

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

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NO. 51

**WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST**  
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**ESTABLISHED IN 1841.**  
OFFICE—Colony Building, Government and Langley streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

**AGENTS:**  
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**Colonial Finances.**

Had we previously entertained a doubt as to the wretched financial condition of the Colony, that doubt would have been dispelled by the publication in the last *Government Gazette* of a statement of public accounts for 1866. These accounts are from the Auditor General's hands, and may be accepted as correct. From this statement it would appear that the estimated revenue for 1866—including a portion of loan (\$80,000) of 1864, overdrawn, balance due by the Imperial Government on Military account (\$43,900), and balance due from same source on Pension Account (\$726)—was \$723,466 80. The actual revenue from all sources—including a loan of one hundred and eleven thousand four hundred and sixty-one dollars and eighty-seven cents, was only \$581,046 77. The estimated revenue from sources within the control of the Colony for the year from those sources was \$436,058 91. The estimated expenditure for the year was \$819,032 16. The actual expenditure reached \$738,275 29. This last amount, it is but fair to mention, includes the sum of \$108,841 50, arrears of previous years, deducting which, the actual expenditure for the service of the year was \$629,433 69. The actual revenue of the Colony produced, had the friendly balance of the loan of 1864, and the amount due on account of Military advances not been available, it is difficult to see how all the diplomacy and management of even a Gladstone could have "exchequered" the Colony through its financial trouble. Among the items of expenditure we find \$22,297 83 voted for the use of the Governor, of which amount his Excellency drew exactly \$22,297 68—leaving the magnificent balance of fifteen cents to his credit yet undrawn! (Surely this is a grim joke.) The Colonial Secretary (we have now three!) drew \$13,936 04; Treasurer, \$8,613 47; Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, \$18,338 68; Customs Department, \$13,620 21. The Supreme Court, the very moderate figure of \$8,102 74. The total sum voted for Establishments was \$186,964 22, of which amount but \$171,233 76 were expended. A "saving" of \$69,434 was effected by not executing necessary improvements. Interest swallowed up \$74,251 82; Government vessels (the *Leviathan*) sunk \$3,763 89; Roads, streets and bridges required \$103,798 43 to construct and keep in repair; conveyance of mails, \$50,676 87; and Police and Gaols, \$15,410. Under the Temporary Loan Account, \$170,000 was set down for payments in 1866; but only \$29,375 was paid; for the Sinking Fund, \$42,901 50 were voted, and \$47,765 88 paid; for the Redemption of Bonds, \$20,612 were appropriated, and only \$8,487 50 expended. In concluding the statement, the Auditor General says that \$45,300, liabilities of 1866, will appear among the disbursements of 1867 as arrears. From the statement it appears that the Colony last year ran behind \$133,874 88, the difference between the actual revenue and the actual expenditure, and at the same time it should be noted that but for the monies received on account of the loan and the balance due by the Imperial Government, the Colonial bonds must have been dishonored in London money market. What the deficit this year will be, is matter for conjecture. It certainly will not be less than that of 1866; it may be considerably more. But in either case—whether the Colony is going behind financially or whether it is holding its own—we think the reader will agree with us, that a Government that expends \$701,000 (the amount voted in the estimates last session) in the management of a mere handful of people such as ours, is guilty of sinful waste and extravagance in its disbursements. The Government ought to be ashamed to ask for a sum exceeding \$400,000, which, if properly expended, would be sufficient to meet every charge upon the public revenue and leave a handsome balance to the credit of the Colony. It is difficult to say when the

Administration will be compelled to stop for want of funds; but the evil day cannot long be averted at the rate indicated by the statement before us.

Monday, Oct. 28.  
From Cariboo.

We glean the following from the *Sentinel* of the 14th inst.—The recent rains had not been sufficiently abundant to make any very marked improvement in mining operations, and it is believed the fall will pass without the usual frosts. The following was the yield of a few of the claims for the week ending 12th—Williams creek, McLean co. 700z. Brouse co. 250z. Dutch Hill co. 300z. Davis co. 320z. Aurora co. 800z. Morning Star co. struck a rich prospect, 400 lbs. back in the hill. The following is an ounce a day to the hand. Bay co. 1000z. Prince of Wales 180z. from two sets of timbers.

**Stour Gulch.**—The *Altira* co. for two days, 720z. Taltavale co. for week, 400z. Michie O'go 500z.

**Conkling Gulch.**—*Renfrew* co. for two days, 240z. Indian Queen making from \$12 to \$14 a day to the hand.

**Mosquito Gulch.**—Every week adds more convincing proof of the permanency and richness of these diggings, and marks the locality as one of the best that has been discovered since the advent of William creek. The town is making gigantic strides, many houses going up, and billiard saloons, bakeries, &c. being opened. The *Minnebacha* co. washed up for the week 1120z. A rich strike was reported in a ravine near the head of the gulch.

**RED GULCH.**  
Catch-it-if-you-can co. bottomed their shaft on Friday, taking out 4 oz. United co. for the week 24 oz.

**LOWER CREEK.**  
Calaveras co. for the week 215 oz. First Chance 50 oz.

**GROUSE CREEK.**  
Rally co. reported to have struck a prospect of \$5 to the pan, a little above the Sawmill. Heron co. for week 80 oz. Flame co. had not commenced to take out pay.

**MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.**  
Eighty persons, residents of Musquitto Gulch, held a meeting at Mr. Babbitt's store, on the 4th inst., for the purpose of giving a name to the embryo town. It was unanimously christened "Gardenville."

A company of Chinamen, who have been engaged for some time past in working over old ground on the Orier and Point claims, below Richfield, are reported to have struck a small unworked crevice, the week before last, from which they obtained \$10,000. The number of claims included on Musquitto Gulch and vicinity is 72.

The rate of freight between Yale and William Creek has gone up to 20 cts, with a prospect of an additional rise.

**THE LAST MURDER ON THE EAST COAST.**  
We have been placed in possession of the particulars of the murder of Mr. Mitchell, at Comox, by an Indian. The deceased man kept a squaw in his cabin, and while intoxicated, ordered the brother of the squaw to leave the place. The Indian refused to go, when Mitchell fired three shots at him with a revolver, one of the shots striking the Indian in the neck and causing him to fall to the ground. Mitchell, overcome with excitement and liquor, also fell helpless to the ground, when the Indian, who had feigned death, immediately rose, and fired one of the barrels remaining undischarged into the prostrate man's body. The settlers, hearing of the affray, placed Mitchell, who was still living, in a canoe, and, arresting the Indian, started with both for Nanaimo. On the way down the white man died, and upon the arrival of the canoe at Nanaimo a jury was summoned and an inquest held over the dead body. A medical witness deposed that death resulted from stone in the bladder, and the jury immediately found a verdict of "wilful murder" against the Indian, and were discharged. The same evidence produced, and a verdict rendered of "death from natural causes." The Indian, who was but slightly wounded, was then discharged, the body interred, and that is the last of this most remarkable case. The East Coast beats all other parts of the Colony two to one in cases of death from violence; yet, strange to say, the crime is seldom, if ever, brought home to anyone. A few weeks ago, a white man and two Indians were killed there; and the month previous, a black man was murdered on Salt Spring Island. In neither case was there detection. There is something wrong in the management of affairs on that coast.

**FROM THE EAST COAST.**—The steamer *Sir James Douglas*, Captain Clarke, arrived last evening, at six o'clock, from Comox, Nanaimo and Cowichan, bringing a few passengers and a small amount of produce. Nothing had been heard at Nanaimo up to yesterday morning of the John L. Stephens and other steamers, now overdue from Alaska. The *Douglas* left Nanaimo on Wednesday and encountered the full force of the severe gale that raged on that day. She reached Comox the same evening and lay at anchor all Thursday and Friday, Captain Clarke deeming it unsafe to venture outside. In consequence of a heavy swell in the harbor a very small quantity of produce was shipped by the farmers.

**CAUTION.**—Two instances of narrow escape from death through the careless use of firearms, were brought to our notice yesterday. In both cases the authors of the mischief were small boys engaged in shooting birds within the city limits. Parents who allow their children to handle fire-arms would be held responsible in case of injury resulting through their careless use.

**INCAGITITUDE.**—The *British Columbian*, in alluding to the demise of the *Nanaimo Tribune*, attributes its death to its abuse of the Governor. This is what we can call by no milder term than that of base ingratitude. The *Tribune* has been throughout, a consistent admirer of the Governor—it was the ablest organ of the Government, and died in consequence. For the hired organ of that office to denounce it as an enemy is therefore base, besides being impolitic, as rumor has it that the fulsome flattery to which the *Columbian* indulges when alluding to His Excellency, has rickened its supporters and left that notorious sheet in a most ruinous state.

**MAN SHOT FOR A COON.**—Yesterday a man named Jim Ferris, who was employed at Rogers' logging camp, at the inlet, was shot by a coon, and a canoe was overturned, and the man was injured. He was out hunting coons, and having freed one of the varnishes, he climbed the tree, and was shaking the branches to bring down the coon, when a man came along with a gun, mistaking Ferris for a coon or other wild animal, shot at him. Ferris was taken to the hospital.

**MASONIC INAUGURATION.**—This afternoon, at one o'clock, British Columbia Lodge, No. 1187, S. E. R., will be inaugurated at Masonic Hall with the usual ceremonies. At 2 o'clock divine service will be held at St. John's Church, sermon by the Rev. Mr. Gribbell. At 8:30 p. m., a banquet will be held at the Colonial Hotel. The exercises throughout promise to be highly interesting, and will doubtless attract a large number of spectators.

**EDUCATION.**—We regret to learn that Government has notified the Board of Education that the sum (\$3000) still due the Island for educational purposes under the vote of the Legislative Council, cannot be paid at present. Our impression is that it will not be paid at all. The hopes of the friends of free education are beginning to die. There now exists, we fear, but slight prospect of a continuance of the system.

**SALE OF DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.**—At Mr. McCrea's salesroom will be held to-morrow a catalogue sale of dry goods, Gardiner's celebrated clothing, &c.—one of the finest lots offered to the public since the abrogation of Free Trade. The terms of sale will be exceedingly liberal. An excellent opportunity is thus afforded for the replenishment of stock on favorable terms.

**SAFETY OF THE EMILY HARRIS.**—Captain Frain, on Saturday evening got up steam on the *Fly* and towed lights around to the *Emily Harris*, which had sunk near the island. During the night the vessel was lighted and early yesterday morning was towed into this harbor for repair. She has sustained little or no damage.

**THE RIFLE MATCH.**—The rifle match on Saturday, between ten of the Fleet and ten of the Volunteers, resulted in a victory for the Volunteers by 41 points. The Fleet ten showed want of practice; but their greatest disadvantage arose from want of knowledge of the ground. We shall endeavor to publish the score to-morrow.

**THE AUTHOR OF "OMNIBUS BOTHEMUM"** in the *News* says he has "no master." Our "ancient and (cod)fishable" friend may rest easy—until he can produce a character from his last piece, he is in no danger of employment of any kind. *Appearances* are decidedly against him.

**DENTISTRY.**—We would direct public attention to the dentistry card of Mr. Wm. Zeiner, which appears among our advertisements to-day. Mr. Zeiner has relinquished the drug business, but has decided to remain in the Colony and continue the practice of dentistry.

**THE NEW IDEA.**—This Hall of Mirth was reopened on Saturday evening by Lafont, Phillips and others. The management was rewarded with a full house, and the entertainment proved highly successful.

**CONFEDERATION MEETING.**—We understand that a citizens' meeting to discuss the propriety of confederating this Colony with Canada, will shortly be held in this city, and that a requisition calling upon the Mayor to convene the same will be circulated.

**THE FIDELITY.**—The latest advices from this steamer represent her in Columbus River, engaged in lighting the Oriniflamme, which was ashore on Moody Island. It is possible that the *Fidelity* will arrive here to-day.

**TOWED DOWN.**—The French bark *Josephine* was towed down by the Otter on Saturday, from Burrard Inlet, and sailed immediately for Arequiqui, South America. She is laden with lumber from Moody's mills.

**THE RACES ON THE STRAITS.**—Liberal subscriptions in aid of the horse races on the 9th proximo are being made. Admiral Hastings heads the list with \$50 for a Naval Fete. There will be good sport.

**VESSELS IN THE STRAITS.**—At three o'clock yesterday no less than nine seagoing vessels passed Race Rocks. Of this number three were bound out of the Straits and six were bound for Puget Sound.

**A RUMOR** was in circulation yesterday to the effect that the *William Creek* Bed Rock Drain had caved in, and that its efficiency could only be restored by a vast expenditure of money.

**THE NATION'S HOPE.**—This fine ship was towed down from Burrard Inlet yesterday by the steamer *Isabel*. She is laden with lumber for the Australian market, and will sail to-day.

**URNS DOWN.**—The electric flashes during the past week have been intermittent, the cause being the prostration of the wires during the late storm. We hope to receive a budget of interesting news to-day.

**A BARK** (supposed to be the U. S. S. brig *Fauntleroy*), and a ship were reported off the mouth of the harbor last evening.

**BARRELS.**—The report that a bar of 250,000 lbs. of logs was lost near Burrard Inlet, during the late gale.

**STEAMER ENTERPRISE.**—With 70 passengers and \$70,000 in dust for the Banks, arrived on Saturday afternoon from Fraser River.

**THE TRADE OF THE EAST—Another Step in Advance.**  
We have news by telegraph from San Francisco that the steamship *Great Republic*, the second vessel intended for the Pacific Mail line, has arrived safely at that port. The *Great Republic* will make her first voyage to Yokohama and Shanghai on the 8th, and thereafter, until the other vessels of the line, which are fast hastening to completion, have taken the place intended for them, the service between our great Pacific port and Asia will be monthly. The *Colorado* has made two round voyages during the roughest season of the year, and while the nearest and most convenient route was in a measure undermined. She has proven that San Francisco and Hongkong can be put into regular communication by steamships in a fraction over 20 days. She has anticipated by a year or two the time when, by means of our overland route to the Pacific coast, the distance from London to Shanghai will be reduced to a pleasant trip of 5 or 6 weeks. Before two years are over—looking to the permanence of our commercial treaty with Japan, the *Colorado* pioneer ship will be supplemented by a fleet of seven or eight more of her class, and then the weekly mail to and from the great ports of Japan and China will be as regular as that which puts us in communication with Havre or Bremen.

The completion of the railway tunnel through the Sierra Nevada range, of which we had intelligence yesterday, shows with what rapid strides we are clearing a pathway to the Pacific. These gigantic enterprises and improvements, moreover, we have the satisfaction of thinking are to be carried out solely with American capital, and will be permanently controlled by American skill. We want the same to be said of the great telegraphic projects which are to connect the west coast with Asia, and which are bound to penetrate into Asiatic Russia, along the coast of Japan, and connecting all the great ports of that country, as well as China, which are now open to American trade. We cannot afford to lead only in the establishment of new steam lines for the East. An American company has got the advance of all others in securing a most liberal charter from the Emperor of China for running a coast telegraph line a distance of nearly 900 miles along what may be called "a grand marine highway of the Empire." That work the Directors of the East India Company in New York find themselves, we understand, in a position to construct at once. Their programme is the purchase of the cable which was made for the Russian Telegraph Company, which is now the property of the Western Union Company, and which lies on board a vessel at a Vancouver Island port. That secured and lying at a most convenient point for their purpose, the East India Telegraph Company will be at once in a position to set to work in a practical way. Starting from Canton, which has a population of 1,000,000, they connect with Macao, (population 60,000), a distance of 70 miles; thence they connect at Hongkong, (population 250,000), 75 miles; thence to Swatow, (population 200,000), 130 miles; thence to Amoy (population 250,000), 115 miles; thence to Foo-Chau (population 1,250,000), 120 miles; thence to Wan-Chu (population 300,000), 120 miles; thence to Ningpo (population 400,000), 125 miles; thence to Hangchow (population 1,250,000), 80 miles; thence to Changhae (population 1,000,000), 80 miles. The total length of this line is 875 miles, and the aggregate population of the cities it touches is over 6,000,000.

Let us hope the Directors of the Western Union Company will find themselves in a position to accept the offer which we hear has been tendered them for the Russian Cable. Whatever expedites the commencement of the China line insures the continuance of its control in American hands. British capitalists are eager to step in, provided only they can secure a controlling interest. The Western Union Telegraph Company are interested in preventing that, if possible. The Pacific Mail Company are equally interested in making the China telegraph first, and principally, and always tributary to our commerce. Let us urge upon both the importance of having the American Company which secured the charter, retain possession of it, under all circumstances.

**TO KEEP MEAT FRESH.**—As farmers generally reside at a distance from regular meat markets, the following directions for keeping meats may be of use to those that try it. Cut the meat in slices ready to fry; pack it in a jar, in layers, sprinkle with salt and pepper just enough to make it palatable; place on the top a thick paper or cloth, with half an inch thick; keep this on all the while. Meat can be kept for three weeks in the summer, and the last will be as good as the first.

**Incivility in Public Life in New York.**

[From the Boston Journal.]  
If anything marks New York, it is the general discourtesy that attends all departments of society. This is partly owing to the class of men who get into office here, and partly to a general disrespect that seems to be cultivated. The old school politeness of the days of Hancock and Gray—of Washington and Choate—seems to have departed. The unseemly quarrels between the Bench and Bar show that men in "practices" have not forgotten their relations to the Judge before he was "Your Honor." It was formerly the custom for the keepers of

some of the new, at least, to see that small parcels were taken from the arm of the weary traveller, his coat dusted, and some small attentions shown that are so gratefully felt to a stranger in a strange city. But it is now quite difficult to know who the landlord is. He seems to be a myth. Shabby and unkind parties stand at the receipt of money, and men leave with no resolution to find more civility elsewhere next time. Omnibus men do not hesitate to swear at lady passengers if any disagreeable greeting occurs, and conductors, without better chance at brutality, put passengers off the cars by way of recreation. Go to the place where car or omnibus tickets are sold, and you will find impertinent men—most of them youngsters—to wait on you, nor can you get a civil answer. I saw quite a delicate lady the other day go to the Brooklyn city car office for a package of tickets. A mere boy was in attendance. Money is poked through a little hole, and the party to take it cannot be seen. The lady put through a two-dollar note. Before she could speak, the bill was snatched out of her hand and two packages of tickets were thrust back. Very mildly she said, "I do not wish but one package." "Why don't you say so, then, you stupid!" said the hopeful lad, and he snatched one package back and threw the dollar on to the floor, and then went to changing an apple. In exhibiting the fine arts, mere lads are stationed to receive the tickets, because they are cheap. They can be seen, with their pitched backs, feet up on the round, eating peanuts, when they are not whistling.

Attempts have been made to introduce men into stores, but such is the incivility of women to women, that they will not trade with one another. In workshops, as bookkeepers in some parts of printing, in binderies, &c. they do very well; but Stewart, Lord & Taylor, and men of that class, can do nothing with them. They all expect to be the wives of judges, senators, or members of Congress, and don't care to conciliate their own sex. It is all very well to ridicule milliners, and men who measure ribbons and cut off silks; but until ladies are more civil to each other, they will trade where men are employed. If a car is half full of ladies, and the seats quite full of silks—if a man well dressed comes in, the dear creatures will gather in their ample skirts and make room; but if one of their own sex comes in they will not budge an inch, and it is often quite as much as the conductor can do to compel them to move along. A white peacock is not as rare as a lady who says "thank you sir," to a gentleman who rises to give her a seat in a car. Usually, the female jounces down into the seat as if wronged, and exhibits the air of one who "at last" has got her rights. So common has this conduct become, that many gentlemen refuse to yield their seats except to the infirm and aged. We have had our ages of gold and iron. This, I think, is the age of disrespect and incivility. Civility costs but little. It is an excellent capital for a young man who has to push his way in the world, and intends to make his mark.

**ENGLISH FOR THE PORTUGUESE.**—A little book has been published in Paris professing to teach the Portuguese how to converse in English, which contains a most amusing collection of errors. One dialogue commences thus: "Do you compose without doubt also some small discourses in English?" "Not yet! I don't make that some exercises." "Do you speak English always?" "Sometimes; though I flay it yet." "You jest; you do express yourself very well." Among the anecdotes is the following:—"Oes my eye had good eyes that he saw better than him. The party was accepted. It had gain, ever said the one-eyed; why I see you two eyes, and you not look like me who one." Here, again, is the last paragraph of the preface:—"We expect, then, who the little book (for the care what we wrote him, and for her typographical correction) that may be worth the acceptance of the studious persons, and especially of the Youth, at which we dedicate him particularly."

**A HYMN** sung by an old negro woman runs thus: "I hears a rumblin' in de skies, Jews, screws, de fi dum; I hears a rumblin' in de skies, Jews, screws, de fi dum." An inquiry elicited the fact that the second and fourth lines, which formed a sort of chorus originally read, "Jews crucified Him!"

**DURHAM,**  
**ERS**  
**n Merchants,**  
**torin, V.I.**  
**at Helens, Bishopgate**  
**AGENCY.**  
**pany, San Francisco,**  
**pany, London.**  
**ce Company, Glasgow,**  
**apply to**  
**NSON STEWART,**  
**Agent,**  
**and d & w**  
**& C.**  
**eparations,**  
**ndries,**  
**Patent Medicines**  
**Drysalteries**  
**Ye Goods,**  
**Colors,**  
**Lozenges,**  
**Chemicals,**  
**Oilmen's Stores**  
**Veterinary Sundries.**  
**are forwarded, free of**  
**GES & SQUIRE**  
**t, London.**  
**NTA,**  
**FOR THE PEOPLE,**  
**article ever afforded to**  
**anything can be dyed**  
**out soiling the hands,**  
**are as "Household**  
**have been put aside**  
**nearly equal to new,**  
**directions appended to**  
**ORS.**  
**Carlet Green Blue**  
**Canary Orange Black**  
**dy bottles, 1s. 6d. each.**  
**keepers throughout the**  
**male of**  
**DN & SON,**  
**LONDON.**  
**high any Merch**  
**IA" DYES**  
**Dyes are in FINE POW-**  
**dissolve thoroughly in**  
**water in the space of**  
**minutes— dye instantly**  
**without any other ad-**  
**ditives, suitable for Cotton,**  
**Wool, Feathers, Fibres,**  
**Wool, Hair, &c., &c.**  
**Efficiency of these dyes is**  
**proved while their sym-**  
**ple, and they**  
**do not rot.**  
**EL JUDSON & SON,**  
**LONDON.**  
**high any Merch**  
**de**  
**de Flowers of**  
**Club, Wood Violet,**  
**Office Flowers, and other**  
**flowers, and their**  
**superior to any de**  
**purpose.**  
**of unequal quality.**  
**NSON, HONEY and**  
**into the skin.**  
**DE JUICE AND GLY-**  
**the Hair.**  
**RACKERS, SCENT**  
**For Balls and Par-**  
**OUNTAIN, to replace the**  
**plated, 21 10s.**  
**the world.**  
**the Princess of Wales,**  
**nt street, London; and**  
**less, Paris.**  
**OWS!!**  
**ch, or set up-**  
**ATORS, CORN**  
**Hills, Hay Outlets (all**  
**CORN SHELLERS,**  
**power; Wagon, Cart,**  
**all kinds of AGRICUL-**  
**which will be sold at**  
**Wholesale or Retail.**  
**ARTHUR & SON,**  
**and California streets,**  
**San Francisco.**

Tuesday, October 29, 1867.

Confederation from an Economical Standpoint.

Among the objections urged to Confederation is one that it would be more expensive than our present system of Government for the reason (as the objectors believe) that the General Government would receive our Customs dues and Postal revenue, and force us to pass a Civil List of their own apportionment from the scanty taxes derivable from other sources.

measure is being prepared for our admission; but what would be said if the Ministers, upon introducing the measure, were met with the assertion that the British Columbians are opposed to the scheme—having changed their minds since the adjournment of the Council, and if the authority furnished should be the Chief Executive Officer of British Columbia? How could the friends of the Colony at Ottawa successfully refute the statement in season to be of any service within the next twelve months at least? And, meanwhile, we might find Governor Seymour resigned, Mr Birch invested with the governing toga, and a new and hostile Ministry in power at Ottawa!

PROGRESS OF THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.—Despatches from San Francisco give encouraging accounts of the progress and prospects of the western end of the Great Pacific Railroad. It will be remembered that Congress granted to the two principal companies—the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific—the right to build their respective lines from opposite ends until they meet and connect.

From Cariboo.

It is stated that Messrs Beedy, Nelson and Bates have bought up all the wheat in the middle districts and are having it manufactured into flour at Adams's Mill, Soda Creek. We understand, however, that there is no intention on the part of these gentlemen to take advantage of the monopoly thus created for materially raising the price of flour.

Intelligence reached Williams Creek on the 10th that the Hard-up Company, adjoining the Heron Company, on Grouse Creek, had got upon the edge of the rich lead, and hoped to take out big pay in a few days.

THE HUNT.—Notwithstanding that yesterday afternoon showed up a little moist, it did not moisten the ardor of those who made up their minds to attend the "meet."

THE SHOOTING MATCH AND THE VOLUNTEERS.—The rifle match to come off on Saturday at the Volunteers' club, between the riflemen and Navy officers promises to be the most interesting contest of the season.

INQUEST.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Police Court, before the Coroner and a jury, on the body of the Esquimaux Indian mentioned in yesterday's paper, who died from the effects of a knife wound to the throat received at the hands of another Indian.

LEACH RIVER.—A person who arrived yesterday from the Leach river mines states that the ditch and flume is in good order, no damage having been received from the late rains.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Ab Ba, a Chinaman, was arrested and appeared in the Police Court yesterday morning charged with having in his possession some leaden pipe, knowing the same to have been stolen.

FOR THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Janion, Green & Rhodes, of this city, despatched yesterday for Honolulu the new brig Robert Cowart, Captain Ella. She has on board 121 M. feet of lumber and 30,000 shingles from Burrard's Inlet; also 170 barrels of fish and 130 bags of potatoes, the produce of this market.

The Mayorality.

Mr Editor—Your correspondent "S" in this morning's issue, states that he and others signed the requisition to Dr Trimble upon the fact of a statement "that Mr Franklin had withdrawn."

The Signers of Dr Trimble's Requisition.

EDITOR COLONIST:—My limited powers of comprehension cannot reach the meaning of your correspondent "S," when he says "he signed the requisition to Dr Trimble on the understanding that Mr Franklin had withdrawn."

"Junius" and his Strictures.

EDITOR COLONIST:—The effusion in Tuesday morning's paper over the signature "Junius" is so puerile (whence, no doubt, the nom de plume) that it can have no weight with any adult citizen.

ALLOWING THE WORD THE MEANING JUNIUS suggests, no voluntary act can be gratuitous, as some satisfactory result is always hoped for; unless, indeed, it be the writing of such letters as his, whence neither money, nor fame, nor thanks nor self-approbation can result.

Treasury Frauds.

Whenever the management of the Government passes out of the hands of the Radicals into the hands of honest men, greater frauds will be developed than were ever before brought to light in the most corrupt Government on the face of the earth.

exchange of Government bonds for greenbacks under the direction of Secretary Chase. These are but a few of innumerable cases of the accumulation of immense fortunes by men in Government employment.

A paper published in New York, called the Globe, conducted by Edward E. Dunbar, has been creating a sensation by the publication of detailed statement, of vast frauds that have been perpetrated in the United States Treasury Department.

By far the larger portion of the bonds of the Government are now in the hands of men who did not come honestly by them, but to talk of paying these bonds, principle and interest, in the same currency which the laborer is bound by law to receive for his labor and the producer to receive for his produce is denounced as dishonorable and disgraceful to the Government.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

THE GREATEST FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE. Taken internally, it cures sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursery sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, neuralgia, colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery.

WHY ARE BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS A POPULAR MEDICINE?—Because they relieve the bowels, tone the stomach, regulate the liver, and promote the general vigor of the system, without causing pain. Because their action is not followed by increased constipation, and the necessity for larger doses. Because they are a safe cathartic for the weakest, as well as active enough to relax the constipated passages in the strongest.

DANGEROUS SUPPRESSION.—Extensive abscesses are dangerous; but many of the methods of cure are more dangerous than the malady. They must not be suppressed by external applications. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA is the most harmless of all purgatives, yet the most irresistible, soon purges from the blood the poison which generates the disease.

A PERPETUAL DELIGHT.—"Flowers have their time to fade," says a favorite poet; but in MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER their sweetness is made perpetual. The odor of other toilet-water becomes faint and insipid after a brief exposure to the air. It is not so with this exquisite floral preparation. Its perfume is fixed and permanent. Hang a handkerchief that has been moistened with it in the breeze for days, and the aroma will be as delicate and refreshing at the end of the time as if the fluid had just fallen upon its threads.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Preventible Diseases.—Many are the maladies which silently work their way into the human system through miasmatic, noxious vapours, and deteriorated air, which could not be dispensed with by a few doses of these admirable Pills. Too vitiated gases enter the lungs as we breathe, and there congregate to the body, unless some purifier, such as these pills, be taken to cleanse it. Holloway's Pills expel all harmful matters from the circulation, and cleanse the solids, likewise, from all treacherous impurities. It is not the whole body formed from the blood, and the blood only? How necessary, then, does it become to all who value health to employ occasionally some means of purification.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, STRENGTHENING THE NERVES, RESTORING THE LOST APPETITE, AND PROMOTING THE GROWTH OF THE YOUNG. FRESH'S HAMBURG TEA. It is the best preservative against almost any sickness, used timely. 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.

Tuesday, October 29, 1867.

Our Social.

It has been the English people's system to ignore the existence of the spread evils in the colonies and their discussion to profane and publications of him. There seems, however, a tendency evinced to raise the Act amended last year "Contagious Disease Prevention Act" passed through the House in 1866, and during readings gave rise to public discussion. Hitherto have been confined to garrison and sea port much benefit has resulted from the operation to the civil more especially to the tary services, in dimming of efficiency through hitherto contracted, of amongst them several Vestries, have lately proposed its provisions extend to this country legislation is more imperatively beheld of the Indian Europeans, but the evil of so Protean a nature of such measures would be confined to the native around the coast we have of the rapid diminution population, the cause mainly due to the prevalence, bringing in its death, absence of fertility and consumption—a being from father to child the foundations of there are constantly an average, about five women subsisting of who from time to time cases to distant tribes ings of this traffic, a contribute to disperse over the country; at no hospitals admitting this Colony, the ravage unheeded by medical such that it is impossible. The absence of any relief of disease amongst in an English Colony anything but creditable philanthropy, as we have go across the Sound and to each of the American nations a hospital and supported by the Statistment of some institutions mitigation of Indian subject that commend colonists generally, the ernment and Naval a cially; and we have no Home Government, would supplement, as seas ports, such a scheme the sake of the men be Navy and their better hope that this suggestion, misunderstood, as by mitigate such a disease, sanctioning any evil, by big thus to control it, preserving the native rapped, moral and religion have time to take root reasons we must refer the Act itself as to its carrying this suggestion, lieve that its introduction relieve much suffering, ductive of benefit to generally.

Additional Interi

In addition to the main book which appeared in our day, it is gratifying to be so far from the mines deer extent or richness, the opp. The want of water has proved a great drawback. The celebrated Bed Rock story consists of a chapter not, up to the list of this month advanced to prove and utility before the season the work will be so far materially assist many of its vicinity in working up. The want of water has for which work was suspended on account of the stop in June last, will in all probability be some more fall.

The Grouse Creek Plumb no doubt, etc this reached commenced active operation express left on what is ground. The industry of the farm Country has been bountiful where; the crops have been have been desired, and the —a fact to our mind of the —is as fine as any About 11,000 bushels of quality have been raised, as much as 25 bushels to the mills of Lillooet and Soda as machinery is concerned possible, all the latest improved been adopted in their con the first step towards retain employing the gold which

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, October 29, 1867

Our Social Evil.

It has been the custom amongst English people systematically to ignore the existence of certain widespread evils in the community, leaving their discussion to professional classes and publications of limited circulation. There seems, however, of late a tendency evincing to raise this taboo, as an Act amended last year, entitled the "Contagious Disease Prevention Act," was passed through the English Parliament in 1866, and during its various readings gave rise to considerable public discussion. Hitherto its workings have been confined to certain garrison and sea port towns, but as much benefit has resulted from its operation to the civil population, and more especially in diminishing the loss of efficiency through sickness thus hitherto contracted, other towns, and amongst them several of the London Vestries, have lately petitioned to have its provisions extended to them. In this country legislation on this subject is more imperatively called for on behalf of the Indian races than the Europeans, but the evils resulting are of so Protean a nature that the benefits of such measures would not be solely confined to the native tribes. In going round the coast we hear everywhere of the rapid diminution of the Indian population, the cause of which is mainly due to the prevalence of this disease, bringing in its train premature death, absence of fertility, scrofula and consumption—a heritage descending from father to children, and sapping the foundations of health and life. There are constantly in Victoria, on an average, about five hundred Indian women subsisting on prostitution, who from time to time return in many cases to distant tribes with the earnings of this traffic, and in this way contribute to disperse a disease over the country; and as there are no hospitals admitting the Indian in this Colony, the ravages of the disease, unchecked by medical treatment, are such that it is impossible to realise. The absence of any provision for the relief of disease amongst the aborigines in an English Colony is, we conceive, anything but creditable to our boasted philanthropy, as we have only got to go across the Sound and find attached to each of the American Indian reservations a hospital and medical man supported by the State. The establishment of some institution for the mitigation of Indian suffering is an object that commends itself to the colonists generally, the Clergy, Government and Naval authorities specially; and we have no doubt that the Home Government, if applied to, would supplement, as they do in other sea ports, such a scheme, if only for the sake of the men belonging to the Navy and their better protection. We hope that this suggestion may not be misunderstood, as by endeavoring to mitigate such a disease we are not sanctioning any evil, but by attempting thus to control it we shall aid in preserving the native races until, it is hoped, moral and religious influences have time to take root. For obvious reasons we must refer to a perusal of the Act itself as to its provisions for carrying this suggestion out, and believe that its introduction here would relieve much suffering and be productive of benefit to the Colony generally.

Additional Interior Items.

In addition to the mining news from Cariboo which appeared in our columns of yesterday, it is gratifying to be able to state so far from the mines decreasing either in extent or richness, the opposite is the fact. The want of water has for 3 or 4 weeks past proved a great drawback to the miners. The celebrated Bed Rock Drain, whose history consists of a chapter of accidents, had not, up to the 1st of this month, been sufficiently advanced to prove its great value and utility before the season closes; however, the work will be so far completed as to materially assist many of the claimholders in its vicinity in working during the greater part of the winter. Many rich claims in which work was suspended during the summer on account of the stoppage of the drain in June last, will in all probability be successfully mined for some months at least this fall. The Grouse Creek Flume Company have, no doubt, ere this reached pay, as they had commenced active operations before the express left on what is known to be rich ground. The industry of the farmers of the Upper Country has been bountifully rewarded everywhere; the crops have been all that could have been desired, and the wheat especially—a fact to our mind of the greatest importance—is as fine as any California grain. About 11,000 bushels of wheat of excellent quality have been raised, the soil averaging as much as 25 bushels to the acre. The flour mills of Lillooet and Soda Creek are, as far as machinery is concerned, as complete as possible, all the latest improvements having been adopted in their construction. This is the first step towards retaining and usefully employing the gold which has hitherto but

too rapidly found its way out of the Colony. The above quantity of wheat represents a cash value of at least \$100,000, and this amount will no doubt be nearly doubled next year. Oats and barley a sufficient quantity is already raised to supply the wants of the country above Yale, and we have little doubt that next fall will prove that our farmers can raise all the breadstuffs consumed above that point. Abundance of vegetables, for which the soil seems peculiarly adapted, have also been grown, and with these the miners are amply supplied. Great attention has this year been paid to stock raising, and it is the opinion of practical men that in two years at the furthest we shall be in a position to save the very large sums hitherto of necessity expended in the purchase of beef cattle on the other side of the line. This certainly is a satisfactory state of things and we hope that every encouragement will be given by the Legislature to objects so desirable.

ELOPEMENT.—The Salem (Oregon) Record has the following: "It has been currently reported for several days past that Lyta, the fair-haired auctioneer, has left us, and that a trail article of the other sex has left four trifling responsibilities and one at the breast, to share the fortunes of the irretrievable Lyta. The young woman can figure up her future destination to a nicety. The late partner of the fortunes of the auctioneer is now in the Insane Asylum, where she went after making two attempts at suicide, one a pistol shot, the other by morphine. It was fashionable to call the lady Mrs Lyta, but when she became a candidate for the Insane Asylum, that fellow's oath established the fact that she bore another name, which relieved him of her support. How many more of the sex will fall victims to his superior fascinations, time only can determine. Salem is a bad place for auctioneers, as this is the second one who has appropriated another man's wife."

PAPER HUNT.—Another of the interesting old-country games, styled a "paper hunt," will come off to-morrow at 2 o'clock, sharp. At the previous "meets" the Navy took the initiative and invited the co-operation of the inhabitants. In the forthcoming hunt, however, the citizens have arranged the preliminaries, and have extended invitations to the Naval officers. We are glad to see this reciprocity of feeling growing up in our midst; any movement that will tend to bring the two classes more frequently together should be warmly supported. We understand that Admiral Hastings and Mrs Hastings, and many other ladies and gentlemen, will grace the ground with their presence to-morrow. Remember the time and place; 2 o'clock, sharp, at Beacon Hill.

A VERY SERIOUS AFFAIR.—A despatch from New York, dated Oct. 10th, says: "There was considerable excitement in the Stock Exchange to-day, owing to the discovery of counterfeit seven-thirties, of the issue of June, 1865. These notes are the best counterfeits of Government securities ever issued. It is believed the whole amount is not far from \$2,500,000, as some of the largest dealers in this city have been deceived. It is probable that dealers in other cities have been swindled. The counterfeits are of the second series of seven-thirties, dated June 15, 1865, of the dimensions of a thousand dollars."

HARVEST HOME THANKSGIVING.—An appropriate thanksgiving service was held on Sunday afternoon in the little church on Cedar Plains, on the occasion of the safe housing of an abundant harvest in the surrounding neighborhood. The Bishop of Columbia, assisted by the Rev. J. Reynolds, officiated, and a choral music fitted for the occasion was rendered by members of the Cathedral choir and others. The service was well attended by residents in the district and by persons from the city.

INDIAN MURDER.—Yesterday afternoon, at the Indian village, Esquimalt, two natives quarreled, when one plunged a knife into the other's throat, severing the windpipe, and inflicting injuries which leave no hope of the wounded man's recovery. The perpetrator was arrested and brought to town.

TELEGRAPHIC.—Mr R. R. Haines, of the Telegraph Company, arrived from the Sound yesterday, and, with Mr James Gamble, General Superintendent of the same company, will sail to-day in the schooner Winged Racer, on a tour of inspection of the Puget Sound line.

THE MAYORALTY.—We give place to two communications on this subject to-day. Our columns are open to the friends of both parties, and we shall be happy to insert communications in favor of either candidate without charge. Our aim is to afford both sides a fair hearing; but personalities must be avoided.

THE NEW BRIG Robert Cowan was towed in yesterday from Burrard Inlet by the Isabel. She is laden with lumber for Honolulu, S. I., and after taking in some general merchandise will sail for the Islands. Several passengers can be accommodated on the brig.

A FAVORABLE change has taken place in the health of Charles Kean, who has been for some time on a visit at Court House, Taunton. He is suffering from a total prostration of the nervous system brought on by overwork and excitement.

EARLY.—The steamer New World arrived at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon from ports on Puget Sound, followed closely by the steamer Eliza Anderson from the same localities.

POLICE COURT.—Several important charges of thefts, drunkenness and assaults were disposed of yesterday by the Police Magistrate.

Mr. Macdonald's Address as Candidate for the Mayoralty.

EDITORS COLONIST.—In your Saturday's publication appears an address from our present Mayor to the citizens of Victoria, soliciting their suffrages for his re-election to the Civic chair. In the commencing part of this address Mr Macdonald states that he relies upon the character of his past services as the best test of his fitness for future public duty, and takes up quite a high position; but

unfortunately in the concluding part of it he has to descend a few steps, and address the citizens from a lower stand, inasmuch as he has the charge of a man necessary to combat the charge of a want of liberality (rather a humiliating position by the way for a candidate for the office of Mayor of a city to have to stoop to). A suspicion seems to be entertained by Mr Macdonald that to come before the citizens with such an objectionable peculiarity would not be the very best recommendation to their favorable notice and might mar his election. Exception, he says, has been taken to my conduct for not being more liberal, (what does he mean by more liberal?) but he is of opinion that the present general depression does not warrant any unnecessary or foolish expenditure. Who said it did? Who asked or expected any such a thing of Mr Macdonald? Who amongst us would for one moment suppose Mr Macdonald would be guilty of any such imprudence? Mr Macdonald as not found fault with for not entertaining the citizens and incurring in these times of depression unnecessary outlay and foolish expenditure, but for assuming the liberal, inviting the Fire Brigade to refreshments and saddling the cost of it upon the citizens, although the amount involved was only the insignificant sum of \$26 50, and which would have undoubtedly figured as an item of corporation expenditure, had not ridicule and irony been publicly brought to bear upon it. The observations then about unnecessary outlay and foolish expenditure are altogether uncalculated for and wide of the mark, and have nothing to do with the matter at issue. The citizens of Victoria are far too 'cute to be bamboozled by such representations. While we admit that there is much that we approve of in Mr Macdonald, and as regards his aspirations for the Mayoralty we can but think that his prudence and regard for economy induced him on this occasion to commit a very offensive blunder. Prudence and economy are admirable qualities, but when overstrained they exhibit very strange peculiarities.

There is yet another misconception entertained by Mr Macdonald which I wish to notice; he alludes to the Mayor giving him time and services gratuitously; this I respectfully deny. Mr Macdonald as Mayor gets all he bargained for; he has his vanity ministered to—his name and position occupy a prominent place in public notice; as his Worship the Mayor he has many flattering attentions paid to him—invitations requesting the honor of his company crowd in, and the entree into more distinguished and extended circles are opened out. He is in the enjoyment of the honor of his position, and we all know how sweet and gratifying these distinctions are to human nature. Let not Mr Macdonald say his services are given gratuitously—he is rewarded. Many would feel it so and be gratified. Mr Macdonald perhaps would prefer dollars, men of course are differently constituted; but I submit the reward of the honor of being Mayor in any British dependency should carry with it sufficient and ample compensation, and that any observations about gratuitous services are undignified and unbecoming.

JUNIUS.

The Volunteers and Mr Scott.

EDITORS COLONIST.—Reading Mr Scott's advertisement in to-day's COLONIST, I am rather surprised at his having such a confident disposition as to believe every statement he hears without taking the trouble to investigate the truth of it. If he had referred to the list of the names of the ten Victoria Volunteers who shot in the last match, he would have seen at once that there was no truth in the report he heard as to our not putting forward the best ten we could, for the New Westminster and Victoria Volunteers have had matches now for the last three years, and the names of the best shots on both sides are pretty well known to all parties. As regards his challenge, I can only suggest to Mr Scott, that if he is dissatisfied at his corps having been defeated during his absence, he had better use his exertion to bring about the return match (which we have been expecting for three months' past), and of course he can then shoot, and have the satisfaction of knowing that he can shoot better than any Victoria Volunteer.

We are always glad of the opportunity of having a shooting match against anyone; but, as Volunteers, we do not care to have any heavy money stake involved, this not being customary among Volunteers, who are always supposed to shoot their best for the honor of their corps.

A VICTORIA VOLUNTEER.

The Mayor as a Politician.

EDITOR COLONIST.—Mr. W. J. Macdonald now offers himself for re-election as Mayor of Victoria. I care nothing whether the Mayor gives "feeds" or not; I think he has done his duty in that respect and deserves our thanks. Had he been content in his reply to confine himself to this part of his duty, little could have been said; but when he reminds us of the course he pursued in the Legislative Council, I think his acts there will hardly bear a close scrutiny. I recommend his fellow citizens who require information on this subject to enquire how Mr Macdonald cast his votes during the whole sitting of the Legislative Council, when I fear the balance will be found sadly against him. He who is not for us is against us; between two stools we fall; no public man can fiddle to both sides. The compromise dodge in matters of importance won't do.

CITIZEN.

Bankruptcy Court.

[Before His Lordship Chief Justice Neidham] In re Charles W. Wallace.—First adjourned examination, Adjourned for amended accounts.

Re Paris Carter.—This was a summons taken out by Mrs Martin (a creditor) to show cause why the bankrupt should not make further payments. After hearing the evidence adduced His Lordship stated that the summons must be dismissed as the bankrupt had paid all that he could since his bankruptcy.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION. Some Account of its Origin, Progress, and Failure.

(Paris (Sept. 24) Correspondence of the London Times.)

The Spanish insurrection being now at an end, I will give you such particulars as have reached me concerning its origin, progress and failure, premising that they are from the most authentic sources. Prim was, as from the first supposed—although his non-appearance on the scene caused doubts to arise—the leading spirit in the movement. He had the assurance that the garrison of a certain town, of which it is unnecessary to give the name, was prepared to rise at his signal. The 15th of August was the day fixed, and simultaneously with the military, a civilian insurrection was to break out throughout the eastern provinces of Spain. Persons who were on the spot suggested that it would be well to let the troops declare themselves before the civilians should incur the pains and penalties of a revolt which, if not shared in by some part of the army and strengthened by the possession of a fortified town, could hardly be expected to succeed. Prim, however, seems to have been very confident that the word pledged to him would be redeemed, and desired that the outbreak should be general upon one given day. Accordingly, on the 15th, as you know, the insurrection broke out, but the garrison (not a very small one) which was to have lifted the banner of liberty, did not stir. This defection was a death-blow to a plan which otherwise had been well organized and was almost sure to succeed. From the first you were told that without a military element the attempt must ultimately be crushed. And so it has proved. With a body of troops, such as that whose aid was promised, to serve as a nucleus and rallying point, other garrisons, other corps, would soon have joined the insurgents, the Government at Madrid itself would probably have thrown up barricades as in 1854, and the Queen would have fled from her capital. As it was, the insurrection held out for a while in the hope of some favorable turn of the cards, and did what it could with scanty arms and few leaders. In numbers it was by no means contemptible. In Arragon, Catalonia, Valencia, and on the borders of Murcia and Castille, 12,000 men were on foot, including a few hundreds of the carabineros or Custom House Guards, a regularly trained military corps. Besides these there were a certain number of the insurgents who were well armed, (there had been some small arms upon the frontier), but the majority had only fowling-pieces and knives. In the Province of Arragon, where the insurgents were strongest (not less than 6,000 men), many persons of property and position, including Mayors of towns and other functionaries, were to be found among them. After holding out for a certain time, and finding that there was a want of direction, and that the military co-operation promised to them had broken down, these people, many of whom had considerable stakes in the country, families dependent on them, and property to be concealed, have accepted the proffered *indulto* or amnesty, and returned to their homes, whither it is to be hoped they may not be hereafter followed and prosecuted by the bitter reaction likely to follow in Spain. As regards fighting, there has been very little, far less than might be supposed. In the Province of Arragon there has been none; the troops avoided attacking the insurgents. You will remember that the garrison of Reus went out and exchanged a few shots—a man or two wounded on either side—and then retired to its quarters. The affair in Arragon, in which General Manso was killed, was a much more serious business, and very dramatic in its incidents. Manso, it appears, was marching with a few hundred infantry and fifty horses several hours ahead of his main body, when he fell in with the insurgents under Pierrat, about four hundred in strength, half of them being the Custom House Guards, and the other half Arragonese, people of the country, imperfectly armed. In point of numbers the antagonists were pretty equally matched, and it also happened that both sides were but slenderly provided with ammunition. A brisk little action ensued, and lasted till all the cartridges were consumed, when there appears to have been a sort of lull, and, as is not unusual in Spanish civil wars, a certain amount of vituperation was exchanged, in default of bullets; between the Queen's men and the rebels, the former taunting the latter with not coming out, although nothing is said of the reason why they, as the better-armed and regular force, did not set the example. Galled by the reproach, the two hundred Custom House Guards charged with the bayonet; their comrades, the Arragonese paisanos, had no bayonets, but they had fowling-pieces and blunderbusses, and especially they were all provided with those formidable knives, deadly weapons at close quarters, of common use in many parts of Spain. So they went on, too, knife in hand. The soldiers had not expected this, and were taken aback by the novelty of these drawn up Arragonese mountaineers, charging down upon them with gleaming knife-blades a foot long. In short, the combined charge was completely successful, a number of soldiers were killed with bayonet or knife, Gen Manso himself was shot from his saddle by one of those huge bell-mouthed blunderbusses that the Cura Merino particularly affected in his raids against the French, and those of the troops who were not *hors de combat* fled in wild confusion. But a few of them reached Huesca, and, but for one of those accidents common in war, their pursuers would have entered it with them. Huesca would have been taken, Barbastro, close at hand, would probably have shared the same fate, and so the insurrection would have been established in positions within a very short distance of Saragossa, a city usually prompt enough to raise its banner when the cry of 'Liberty' is uttered near its gates. But it was known that the main body of Manso's command was at no great distance behind. Some of the insurgents fancied they caught sight of troops advancing; the cry, 'We are out off!' was raised, and had its usual effect on raw soldiers. The band fled and scattered, and Pierrat was never able to get more than a very small portion of it together again. As you know, he entered France the other day, and is said to be wounded.

CALIFORNIA PATENT ANCHOR.—LLOYD & STEWART'S PATENT ANCHOR.—Some months ago we published a description of a new anchor, invented by Messrs G A Lloyd and O A Stewart, of this city. At that time we expressed our opinion that it was the best anchor yet made, and the tests which have since been applied to it have fully vindicated its claims to superiority over any ground tackle in use. The inventors some time since applied to Washington for a patent, and by the last steamer they received letters patent from the US Government. The advantages possessed by this invention over the old anchor are many and great. In the first place, it dispenses entirely with the old-fashioned, cumbersome stock, which has always been such a source of annoyance to seamen, in getting their ground tackle aboard and stowing it. In the second place, the palms of the flukes are turned outwards; that is to say, they are placed at right angles to the position occupied by the flukes of the old anchor. Instead of their being welded in a solid piece with the shank, they are entirely separate, pivoting on the crown, to which they are secured by a pin, which can be easily drawn, and a strong metal key bolt. Again, the flukes are bent different ways, in the same fashion as a Limerick fish-hook, so that when one enters the ground the other is forced to bite. The strain, too, is equally divided, and from the peculiar formation of the anchor no amount of pitching can loosen its grip; but all such motion only tends to make it bite deeper, and notwithstanding this, it is brought home with far less trouble than any of its predecessors. The absence of the stock renders it absolutely impossible to foul it with its own or any other cable. When fished, it hangs clear of everything, and is easily taken on board and stowed, being in separate pieces. Another advantage arising from this separation of the flukes and shank is, that in case of accident to the former, they can at any time be replaced by spare ones, and the anchor therefore need never be damaged. Messrs L and S have made arrangements for taking out patents in all the principal maritime countries, and they have now a 1000 pound anchor in New York, to be tested by the Board of Underwriters. There can be no doubt as to the value and importance of the invention, and we believe that so soon as its merits become generally known, it will be adopted by every government that regards the preservation of its navy, and every shipowner who cares for the safety of his vessel.—S F Times.

A CURIOUS HISTORICAL FACT.—A curious question was discussed at a recent meeting of the British Royal Geographical Society. Sir Henry Rawlinson expressed the opinion that the sea of Aral—a body of water having an area of 23,000 square miles—had no existence in the long period between 600 years before Christ and 600 years after, and the rivers Oxus and Jaxartes, now flowing into it, both flowing into the Caspian sea. He said: "The sea first comes into notice in the Seventh Century, and these two are spoken of for several hundred years as emptying into it. Another change seems to have occurred between 1300 and 1500, and the rivers again flowed into the Caspian sea; but since the latter date they slowly changed their channels until they found an outlet in the sea of Aral." This theory was combated by Sir Roderick Murchison, the geologist, who affirmed that the mere absence of allusion to the sea of Aral was no proof of its non-existence, and cited the geological evidence that whatever changes the sea had undergone must have occurred long before the birth of history or tradition. Sir Henry Rawlinson, in reply, said that evidence exists in the writings of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries that a common highway of travel from Europe to Asia passed directly over the region now covered by the waters of the Aral. His opponent admitted that such evidence would be conclusive. Here the debate ended, with the understanding that Sir Henry is to collect and publish the proofs of his assertion. 'Pat' said Judge Sniff to his neighbor in a sleeping car, 'you would have remained a long time in the old country before you could have slept with a judge.' 'Yes, yer honor, and ye would have been a long time in the old country before ye'd been a judge.'

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia

In the great remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Billious Affections. It is the Physicist's cure for GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL and other Complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of FEVER, AND FEVERISH IRRITABILITY OF SKIN. It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms A Delightful Effervescent Saline Aperient. PREPARED BY DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON, And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World. CAUTION.—Ask for "Dinneford's Magnesia," and see that Dinneford & Co. is on every Bottle and Label. FRAUD On the 27th June, 1866, MOTERWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs CROSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr Justice Phear to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES. Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs CROSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT. CAUTION.—Anyone SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S COLES, under Crose & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be rigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine a good quality before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs Crose & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER on Vancouver Island. my 29 1 aw

Tuesday, October 29, 1867.

The William Creek Mining Board.

We learn with a feeling of sincere regret that the Governor has decided not to order an election for members of the William Creek Mining Board.

Burglary at the Star Hotel.

Early yesterday morning some of the residents in the neighborhood of the Star Hotel, Fort street, were attracted thither by the cries of a female voice, who said she had heard thieves on the premises.

Theatre Royal.

Mr Marsh has another great treat in store for his patrons. He proposes to put the great new comedy of "Urgent Private Affairs" upon the stage on Wednesday next.

No Smoking Allowed!

Visitors to the theatre of late will not fail to have noticed the abominable practice of smoking that has observed of late in the pit.

Accident to the Emily Harris.—The steamer Emily Harris, Capt Frain, with coal and lumber on board, from Nainaimo and New Westminster respectively, was blown on the rocks on the eastern side of Trial Island, yesterday morning about 3 o'clock.

Auction Sale of Drugs and Chemicals.—The stock of Mr W Zeller, druggist and chemist, was sold yesterday and put up in bulk.

Charge of Stealing.—Sergeant Bowden, at the police court yesterday morning, charged a man named Bradbury with stealing a sack of flour and a portion of a case of bread from Charles Young, who resides near the Iron Foundry, on Store street.

The New Ideal.—Tom Lafont, with an "array of talent," proposes reopening the New Ideal Hall, corner of Johnson and Government streets, to-night, and will present for public amusement a performance in the way of dancing, singing, Ethiopian eccentricities, comedies, &c.

Masonic.—An emergency meeting of the members of British Columbia Lodge No 1187, E. R., will be held on Monday next, at one o'clock, for the purpose of inaugurating the Lodge.

For New Westminster.—The steamer Enterprise left for the "capital" yesterday morning, with a few passengers, some sheep and ninety tons of freight.

The Civic Election.—We hear the names of Mr Robt Wallace (Wallace & Stewart) and Mr E R Thomas, of Fort street, mentioned as probable candidates for councillors at the coming Municipal election.

The Next Mail Steamer.—The California, for this port, will leave San Francisco via Portland, on the 31st inst—Thursday next.

Wheat Gold.—Last year the gold mines in North Wales produced 2,927 tons of auriferous quartz, from which 743 oz. of gold were obtained.

Old Man Redevisus.—You must send the answers before we can insert the questions you propound.

Sale of a Sloop.—Mr A T Elliott will sell to-day, by auction, the sloop Deerfoot.

Paper Hunting.

EDITOR COLONIST.—In yesterday's issue we notice an extract from a farmer's letter, complaining of the members of the late paper hunt demolishing fences, thereby allowing the cattle to roam at large, at the risk of infringing on turnip fields, &c.

The Promoters of the Late Paper Hunt.

A Splendid Shot.—A certain lieutenant, rather given to stretching the truth, has a remarkable facility for boasting of his own accomplishments.

Thus boasting he turned it over to the cook for a stew, and took frequent occasions to allude to the shot.

An Archbishop Easily Astonished.

The Sultan's religious opinions, as well as those of Fuad Pacha, are likely to come on for debate, and that too in connection with an Archbishop.

School-boy being asked by his teacher.

Of what is the German Diet constituted? replied, "Sour krot, schaappa, lager beer and six oim run."

"The Paper Don't Say."—A few evenings since, a Mr Slocum was reading an account of a dreadful accident at a factory at L—, and which the editor had described in a great many words.

"I declare, wife, that was a dreadful accident over at the mill," said Mr Slocum.

"What is it about?" "I'll read the account, wife, and then you'll know all about it."

Horrible and Fatal Accident.—It becomes our melancholy and painful duty to record the particulars of an accident that occurred at the lower mill, in this village, yesterday afternoon.

"I wonder if it was a snare drum, such as the seegers have," said Mrs Slocum, when he became entangled.

"Poor fellow, how it must hurt him," said Mrs S.

"Well, did it kill him," asked Mrs Slocum, with increasing interest.

"Do have a little patience," said Mr Slocum, eyeing his better half over his spectacles.

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The Sheffield Sawgrinders' Resolutions.—A meeting of working men was held in Paradise square, Sheffield, on Tuesday evening, to hear an address by the Rev. R. Stainton.

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Sir William Mansfield's Leg of Mutton.—According to the India papers, the Commander-in-Chief in India has had another difficulty with an aide-de-camp, Captain Jervis's successor, not about pickles this time, but about a leg of mutton.

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The Collector's Dog.

EDITOR COLONIST.—Our Collector's dog is so thin his bones rattle as he runs.

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The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, October 29, 1867

Crisis in American Affairs.

The reader of the dispatches that day by day come over the wires from Washington, must be convinced that a crisis in the affairs of the United States is drawing near which will require all the moderation, all the wisdom and all the patriotism of the best men of the country to tide the nation over without an appeal to arms.

Another suicide.—Yesterday morning a trader named Oldenburg, who keeps a small store on Store street, noticing that a man who occupied a room in the rear of his premises had not made his usual nightly visit on Wednesday, went around, and on entering the room found him lying stretched on a bed quite dead, with his throat cut and a razor lying close at hand covered with blood.

We again emphatically deny—as charged by the Columbian—that we "brutally abused" the Governor during the late controversy, or that we "abused" him at all. We deny that we applied to him the epithets "coward" "old woman," "coetermonger," &c.

mon's visit to Cariboo produced a beneficial effect, we consider that it only involved the matter in greater difficulties and postponed its settlement. The last charge of the Columbian is piece and parcel with the same fellow's accusation a week ago. He then accused the COLONIST of having first demanded that troops should be sent to the mines; but we demolished the paper-fort behind which he had entrenched himself by quoting from his own journal and proving, in his own words, that he was the very man who urged upon his Excellency the adoption of that extreme policy.

Friday, Oct. 25. ANOTHER SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning a trader named Oldenburg, who keeps a small store on Store street, noticing that a man who occupied a room in the rear of his premises had not made his usual nightly visit on Wednesday, went around, and on entering the room found him lying stretched on a bed quite dead, with his throat cut and a razor lying close at hand covered with blood.

ANOTHER INDIAN MURDER.—The week before last an Indian belonging to the Chemainus tribe, or Oyater harbor rafter, while in a state of drunkenness, was shot fatally by another Indian. We understand that the deceased went to the Indian lodge and in a violent manner drove out all the inmates but one, who refused to leave, and having had a quarrel with the same Indian for killing on previous occasions some of his tribe, shot him through the side.

THE PAPER HUNTERS.—Extract from a letter received in town from a farmer in Victoria district:—"The paper hunters these last two days have thrown open our gates, pulled down our fences, and have let the rams, horses and oxen out of our fields. It may be fun for them, but it is poor fun to us who have to mend all the broken places on the fences, besides the risk incurred from the rams going at large, and of cattle getting in our corn fields; also the delaying our work when we have no spare man to do up what they have broken down."

ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.—Sweet oil, according to the American Artisan, is an antidote for poison. It says that "a poison of any conceivable description and degree of potency, which has been swallowed, intentionally or by accident, may be rendered instantly harmless by swallowing two gills of sweet oil. An individual with a very strong constitution should take twice the quantity. This oil will neutralise every form of vegetable or mineral poison with which physicians and chemists are acquainted."

ISLAND OFFERS.—The sloop Lummy, Huges, arrived in town yesterday with sixty bushels of oysters, the finest yet shown in the market this season. They are from the famous bed at Chemainus, which was leased from the government some time since. Olympia bivalves are thrown in the shade by these oysters, and arrangements will be made to supply the Victoria market regularly, wholesale or retail.

FROM THE NORTHERN COAST.—The steamer Diana, Capt. Wright, with Col. Scott and Major Hort aboard, arrived last night from the Coast of American Russia. She had been up about 100 miles above the boundary line. Bad weather was experienced on the trip. The Diana parted company with U. S. S. Osipee at Fort Simpson, and had seen nothing of any of the fish since.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—It is stated that but three of the present Councillors will come forward for re-election. So far the hear of no new names being spoken of. The election comes off on the 9th of November, and nomination the day previous.

STATE OF THE PRISON.—The number of persons confined in prison at the present time is as follows: In for hard labor, 33; without hard labor, 3; insane, 5; out on bail, 12; committed for trial, 5; 1 necessary witness; debtors, 2; total, 61.

SENT UP FOR TRIAL.—Sibook, the Indian charged with the murder of another Indian, at Esquimalt, was yesterday sent up for trial on the Coroner's warrant for wilful murder.

THE FORWARD.—H. M. gunboat Forward returned to Esquimalt on Wednesday evening, from Sooke, whither she had been on government business.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise will sail this morning, at nine o'clock, for New Westminster.

THE CALIFORNIA arrived down at San Francisco on Wednesday evening.

The Volunteers and Mr Scott.

EDITOR COLONIST.—My attention has been called to a letter of Mr J. T. Scott in the Columbian of the 24th inst., which in connection with a late advertisement in your journal, make it appear that Mr Scott is chagrined at the defeat of his comrades in their last match with the Victoria Volunteers. This is quite natural; but it is very strange Mr S does not see that the only way for the Westminster men to retrieve their lost laurels is—as was suggested by a brother volunteer in the COLONIST of Tuesday last—by making arrangements for the return match to take place at Victoria (the last having been shot at New Westminster). It ten men could not make it convenient to come, let them send any less number selected from the whole of the Westminster Volunteers, and we will find an equal number to meet them. However few come, let them be their best. If Mr Scott be of the number he will be able to form an opinion as to what difference in the result of the last match his presence would have made.

ANOTHER VICTORIA VOLUNTEER.

The Cholera in Italy—Cardinal Altieri

(Correspondence London Times.)

NAPLES, Aug. 14.

From Palermo, it is reported that the pestilence instead of diminishing increases. It appears to have assumed a more terrible character than ever, as many "become black and die" without any premonitory symptoms. Of the mortality you may form some idea from the fact that on one night last week 100 were buried, and from the want of assistants, 100 other bodies remained unburied. These, too, were only the ascertained cases, but others had been carried off by their friends to the ordinary cemetery. Among the victims was the Archbishop of Monreale, Monsignor D'Acquisto.

The telegraph communicates the sad intelligence of the death of Cardinal Altieri, in Albano, while private letters give me details. His Eminence succumbed in the performance of his duty, having assisted the Queen-Mother of Naples in her last moments, and his loss will be deeply felt in Rome. Descended from a noble family, he derived his title of Prince from Clement X., who was an Altieri, and it was during his Pontificate that the noble palace which bears his name was built.

On the mother's side Cardinal Altieri was descended from the Royal family of Saxony, his mother having been a princess of that house, and through the same line may be said to have descended from Augustus II., King of Poland. In every respect, then, his Eminence was what the Italians call an *molto Gran Signore*, and in his bearing, especially when he was holding his receptions, he looked every inch a king. For many years he was Nuncio at the Austrian Court, where he was a great favorite, and where the handsome and aristocratic cardinal was the centre of the fashionable world. It is unnecessary, therefore, to say that he was always greatly attached to the Austrian alliance. On the termination of his Nunciature he returned to Rome, was made a Cardinal, and sat in the conclave which elected Pius IX. On the return of his Holiness from exile Cardinal Altieri was sent forward with two other members of the College to make preparations for the reception of the Pontiff, and while standing on the balcony of his palace, was a witness to the violence of the mob who tore down the Austrian arms. On that occasion his Eminence presented himself and spoke strongly of Austria, an act which was never pardoned at Vienna. Indeed, one or two years after, on the visit of Archduke Albert, if I mistake not, to Rome, great offence was given by the Austrian Ambassador's inviting the Cardinal to meet the Archduke at dinner. His Eminence was placed next to his Imperial Highness at dinner, but the Archduke did not address a word to his Eminence. Matters were carried to such an extreme that it was said, and is believed to be true, that Austria had resolved on giving her veto against the Cardinal in the event of his being elected Pope on the demise of Pius IX., which several years ago appeared to be approaching. As you are aware, France, Austria and Spain have each the privilege of a veto

against one Cardinal on the election of a Pope. By Pius IX. his Eminence was always greatly distinguished. There are two Bishops which confer a rank the next after the Pope—those of Albano and Ostia. The Bishop of Ostia crowns the Pontiff, the Bishop of Albano is the *Cardinale Camerlingo*, and he was Cardinal Altieri. As *Cameringo* the Cardinal, on the demise of the Crown, assumes the sovereign power *pro tempore*, the position of the deceased Cardinal was the highest he could occupy short of the Throne; moreover, he enjoyed the confidence of Pius IX., being always summoned by him to the most secret consultations. In politics his Eminence was what is termed a *Nero*—I do not mean to use it offensively. He was too much a man of the world to be extreme in his opinions. Society will miss him much, for his manners were princely, and he was almost the only Cardinal who received, and that with much magnificence. His last great reception was on the occasion of signing the contract of marriage between his nephew, the Duc di Viano, and a Milanesse lady. During the recent festivities his Palace was much resorted to by the Bishops, and there it was that their address to the Pope was drawn up. I may add that his Eminence contributed much to the fall of Monsignor di Mercede, and was not on good terms with Cardinal Antonelli, whose descent from the mountaineers of Sommino the aristocratic Cardinal could not pardon.

Cardinal de Pietro and Cardinal Sacchina are also lying ill at Albano from an attack of cholera. Rome, says my letters, is in a state of the greatest consternation; and so may it be said of Albano and other places. In Naples we have had no sensible increase of the malady, though apprehension is great.

Party Disturbances in Ireland.

A correspondent of the Belfast *North-ern Whig*, writing from Rathfriland, County Down, on Friday, says:—"Yesterday was a day of great excitement here owing to the rumour that the Catholic party would march through the town, and, if so, that they would be sure to be attacked by the Orange party, who muster very strong in this district. I regret to say that the Catholic party did march towards the town, and that the moment they appeared they were fired on by the Orange enthusiasts, who secreted themselves in the fields on the outskirts of the town. Several of the Catholics were wounded, and one of them, John Toner, very seriously, having got his hand shot off. The Orange party, having heard that Lady Day was fixed for a gathering at or near Rathfriland, were preparing for some time to attack them, and yesterday morning they disposed themselves in the fields so as to command a view of the Catholics when approaching the town. They had guns with them, although none of them were seen by any of the police. It is thought that the arms had been secreted in the fields for some time before, so that they could be made use of at any time without being observed by the authorities. About noon one body of some hundreds was observed marching towards the town, and immediately the police, numbering about 40 men, proceeded to meet them. They were accompanied by the local magistrate, who used his efforts to persuade the party to return; and, after some time, they consented to do so, provided an escort of police was granted them, as the Orange party were assuming a very offensive attitude. The Catholics had drums with them, but ceased playing when the police went forward. A large escort was accordingly given to them, and then, when the police were absent, a second body of Catholics came up with drums, and they were immediately fired on by the Orange party, who rushed upon the drumming party and chased them through the field in every direction. Some few shots were fired by the Catholic party, but they were wholly unable to withstand the determined and savage onslaught that was made upon them. Their drums were taken from them and broken up, and two or three of their number were left wounded on the ground. Only one, however, was captured by the police; the others, it is said, having been secretly removed by some friends. When the police returned all was over; and though inquiries are made, no one has yet been arrested."

Six of the Roman Catholic party are reported injured by gunshots, but none of the wounds are serious. Eight of the Protestant party have been arrested, and were on Saturday admitted to bail by the magistrates.

THE PAN-ANGELICAN COUNCIL.—We are enabled to inform our readers that amongst subjects likely to be considered at the Pan-Anglican Council are the following:—(1) The Relations of Colonial Churches with the Mother Church. (2) Appeals from Colonial Courts to the Archbishop in person. (3) The Reform in Convocation. (4) The Relation of the Church of England with the rest of Christendom. (5) Corporate Reunion. (6) The *Conge d'elire*. (7) The restoration of Wesleyans to Communion with the Church of England. (8) The Royal Supremacy and the Court of Final Appeal. And possibly—though at present there is some doubt on this point—(9) Ritualism.—*Church News*.

THE DOOM OF THE HIGH HAT.—Ladies, who always take an interest in what their admirers wear, will be glad to hear that the high hat for gentlemen—the "stove pipe," to call it by the slang term—is doomed. Every season, it falls in height, and the brim widens; and, in the course of a few more changes of fashion, it will be replaced by what the London *Spectator* promises and prays for—a reasonable head dress—a low, stiff sombrero of silk covered cardboard, with soft interior edges, than which no one could wish for a more reasonable or more becoming covering. It will be light, for there will be little of it; will shade the eyes and neck—far more important—because it has broad brims; can be taken off for a bow, because those brims are stiff; and will not heat the head, because it has the single merit of the old hat—it admits of scientific ventilation.

Frightful Accident at the Camp of Chalons.

(Paris Correspondence of the London Morning Star, September 1st.)

A frightful accident took place at the Camp of Chalons at two o'clock yesterday. A shock resembling that of a slight earthquake was experienced, caused, it appeared, by the explosion of a powder-magazine placed at a distance of 1,800 yards from the quarters occupied by the First Division of Infantry. The Sappers of the Fifty-seventh and Seventy-third were employed in loading baggage-wagons with barrels of powder and packages of cartouches, under the orders of a Captain of musketry. Two of the wagons had been laden and drawn to about fifty yards from the exterior *enciente* of the powder-magazine. The men were carrying the barrels which were to complete the number to be placed in the third and last wagon, when the catastrophe took place. What occurred no one can tell. A cry was heard, and instantly followed by a frightful explosion. As soon as the partial detonations which followed the first tremendous explosion had ceased, General Douai, who commands the camp *ad interim*, ordered Colonel Venant, of the Engineers, to repair to the scene of the catastrophe with a strong body of his men. The fire was speedily extinguished, but the sight which presented itself was heart-rending. Three sappers of the Fifty-seventh, five of the Seventy-third, as well as the Captain of musketry of the Fifty-seventh, lay on the ground mangled and disfigured corpses, so mutilated it was almost impossible to identify them. The men in charge of the two baggage wagons which had been drawn off and were waiting for the third were all severely injured, in consequence of the burning materials of various kinds projected from the magazine which fell on them and inflicted wounds. The cause of the accident will never be known, as the poor fellows who alone could explain the mystery have all perished. The Captain—whose name, by the by, is not mentioned—is said to have been a young man of great promise.

Frightful Tragedy at Oil Springs.

The London (C. W.) *Free Press* says:—

"In the late fire which occurred at Oil Springs, resulting in the loss of the Hartford Oil Refinery, it was stated in this paper that the man who escaped, although none of them were seen by any of the police. It is thought that the arms had been secreted in the fields for some time before, so that they could be made use of at any time without being observed by the authorities. About noon one body of some hundreds was observed marching towards the town, and immediately the police, numbering about 40 men, proceeded to meet them. They were accompanied by the local magistrate, who used his efforts to persuade the party to return; and, after some time, they consented to do so, provided an escort of police was granted them, as the Orange party were assuming a very offensive attitude. The Catholics had drums with them, but ceased playing when the police went forward. A large escort was accordingly given to them, and then, when the police were absent, a second body of Catholics came up with drums, and they were immediately fired on by the Orange party, who rushed upon the drumming party and chased them through the field in every direction. Some few shots were fired by the Catholic party, but they were wholly unable to withstand the determined and savage onslaught that was made upon them. Their drums were taken from them and broken up, and two or three of their number were left wounded on the ground. Only one, however, was captured by the police; the others, it is said, having been secretly removed by some friends. When the police returned all was over; and though inquiries are made, no one has yet been arrested."

Earl Derby on Confederation.

In the course of his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, the Earl of Derby said:—"My Lord Mayor, you must not suppose that this session, much as its attention has been given to the great measure of the representation of the people in parliament, has been wholly barren of fruits of a different character. We have not allowed our attention to be exclusively devoted to that subject, however engrossing and important it has been. We have succeeded in an object which has been anxiously looked for by successive governments in consolidating and uniting our various North American provinces, and we have by that means given, I believe, additional strength to those provinces—we have given them additional security and promoted their loyalty and attachment to the British throne; and in extending to them the full privilege of citizens, the full enjoyment of the rights of a united people, we have in the greatest possible degree consolidated their power and knit them to us by the most enduring tie of mutual interest and affection."

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, October 29, 1867.

Our Pacific Coast—An Important Question.

We give place this morning to an able and interesting article on the subject of Confederation. It is taken from the Atlantic, the organ of the British residents in New York city. The article is positive in its tone. The demand for the immediate union of this Colony with the Eastern Provinces cannot be mistaken. The writer speaks pointedly of the dangers and complications that may arise if the matter be longer delayed, and alludes to the value of the Pacific coast to the New Dominion. The good work cannot be too speedily consummated. We must content ourselves to-day with the production of this article. Tomorrow we shall have something to say of the advantages which will flow from our political connection with the East.

It is not many weeks since we endeavored to draw the attention of the British Government, and also that of the New Dominion, to the necessity of immediate action in reference to the political, social, and commercial condition of the outlying Colonies on the Pacific Coast, and also to the organized intermediate territory lying between Canada and British Columbia. In fact, now that the Confederation of the Atlantic Province is actually established, the great question in reference to the future of British North America may be said to hinge almost entirely upon the disposition of the vast territory stretching westward from the boundary of present organized Dominion. Viewed from the other side of the Atlantic, this question may seem trivial, particularly as the destiny of so small a population is dependent upon the disposition of the Pacific slopes, and central valleys of British America; but from an American, or Canadian, standpoint, it is all important. If the Dominion of Canada is to become—as we believe it is destined to do—a leading maritime power, it is absolutely necessary that the Pacific outlet should become a part of the Dominion for all time. And secondly, if Great Britain would not lose her footing on the Pacific, an outlet for the Dominion must be had in that direction, and that too without unnecessary delay.

Of course we do not credit any of the sensation rumours that are now going the rounds of the American press—although we see that 'greenbacks' have had their effect, even in British Columbia itself; and that a Victoria paper has been induced to give currency to these false rumours, said to be 'freely discussed in the various clubs of the British metropolis,' in reference to the cession of Vancouver Island and British Columbia to the United States; but we do see most plainly the absolute necessity of immediate action in reference to the better development and government of these far-off dependencies. A London paper, professing to have special information on this head, asserts that 'the British Government has notified the Governor of the Colony of British Columbia that one of the first measures which will be brought before the Canadian Parliament, on its meeting in October next, will be the extension of the Confederation to all the British North American territories.' But what will it amount to, even supposing the Canadian Parliament does legislate these Western Colonies into the New Dominion, so long as there is no means of keeping up communication with them excepting by a voyage around nearly the whole of the North American continent? What is now wanted is legislation, but colonization and internal improvement and development, rendering the inhabitants prosperous and contented. Without this, legislation is worse than useless. These fertile countries must be opened up, utilized, and united to the Dominion by ceasing highways, and this too without delay, or the Constitution of the new Dominion is not worth the paper it is written upon. Every inducement and seductive argument will be made use of promptly and persistently by the American press and people to induce these weak and depending dependencies to change their allegiance, and unless there be something done, and done without delay, these sophistries will eventually prevail, and lead to serious trouble, if not actual collision, between the two governments interested. As to Great Britain even entertaining the idea of a cession of the Pacific slopes and harbors to the United States, the idea is simply absurd. Brother Jonathan has not 'greenbacks' enough in his Treasury to buy even Vancouver's Island, let alone the golden wealth of British Columbia, with its admirable climate, and undeniable command of the Northern Pacific Ocean. At all events, when Great Britain consents to any such sacrifice of her best interests on this continent, we shall at once abandon all hopes of erecting a powerful and lasting kingdom on the British model in North America, and at once write down the new Dominion a complete and undoubted failure. In order to become a nation, it must secure and keep, beyond a contingency, access both to the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and then with its vast internal resources, its lakes and rivers unsurpassed, its agricultural and mineral wealth, coupled with its sea-shore fisheries, and forest wealth in lumber and materials for ship-building, and maritime enterprise and industry, it may then reasonably expect a great and even enviable future. In a word, we claim that, since the United States has actually bought a vast unproductive region on the Pacific simply for Bankrupt and effect, Great Britain in order to counteract this diplomacy, and frustrate the sinister approaches of this speculative Government, should at once, even without a single year's delay, open up and unite, by safe and lasting highways, her scattered colonies, and help them to unite as one nation, and in one homogeneous compact to resist all the approaches and intrigues of their enterprising, but nationally unprincipled neighbor. The policy of this astute people is easily read, and with prompt and well-timed action, is quite as easily counteracted. Ingens telum necessitas.

Reciprocity with the United States.

The abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada by the United States was regarded as a deathblow to the hopes of the Confederacy. It was confidently predicted by leading statesmen in the United States Congress that with the close of the Treaty Canada would immediately gravitate towards the Union. The results have not justified the prediction, Canadian commerce was never in a more healthy state than now, and although the Canadians are not averse to a renewal of the Treaty, they are waiting patiently until the initiative shall have been taken by the only losers through its abrogation—the Americans. The last mail we find the Philadelphia North American out in favor of the renewal of reciprocal trade relations. Overtures will doubtless be made during the coming winter by Congress to the Dominion, and unless British Columbia be meanwhile created an integral portion of the Confederacy, how can she hope to share in the benefits that may arise therefrom? The North American says: "Now that the northern territory is to some extent nationalized and naturally solicitous for doing more than it has done, there seems to be a favorable opportunity for renewing our amicable relations. There will be time enough to discuss what the nature of our relations should be when we have approached the subject a little nearer. It is enough now to intimate that the business of the country, and its finances as well, will be greatly improved by restoring some such intercourse as we originally had with the Northern Provinces."

Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Wesleyan Methodist Sunday School Anniversary.

The anniversary of the foundation of the Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath School of this city was celebrated on Monday evening. The Church building was crowded, and the exercises, which consisted of singing, recitations and dialogues, were very successful. At the close of the entertainment a collection was taken up for the benefit of the Library Fund of the School and realized a very handsome sum. From the Secretary's report it would appear that the institution is in a most flourishing state, the average attendance being ninety scholars.

PROGRAMME.

- Boys Skulking—Masters Humber, Bone, McMillan and Fox.
Behaviour in School—Misses Norris and Bullen.
Committee of Arrangements—Masters Morley, Sparrow and Barnard.
Anthem—Peace, Peace, Peace.
Emily's Faith—Miss M. A. McMillan.
Three Little Dames—Misses Norris, Gerow and Chennell.
Punctuality—Misses Bullen, Chennell and Andrews.
Anthem—Strike the Cymbal.
Soliloquy of a Boy—Louis Bowman.
How to be Good—Miss Williams, Masters Fox and Browning.
Another Year—Master Carter.
Honesty—Masters Barnard, Carnes and Fox.
Singing—The Evergreen Shore.
The Mourner—Misses M. A. McMillan, Fox, Bullen, Branch, Kinsman and Norris.
Collection Piece—Masters Norris, Sparrow, Macready and Morley.
The Fountain and the Still—Masters Rowbotham, Bowman and Maynard.
Why don't you Learn to Dance?—Misses Carnes and Branch.
Mr Mc—George and Charlton Fox.
Singing—Leud Hosanna.
Minister Making—Masters Bone, Maynard and McMillan.
Willie and Robbie—Master and Miss Carnes.
The Way, the Truth, the Life—Miss Elford.
I do not use Tobacco—Fred Humber.
Good Night—Miss Bottrell.
The Valedictory—Miss Norris.

City Council.

TUESDAY, October 22, 1867.
The Council met at 8 p.m. Present: The Mayor and Councillors Gowen, Lewis, Gibbs and Hebbard.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From W. Bond, requesting leave to construct a small culvert on Pandora street in connection with private property, and asking for assistance in funds from the Council to do so. Referred to Street Committee.
The report of the Finance Committee on the settlement of Mr Gastineau's claim was adopted.
On motion, the clerk was instructed to apply to the Colonial Secretary for copies of the last City Incorporation Act for the use of the Council in view of the forthcoming election.
Mr Gibbs again called the attention of the Street Committee to the bad state of Menzies street. The chaingang was withdrawn from repairing the same. It was understood that the balance of \$200 voted for James' Bay Ward would be expended on the above-mentioned street.
On motion of Councillor Hebbard, \$25 was voted for the improvement of Douglas, corner of Pandora street.
Complaint was made that the sidewalk fronting Brunns' store had not been re-laid. The attention of the Council was directed to the necessity of auditing the accounts by the close of the Municipal year, all accounts against the Corporation to be called in. Council adjourned till Tuesday next, at 7 p.m.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise left yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, for New Westminster, taking up fifty tons of freight, twenty passengers and a number of sheep.

ISLAND HOPS.—We understand that hops have been successfully grown at North Saanich, by one of our farmers, who has realized a handsome return for his labor. The quality is said to surpass that of those imported, and we have no doubt that if more extensively cultivated by the farming community, enough could be grown on the Island in a short time to supply the market here. There are many patches of land which might be turned to advantage in this way, and as the mode of culture is comparatively simple, we would recommend our country friends to make an experiment next year.

COMMITTED.—The master of the British bark Aid was yesterday committed to the debtors' prison upon a complaint preferred by a mercantile firm of this city, whose goods were damaged during the recent passage of the bark from Liverpool to Victoria. It is alleged that the damage resulted from bad stowage.

AN ALLEGED ACCESSORY TO EMBEZZLEMENT.—Stephen Chase again appeared yesterday at the Police Court to answer the charge of being an accessory to the embezzlement of a lot of furs, the alleged property of Mr A. Frankel. Further evidence was produced and the case postponed for a week.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—An Esquimaux Indian, charged with cutting and wounding another Indian with intent to commit murder, was remanded yesterday at the Police Court for two days. It is thought the injured man will not survive.

THE NEW PRAIRIE.—The Assistant Surveyor General has returned from a visit to the new prairie in Cowichan District, which he has ascertained to be a beautiful tract in extent and well watered. It lies some nine miles back of the settlement on Cowichan Bay, and may be reached by means of the Kokesalis River.

PAY UP AND SECURE A VOTE.—Delinquents on the city rate lists must pay the amounts set opposite their names on or before the 31st inst., or their votes for Municipal officers will not be received.

THE CAPITAL QUESTION.—Despatches relating to the location of the capital are expected to arrive here by next mail. It is said that even the Executive is confident Victoria will be chosen.

SHOOTING MATCH.—We understand that a shooting match has been arranged to come off between a well-known Victoria marksman and a gentleman from across the Sound. The shooting will come off on November 1st.

HORSE RACES.—Arrangements are being perfected for several interesting horse-races, over Beacon Hill, on the 9th November, Prince of Wales' birthday.

THE PAPER HUNT.—Our readers must not forget the paper hunt to-day. The start will be made from Beacon Hill at 2 o'clock precisely.

The big Robert Cowan will sail for Honolulu, S. I., to-day.

The steamer Otter sailed yesterday for Nainaimo and Burrard Inlet.

The Requirements for a Mayor.

EDITOR COLONIST.—Before deciding which candidate for the mayoralty to support, it may not be unprofitable to call to mind what are the powers and duties of the office.

The Mayor of a city is usually its chief magistrate, and he presides, and has the casting vote at the Municipal Council. Beyond this it is the duty of the Mayor by every means in his power to protect and advance the interests of the borough; and by precept and example to encourage order and morality. It usually devolves on the Mayor and Corporation to receive and entertain distinguished visitors to the city. In view of this and to meet other expenses attending the position, there are in most cases certain funds at the disposal of the Mayor. The Lord Mayor of London for instance has perquisites of the value of some forty thousand dollars a year, whereas he is enabled to entertain the Corporation, their friends and guests right royally.

To fill these requirements of the office it is necessary that the incumbent should be of sound judgement, honorable and impartial as a magistrate and president of the Council. To ensure diligence on behalf of the interests of the borough he should have a material interest therein, and as an example to his fellow citizens his private life should be without reproach.

There is nothing new in what I have written, and I should not ask you to insert it, but you have invited discussion on the subject of the approaching election; and some of your correspondents seem possessed of an idea that a Mayor's first duty is to provide cocktails for all-comers, and that he who will do this to the greatest extent is the man for Victoria.

A. CITIZEN.

The Signers of Dr. Trimble's Requisition.

EDITOR COLONIST.—I, with others, was induced to sign Dr. Trimble's requisition upon the faith of a statement made to me that Mr Franklin had withdrawn. Since signing the paper I have read Mr Franklin's card, and am satisfied that the statement that he had withdrawn was made without his authority. Now, sir, were I to record my vote for Mr Macdonald, would I be guilty of a breach of faith to Dr Trimble?

Yours, S. [Under the circumstances, we should say that if you vote for Dr Trimble's opponent you would not be guilty of a breach of faith.—ED. COLONIST.]

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Mexico.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Havana advices from Vera Cruz say that Santa Anna has been sentenced to exile for five years.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The Herald's Havana special says the Mexican election resulted in favor of Juarez in the States of Mexico and Guadaluajara and all the principal States of the interior.

Eastern States.

The Express says the trial of Jeff Davis will probably commence on the 28th. There will be an effort made to obtain a jury of whites. The jury now stands nine negroes and three whites.

Europe.

Official accounts from Crete confirm the report of a renewal of hostilities. The idea of returning to the allegiance of Turkey has been scornfully rejected.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—The Moniteur asserts its belief that Rome and the Papal provinces will be loyal to the Pope. The Patrie argues that French intervention will be necessary to save Italy from revolution and anarchy.

FLORENCE, Oct. 17.—The news continues favorable. The revolutionists have entrenched themselves at Paola, and the Papal troops await reinforcements before making further advances. A deputy of the Italian Parliament commands the insurgents there.

VENICE, Oct. 17.—The Catholic Bishops protest against the adoption of the new Concordat and urge the Emperor not to revise the sacred treaty between Austria and Rome. The Emperor reproves the Austrian bishops for adopting a paper liable to create excitement at a time when tranquility is necessary for the restoration of the country. He reminds them that the Emperor of Austria is a constitutional prince as well as a true son of the church. The Reichstadt rejected the announcement of this reply with prolonged cheering.

FLORENCE, Oct. 18.—Reinforcements of French and Spanish volunteers for the defense of the Pope have arrived at Rome. Menotti, the son of Garibaldi, with a considerable force, has reached the vicinity of Rome.

The Italian troops are still guarding the frontier to prevent persons having the appearance of Garibaldians from crossing. It is reported that the plan for insurrection in the city of Rome has been exposed, and the leaders thrown into prison. Another report is that Garibaldi has escaped from Caprera and has left the island, going aboard an American ship.

Garibaldians have seized the railroad between Rome and Ostia and interrupted communication with the seaboard. It is believed in Florence that Italy and France have a perfect understanding and are really acting together in their treatment of the Roman question.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Napoleon has made an imperative demand on Italy for a strict observance of the Convention of September. The expedition at Toulon is equipped and ready to sail for the relief of Rome. It is hourly awaiting the reply of Italy, which is hourly expected.

Europe.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—At a dinner given in Manchester yesterday to the Derby Ministry, Earl Derby defended the action of the Government on the Reform question. Lord Stanley spoke of the disturbed condition of affairs in Europe, but he still hoped peace would be preserved. He said the controversy in regard to the Alabama Claims still remained open, but England had always dealt with America in a kindly temper, and time was already soothing the public feeling on both sides of the Atlantic.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Times asserts that the Italian Prime Minister Rattazzi has pledged to enter Rome as soon as the French arrive. The insurgents have not captured Ostia, the seaport, but Ostia a small place in the province of Viterbo. A Spanish frigate has sailed from Cadiz for Civita Vecchia.

The Fenians it is reported made an attempt last night at the police station in Chester to release their comrades confined there. The Government is taking extra precautions to guard against surprise.

It is reported that arrangements have been effected whereby rates by the Cable will be reduced 50 per cent. The reduction is to go into effect on November 15th.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—Partial returns from thirty-one (31) counties, give Sprague 735 majority over Curry, and Swett five hundred and four over Fitzgerald. There are still 19 counties to hear from, six of which gave forty-six Union majority in September and 13 gave a Democratic majority of 2,290. There is a possibility of Swett's election, but not of Curry's.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—Fuller returns of the judicial election received increase Sprague's majority over Curry, and place Fitzgerald ahead of Swett. The Southern counties yet to be heard from will increase majorities of both Democratic candidates.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—A. M. Chapell, a well-known dealer and capitalist, has committed suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.—Oct. 22. Flour market quiet. Oregon extra brands in quarter sacks firmly held at \$7 75@7 87. City Mills quiet. Superfine quarter sacks, \$7 50; extra do, \$8 25.

The wheat market is tolerably quiet, in consequence of the absence of available tonnage for grain. Holders demanding \$2 25@2 65 per 100 lbs. Barley is quiet \$1 70@1 80 for good feed and brewing, and \$1 85@1 95 for old crops. Eastern line still down.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, Oct. 22.—The steamer Ori flame is aground at Moody Island, her passengers and freight will be brought to Portland by the O. S. N. Company's steamer.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The Herald's Richmond special says the greatest excitement since secession in Virginia, now prevails over the recent northern elections. It is confidently expected that while the current of reconstruction will not be changed, many assert that the conservatives will carry the Convention in the election on the 22d inst. The negroes are denouncing Hunnicut as the author of all their misfortunes, by his extreme ultra doctrines.

Prim, the Spanish revolutionist, arrived incognito on the steamer Perier. A Times' special says Col. Gilbert, tried by Court Martial for suppressing newspapers in Arkansas, and justifying himself on the ground that the military are masters of the Southern people, has been sentenced to pay a fine of five thousand dollars, and be reduced to the rank of Captain.

BUFFALO, Oct. 7.—Council refused to invite Sheridan to visit the city. The Mayor has called a public meeting of the citizens to extend the hospitalities. The Times' special says: The evening administration organ announces that a meeting for the ratification of the nomination of Johnson for President and Sherman for Vice President was postponed to November 18th.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Dispatches from Fort Larned announces the arrival of the Indian Commissioners, who proceed directly to Medicine Lodge Creek.

By late advices from Montana, Captain Hughes and two companies of mounted militia have turned highwaymen and are committing depredations on the road between Montana and Colorado, and one thousand dollars is offered as a reward for the capture of Hughes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—It is believed that the plates for the counterfeit bonds were engraved in England. About \$70,000 of them were redeemed at the Treasury before the character of the bonds were discovered. There is said to be a fair prospect of the capture of the counterfeiters.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—This afternoon a woman named Beatrice Pina Juadello met a man named Juan Morales, on Jackson street, near Montgomery. A few words passed between them when she suddenly drew a pistol and fired, hitting him in the lumbar region of the back. The wounded man walked to a boat lying at one of the wharves. He is reported to be in a dying condition.

Michael Walsh, the man who was shot a week ago while endeavoring to separate two men who were fighting, died at St. Mary's Hospital on Saturday evening. Byrnes, who shot him, is in jail awaiting trial.

Last night Mrs Nettie Quinehard was arrested for an assault with a deadly weapon upon her husband, Julius Quinehard. Mrs Quinehard this morning swore out a warrant on which her husband was asted. She says that he assaulted and beat her, and that all her warlike performances were merely in self-defense. He was admitted to bail in the sum of \$100.

About three o'clock this morning John Joseph Jordan stabbed Dennis Kennedy in the abdomen with a large knife at a house on Beale street, inflicting a wound which it was thought would prove fatal.

The artillery men stationed at Black Point were exercised this morning, firing shells at a rock in the bay between Alcatraz and Sausalito. The batteries at the Presidio were also engaged at target practice at the same time.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer China, sailed for Hong Kong and Yokohama at 12 m. to-day. She carried \$1,076,000 treasure, 782 tons of freight, and 900 Chinese.

A LEADING RITUALIST ON HIS TRIAL.—The case of Martin against the Rev. A. H. Macdonough, incumbent of St Alban's, Holborn, accused of ritualism, came up in the Arches Court in London, August 27. The Dean of Arches, Sir Robert Phillimore, having before his appointment been one of the defendant's counsel, the promoter, Martin, objected to his bearing the case, even with assessors. The defendant insisted that the dean could not lawfully refer the case to a surrogate, but must hear it himself. The dean suggested that the best course was to take the question before the Privy Council. Personally, he should be very reluctant to hear the case. The points upon which the judge will have to decide are the legality of lights, incense and the elevation of the paten and oblation in the communion.

Our Paris Letter.

(Special Paris and Continental Correspondence.)

PARIS, Aug. 30.

A great sensation has been created week. A letter has been written by Mr. Cluseret, an general, who says that the ex Maximilian was an act of high quired by circumstances. The he sums up in three words— est. "The head of Maximilian new world what that of Louis to the old. The Bourbons fe in Europe. Monarchy has fall in America; if Europe does not let her try again; we are ready; think Europe will try the job time to come; she is not read, save the millions that were sent port troops from France to M will wait until that America name I do not remember, by has succeeded in his project. that he has taken out in Englan for an apparatus with which l crossing the ocean. It is a gutta percha, very thick, a quence very solid, somewhat, a the figure, crossed by an iron a at the bottom by a cannon b client weight to maintain the ha vertical position. The man himself within and with the breathing apparatus he can necessary, puff up his elastic er small space is reserved for fo must be but in meat extracts w small volume contain a great of nutritive principles. As to the inventor pretends that he h chemical substance which re water instantly drinkable. As locomotion, at the top of the adapted a cringle destined to kite which with an ordinary w the inventor says—make the sail from six to eight miles an next visit to the United States comply in that manner, but you that I shall permit the e inventor to go first.

After all the noise, all the the last 15th of August, Pari dull. The exhibition is comit end, and all our foreign and visitors who staid to witness the cent and fairy-like sight ex Paris on the Emperor's fête, ha Those who remain are poor o me, bound to their work and re like correspondence. What ne of newspapers? could we not li them? Why do people always put their noses into other's Can't we remain quiet, chez n out taking any care for what su have or are going to do or t lords of creation, as we boas ourselves, are "queer fish and troubled waters." If everybod me, that proprietor of the Lon could not have given a day's t his paper to his daughter for de noc, and her face would have been worse than Miss F. Flimsy, who had nothing to we All our royal guests are bac respective countries; so no n either grand dinners nor rep de gala, which the Parisians lik because they paid for them an loved to witness them de loiz, their compte rendu in the morr No more regiments passing t tambour battant et banniere Nothing but our exhibition w talion of infantry for visitors. you know how they came to b teurs ordinaires of the exhibit Emperor asked the Commission how much they would ask a d battalion of infantry visit the The Emperor thought the cha too much, and as the exhibitio many valuable things which stolen, he ordered that a batta fantry should keep watch on keep safe the prospects of the So every day a new battalion installed at the exhibition with a sou. It is very simple, as yo Our sole distraction now breakfast to go and have a lo new Opera House—a look of scorn, for a more ugly bail never seen in Paris before, that it will cost forty-eight francs (£1,600,000), and that finished in two years to com square building, looking mo depot than an Academy of letters. When I am able t stand myself that conglom material of all kinds—gol marble, bronze of a thousand colors, in tasteless opposit other, I will send you a det scription of what should b he pride of a city like Paris other theatres nothing new the same series and the same dramas that the managers a habit of digging out at this year. The only novelty we for the last two months has Sothern's appearance in "O can Cousin," assuming the of Lord Dunderdy. But he pily for us, left Paris after failure, notwithstanding w English press calls his succe Of all the English and artists who appear d in I only successful one has b

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(Special Paris and Continental Correspondence.)

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A great sensation has been created this week. A letter has been written to La France by Mr. Cluseret, an American general, who says that the execution of Maximilian was an act of high policy required by circumstances. The situation he sums up in three words—alea facta est. "The head of Maximilian is to the new world what that of Louis XVI was to the old. The Bourbons fall forever in Europe. Monarchy has fallen forever in America; if Europe does not think so, let her try again; we are ready." I do not think Europe will try the job for a long time to come; she is not ready; and, to save the millions that were spent to transport troops from France to Mexico, she will wait until that American (whose name I do not remember, by the way), has succeeded in his project. It seems that he has taken out in England a patent for an apparatus with which he intends crossing the ocean. It is a hamper in gutta percha, very thick, and in consequence very solid, somewhat adjusted to the figure, crossed by an iron spar closed at the bottom by a cannon ball of sufficient weight to maintain the hamper in a vertical position. The man introduces himself within and with the help of a breathing apparatus he can himself, if necessary, puff up his elastic envelope; a small space is reserved for food, which must be but in meat extracts which in a small volume contain a great proportion of nutritive principles. As to the water, the inventor pretends that he has found a chemical substance which renders sea water instantly drinkable. As sea of locomotion, at the top of the iron spar is adapted a cringle destined to grapple a kite which with an ordinary wind can sail from six to eight miles an hour. My next visit to the United States I will accomplish in that manner, but I assure you that I shall permit the enterprising inventor to go first.

After all the noise, all the tapage of the last 15th of August, Paris is very dull. The exhibition is coming to an end, and all our foreign and provincial visitors who staid to witness the magnificent and fairly-like sight exhibited at Paris on the Emperor's fête, have left us. Those who remain are poor devils like me, bound to their work and render slavish correspondence. What need is there of newspapers? could we not live without them? Why do people always want to put their noses into other's business? Can't we remain quiet, chez nous, with out taking any care for what such people have or are going to do or not? The lords of creation, as we boastfully call ourselves, are "queer fish and swim in troubled waters." If everybody was like me, that proprietor of the London Times could not have given a day's revenue of his paper to his daughter for her cadeau de nocce, and her face would certainly have been worse than Miss Flora McFlimsy, who had nothing to wear.

All our royal guests are back to their respective countries; so no more balls, neither grand dinners nor representation de gala, which the Parisians like so much, because they paid for them and were allowed to witness them de loin, or to read their compte rendu in the morrow's paper. No more regiments passing the streets tambour battant et banniere au vent. Nothing but our exhibition with its battalion of infantry for visitors. And do you know how they came to be the visiteurs ordinaires of the exhibition? The Emperor asked the Commission Imperial how much they would ask a day to let a battalion of infantry visit the exhibition. The Emperor thought the charge a little too much, and as the exhibition contains many valuable things which could be stolen, he ordered that a battalion of infantry should keep watch on them and keep safe the prospects of the exhibition. So every day a new battalion goes and is installed at the exhibition without paying a sou. It is very simple, as you see.

Our sole distraction now is after breakfast to go and have a look at the new Opera House—a look of spite and scorn, for a more ugly building was never seen in Paris before. It is true that it will cost forty-eight millions of francs (£1,600,000), and that it will be finished in two years to come. It is a square building, looking more like a depot than an Academy of Music, as is written on its front in large gold letters. When I am able to understand myself that conglomeration of material of all kinds—gold stones, marble, bronze of a thousand different colors, in tasteless opposition to each other, I will send you a detailed description of what should have been the pride of a city like Paris. At the other theatres nothing new—always the same series and the same sensation dramas that the managers are in the habit of digging out at this time of the year. The only novelty we have had for the last two months has been Mr Sothern's appearance in "Our American Cousin," assuming the character of Lord Dundreary. But he has, happily for us, left Paris after his great failure, notwithstanding what the English press calls his success.

Of all the English and American artists who appear in Paris the only successful one has been Miss

Monkon. She has returned to Paris after having given a series of the most striking representations, in Vienna. They say, and all Paris is glad of it, that she is engaged for two years at the Gaité Theatre, where she created such a sensation with her role of Loo, in the "Pirates de la Savane." We are assured that in the beginning of the winter season she will appear in a character expressly written for her by two of our dramatists. I never saw her play in English, but if she speaks her new French work with the same passion, fire and expression she throws into pantomime, no one doubts that she will achieve at once the first place amongst our best comedians. All our best theatrical critics have but one view on the subject.

PARIS, Sept. 6th, 1867.

The Emperor's visit to Salzburg had already furnished the journals and the public with matter for speculation, in which, it must be admitted, there was more cause for despondency than hope, when a fresh occasion for conjecture and discussion was offered them by the Imperial tour through Flanders. In the vague expressions of the Emperor's speeches at Lille and Arras, of which I deem it unnecessary to give you even extracts, as you will have received them from other sources, there is so much that is dubious and so much to which a double meaning can be applied, that it is not surprising that persons of every political creed find in them appreciations that are as widely different as are the creeds they profess. Some seem to believe that the speeches in question imply and even promise "peace and prosperity to France." The Emperor, they say, must be full of confidence in the future to have uttered such words as he did at Arras; whilst the opposite party cry out that he must be inspired with fear of inevitable war to have spoken as he did at Lille. It is, however, certain that if the speeches be viewed with impartiality they will be found to contain nothing calculated to arouse the suspicion or excite the ill-will of the Prussian Government. The "black spots on the horizon," of which so much has been made, are words to which a false construction has evidently been attached, and if the Emperor had meant war, his language would have been very different and far more explicit. His position obliges him periodically every year to keep his subjects alive with a few words coming from his own lips, and when he has nothing particular to reveal, he acquits himself of the task as best he can with expressions of a vague but reassuring nature; and it is the fault of his hearers if they find therein ground for foreboding and distrust. That war may come is probable; but will France rush blindly into a war with Prussia without first having a certainty of an alliance with Austria? It is pretty nearly certain that none has yet been formed, though there is nothing improbable in one being entered into later, should circumstances render that step necessary for the mutual interests of France and Austria. There is a projected marriage spoken of between the Prince Imperial and the Archduchess Giselle, daughter of the Emperor of Austria. This rumor seems to have more weight than an ordinary canard, and, as it has not been officially denied, there is perhaps some foundation for it. It is hard to believe that a busy, active man like Napoleon, who is not given to maudlin demonstrations, should have wasted a week in simply mourning with the Emperor Francis Joseph over the fate of Maximilian, and considering the actual state of opinion and the probable conduct of France under certain circumstances towards Austria and Prussia, it is not at all impossible that the little prince and the princess have been betrothed by their respective parents over a friendly after-dinner cigar.

I know of nothing further in the political world that is likely to interest you, and as for the world of Paris it is getting wonderfully dull. The exhibition has fallen off greatly during the last fortnight, the number of visitors has diminished and in a couple of months the doors of the huge Pantheon of industry will be closed for ever, and it will be razed to the ground. Yes, the destruction of the exhibition has been decided on; for Paris cannot do without a parade ground for her fifty thousand soldiers, and there is no other available spot than the Champ de Mars. The very name of "exhibition," however, now sickens me. It has been "done to death," it has been for some four months past not only of Paris, but Paris itself; and now, like all other things in vogue, it has become a "bore" and is deserted by its greatest votaries. Country people and strangers only visit it now, and the true Parisians find it monotonous to wander up and down its hot galleries, staring at objects whose counterpart can be seen in the shop-windows of the Boulevard des Italiens. All whose occupations allow them to leave the town are glad to escape from its broiling atmosphere and thronged streets to seek their "little Paris at the sea-side." The watering-places are more or less full, and accounts from thence inform us that they are very gay and attractive. In a day or two the Emperor at Biarritz will draw a large flock of the fashion down to the south, besides which the shooting season has commenced; so that altogether Paris is as dull and empty as it can be, and no

body remains behind but the strangers, the shop-keepers and the journalists. I suppose you have heard of the sorcerer, Zouave Jacob, a soldier in the band of a regiment stationed at Versailles, who pretended to have the power of curing all diseases by simply looking at the patients. He has created quite a sensation in Paris and holds three levees every day, to which flock in crowds the lame, the blind, the halt and the maimed. If I were to recount to you only a few of the extraordinary stories that are current about his marvellous cures, you would scarcely believe it possible that in an intelligent city like Paris such an evident sham could pass muster, or that a government which takes such paternal care of its people as to prevent them reading certain books and newspapers, holding public meetings or singing patriotic songs, should allow such an impostor to practice upon their credulity. But it is unhappily true that he is not only permitted to hold his levees, since the colonel of his regiment gives him daily leave of absence, but people holding high positions and who have—or ought to have—more intelligence than to believe in him, actually elbow their way through the miserable, ignorant crowd to solicit the benefit of his magic eyes, in the hope of finding relief from their ailment. No convincing proof of his having really cured anybody has yet reached me, though the proofs of cases in which he has failed are common enough, but the great wonder in the affair is how he has succeeded in making any intelligent and enlightened person believe in him.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of its pleasures. The first irregularity of any function should be checked and set right by appropriate doses of these fine purifying Pills, which strengthen the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood from all impurities. They balance disordered action, remove the cause of disease, and restore its normal and natural power to every organ, without inconvenience, pain or any other drawback. Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach Complaints. This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures effected by its use are so wonderful, as to astonish every one. Its pre-eminence as a remedy for bilious and liver complaints, and derangements of the stomach and bowels, is no longer a matter of dispute or doubt. In these diseases the beneficial effects of Holloway's valuable Pills are so permanent and extensive that the waste system is renovated, the organs of digestion strengthened, and full and easy assimilation promoted, so that both physical and moral energy are increased. Determination of Blood to the Head. This is generally occasioned by some irregularity of stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally. A few doses of the Pills never fail to give tone to the stomach regularly to the secretions, and purity to the fluids. Vertigo, dizziness, and other indications of approaching apoplexy, are as freely dissipated by a course of this admirable medicine. The Female's Best Friend. For all debilitating disorders, whether in the male or in every contingency, it is the life of women, youthful or aged, married or single, this mild but speedy remedy is recommended with friendly earnestness. It will correct all functional derangements to which they are subject. Scrofula and all Skin Diseases. For all skin diseases, however inveterate, these pills are a sovereign remedy. While the pills act upon the blood, which they purify, the ointment passes through the pores of the skin, and cleanses every structure, as water saturates he soil or as salt penetrates meat. The whole physical machinery is thus rendered healthy, regular and vigorous. Coughs, Colds and Asthma. No medicine will cure colds of long duration or such as rest upon the chest so quickly as these famous Pills. Even in cases where the first stage of asthma has appeared these Pills may be relied on as a certain and never failing remedy, particularly if the Ointment be simultaneously well rubbed into the chest and throat night and morning. Indigestion—Bilious Headache. These complaints are sometimes considered trifling but it should be borne in mind that by inattention and neglect, they often and most seriously. Give early thought to a remedy like Holloway's Pills, rub his celebrated Ointment over the pit of the stomach, and you will shortly perceive a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual will be thorough and lasting. Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases: A-cough, Female Irregularities, Scrofula, King's Evil, Bilious Complaints, FEVERS of all kinds, Sore Throat, Stomach and Bowel Complaints, Gout, Secondary Symp-toms, Bowel Complaints, Headache, Indigestion, Typhoid Fever, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Debility, Lumbago, Piles, Dropsy, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Weakness, fr. Retention of Urine, whatever cause. Sold at the Establishment of PROSSER HOLLOWAY, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the world, at the following prices—Is. 1/6d., 2s. 0d., 4s. 6d., 10s., 20s., and 30s. each Box. There is considerable saving by taking the Full directions for the guidance of patients in every disease affixed to each Box.

Three Prize Medals. Paris, 1867. PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS & C. Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. Well known Manufacturers are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World. Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them. To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, bottled in Oak Vats, by means of PATENT STEAM COLDS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at Her Majesty's Table. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills. Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms often attend serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the system, and induce vigorous activity. They purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. If not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. When this condition, expressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous disorders. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them entirely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure. Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well-known public persons: From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 6, 1866. Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcers on her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. As a Family Physic. From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans. Your Pills are the prince of purgatives. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease. Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach. From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore. Dear Dr. Ayer: I cannot praise you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on your Pills as a cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing, as I do, that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly. Pittsburg, Pa., May 1, 1865. Dr. J. C. Ayer: Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache anybody can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. Yours with great respect, E. W. FRENCH, Chief of St. Peter's Hospital. Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints. From Dr. Theodore Bell, New York City. Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any other remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1865. Sir: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D., Physician of the Marine Hospital. Dysentery, Diarrhea, Relax, Worms. From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago. Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alternative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for bilious dysentery and diarrhoea. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children. Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood. From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston. DE. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES. WABSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855. DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the foundations of the blood. JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D. Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc. From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada. Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of constipation. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it, for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although not bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe costiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease. From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife. I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promoters of the natural secretions when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients. From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856. HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report by case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. The effects were slow but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well. SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 6 Dec., 1855. DE. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that has afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLEDELL. Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which although a valuable remedy in small hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever. Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for \$1. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass. MOORE, & CO., Corner of Yates and Langley Streets.

THE LEADING PERFUME OF THE AGE! From Fresh Culled Flowers. MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED Florida Water. This exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from Blooming Tropical Flowers, of surpassing fragrance. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible; while its influence on the SKIN is most refreshing, imparting a Delightful buoyancy to the overtaxed Body and Mind, particularly when mixed with the water of the Bath. For Fainting Turns, Nervousness, Headache, Debility, and Hysteria. It is a sure and speedy relief with the very young: Fashion; it has for 25 years maintained its ascendency over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Cuba, Mexico and Central and South America, and is confidently recommended it as an article which, for its delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency as equal. It will also remove from the skin Roughness, Blotches, Sun Burn, Freckles, and Pimples. It is as delicious as the Otto of Rose and lends freshness and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Diluted with water it makes the best dentifrice, imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it also removes all smarting or pain after shaving. COUNTERFEITS. Beware of Imitations. Look for the name of MURRAY LANMAN on the bottle. Wrapper and ornamental label. Prepared only by LANNAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, 70, 71 & 73 Water Street, New York, AND FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. m18 d & w 1y

BRISTOL'S (Vegetable) SUGAR-COATED PILLS! THE GREAT CURE For all the diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS. Put up in Glass Phials, warranted to KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE. These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with that greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humors or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these PILLS are the safest, the quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to. DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION LIVER COMPLAINTS CONSTIPATION HEADACHE DROPSY PILES. For many years these PILLS have been used in daily practice, always with the best results and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly purest and best vegetable Extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost, and the combination of rare medicinal properties is such that in long standing and difficult cases, where other medicines have completely failed, these extraordinary PILLS, have effected speedily a thorough cure. Only 25 cts per Phial. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. m18 d & w 1y Hostetter, Smith & Dean.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivaled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle. Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrin have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed. Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. Agents for Victoria—Janion, Green & Rhodes. JAL 11 w

RIMMEL'S ESSENCE OF STANGE. RIMMEL'S ESSENCE OF STANGE, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes. RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitary purposes. RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER, of unequalled quality. RIMMEL'S GYNERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY and other Toilet Soaps, highly beneficial to the skin. RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GYNERINE, the best preparation for the Hair. RIMMEL'S MOON WATER, BLACK BERRY, SCENTED WAXES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties. RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the BOTTLED WATER. RIMMEL'S ESSENCE OF STANGE, 90 Strand; 24 Cornhill; 125 Regent Street, London; and 111 Bow Street, London, &c., &c. m26 1y1a

THE CARIBBOO SENTINEL. COPIES OF THE ABOVE MAY BE obtained regularly during the season at the Bookstore of Messrs. Hildes & Co., Government Street. p46

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Oregon.

PORTLAND, Oct. 23.—The steamer Oriflamme still aground at Moody Island. Six feet of water at her bows.

Eastern line still down. Legal Tenders in San Francisco 70 1/2 @ 70 1/2.

Oh!—Who is He?

The Chicago Tribune publishes the following extract from a letter to Hon. Schuyler Colfax, written by an "intelligent American citizen" doing business in Victoria, British America:

VICTORIA, July 12, 1867.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax: DEAR SIR: \* The purchase of Russia America by our Government is here looked upon as a highly important transaction—a valuable acquisition to our country. The new territory will witness a great rush from California and Oregon next year, some to prospect for gold and other materials; others to embark in fishing, and others to speculate in "corner lots" and whatever may turn up. There is no doubt as to the great extent and value of the fishery coast. It is confidently believed that the fisheries will prove as productive and immense as those of New Zealand and Nova Scotia. You may be prepared to hear that in the precious metals our new possessions will rival California and go ahead of Cariboo.

This British Colony is still going down—fast depopulating—Victoria being nearly "played out," having not more than 1,000 or 1,500 inhabitants. The people of the Colony, Englishmen and all, saving the officials, are hoping, praying, and working to be attached to the United States. A petition to her Majesty is now being circulated and signed by the loyal subjects of Great Britain for Annexation to the United States, as the only means of preventing the country from relapsing into its preventive condition.

We feel satisfied that the acquisition of Russian America will prove of great importance to the United States; and we hope the period is not far distant when British Columbia and Vancouver Island—the missing link in the chain which should unite the American possessions on the Pacific Coast—will be supplied, and that the Stars and Stripes shall wave as the only emblem of sovereignty from the Gulf of California to the Frozen Ocean.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

Henry VIII.

Out of all the thirty or forty kings who have sat upon the English throne, Henry VIII. is the only one who, in common parlance, ever "earned his living." We owe a great deal of the comfort of the present day to that man's labors. It was he, and such as he, who made the art of sitting in easy chairs such a safe and general accomplishment for us moderns; he was just the man for the emergency of his time; and it is doubtful if we could honestly name any of his successors who would have brought the country so successfully through such an ordeal: neither of the Jameses nor the Charleses would have done it—Cromwell might, but through much bloodshed and hypocrisy; and it would be difficult to fix upon any one of the Georges who would have made a great religious reformer. Let us be just. Henry was no saint, but he was a wise and powerful king—a king in something more than his crown and sceptre—endowed with all the qualities of dauntless courage and immovable determination necessary for his work; a thorough Englishman, devoted to his country, who in turn was proud of him, and supported him unanimously in those very acts for which he has been so relentlessly maligned; this is a most significant fact. Their support was not the support of slaves through fear, as it is often represented, for they had twice revolted against him, and wrung from him concessions; but it was the support of men conscious of the necessity of what was done, from reasons which perhaps we are unable to appreciate; and if ever a man ended his career by pursuing an honest conviction what he had begun from motives of policy, we may safely conclude that man was Henry VIII. The domestic difficulty of his seven wives may be objected; but there is a great deal to be said yet upon that subject, and a great deal will be said when future historians shall use the materials which have been lately thrown open to them. We should remember this in our estimate of a great man, that his greatness will extend to all his actions; he will be great in his virtues and great in his vices. If you magnify a body, you will magnify its deformities as well as its beauties; and we must never estimate the failings of a great man by our own limited capacities. This is not the popular view of Henry's character, but it is possible that at some future day the recorded verdict of bygone generations will be reversed, or at least modified. The voluminous State Papers of his reign, which have only recently been gathered together, have a tendency to effect this

change. There is no prejudice so dear as a historic prejudice; we love our favorite villains, and will not allow their characters to be taken from them, therefore it is probable that to the end of all time the theories that Henry VIII. was a rascal, Macchiavelli a rogue, and Cromwell a saint, will find devoted disciples amongst those who read history without thinking.

LADY GEORGINA RUSSELL AND Mr. ARCHIBALD PEEL.—On Thursday morning the marriage of Lady Georgina Adelaide Russell, eldest daughter of Earl Russell, K.G., to Mr. Archibald Peel, third son of General the Right Hon. J. Peel, M.P., and Lady Alice Peel, was solemnized at Petersham Church, near Richmond. The bride, accompanied by her father, who gave her away, was received on her arrival at the church by the following bridesmaids:—Lady Agatha Russell, Miss May Drummond, Miss Kate Warburton, and Miss Ada F. Villiers.

The church was handsomely decorated, and the whole of the school children were there to receive the bride and bridegroom on their arrival. The Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, canon of Windsor and chaplain in ordinary to the Queen assisted by the Rev. P. Nott, performed the ceremony. In consequence of the adverse weather few persons except those forming the wedding party were in the church. After the ceremony the newly-married couple repaired to Pembroke Lodge, Richmond-park, accompanied by their friends, to partake of breakfast. There were present his Royal Highness the Duke of Chartres, the Earl and Countess of Leven and Melville, and Lady Julia Melville, the Countess of Dalkeith, the Countess Dowager of Westmoreland, the Countess of Newburgh, the Countess of Kerry and Hon. Charles Gore, the Countess of Jersey and Mr. Brandling, Lord and Lady Dunfermline, Lord and Lady Wriothesley Russell, Lady Gilbert Kennedy, Lady Augusta Onslow, Lady Bonwater and Miss Bowater, Lady Anne Baird, Lady Elizabeth Romilly and Miss Romilly, Lord Cosmo Russell, General the Right Hon. J. Peel, M.P., and Lady Alice Peel, M. Sabonoff, Colonel Palmer, Colonel Peel, Colonel Wilmer, Captain Morand, Rev. P. Nott, Mr. Maurice Drummond, Rev. Mr. Villiers, Miss Villiers, Mr. O. Russell, Mr. George Russell, Mr. Algephon Russell and Miss Russell, Miss Lister, Mr. William Harcourt, Miss Peel, Mr. and Mrs. Warburton, Mr. Melville, Mrs. William Russell, Mrs. Arthur Peel, Mrs. Owen, the Rev. Mr. Hugh, Mr. George Elliott, Mr. Weigall, &c. Shortly after 2 o'clock the newly married couple left Pembroke Lodge for Woburn Abbey, the Duke of Bedford's seat in Bedfordshire. Lady Georgina's presents were very numerous, and among them was a very handsome testimonial of regard from the domestics of her father's household.—Express.

Last summer, while the people of Chicago were agitated by fear of the cholera, a gentleman of that city was having his hair dressed by an English barber, who remarked, as he was vigorously removing the dandruff from his customer's scalp: "They says, sir, that the cholera is in the hair?" The gentleman sprang up in great consternation, from fear of contagion in the brush. "Oh, sir," said the barber, "I doesn't mean sir, the 'air of the 'ead, but the hair of the atmosphere."

A LIFE HISTORY IN BRIEF.—Here is a story from Paris: Adele D—, aged 26, was found dead yesterday in her lodgings in the Rue Esquirol. Near her lay the lifeless body of her little boy, aged two years. Abandoned and plunged in profound misery she had recourse to suicide by charcoal. Near the child lay a paper, on which the following words were written: "Poor little friend, come with me out of this world; I will not leave you here to be unhappy as your mother has been."

A "lovely girl," in Wisconsin, recently recovered fourteen hundred dollars damages in a breach of promise suit against a perfidious lover. Her lawyer congratulated her on the amount, when she exclaimed, with a ferocious glance at the mangled defendant, and nervously clenching her fingers, "I'd give every penny of it just to have one good pull at his hair!"

The French law abolishing imprisonment for debt came into operation at one minute past 12, July 22, at night. There were 92 prisoners in the debtor's jail at Clichy, to whom the gates were thrown open. 63 at once availed themselves of their liberty, enlivening the streets with their songs and shouts of joy, and the remainder left between 7 and 8 o'clock next morning.

An Irishman who was reprieved the night before his execution, and who wished to get rid of his wife, wrote her as follows: "I was yesterday hanged, and died like a hero; do as I did, and bear it like a man."

"I SAY, boy, is there anything to shoot about here?" inquired a sportsman of a boy he met. "Well," replied the boy, "nothing just about here, but our school-master is just over the hill there cutting birch rods; you might walk up and pop him over."

Some men are like cats. You may stroke the tail the right way for many years, and hear nothing but purring; but accidentally tread on the tail, and all memory of former kindness is obliterated.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED Oct 21—Stmr New World, Wisnor, Port Townsend Stm Misa Anderson, Fitch, Port Townsend Oct 22—Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster Stp Harriet, McKenzie, San Juan Oct 24—Sip Flyaway, Johnson, San Juan Oct 21—Steamer Alexandra, Swanson, New Westminster Stp Lord Raglan, Grant, from fishing cruise Stp Harriet, McKenzie, San Juan Stp Ringdancer, Bradley, Vancouver Oct 25—Sch Surprise, Spring, New Westminster

CLEARED Oct 21—Stmr Otter, Lewis, Nanaimo and Burrard Inlet Stp Misa Anderson, Fitch, Pt Townsend Stp Industry, Ogilvy, Burrard Inlet Oct 22—Stmr New World, Wisnor, Port Townsend Stp Harriet, McKenzie, San Juan Stp Harriet, McKenzie, San Juan Oct 24—Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster Stp Misa Anderson, Fitch, Port Townsend Stp Harriet, McKenzie, San Juan Stp Harriet, McKenzie, San Juan Oct 25—Sip Flyaway, Johnson, San Juan

PASSENGERS. Per stmr NEW WORLD, from Puget Sound—Dr Hemmingsway, Mrs Hemmingsway and child, Capt Smith, USA, Isaac Carson, F A Clark, Thos Wilde, John Smith, C J Watson, J Sutherland, H J Quail, J Bates, O Alderick, A Yokoyama, Wason, J M Hayes, J M Hayes, Mrs Crosby, Mrs Spaulding, Jr Kanuff, A Zeeland, Mrs O'Brien, Miss O'Brien, Miss S O'Brien, Louis Shilton, F M Sargent, Mr Parsons, A L Doran, John G, W Watkinson, Rev Father Debut, and 16 Clotchman.

CONSIGNEES. Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound—James Elliot, Juckson, and child, Capt Smith, USA, Isaac Carson, F A Clark, Thos Wilde, John Smith, C J Watson, J Sutherland, H J Quail, J Bates, O Alderick, A Yokoyama, Wason, J M Hayes, J M Hayes, Mrs Crosby, Mrs Spaulding, Jr Kanuff, A Zeeland, Mrs O'Brien, Miss O'Brien, Miss S O'Brien, Louis Shilton, F M Sargent, Mr Parsons, A L Doran, John G, W Watkinson, Rev Father Debut, and 16 Clotchman.

IMPORTS. Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound—102 bxs apples, 16 do fruit, 1 head cattle, 1 horse, 6 bale wool, lot of turkure. Per stmr NEW WORLD from Puget Sound—6 head cattle, 3 calves, 80 sheep, 2 oxen, 150 bbls flour, 87 sacks bran, 2 tons ground feed, 7 bxs tomatoes, 180 bxs apples

BIRTH. At Lyton, October 29th, the wife of Amadore Molena, of a daughter. In this City, on the 24th October, the wife of Wm. R. Gibbon, of a daughter.

DIED. In this City, on the 25th, at her residence, corner of Rae and Blanchard streets, Annie Immel, the beloved wife of W. K. Gibbon, of this City, in the twenty-sixth year of her age, deeply lamented by all who knew her. At the Royal Victoria Hospital, on the 23rd inst., Capt. M. G. Walker, aged 60 years, a native of St. Johns, New Brunswick.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chloroxyne; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been worn to. See the Times, July 18th, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloroxyne—The Right Hon Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and JT Daventry, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service for Cholera was Chloroxyne. See LANCET, Dec. 31, 1864.

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THE

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THE Question of Judicial What ever as to the propriety of Needham sitting in the case of Mr. Wallace, was a company in which the Chief Justice's interest, and would thereby the relation of a creditor-bankrupt, it has little or nothing to do with the question whether of British Columbia has jurisdiction over the Island is a question of law. Chief Justice, as we can do other is a matter that interests the public interest of the Colony and of the public interest. Perhaps, under the circumstances, a review of the position of the Island and the Court may not be amiss. It is a matter of public mind which has been engaged in a long and a London attorney, Mr. Needham, who is a question of law. Chief Justice, as we can do other is a matter that interests the public interest of the Colony and of the public interest. Perhaps, under the circumstances, a review of the position of the Island and the Court may not be amiss. It is a matter of public mind which has been engaged in a long and a London attorney, Mr. Needham, who is a question of law.

Like the Colonies, were judges in either Colony exclusive jurisdiction. Mr. Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia; Mr. Needham, Justice of the Supreme Court of Vancouver Island. The gentleman stated the highest judicial in their respective Colonies appeal was to England. Seymour that all the Civil Vancouver Island were "by the Act of Union, included in the dictum of Henry, and the public was understood that the matter referred to the Home Government adjustment. Nearly a month has elapsed since the was referred, and an unadvisedly has been observed Executive with regard to power and jurisdiction of the Courts. The ministerial fraternity has been as to "which King" the allegiance; the public has been decided before which Court they should look to "state of glorious uncertainty which, but for the raising of a dam, on Friday, it might have emerged. The decision of Justice on this point seems desirable. His Lordship's Court was challenged he referred to the Colonial Office, the answer promptly returned that his Court was in no way affected by the Act of Union; that the Act creating the Court in existence; and that her Government had not intended respect, to interfere with the here, then, we have the opinion of officers of the Crown in understanding the extinction of the Colony of Vancouver Island, the Supreme Court of British Columbia, but of that part of the Colony of British Columbia, Mr. Needham is Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, his powers are as the mainland, as before the Act of Union. Were otherwise—were he directed to sit on Vancouver Island on a commission which he now