jumped us three deep. They are trying to contend that you could not take up ground, for men that were not in the country so they have jumped William Galley's and Herbert's interest. I saw the gold Commissioner to day, and he told me that he did not care whether a man was in Victoria or San Francisco, as long as he was a free miner so he would protect his interest in the country; to give me a notice to notify the jumpers, if trespassing that he would prosecute them according to law. The Aurora co'y had 900 feet jumped and the Borealis co'y 1200 feet; they had so much bother, with jumpers that the Gold Commissioner canceled his first order and notified the companies that all the claims not represented within three days could be jumped, so the Aurora co'y got enough of men to represent 1300 feet; but could not get another man on the creek, for the jumpers would not go to work, and tried to get the other men there not to go to work, so they could get the ground that was laid over. They sent to Williams Creek for men, but the men that were sent for did not get there in time, so the boys lost some of their ground, but they got enough to represent all they cared most for, and the jumpers did not get much after all. The Borealis boys on the morning of representing their claim cleaned out the jumpers, then their sluices and tools into the creek, and made it so hot for them that they went to the Judge, to try to get law, for violence but could not get it. I think there will not be much more bother, but the Discovery claim is to stand the laying over the same as when you left, but we put two men to work for you. The claim has paid us an ounce a day since we started to work in the creek; but we think it will pay us better now as we are getting it well opened and have tools to work it. JAMES TRINNY.

The War in South America. A letter to the New York Times dated Buenos Ayres, June 12th, gives further particulars of the great battle between the Allies and the Paraguayans, on the 24th of May. It says: On the 21st and 22d there was heavy skirmishing. The armies were less than two miles apart, and the Allies nearest the river Parana were distant from Fort Irapiri about eight miles. They lay between two creeks, one of which served with its marshy border, for a front fortification for the Paraguayans. On the 24th orders were issued to the Allies to prepare arms and food for two days' absence from camp and the cooking was interrupted at 11 a. m. by a general attack of the whole force of the enemy, numbering 20,000 men, in three divisions. Gen. Osono (Brazilian) was in command of the right wing and he infused his own heroic spirit into his troops. Gen. Flores (Oriental) also distinguished himself leading the centre column. The Argentines, under Gen. Panero, in the left column, did equally well. The Paraguayans carried themselves with the utmost bravery. The cavalry came up at a deliberate trot and out their way through the infantry right along up to the cannon's mouth, and cut down the artillerymen at their guns. They then went and sacked the allied camp, and in open day and during a raging battle carried off the plunder. The battle lasted till dark, when both parties retired to the fortifications, leaving a heavy loss upon the field. The Paraguayans left 4200 killed and wounded, 370 prisoners, 4 guns, and large numbers of swords, muskets, carbines, sabres, axes, etc. The Allies left 3347 killed and wounded, of whom there were in all more than 200 officers.

The hostility between the combatants is the hostility of races. It is relentless and intense. Nearly all the Paraguayan army has in its members a tinge of Indian blood. For the first 100 years after the settlement of that region by the Spaniards, there was not one Spanish woman who went to the colony. The tribe chiefly invaded was the Guarani, and to-day there is much more of Guarani spoken in Paraguay than there is of Spanish.

Queen Emma's Reception at Washington.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Sandwich Islands has chosen a very inauspicious season for visiting the capital. Washington is, perhaps, the dullest place in the Union just at this time. Everybody has gone to Philadelphia, of course. On yesterday the Queen and suite visited the Patent Office and Smithsonian Institute and appeared much interested, expressing regrets at not having time to remain longer. During the day the Queen received calls from Mrs Secretary Welles, McCulloch and Patterson and other ladies of the elite of Washington society who have not yet taken their departure. In the evening, by appointment, the Queen paid her respects to the President. The President addressed her as Queen Emma, and said he would now do in person what the Secretary of State had already done—extend to her Majesty a cordial welcome to the capital of a nation of 30,000,000 of people. "If," said the President, "I were disposed to be factious, I should say that in this country all men are kings and all women are queens. Our rulers derive their power from the people, and consequently all are royal. Therefore, when you address any man or woman in this country, you talk to royalty—to a king or queen." In conclusion, the President heartily welcomed his guest. The Queen smiled and responded, "Thank you," when Mr Johnson introduced her to Mrs Patterson. The visit lasted about half an hour. Mr Stanberry, officiating as Secretary of State, led the Queen to her carriage after the usual ceremonies of adieu, her suite following. This occasion is one to be remembered. The homogeneous character of the attendance was a potent reminder that this is a free government. The national flag of Queen Emma has been floating from the flagstaff of Willard's since her arrival. The Queen has expressed a desire to visit Mount Vernon and the fortifications about Washington.—Washington paper.

The Dirge of the E—g T—h.

Unhappy Printer, what can be  
In misery compared to thee?  
Fed by the labor of the devil,  
You strive to bring men to your level.  
Fertile in politics art thou,  
Too fertile by one-half I trow;  
Like thistles on the fertile soil  
Which prey upon the labourer's toil.  
All the lands which thou dost see—  
All the broad roads we've made for thee—  
All the trade which we produce—  
With all of them you've played the deuce.  
The taxes still unpaid by thee  
On lands which made you an M. P.  
Would always help to pay the debt  
'Gainst which, dishonestly, you fret.  
The Homestead dodge before was tried,  
And wiser head's than your's espied  
The Electric Demagogue's intent  
To keep the property that's lent.  
Who the devil sent you here,  
To damage, slander, and to jeer,  
At those who live by law and order  
Within our injured Island's border?  
But symptoms of destruction thou  
Wer't born to wear upon thy brow;  
Already the moth and mildew spread  
Upon thy democratic bed.  
Along the Alps of human power  
Foreboding clouds have ceased to lower;  
Your lurid flash illum'ed the town—  
But now, thank God, THE WIRES ARE DOWN!

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.

OSTEO EIDON.

PATENT, March 1st, 1862  
MESSRS. GARRIEL'S INVENTION  
For supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for those long resident in warm climates.  
Diploma 1816.  
27, HANBY STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, and 4 doors from the Railway Bridge, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.  
LIVERPOOL: 134, DUX STREET.  
BIRMINGHAM: 65, NEW STREET.  
Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an envelope of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.  
GARRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGICQUE, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change color, 6s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Serena 1s. 6d. per box.  
GARRIEL'S Practical Treatise on the Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

Low Brothers,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS & GENERAL IMPORTERS,  
WHARF STREET, VICTORIA  
Agents for the Union Insurance Co. San Francisco, Marine, and

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Agricultural Matter.

While commerce, property, other interest is at its lowest ebb, some consolation is to be derived from the fact that the one interest upon permanent prosperity of the colony chiefly rest has been gradually and steadily advancing. In the busy periods of 1861-2 people were intent upon making money, either towns or at the mines, to think of reduses, with the prospect of having no pay for a term of years, and hence was that scarcely a farm name existed north of Saanich migration of 1862; however, brought about hardy sons of the soil from and Canada, who, finding their success in digging for gold next to resolved to brave all the hardships of isolated life and betook themselves to the northern prairie lands of Comox that lay so invitingly open to the settler. The well-to-do settler of the woodman engaged in clearing and constructing his rude log hut, but the virgin soil was unturned, and was made to yield to man's degrees the plough was brought into use, and the patch of vegetation sowed by acres of fine crops. Built and stock, pigs and poultry lected around them. The married for their families, and in the face of difficulties against which they had to the want of regular and proper communication, a declining market produce, and the competition of others on the American side, the settlers are to-day more happy and contented than any other class of persons on the continent. There are still in our midst men who, in the country, and maintain that the no inducements whatever for employment to the husbandman to the northern settlements will dispel such a mischievous delusion only have our agricultural soil it is much to be deplored. The Committee have made no effort the annual exhibition this year proved that the soil of the Island of producing wonderful grain and but at Cowichan and Comox—the ticularly—there are miles of rich, untenanted, and awaiting pre-emptive settlements have been twice visited highest authority in the land, which forcibly impressed with the advanced prosperity of the districts, and the Cowichan Valley alone was sustaining the wants of a population times larger than Victoria contains. Civil and naval authorities have visited the settlements, and been agreeably surprised at the progress. The farms of the settlers were signs of industry manifested the all sides. Magnificent crops had some wheat actually sold to bushels to the acre—a thing unheard in the old country, where 60 bushels maximum—and all was humble content. One settler who was questioned Justice Needham when H. M. S. recently visited Comox, said he commenced with forty dollars, borrowed friend in Victoria, that he had seen maintained his family, paid his sine, had raised pigs and poultry, galore, cultivated his land, and crops, and did not owe a dollar where. Here is a rustic Comox many of those disbelievers in the agricultural resources, who preferring to be rich in Victoria or cautious gold mines of British Columbia a view to making their "pile" bolting away, can place their hearts and say they have equally as well, and do not dollar. It is the old story of the tortoise. Steady, honest, a legitimate channel will more success than all the dangerous ventures that allure men in new. The one is all the time building up permanent, and in case of reverse fruits of his labor to fall back upon may be rich to-day and a beggar to-morrow, losing the substance by grasping shadow. In case of union being made a fresh impetus will be given to the interests of both colonies, as is earned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday, Sept. 25. Inquest. An inquest was held yesterday F. Pemberton, Esq., on the death of Chapman, who came to his death by strychnine on Tuesday afternoon. A jury having been empanelled C. A. Bayley as foreman, proceeded to the body, and on their return the was proceeded with.



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## Agricultural Matters.

We dwelt yesterday on the general process made in our agricultural districts; but the subject is one of such paramount importance to the future well being and prosperity of the people of this Colony that we feel justified in recurring to the subject. "Give a dog a bad name and hang him," is a quaint old saying that may apply to our case. People abroad hear of our magnificent climate, our great natural resources, our splendid harbors, magnificent scenery, our fisheries and so forth, and the desire to emigrate to such a favored spot seizes them. They hear of the enormous yield of the gold fields of Cariboo, but are warned of the uncertainty of the gold digger's life, and are told it is the few and not the many who realize a fortune at it. The would-be emigrant then naturally enquires what there is of a permanent nature in the country to sustain an increasing population in the event of the failure of the mines? What are the inducements to the emigrant to settle upon its shores? What his prospects of employment? In fine, what are the agricultural advantages of the country? and he is then told that it possesses none, and that nearly all the produce required for consumption is imported from the American side. A sensible man immediately comes to the conclusion that no country can prosper that depends solely upon the ephemeral sustenance of its gold mines, that at the best the adventurers who make their living by mining are an erratic set, who, if successful, return with their treasure to their homes, and if unfortunate wend their way to other mining districts. They are not Colonists, and with occasional exceptions have no desire or intention to settle down and make the country their home. Such men, though they may for the time contribute to the advancement of the country cannot build it up—something more real and enduring is requisite. Commerce can only flourish so long as there is a demand, and that demand is regulated by population; population by employment. Manufactures in a young country where labor is necessarily high and living dear, are out of the question. If there is no field then for the husbandman to work upon to better his own condition and that of his neighbour by making the necessities of life cheap and plentiful and keeping the money paid for supplies in the country, both population and commerce will become limited to the supply of the mines and will fall away when they give out. Thus are a useful class of people deterred from coming hither and the progress of the country arrested. We showed yesterday the fallacy of the belief that Vancouver Island offered no profitable field to the agriculturist. That, in point of fact, there are not only large tracts of land of marvelous fertility in the new settled portions of the Island, but that those who have braved the hardships and deprivations of a pioneer settler's life are now on the high road to a comfortable competency. These are not idle words; the returns from the settlements show the progress made, and a personal visit will confirm the opinion they convey of substantial prosperity. The abundant yield in grain crops renders that branch of industry especially remunerative—one hundred bushels and upwards to the acre being nothing uncommon. Stock raising too is now engaging the attention of our farmers, and promises lucrative returns, while some settlers are going extensively into the dairy line. Careful computation has shown that every cow in the pail should be worth \$100 per annum to her owner. While fresh butter commands 62½ cents per pound in this market, cured hams and bacon, from 18 to 37½ cents per pound; and beef, mutton, and grain continue in steady demand, farmers who have the means of sending their goods to market need never complain. In British Columbia the progress of agriculture is no less marked. At all the

ranches in the upper country, on the highway to the mines, the acreage under cultivation this year exhibits a great increase over the preceding year. In the Lillooet district, the yield of grain this season is roughly estimated at 700,000 pounds, and with a flour mill at hand the district should henceforth be self-supporting. On the Lower Fraser the settlers appear to be equally prosperous. According to returns published in the *Columbian* the quantity of land taken up in the two rural settlements of Chilliwack and Sumass amount at present to 4860 acres; land under cultivation, 653 acres; quantity of hay cut this season, 818 tons; ditto grain, 12,770 bushels; potatoes dug, 5200 bushels; ditto turnips, 2800 bushels; number of cattle, 744 head; poultry, 1207; hogs, 425. This divided among about twenty-four settlers, several of whom have only been at work for one year, shows what can be accomplished in the sister Colony. With all these evidences around us then, we have no hesitation in pronouncing the pursuit of agriculture as the most substantially productive branch of employment in these Colonies, and if prudently directed, all who engage in it must sooner or later reap a full harvest.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, Sept. 21st, 1866.

**A MANIAC'S DEATH.**—Mrs F. Fernsworth, age about 25 years and the mother of three children, the youngest about three months old, was recently sent to our county poor farm, by the overseer of the poor of Woodstock township. She had been found in the woods naked, a raving maniac. After being in the poor house a short time, she took a seat on the porch, when a kitten coming by she seized it by the neck with one hand and deliberately tore out its eyes. Soon after she killed an old cat in the same manner, and then ran after one of Mr Austin's little children, with a similar intent undoubtedly, but the screams of the child brought it timely assistance. She was then locked up in one of the rooms of the house, but managed to get out, having torn off every shred of her clothing. A room was prepared by nailing up the window and doors with strong bars but she made her escape from this also; and upon being put back would throw herself headforemost against the door and walls of the room, and tear up her bed and clothing. Manacles and a straight jacket were then placed upon her, and the floor of her room covered to the depth of a foot or more with straw, but she continued to throw herself against the walls and chimney, and would also scrape the straw from the floor, and springing up light down on her head and shoulders. Once or twice a dose of morphine was given her, causing her to sleep several hours, but she would wake up as wild as ever. Finally, on Wednesday afternoon after striking her head against the door, she was heard to make a singular moaning noise, and on entering her room she was found gasping her last, with the blood oozing from her mouth and nostrils. Her head and entire body, it was found while being prepared for burial, were black with bruises, and her head beaten to a jelly. She resided near Crooked creek, above Ripley, and her insanity is attributable to domestic infelicity. She is said to have been a very handsome woman.—*Schuyler (Ill.) Citizen.*

**CITY COUNCIL.**—This body met last evening, His Worship the Mayor in the Chair. Permission was granted the Gas Company to lay service pipes in Broad and Store streets. . . J. Sehl was granted permission to erect a wooden awning at the corner of Broughton and Government streets. . . Two communications were read from the Colonial Secretary—one stating that there were no funds at the disposal of the Municipality; and the other directing attention to the dangerous state of the bridges across Victoria Arm. The Council adopted a resolution stating that as the bridges referred to were not laid down in the schedule of the Incorporation Act, and as there are no funds at the disposal of the Council, they are unable to make any repairs to the bridges. . . A communication from the Secretary of the Fire Department, asking for an appropriation of funds necessary to maintain that institution, was read, and the clerk instructed to inform the Department that the subject would receive the immediate attention of the Council. . . The Council then went into Committee on the question of raising a Municipal revenue and enforcing the by-law of the 28th March, 1863, relating to taxation. The Committee reported progress, and the Council adjourned until next Monday evening.

**STRANGE ELOPEMENT.**—A young scamp in Michigan recently eloped with his step-mother and \$800 in greenbacks belonging to his father.

**"GONE FROM OUR GAZE?"**—The unfortunate John Butts has at last left our shores, and is now "rocked in the cradle of the deep" on his way towards the Celestial Empire—he and two other bummers having signed articles and sailed on the ship Rodoma, for China, on Wednesday last. Before leaving the Barracks John took an affectionate and tearful leave of his fellow-prisoners and the jailor. He gave the former some good advice for moral guidance when their terms of service should expire, and presented each with a copy of the *Evening Telegraph*—a journal he has contributed to bring into favour as waste paper with the Chinese laundrymen for their "washee," and the Greek fishermen for their "feesh." To the jailor he presented his thanks and a copy of a "Treatise on the Goose," saying that he was going to "carve" out a new reputation in the land of pig-tails and chow-chow. On the way to the wharf the expatriated man wept freely; but upon getting into the boat he seemed to regain his cheerfulness and ventured on the following conundrum: "Why am I like a message sent through the Atlantic Cable?" The crowd "walked off" immediately, and Butts gave the answer as follows: "Because I am despatched across the ocean by *Telegraph*." Overcome either by his emotions or the huge intellectual effort of which he had been guilty, the poor wretch then sank down in the bow of the boat and was lost to view. Adieu! poor houseless, homeless vagrant. Your offences against society have been many, and your punishment often severe; but God created you for some wise purpose, and you may yet become a shining light in the national councils of the land of Confucius.

**COLLISION IN THE STRAITS.**—The English ship Belmont, Huller master, which sailed from the outer harbour for Toulon, France, on Wednesday afternoon, came into collision the same night with an unknown vessel, in the Straits of Fuca, off Sooke Harbor, and sustained serious damage. The stranger must have been cut down to the water's edge as part of her deck-load was seen floating by the Belmont after the vessels had separated. The Belmont struck the other just abaft the foremast, carrying away her own bowsprit and springing her foremast. The fog was very dense at the time and the stranger was lost sight of almost immediately. The Belmont was worked into Beechy Bay, where it was found that she was not making water and the Captain came on to Victoria in a canoe for assistance. We learn that H. M. S. Scout will be dispatched by Admiral Denman to the spot this morning. There is some reason for supposing that the strange vessel was the ship Rodoma, laden with spars and lumber for China, which also sailed from the outer harbor on Wednesday.

**A ONE-SIDED "POWER."**—The best local joke we have heard lately is of a fellow who went to China leaving with a friend here a power-of-attorney. The friend accepted the trust and had actually paid out several hundred dollars of his own funds on the absentee's account before he discovered that the power-of-attorney was like the handle of a jug—all on one side. It only authorized him to pay all the other's debts; but did not empower him to receive a single dollar on behalf of the absentee. As a matter of course, the debtors refuse to pay, and the creditors who have been paid decline to refund.

**PROMENADE CONCERT.**—On Tuesday afternoon next a Promenade Concert will be given at Government House, under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor and family, Admiral and Mrs Denman, and the officers of H. M. ships. The band of the flagship Suttler and the band of the Volunteer Rifle Corps, with others, will appear. Tickets have been placed at the low figure of \$1; and the proceeds will be devoted to the benefit of the band of the Rifle Corps, a most worthy object. We hope that every encouragement will be extended by citizens generally.

**VICTORIA LODGE GOOD TEMPLARS.**—On Wednesday evening a lodge of Good Templars was organized in this city by the Rev Mr McDougal, and the following officers were elected:—Geo Robinson, W C T; David Spencer, W S and S D; Thomas Martin, R H G; Wm Morrison, P W T C; C A Feun-ton, I G; George Marsh, W F S; Wm R Moote, O G; Noah Shakespeare, W M; Robt Williams, W T; Eliza Shakespeare, W V T; W E Robinson, L H S; Arthur Browning, W C. The Lodge numbers twenty members.

**THE UNION DESPATCH.**—We understand that a despatch has been received from the Colonial Office acknowledging receipt of the House Resolutions of 16th June, forwarded by telegraph, also of the Governor's telegram following the same, intimating that the memorial had been forwarded accompanied by his remarks: "No action would be taken by the Secretary of State until the arrival of the memorial with the Governor's remarks," so that the \$187 expended on the telegram was so much money thrown away.

**THE ACTIVE** reached San Francisco on Wednesday noon—3½ days from Victoria.

**ASSAULT.**—Samuel Barlow charged Wilson Baranski yesterday in the Police Court, with assaulting him. Mr Copland appeared for the complainant and Mr Bishop for the accused. It appeared from the evidence that the accused became enraged about a debt due to him by the complainant, and also in respect of a coat which he had lost, and taking the law into his own hands assaulted Barlow. He was fined \$10 or 14 days imprisonment.

**IN GOOD ORDER.**—The Royal Tar's cargo is turning out in admirable order. None of the packages are in the least stained, and there will not be one dollar of reclamation. The Royal Tar takes her name from our Sailor Prince—Alfred. She is a new vessel equal in every respect to the Eastern Chic or Evelyn Wood.

**A GOOD EXAMPLE.**—We are told that Mr Norris has forbidden the sale henceforth of poisonous drugs in his store excepting under the direction of a duly qualified physician or druggist. It will be well if this custom is observed in every case.

**CAPT. STAMP.**—This gentleman, who represented Esquimalt District in the last Legislative Assembly, has received a numerously signed requisition from the very best men in the Lillooet (B. C.) District, to allow himself to be put in nomination for the Council of that Colony. The Lillooeters have shown their wisdom. They could not find a better representative than the Captain.

**ROWING MATCH.**—A rowing match for \$50 aside has been arranged for next Saturday four weeks between J. Eden and J. Harman. The contestants will row from the Gorge to James Bay Bridge, in the two small boats belonging to Lachapelle.

**YALE ELECTION.**—The election of a member to serve in the B. C. Council took place yesterday and resulted, no doubt, in the return of Mr Wallace—there being no other candidate.

## A Martyr to Science.

[From the London Telegraph.]

Many a veteran may sometimes lose heart, many a young recruit of science may faint and fall upon the way; and though on such a march no retraced halt can be permitted, yet surely we may sometimes pause for a while if only to bury our dead and to borrow from the contemplation of their lives a source of strength and comfort for the morrow. No death has lately been recorded which from one point of view is deeply pathetic, more solemnly deplorable—from another more noble or heroic—than that of Mr Joseph Toynebe. A gentleman of high accomplishments and of distinguished skill, he has suddenly been called from the scene of his labours to receive their rich reward. The story of his end is short and simple, and it gives us a picture, slight but touching and suggestive, of the life that is led in London by many a workingman of science. On Saturday, after a busy morning, Mr Toynebe took his lunch, and went to his sofa for that brief mid-day sleep which many men who labour much with their brains find necessary. A patient, however, called, and he was roused; another followed; and then, telling his servant not to disturb him again, the philosopher devoted himself to a task in which he felt a peculiar interest. He had long been making experiments, especially on the ear; and now, shutting out ordinary patients and their guinea, he proceeded with his researches. The hours went by, until at length his servant became uneasy and re-entered the room. The man, finding his master lying on the couch, with a piece of cotton wool over his nose and mouth, fancied at first that he was asleep. There was a strange look, however, about the face as he bent over it; and of a sudden its meaning flashed across him. Doctors were called; they tried artificial respiration and other means of restoring life; but their efforts were in vain. Toynebe was dead; and no soldier ever fell upon the field of battle of whom it could be said more emphatically that he died in action and faithful of his duty. There were papers beside him, on a table on one of the chairs; and his watch was also placed on one of them. The first slip was a memorandum of experiment: "The effect of inhalation of the vapour of chloroform for singing in the ears, so as to be forced to the tympanum, either by being taken in by the breath through a towel or a sponge, producing a beneficial sensation of warmth. The second paper related to an experiment on "The effect of chloroform combined with hydrocyanic acid."

The effect of that experiment on Mr Toynebe himself was death; and it will be easy enough for bigots to point a moral by what they may not scruple to call his presumption or temerity. It is to be feared also, that his untimely end may have a tendency to strengthen that ignorant dread of new scientific agencies which is still so common even amongst persons who ought to rise above it. To us, sorrowfully as we may contemplate the story, it has yet no terrors. It reminds us, indeed, of the necessity for extreme caution in all experiments that may affect the life of man; but it has nothing that should dishearten or dismay. Nor will we speak of Toynebe's career as wasted because it has been interrupted so abruptly. It was rich in services to science and humanity; its record is bright and pure. A gallant soldier is missing from our ranks; but we are the richer by a noble memory. And to us, at least, there is a profound consolation in the thought that he who was laboring to avert pain from others passed painless himself from our confused and troubled sphere of existence into another, where, we doubt not, the soul will breathe a purer and serener air. We could wish that he had lived to see the full fruition of his work, but we refuse to despair of its accomplishment. The zealous search, the eager quest, will be resumed. Already we have, in chloroform, an agent which abolishes

pain, so to speak, by depressing the sense and functions of vitality beneath it; but we are sanguine enough to believe that agencies still more potent, still more beneficent, for a like purpose have yet to be revealed; and it is no secret that of late local anaesthesia has been produced to such a degree that the patient, retaining his consciousness, can watch the surgeon's knife as it cuts to cure, and yet be without the slightest sensation of physical suffering. We stand, let us still continue to believe, upon the very brink of a great discovery that will do more to relieve the bodily anguish of humanity than anything of which the older surgeons ever dreamed. No one will grudge the chorus of acclamation that will salute the destined discoverer but surely we err not when we prophesy that, even amidst the triumph of success achieved, there will be a warm recollection of him who gave his own life in the brave effort to attain it. Let the Victor of Science have his glory; but let us not forget that ere the victor could conquer the martyr had to die. The laurel wreath will be all the nobler when we twine within it some leaves of the memorial palm.

**FATAL ACCIDENT TO THREE ENGLISH LADIES IN SWITZERLAND.**—The following particulars have been published of a fatal accident to three English ladies in Switzerland.—The last tourist season in Switzerland closed with a heavy list of ill-fated but intrepid travellers. This season opens no less ominously. The daring mountaineers last year were the sufferers; this year the first victims have been ladies. Already three ladies have lost their lives in Switzerland, on the road between Ragatz and the baths of Pfeffers. This road is about two miles in length and follows the course of the Tamina river through one of the grandest and most remarkable gorges in Switzerland. It rises from fifteen to thirty-five feet above the bed of the river, which it often overhangs, and is in most places unprotected by wall or barrier. The Tamina is a wildly rushing, turbulent river, varying from three to five feet in depth. On the 3d of July, three ladies, unaccompanied by a gentleman, arrived at Ragatz by train about two p.m. They were: Mrs. Delffs, wife of Professor Delffs, of Heidelberg University; Miss Hollywood, of Bath Lodge, Ballycastle, Ireland, and her niece, Miss Walker, of the same place. They went at once to the Hotel Ragatz, where they dined, and then ordered a carriage to take them to the baths of Pfeffers. This was a one-horse vehicle, provided by the proprietor of the hotel and driven by a man called Mogg, who is said to have had several years experience as a driver on this road. They reached the baths in safety, were shown all the curiosities of the place, and started on their return journey a little before six o'clock. They had got about a quarter of a mile on their way back when their pleasure trip came to its fatal termination. They were going at a trot down an incline where the road is quite unprotected on the river side, when the horse (although an old one), seeming to have taken fright unaccountably at something, made a sudden turn toward the precipice. The driver half leaped and was half thrown from the box on the road, and when he recovered himself he was horrified to find that the horse, carriage and its occupants had been precipitated into the Tamina, a fall of thirty feet. The river was swollen at the time to the depth of four or five feet, and flowed so rapidly that at that spot the strongest man could scarcely keep his legs; so the unfortunate ladies were carried off in its resistless current and were never afterwards seen alive. There were few witnesses of the melancholy occurrence. A carriage, in which sat one English lady, followed at a distance of about fifty yards. The coachman of this seems (like the driver of the unfortunate ladies) to have been so overcome by terror as to be unable to render any assistance. Indeed, he says he did not see the ladies after the fall, but only heard their cries. He drove forward to Ragatz for help, which came, but too late. Miss Hollywood's body was first recovered, three quarters of an hour after the accident, three hundred yards below the spot, but life was extinct. Mrs Delffs was found two days later lower down, but Miss Walker's corpse still remains un-found, though every effort has been used and a large reward offered for its recovery. Mrs Delffs and Miss Hollywood were buried side by side in Ragatz on the 7th of July.

## The Mail Service.

**EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE.**—With reference to the notice in your paper of yesterday morning, mentioning that in consequence of the non-fulfilment of the service by the Active on her last trip, the Government were about to annul the mail contract, I would beg to inform you, that as neither the Government nor the naval authorities are aware of any mail matter having been left behind at San Francisco by the Active, your informant is in error when he makes such an assertion.

The mails on the way by H. M. S. Sparrowhawk are doubtless those of the 2d August via the West Indies, and of the 4th via New York, the former are known to have arrived at San Francisco on the 12th inst., four days after the sailing of the Active.

CHARLES W. WALLACE,  
Agent for mail steamer Active.

The whole population of the Colony of Liberia, Africa, is estimated at 74,000, of whom 14,000 are said to be civilized. There were 1220 votes polled at the last election. The exports last year amounted to \$500,000; the imports to \$420,000. The principal articles of export are sugar, copper and palm oil.

**PHOTOGRAPHY EXTRAORDINARY.**—A man named Jones and his little son were killed at Piqua, Ohio, by a stroke of lightning. Perfect photographs of the trees under which they were standing at the time were imprinted on their bodies.

Why is a drunkard hesitating to sign the pledge like a skeptical Hindu? Because he doubts whether to give up the jug-or-not.

Mrs John Bigler, of Beaver, Ohio, wears a widow's weeds at the age of twelve. Her baby has seen half a summer.

The roof of the Michigan Central Railroad station in Detroit will cover 30,000 square feet, or over seven acres.

## The Weekly British AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, September 25

## Canadian Politics.

Canada is in a state of po ment just now over two ver tant measures: the Confed the North American Provi the imposition of a "v Tariff on imported goods a internal tax on whiskey ma within the Provincial bord Government, which is stron federate in its political com awaiting with anxiety the the Confederation scheme Provinces, and its adoptio Imperial Parliament, before the compact that will unio lional patches of the Brit from the Atlantic Ocean River, and eventually, we tend its provisions from ocea so as to embrace the Pacifi The agitation of the Tariff o this juncture is regarded a bad taste by the Anti-Adm party—of which Mr Georg the acknowledged leader. ernment—which is led by the Finance Minister—i rated for the step it has tak troy that almost perfect fr trade with which the Cana favored during the days of procity Treaty, and for un commerce of the country when a great and sweepi change is on the tapis. Th which has followed the ir of these measures has irr torous cabal an opportuni moot the project of annexi vinces to the United Stat proposition meets with as l there as here, and after an existence the authors wil that oblivion from which t never have been allowed. In dealing with a propos the Confederationists sho all the measures of the Co Ministry, the Toronto *Globe* is the duty of the Reform continue their opposition t is bad in the policy of the G The anxiety to keep the p istry in power till Conf realized must not lead R sanction their extravagant tionable schemes. It was sary at any stage of the Co contest to do evil that g come, and there is not the for such a policy at this proceedings. Reformers o the measures of the Govern their merits, and treat th ingly. It is too much to form members should sup sures which not a single s tution." This is sound rea advice honestly given. V lied in bowing down i dience to the behests o When a party is honest a should be supported; but comes corrupt, it should overboard and abandoned thinking men. The Admi all powerful in Parliame measures are carried with and by large majorities, whatever may be the resu federation, we regard the the Tariff Bill as a forgone

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

Saturday, Sept

**THE ACCIDENT TO THE "BELMONT."**—The ship Belmont was towed into E bour yesterday by I. M. S. found that her jib-boom, bows water, were carried away by The hull is uninjured. Capt the vessels were in mid-chann windward at the time they coll when he first saw the stranger apparently a bark,) he was only distant. The shock was very stranger hailed the Belmont and promptly; but the vessels lost other almost immediately owing fog. An absurd story, to the Belmont struck on the head trance of Beechy Bay instead with another vessel, was circula What became of the stranger, but it is hoped that she got harbour, as nothing in the sh was observed by the Scout.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, September 25, 1866.

Canadian Politics.

Canada is in a state of political ferment just now over two very important measures: the Confederation of the North American Provinces, and the imposition of a "swinging" Tariff on imported goods and a heavy internal tax on whiskey manufactured within the Provincial borders. The Government, which is strongly Confederate in its political complexion, is awaiting with anxiety the passage of the Confederation scheme by all the Provinces, and its adoption by the Imperial Parliament, before signing the compact that will unite the Colonial patches of the British Empire from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red River, and eventually, we trust, extend its provisions from ocean to ocean, so as to embrace the Pacific Colonies. The agitation of the Tariff question at this juncture is regarded as in very bad taste by the Anti-Administration party—of which Mr George Brown is the acknowledged leader. The Government—which is led by Mr Galt, the Finance Minister—is soundly rated for the step it has taken to destroy that almost perfect freedom of trade with which the Canadas were favored during the days of the Reciprocity Treaty, and for unsettling the commerce of the country at a time when a great and sweeping political change is on the tapis. The agitation which has followed the introduction of these measures has afforded a traitorous cabal an opportunity to again moot the project of annexing the Provinces to the United States; but the proposition meets with as little favour there as here, and after an ephemeral existence the authors will sink into that oblivion from which they should never have been allowed to emerge. In dealing with a proposition that the Confederationists should support all the measures of the Confederation Ministry, the Toronto Globe says: "It is the duty of the Reform members to continue their opposition to whatever is bad in the policy of the Government. The anxiety to keep the present Ministry in power till Confederation is realized must not lead Reformers to sanction their extravagant and objectionable schemes. It is never necessary at any stage of the Confederation contest to do evil that good might come, and there is not the least excuse for such a policy at this stage of the proceedings. Reformers must judge the measures of the Government upon their merits, and treat them accordingly. It is too much to ask that Reform members should support measures which not a single Reform constituency in the country would sanction." This is sound reasoning, and advice honestly given. We never believed in bowing down in blind obedience to the behests of a party. When a party is honest and right, it should be supported; but when it becomes corrupt, it should be thrown overboard and abandoned by right-thinking men. The Administration is all powerful in Parliament, and its measures are carried without difficulty and by large majorities. So that whatever may be the result as to Confederation, we regard the passage of the Tariff Bill as a forgone conclusion.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday, Sept. 22d, 1866. THE ACCIDENT TO THE "BELMONT."—The ship Belmont was towed into Esquimalt harbour yesterday by H. M. S. Scout. It is found that her jib-boom, bowsprit and cut-water, were carried away by the collision! The hull is uninjured. Capt. Haller says the vessels were in mid-channel beating to windward at the time they collided, and that when he first saw the stranger (which was apparently a bark,) he was only half-a-length distant. The shock was very severe, and the stranger hauled the Belmont and was answered promptly; but the vessels lost sight of each other almost immediately owing to the dense fog. An absurd story, to the effect that the Belmont struck on the headland at the entrance of Beechy Bay instead of colliding with another vessel, was circulated yesterday. What became of the stranger, is not known; but it is hoped that she got safely into a harbour, as nothing in the shape of wreck was observed by the Scout.

NANAIMO ITEMS.—The Tribune of Saturday says that Mr Nicol has made arrangements in San Francisco for the despatch of regular monthly vessels to Nanaimo. Messrs Wilson, gas fitters of Victoria, have presented a handsome chandelier and pulpit lamps, to the Presbyterian Congregation of Nanaimo. . . . Shortly after the resumption of work in the Slope, on Friday morning, an accident of a serious nature occurred to Mr William Perkins through the unexpected bursting of a powder charge in the face of coal at which he was at work. It appears that after drilling the hole and putting in the charge, he had attempted twice unsuccessfully to fire it, and had then taken his drill to enlarge the hole, when the powder suddenly exploded. He was much burned about the face—the eyes in particular—and upper portions of the body; but no doubts are entertained of his recovery. He is attended by Dr Carrall.

WANTED, AN OWNER.—Jim, a Nansimo Indian, was charged yesterday in the Police Court on suspicion of having stolen an axe and two wine glasses. Sargeant Ferral stated that at 2:30 a. m., he saw the prisoner coming from the direction of Pandora and Johnson streets with the axe over his shoulder; the India when accosted pretended to show him where the articles came from, but on reaching the brewery declined to proceed further and was on the eve of turning on his axis when the officer doubting the ax-iopity of his statement arrested him. Two wine glasses were found on his person. The Indian told the Magistrate that he had purchased the glasses for a quarter at a shop and that the axe belonged to him. He was remanded for one day in order that the goods might be claimed. Jim will no doubt learn the force of the ax-ium that honesty is the best policy.

FROM COMOX.—Mr Mohun, Civil Engineer, returned yesterday from Comox, where he has been laying out the new road through the settlement. The crops, which are generally very fine, are all safely housed, but the settlers complain of the want of a market. On Tuesday morning a man named Reynolds, who was engaged in cutting the trail to the coal mine, left the party to fetch a pick and had not since been seen. His companions procured some provisions and started in search of him. Improvements continue to be made in the settlement. Several new buildings have gone up, and among others a very fine barn has been constructed on Mr Murphy's ranch. Since last year, the live stock in the settlement has considerably increased and the settlers have put more land under tence, though there has not been the same amount of industry displayed on all sides as might have been expected.

A SPECIMEN FENIAN.—The Toronto Freeman gives the following description of one of the "Irish army," with whom Mr Speaker Colfax so warmly sympathizes:—One of the Fenians imprisoned at Montreal, and now removed to Bedford, C. E., was a soldier, drummed out of the 17th regiment at Halifax, for theft; was afterwards condemned to the Nova Scotia Penitentiary for larceny; and was pardoned out on condition of acting as hangman, in the execution of the murderers of Captain Benson. This exchange and gaol-bird of course joined Sweeny, from pure love of Irish liberty! Not a doubt of it.

FROM BLACKFOOT.—Judge A. H. Thompson, formerly of California, but for the past two years of Montana, arrived here this week from Blackfoot. His account of the country agrees, in the main, with those we have heretofore published. Elk creek, from which so much was expected last spring, and upon which the town of Reynolds City was built, is now almost entirely deserted.—Walla Walla Statesman.

Oh!—A well-known and very popular descendant of Blackstone in this City, has been presented with a block of marble by a number of appreciating friends, who request that he will have his statue cut and placed as a p diment on Masonic Hall. The "limb," with characteristic wit, replies that he values the block so highly he would be afraid to entrust it to any sculptor, for fear he should "chisel him out of it!"

St. Andrew's Church.—The Committee of this Church were busily employed yesterday in letting the sittings in their present place of worship. Within an hour after opening the doors, nearly every seat was engaged. We understand that it is intended to hold a social tea meeting or conversation in connection with the Church in the course of the ensuing week.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived yesterday from Nanaimo and the settlements, bringing a large number of passengers, among whom were Capt. Franklin, J. P., Mr and Mrs Hankin, Dr Davis, Jr., Messrs Waddington, Harnett, Mohun, C. E.; Capt. Layton, Lord Beresford, Toller, Wigham, Gaston, &c.

What if the vessel ran into by the Belmont should prove to be the Radoma? That precious treasure, Butts, from whom we have just parted, would come back to us like a bad penny.

FROM QUEEN CHARLOTTE.—The sloop Leonede, Captain Smith, arrived yesterday from the above island, which she left on Thursday week. She brings ten tons of anthracite coal for the company. There were nine men working three shifts in the tunnel which is now in 300 feet. The Forward was in Safety cove, above Fort Rupert.

OLYMPIC BASE BALL CLUB.—This Club will play at Beacon Hill to-day, commencing at two o'clock, p. m. The Club numbers among its members most of the athletic young men of this city, who may be expected to give a good account of themselves in any match that may be played.

BOAT RACE.—A rowing match between G. Francis and G. Lawrence, for \$250 aside, from James Bay bridge; round the red buoy, will come off to-day, at 2 o'clock. The boats will be furnished by Lachapelle.

THE COMOX COAL SEAM.—Mr Landale and party from California, who came up to locate the coal seam at Comox for an American Company, were landed by the Sir James Douglas on Wednesday at the point. It is said the operations of the party will be impeded by a Company who claim the seam from priority of location.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, it is said, was playing whist at White's when he was seized with paralysis, and the Marchioness, who was at once sent for, was at a ball at Devonshire House. There was to have been a party at Lansdowne House on the very night of the day on which the Marquis died.

THE "ISABEL."—Work on this new steamer is being pushed forward with rapidity. The frame of the cabins—which are intended to accommodate 30 or 40 passengers—has been erected, and the vessel will be prepared for a trial-trip in about three weeks' time.

IMPORTANT BILLS.—On the fourth page of this morning's COLONIST & CHRONICLE, we publish the Homestead, Coroner's Jury, and Imprisonment for Debt Bills, for the benefit of our readers. They may be relied upon as correct.

The London Army and Navy Gazette says the Snider Enfield rifle can be fired fifteen times in a minute, while the extreme rate of the Prussian needle gun is not more than six to eight shots. All the English rifles are to be converted into breech-loaders.

The Provincial Secretary recently stated in the New Brunswick Legislature, that six steamers were about to be sent out from England for the protection of the Fisheries.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise left yesterday morning for Fraser river with a few passengers and a fair freight.

Capt. Semmes has been awarded the contract for transporting two hundred tons of army supplies from St. Louis to Forts Sully and Rice, at two cents per pound.

FOR NANAIMO.—The ship Revere, from San Francisco for Nanaimo, where she will load with coal, passed up yesterday afternoon.

The Boston Post says that Bismarck and all the royal family have been on a tearing spree in Berlin in honor of Prussia's success.

THE EQUINOX.—The winds of the past day or two are attributable to the sun crossing the Equator—not the least doubt of it.

The Sparrowhawk, with the mails of August 2d via Southampton, and of August 6th via New York, will be due to-night.

SALE OF A CHURCH.—J. P. Davies & Co. will sell the Jewish Synagogue on the 11th October.

Goldwin Smith has resigned the Professorship of History at Oxford University.

The Union Bill and the Union Resolutions.

EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE.—And it is really a fact that, the all important document of June last—dictating to Her Majesty's Government what form of government we would have, and what the Civil List should be, with this idea attached thereto, "That this, and nothing else than this, will be accepted by us," has received no attention at the hands of Her Majesty's Minister? What will our honorable gentlemen (that were) say? Some, no doubt, will utter imprecations not pleasant to the ear of those who love good morals; others, who would have thought that Mr Cardwell would have acted so? and others, no doubt, may be heard to say "I told you so;" and others told you, that you would get a "snubbing;" and now you have it. You may bark, and use all the foul expressions you want to do when you are "fired;" but 'tis all "no go." Not all you say, nor all the despatches you may send, can alter the phase of the game some gentlemen have been attempting to play. The game is as well known at Downing street as here, and perhaps a little better, too. But it is not hard that after all the effort and gas expended to inflame the people's mind with the importance of our "Senators" that they should be treated with such contempt, and that too not by "My Lord" or "Duke" but a plain business man of Liverpool—a merchant. "This is the unkindest cut of all." You will remember too, that for this important document the ordinary conveyance by steam was not deemed sufficient. So potent was it supposed to be—and so important in its nature

thought to be, that the lightning of Heaven were invoked to be the herald; "and they came." Could Glendower have exercised such faith, he might have succeeded in calling the "spirits from the vasty deep," though I am strongly inclined to think that had not a person well known in this community "screwed up his courage to the sticking point" and his patriotic soul (?) sung forth to the tune of \$200, as compensation to these "spirits of the air" to wing this important document to Downing street. And it did arrive at Downing street! Did not Mr Cardwell stare and look appalled, think you, when this important telegram was spread before him? Methinks I see him stand and gaze thereon awhile, and then with a sardonic smile upon his lips, say, what mean these men with these big words? they are devoid of common sense or surely they know naught of what they speak. I see they have a weapon in their hands the use whereof they do not understand; now is the time to strike it from their grasp. I had intended to take no advantage of the request they made of me, to decide on the Union question as I thought best, but now I see that to allow that permissive clause to remain will entail on me or my successor, more annoyance than I am disposed to pave the way for. I will therefore strike it from the bill, I intended it for their good. And while thus contemplating the folly of those men, a three line message came, which spoke of something yet to come, so the potent thing into the basket went, a fit receptacle no doubt it was thought to be by those who read it over. Such then appears to be the result of this inconsiderate action of the House of Assembly. It would not matter much if they were the only sufferers, but the country suffers with them, they, more lightly than the rest. The consequences that follow have been brought about by pursuing after self aggrandisement and the gratification of a vindictive spirit.

CAUSTIC.

COLFAX AND THE FENIANS.—At the late Fenian demonstration in St. Louis, Speaker Colfax fired the following broadside at Great Britain. How a man of his intelligence could be content to mount the rostrum and indulge in such perfect clap-trap and balderdash is certainly surprising, unless the hon. gentleman, chuckling in his sleeve at the gullibility of his auditory, believed they would swallow anything derogatory to England and that it would serve as an opportunity for him to make political capital in future candidatures for the Presidency. Mr Colfax said: "I can review but briefly, in the very few moments I shall speak to you, the course of the Administration lately in regard to the Irish invasion of Canada. What was the conduct of Great Britain toward us during our recent struggle? When the storm-cloud of war burst upon our land there was but one army of rebels in the land—that at Fort Sumter. They had stolen guns, none that belonged to them, but cannon and artillery of ours, that had been stolen from the arsenals of the United States: and yet, when but one rebel banner was flying and but one rebel army was arrayed in our country, before our American Minister could reach the soil of Great Britain, the British Minister made haste to issue a proclamation to the world and to say there are two belligerents on the American soil, and they proclaimed equal rights to both of them. And when, after that proclamation gives aid and comfort to these traitors, when rams were fitted out to prey upon our commerce, when our Minister laid the documents before the British Ministry they spurned them; they submitted them to the law officials, and while they were poring over them they allowed these rams to be run off to prey upon our vessels, and wherever the British flag floated round the globe, whenever these vessels wanted to be manned, whenever their officers desired their vessels to be refitted or reprovisioned, they sailed into British provinces and there they obtained aid. Every blockade runner that sought to increase the resources and prolong the existence of the rebellion, came from Great Britain. When the war closed, and when we submitted our claims against Great Britain, she spurned them, and treated us with contempt and insult. When we asked to allow them to be submitted to the arbitration of any friendly and neutral power of the world, she kicked our claims and our Minister out of her antechamber. I don't believe in the iron rule that "might makes right." I believe in the golden rule between individuals. "Whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you, do ye also unto them." But I believe in my heart of hearts in the silver rule between nations, whatsoever they have done unto ye, do ye even so unto them. [Great applause.] When the hour of England's trial came—when the Irish army was upon the Canadian line; when the patriotic men who had loved their native land so much that they were willing to give their lives; they were willing to bleed up their lives; they were willing to yield to suffer and to die if they could promote Irish independence. When they took such steps I felt a hope they might succeed, and if the President thought he must issue his proclamation, he should have taken the proclamation of Great Britain for his guide; he should have said, here is an army of rebels against Great Britain on the Canada line; they are armed with guns not stolen from any one, but bought and paid for to our arsenals, and poor ones at that—old and having been long in service. Here is one army like there was at Sumter—exactly that same case. I declare them to be belligerents; it is a fair fight, let them both go on. [Immense applause.] On the contrary a proclamation was issued which went out of the way to speak of these men as "evil disposed persons," because they longed to release their land from the thralldom under which for centuries it had groaned." [Applause.]

"John, can you tell me the difference between attraction of gravitation and attraction of cohesion?" "Yes, sir," said John, "attraction of gravitation pulls a drunken man down, and the attraction of cohesion prevents his getting up again."

A NEW ORATOR.—In an article on the displays of eloquence called forth by the debate in the House of Commons on the Reform bill, a London Tory paper thus speaks of Robert Lowe, whom it designates "the hero of the Reform debate." His success is at once dazzling and unprecedented. There have been instances of men entering the House and at one bound becoming a power. So it was with Pitt. So with Peel. So with Gladstone. But the case of Lowe is altogether different. He has been in the House for years. He has even been in office. Yet no one ever dreamed that he was one of the most powerful debaters of the House and one of the finest orators of the age. He was known to be a clever man, a classical scholar and a ready speaker, but until the late Reform debate no one rightly estimated the true force of his intellect, or the inimitable vigor of his eloquence. Though long on the stage his magnificent gifts were latent, and the Reform debate has brought them to our knowledge. Of the three speeches he delivered on reform, the last was the best. A more finished and beautiful oration could not well be composed.

A DESERTED CITY.—A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing from Germany, thus speaks of Antwerp: "It is melancholy to see a city once so wealthy and powerful as Antwerp now so decayed and deserted. Miles of streets are empty and silent as the Campagna; the churches have half a dozen worshippers; shop-keepers all wear a depressed and hungry look, as if customers were rare articles, and I certainly believe there are more streets than horses. I dressed myself for the table d'hote dinner at the hotel, expecting to meet a large company, but to my astonishment I saw only a forlorn and solitary Englishman eating his soup. He told me that for two days he had the table d'hote all to himself, and was rejoiced to have some one to talk to besides the waiter."

A curious case of love and persecution has come to light in New York. A man name Romero fell in love with his son's intended wife, and in order to marry her, sent Romero, Jr., to Cuba. The latter was soon after reported to be dead, and the wedding took place. Subsequently the young man returned home, when his father caused him to be arrested and put in the insane asylum. The wife has discovered the facts in the case and secured the release of her first and perhaps only love, and an interesting and spicy lawsuit is now said to be very probably growing out of this exceedingly romantic affair.

THE SILVER HOOK.—Doctor Franklin observing one day a hearty young fellow, whom he knew to be an extraordinary blacksmith, sitting on the wharf bobbing for little mud-cats and eels, he called to him, "Ah, Tom, what a pity it is you cannot fish with a silver hook."

The young man replied, "he was not able to fish with a silver hook." Some days after this, the Doctor passing that way, saw Tom out at the end of the wharf again, with his long pole bending over the flood. "What, Tom!" cried the Doctor, "have you got the silver hook yet?" "Heaven bless you, Doctor," cried the blacksmith, "I am hardly able to fish with an iron hook."

"Poh! poh!" replied the Doctor, "go home to your anvil, and you will make silver enough in one day to buy more and better fish than you can catch here in a month."

MARRIAGE WITH A CONDITION.—At one of the churches in Paris a young woman of the humbler classes was married to a young man in the same sphere of life. The priest was making a few appropriate remarks, exhorting the young couple to mutual affection and fidelity. After he finished, the bride, whose turn it was, briefly said: "Monsieur le Curé, if my husband conducts himself as he ought to do, I promise that my conduct towards him shall be irreproachable; but if he does not, why, I will not bind myself to observe anything you have said."

A clerk in a New York mercantile establishment relates a colloquy from which a sprightly youth in the same store came out second best. A poor boy came along with his machine inquiring, "Any knives or scissors to grind?" "Don't think we have," replied the young gentleman facetiously; "can't you sharpen wits?" "Yes, if you've got any," was the prompt response.

CHAMPAGNE Napoleon's Cabinet —AND— BOUCHE.

WE HAVE APPOINTED MESSRS. GRILLEY & FITZGER, of Victoria, our SOLE AGENTS

For Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

BOUCHE FILLS & Co., at Marcell-sur-Ay, Champagne, France.

NOTICE. A MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF PARIS CABLE BANK, will be held at the office of Mr. JOHN COPLAND, Solicitor, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, p. m., where a proposition will be made that the estate be wound up under a Deed of Arrangement and the Bankruptcy annulled. JOHN COPLAND, Solicitor, Boston street, Victoria. 2224

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

Europe.

Liverpool, Sept. 12.—Canard steamers Europa and Tarifa sailed this afternoon for Quebec direct, with a regiment of Hussars for Canada.

London, Sept. 12th.—Evening.—The St Leger race was won by favorite Lord Lyons, Seven Oaks being second, and Knight of the Crescent third.

Paris, Sept. 13th.—The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes a convention which was signed in the City of Mexico July 30th, by which Maximilian transfers to the French agents one-half of the receipts from the Customs throughout the Empire, for the purpose of paying the debts of Mexico to France. The Convention goes into operation October first.

Berlin, Sept. 13th.—The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has voted an electoral law, and parliament for Saxony. Negotiations between Prussia and Saxony progress slowly. It is said the King of Prussia demands of the King the oath of allegiance to himself, the payment of an million thalers, and the right to garrison the fortress of Konigsberg and cities of Dresden and Leipzig with Prussian troops.

Liverpool, Sept. 14th.—The Arago, from New York, arrived this morning, and after landing her London and Liverpool passengers proceeded to Havre.

Paris, 14.—In an article published in to-day's *Moniteur*, it is stated that Maximilian has named Gen. Osgood as Minister of War of the Empire of Mexico to reside in Mexico, his military duty to his own country being incompatible with the proper discharge of the duties of the new position thus offered him. The Emperor, Napoleon, has refused to grant the necessary authorities to Gen. Osgood to accept the appointment.

Florence, Sept. 14th.—It is announced that the plenipotentiaries of Austria and Italy have agreed on all points but the amount of indemnity, and they will soon arrive at a satisfactory adjustment on this score, when the treaty of peace will be officially signed by the high contracting parties and proclaimed through the two countries.

Berlin, Sept. 14th.—Some doubt having been expressed of the passage of a Bill authorizing the King to make a loan for the liquidation of the late war expenses, it was announced on what is considered good authority, that should the bill be rejected the Chamber of Deputies will be dissolved by royal decree.

London, Sept. 14.—Noon.—The money market is unaltered. Consols opened at 89 1/2 for money. Market for American securities is firmer.

Canada.

New York, Sept. 16.—The *Herald's* Canada correspondent says there is no abatement in excitement concerning the Fenians. It is also said that Canadians are organizing squads to make raids upon the American border towns, in revenge for the Fenian raid upon Canada. There is great activity at the Fenian headquarters under Stephens. Important movements may, it is said, be soon expected.

Europe.

Vienna, Sept. 13.—We are on the verge of another war which threatens to equal in extent that just ended, Austria shows bad faith in the negotiations with Italy and has made immediate demands to which Italy will not submit. Austria has over charged the debt of Venetian property which she is bound to transfer.

Berlin, Sept. 14.—Prussia has emphatically notified Austria that she will not suffer Italy to be insulted and defrauded and that if Austria persists in her present course, war must follow.

Prague, Sept. 14.—The homeward march of the Prussian troops has been peremptorily arrested.

Dresden, Sept. 14.—Everything looks like war, there is no reply from Austria to the notification of Prussia. It is but a question whether the troops will not be again put in motion for Vienna.

Florence, Sept. 16.—The difficulty regarding the Venetian debt is serious, and the execution of the treaty signed at Prague is in doubt.

United States.

New York, Sept. 18.—It is surmised that the Fenians are about concentrating at Ogdensburg, Malone, &c. The Canadian Government shows great activity in military preparations.

New York, Sept. 17.—Emperor Napoleon had addressed the following letter to the late Minister of Foreign Affairs: "Dear M. Drouyn de L'Hays, I deeply regret that circumstances oblige me to accept your resignation. In relinquishing, however, your company, I am desirous to give you a proof of my esteem by naming you as a member of the Privy Council; this new post will possess the advantage of not breaking off the relations which your enlightenment and devotion to myself and my dynasty have rendered precious to me."

California.

San Francisco, Sept. 18.—H. M. gunboat Sparrowhawk sailed this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, with colonial mail and Admiralty despatch bags, which had been carelessly or willfully left behind by the steamer Active when she left this port.

Arrived, Sept. 18.—Steamer Moses Taylor, 12 days from San Juan del Sur. Sailed, Sept. 18.—Steamer St. Louis, Panama; ship Sea Serpent, Hong Kong.

Eastern States.

Chicago, Sept. 11.—President Johnson arrived at Indianapolis from St. Louis last evening, and his reception ended in a riot, one person being killed and several wounded. The President attempted to speak, but was choked off with cries for Grant and Farragut. The President will arrive at Cincinnati, but the City Council have voted not to receive him.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—The President and party arrived at Louisville yesterday afternoon. The President says that the disturbance there on Monday evening is deeply regretted, but there was not any personal danger to the President. It thinks the crowd were excited, and in the crowd and jam it was impossible to do anything with the excited people after the arrival of his train. The casualties that are now known are as follows: Stewart, killed; Rooker, of Hamilton Co., so badly wounded that the amputation of his leg is necessary; R. F. Fletcher, Secretary of the Street Railway Company, slightly wounded in the hip; Trucker, shot in the eye; a man whose name is unknown wounded in the stomach, and a woman trampled in the stampede until her life is despaired of. Trucker, who is a Johnson man, acknowledges firing the first shot, and has been arrested.

The trip to Louisville was very successful, with great crowds of people and speeches at all the stations. General Grant left the party at Indianapolis, to visit his parents in Covington, Kentucky, but will rejoin them at Cincinnati to-day.

The Republicans of Cincinnati hearing that General Grant was in town got up a serenade and called him out at the theatre last night, when he said: "I am no politician. The President of the United States is my Commander-in-Chief. I consider this demonstration in opposition to President Johnson, and I cannot and will not meet you. If you have any regard for me, you will take your men away from their homes. I am getting annoyed at this demonstration, for I came here to enjoy this theatrical performance. I will be glad to see you all to-morrow, when the President arrives."

California.

San Francisco, Sept. 13.—Peter D. Headly, for several years agent for Wells Fargo & Co. at Gold Hill, Nevada, was arrested on the Sacramento boat yesterday afternoon, a few moments before her departure, on the charge of embezzling some \$52,000 of the Company's funds at that office. The fact of his defalcation was discovered some two months ago when he was superseded, and upon the discovery of his criminality he made an attempt to blow his brains out, but was unsuccessful. Since then he has remained in Nevada most of the time and no attempts were made to arrest him then although a close watch was kept on his movements. One of the managers of Wells Fargo & Co.'s affairs, learned he was in Marysville, and steps were about being taken to arrest him here, when he came to this city. A warrant was taken out yesterday and placed in the hands of Capt. Lees, who in company with detective Johnson, employed by Wells Fargo & Co., proceeded to the Sacramento boat and took him into custody immediately after he went on board. Headly made full confession of his guilt. A preliminary investigation will be had in the police court at one o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Harriet McGath, a native of Nova Scotia, aged twenty-eight years, was committed to Stockton last evening as insane. She imagines herself the Creator, and thinks she is commissioned to correct the errors of the Catholic Church.

New Zealand.

New Zealand dates are to the 24th of July. The fourth Parliament of New Zealand was formally opened by His Excellency, the Governor, at Wellington, on the 3d of July. The laying of the submarine cable to connect the northern and middle islands of New Zealand, was to be commenced in a few days. The cable had arrived out safe in the clipper ship Weymouth. Some dreadful murders had taken place in the Middle Islands, perpetrated by a gang of miscreants familiar with the prisons of Australia, and who have more recently been infesting the west coast gold fields, and systematically murdering diggers for their money.

Four vessels loaded with coals for the P. N. Z. & A. M. Co., en route to Wellington, were wrecked during the late heavy gales on the Australian coast, viz: the Elk, near Sydney, Barricks Midas, Wm. Wilson and Erata. The cargoes of all were lost, but the crews with the exception of the Walton's, were saved.

There is peace everywhere in the North Island, except at Wangagai, where we hear of four hundred rebel Maories, entrenched in a pass along the line of Gen Chutes' march. Major McDonnell, of the Colonial force, is raising a force of 400 men to attack them.

The telegrams which have been received from the various colonies announce the depressing influence which the recent European news has in commercial circles. There is an indisposition to transact business. Severe storms have raged all along the Australian coast, causing everywhere great damage to shipping. The Victoria Parliament has been further prorogued to the 21st August.

Central America.

By the way of Panama, we have Valparaiso dates of Aug. 3d, and Callao of Aug. 14th. Chilean man of war Henriette had arrived at Valparaiso from England. She experienced much bad weather during the voyage, which caused considerable detention. The debates in the Spanish Cortez in relation to the bombardment of Callao, has caused no little amusement throughout Chile. Admiral Tucker has at length got command of the Peruvian fleet. Senor Montero's conduct in this matter has given very general dissatisfaction. Senor Garcia Mora had been recognized by the Government of Chile as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Ecuador. There is but little of importance to communicate from Peru during the past fortnight.

Europe.

Vienna, Sept. 16.—Baron Weither has arrived from Berlin, and resumed his duty of Prussian Ambassador at the Court of Vienna.

Berlin, Sept. 16.—It is concluded that Prussia will not allow the King of Saxony to take part in the formation of the North German Confederation.

New York, Sept. 17.—The following is a clause in the text of the treaty of peace between Prussia and Austria, signed at Prague, on the 23d of August, the violation of which has tempted Prussia to cease her disbandments, and draw the sword again: "The Emperor of Austria, consents to the Union of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom with the Kingdom of Italy, and the Emperor makes no other condition, thereto, than that the debts attached to the ceded territory shall be recognized in conformity with the treaty."

The following is Napoleon's letter to the King of Italy, in reference to the cession of Venetia: "My brother—I have learned with pleasure that your Majesty has adhered to the armistice and preliminaries of peace signed by Prussia and Austria. It is therefore probable that a new era of tranquillity is about to open for Europe. Your Majesty knows that I accepted the offer of Venetia in order to save her from any devastation, and to prevent useless bloodshed. My intention has always been to restore her to herself, in order that Italy may be free from the Alps to the Adriatic. Venetia will soon be able to express her wishes by universal suffrage. Your Majesty will recognize that in these circumstances, the action of France has again been, expressed in favor of humanity and the independence of the people. I renew the assurance of the sentiment of high esteem and sincere friendship, with which I am your Majesty's good brother,

St. Cloud, Aug. 11. NAPOLEON.

London, Sept. 14.—Various diplomatic changes are considered imminent in Paris. The dismissal of Drouyn de L'Hays was the subject of much comment, and it was believed it would conduce to the preservation of peace.

British Columbia.

On McCullough's Creek 40 or 50 men were making from six to ten dollars a day to the hand, on the upper part of the creek, in shallow diggings.

Three or four hundred men were engaged in mining on the bars of the Columbia and were making moderate wages.

Provisions were plentiful and cheap in the mines. The Administrator of the Government, Mr Birch, accompanied by Messrs Trutch and Ball, was met on his way in from Seymour to Big Bend.

Mr O'Reilly was at Kamloops en route to French Creek.

Latest accounts received from Kootenay state that Chinamen were flocking into the mines. Upwards of 500 celestials and 250 white men were at work, the majority making wages.

Major Downie's party of Big Benders had arrived on Wild Horse Creek and were commencing to mine.

Weather clear and warm; thermometer 70.

(From the Cariboo Sentinel, September 10th)

Mining Intelligence.

WILLIAMS CREEK. The continuance of dry weather is very hurtful to the mining interests of this creek and has the effect of making business dull and money scarce. Bradley-Nicolson company washed out for the week 794 ozs. Tonine company yielded for the week 794 ozs. Foster-Campbell co. have at last got on big pay, during the past week they washed up \$3000 out of three sets of timbers; the ground, it is supposed, will average about 50 ounces to the set of timbers. Cariboo co. washed out for the week 50 ozs. Camp co. washed up for last week over 100 ozs. Dead Broke co. yielded 55 ozs. for the week.

The United co. in Conkling gulch took out for the week 131 ozs.

Notwithstanding the scarcity of water on this creek during the past week claims have been yielding better returns than they have any previous week during the season. Among the companies that are taking out good pay are the following:

Heron co. washed out for the week 135 ozs. Short Bend co. continue running their tunnel into the hill, and are making about \$5 a day; in their ground sluices they are averaging \$20 a day to the hand. Discovery co. washed up for the week 140 ozs. Sovereign co. at work cleaning up ground sluices and making \$40 a day to the hand. Velvet do Weel co. are taking out good pay. Caroline co. have been running over a deep channel for some time without finding anything; they struck a prospect yesterday on high rock and expect to do well this week. Cascade co. are taking out a little pay.

Lightning Creek. A joint stock company has been formed to cut a drain to Perkins' claim.

ANTLER CREEK.

Smith & Co., who have been prospecting on the flat near Maury's store since last spring, begin to get indications of a channel back in the hill. They are busy cutting a drain which will be finished in eight or ten days, when they will be able to ascertain whether the channel contains gold in paying quantities or not; pieces weighing \$2.50 have been picked up on the edge of the channel.

CEDAR CREEK.

The Discovery co. have been averaging from \$15 to \$20 a day to the hand. Aurora co. have ground sluiced a considerable piece of ground to the bed rock and have begun to clean up; a piece weighing 3 oz and \$1, was picked up the other day in the ground sluice. Borealis co. had found good prospects and were engaged in sawing lumber, building cabins, &c. These three claims it appears, comprise all the ground that has yet been located on the creek. Those men who were not employed sawing lumber and assisting in building cabins for the companies that are working were prospecting portions of the ground belonging to the companies that they had jumped. There are 75 inches of water running in the creek at present, which is sufficient for all necessary purposes, but should it get scarce, there are numerous beaver dams in the meadows above that can be tapped at any time to afford the needed supply.

At Mr Gibson's store, flour was selling at 25 cts @ 50; yeast powders, 87 cts per box; bacon, 80 cts; butter, \$1.50; sugar, 62 cts; tea, \$1.50; nails, 62 cts; gum boots (scarce) \$2.00; shovels, \$5; best Williams Lake, 25c a drink.

COQUET CREEK.

The Lining co. had ground sluiced a cut across the creek 60 feet wide, occupying them in the aggregate about 20 days, and washed up \$52.50; the gold is of a coarse order, the pieces varying from 12 cents to \$2, and is found in the loose gravel. No prospect could be found on the bed rock, which our informant says resembles an ash bed more than a gold bearing rock. The creek on an average is 100 feet wide, and contains about 30 inches of water, which is not sufficient to allow the ground to be worked to any advantage.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO THREE ENGLISH LADIES IN SWITZERLAND.—The following particulars have been published of a fatal accident to three English ladies in Switzerland.—The last tourist season in Switzerland closed with a heavy list of ill-fated but intrepid travellers. This season opens no less ominously. The daring mountaineers last year were the sufferers; this year the first victims have been ladies. Already three ladies have lost their lives in Switzerland, on the road between Ragatz and the baths of Pfeffers. This road is about two miles in length and follows the course of the Tamina river through one of the grandest and most remarkable gorges in Switzerland. It rises from fifteen to thirty-five feet above the bed of the river, which it often overhangs, and is in most places unprotected by wall or barrier. The Tamina is a wildly rushing, turbulent river, varying from three to five feet in depth. On the 3d of July, three ladies, accompanied by a gentleman, arrived at Ragatz by train about two p.m. They were: Mrs. Delfs, wife of Professor Delfs, of Heidelberg University; Miss Hollywood, of Bath Lodge, Ballycastle, Ireland, and her niece, Miss Walker, of the same place. They were at once to the Hotel Ragatz, where they dined, and then ordered a carriage to take them to the baths of Pfeffers. This was a one-horse vehicle, provided by the proprietor of the hotel and driven by a man called Mogg, who is said to have had several years experience as a driver on this road. They reached the baths in safety, were shown all the curiosities of the place, and started on the return journey a little before six o'clock. They had got about a quarter of a mile on their way back when their pleasure trip came to its fatal termination. They were going a trot down an incline where the road is quite unprotected on the river side, when the horse (although an old one), seeming to have taken fright unaccountably at something, made a sudden turn toward the precipice. The driver half leaped and was half thrown from the box on the road, and when he recovered himself he was horrified to find that the horse, carriage and its occupants had been precipitated into the Tamina, a fall of thirty feet. The river was swollen at the time to the depth of four or five feet, and flowed so rapidly that at this spot the strongest man could scarcely keep his legs; so the unfortunate ladies were never afterward seen alive. There were few witnesses of the melancholy occurrence. A carriage in which sat one English lady, followed at a distance of about fifty yards. The coachman of this seems (like the driver of the unfortunate ladies) to have been so overcome by terror as to be unable to render any assistance. Indeed, he says he did not see the ladies after the fall, but only heard their cries. He drove forward to Ragatz for help, which came, but too late. Miss Hollywood's body was first recovered, three-quarters of an hour after the accident, three hundred yards below the spot, but life was extinct. Mrs. Delfs was found two days later lower down, but Miss Walker's corpse still remains unaccountably, though every effort has been used and a large reward offered for its recovery. Mrs. Delfs and Miss Hollywood were buried side by side in Ragatz on the 7th of July.

The best Remedy for Purifying the Blood strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the Lost Appetite.

FRESH'S HAMBURG TEA. It is the best preservative against almost any sickness, used as a beverage. Composed of herbs only, it can be given safely to infants. Full directions in English, French, Spanish, and German, with every package. TRY IT! For sale at all the Wholesale and Retail Drug stores and Groceries.

EMIL FRESH, Wholesale Druggist, Sole Agent, 410 (Hay's), San Francisco.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Grand Discovery.—The knowledge that all the different components of the body—flesh, bone, brain and sinews—arise from the same food, led the inventor of these medicines to the conclusion that disease was likewise nourished from one source—impurity of the blood. Taking this new view of the cause of ill health, he set himself to the task of finding out the means of ridding the circulation of all poisons or disordering elements, and after many years' study succeeded in propounding his celebrated Ointment and Pills. The former, when rubbed upon the affected part, restores the local vessels of every kind and directs the action of the latter to every atom of corruption from the general circulation.

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

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It is a sure speedy relief to every ailment which it is for 20 years a signal red in its favor when other remedies have failed.

It is a delicate and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Diluted with water it makes the best dentifrice, imparting a peculiar whiteness to the teeth; it also removes all smarting or pain after shaving.

COUNTERFEITS. Beware of Imitations. Look for the name of MURRAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and ornamented label. Prepared only by LANMAN & KEMP.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

IN LARGE BOTTLES.

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD!

Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER.

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

A DIET DRINK. By all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for

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 Scabulous eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Tetter, Scald Head, Scoury, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the System, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Indigestion, and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Humid Ague and Jaundice.

It is guaranteed to be the Purest and Most Powerful Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA

And is the only TRUE AND RELIABLE CURE FOR SYPHILIS. It is the best medicine for the cure of all disease arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood. The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL, MERCURY, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants, without doing the least injury.

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

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Hostetter, Smith & Dean, Agents, San Francisco, 101 & 103

SAUCE—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce.

PREPARED BY LEA AND PERRIN, MERCHANTS, AT MARLBOROUGH, ENGLAND. To his Brother at WORCESTER, May, 1857. Tell Lea & Perrin that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable and well adapted to the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

Only Good Sauce, and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

CAUTION. Beware of cheap imitations. The name of LEA & PERRIN is prominent on the label. The name of LEA & PERRIN is prominent on the label. The name of LEA & PERRIN is prominent on the label.

Ask for Lea and Perrin's Sauce. Sole Wholesale and Retail Export by the Proprietors, Messrs. Lea and Perrin, and Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. Solely by Janion, Green & Rhodes, Agents for VICTORIA, V.I.L.

The Weekly British AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, September 25.

The News.

Grim, relentless war, hideousness, still hovers like prey over the scene of the roean carnage. The sword wiped and sheathed may on drawn from its scabbard, as had accepted the olive branch face to face to renew doubled rancor and hate to conflict. Poor vanquished seeking under the humility seeks an opportunity for the of her fallen greatness—peration of her military pre-rown—in a fresh quarrel Southern neighbor, Italy, whom she is wont to regard forior. The pretext for a fresh disturbance to the Europe arises out of the ne between Austria and Italy—sion of Venetia. The Kaiser ing to our telegraphic despa shown bad faith, and made demands to which Victor declined to submit. He had charged the debt of Venetia held Venetian property which bound to transfer. Prussia vened on behalf of her ally phatically declaring that she suffer her to be insulted and had stayed the homeward march Prussian troops from the le of war, and held herself in re-ound the war note. What Napoleon, Austria's fiducious session of Venetia, has tak take in this new complicatio to be seen. It is evident, that the far-seeing Emperor transcendent genius had ac- him the recognised sovereign "master spirit of the age," he was so immeasurably out- chekmated by the recent events in Central Europe, that has lost her assumed right tatorship of Europe, and su Economist points out, "in many co-ordinate powers, and baffled in his calculatio upon pockets his disapp- another his vexation, and di- claring his devotion to the peace, tries to wash his han- whole affair, with a secret re- saps that although his sched- once miscarried, the tim- would yet come when Belgi- in some way become in- the struggle. With the information before us it is di- vidual what Austria's progr- be. Against Italy alone a- prolong the contest with su- when Prussia avows her in- taking up arms against chances of regaining her los- the face of her recent disas- sism indeed, unless the Franc- sile at her back, hoping to- fresh strife, that he may second effort to play out th- The news of a fresh Fen- ment in Canada has the of a canard. It it well kn- the correspondents of the Herald do not profess to ad- truth. For instance, during of the Prince of Wales to- when troubles arose with th- men, the agent of the Herald ed himself at the Telegraph a message, deliberately sta- the Duke of Newcastle had at, and had himself killed four men. The vulgar shee- the outset zealously espouse- ing, and its reports respecti- movements are never believ- the States. The whole thing- an attempt to add fresh d- dying embers of the charr- any. Stephens, on his A- America, altogether discla- rai on the Canadian border- clared that the only proper- sible channel for operation- around. But the most Indio- met of a his that squads of- wep being organised to- talitory raids on the Americ- towns.

The Fiddler will sail at 8 o'clock this morning.



