

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 8. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1867. NO. 50

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

HIGGINS, LONG & CO.
TERMS:
Per Annum in Advance \$8 00
For Six Months 4 00
For Three Months 2 00
Per Week 0 25

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—Colombian Building, Government and
streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

AGENTS:
S. D. Lee, Nanaimo, V.I.
H. G. Hart, Victoria, B.C.

THE RECIPROcity TREATY WITH THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.
On Saturday the full text of the Reciprocity Treaty between the Sandwich Islands and the United States appeared in this paper. The treaty has been approved by the Legislative Assembly of Honolulu with scarcely a dissentient voice. The United States Government grants the Hawaiians even greater privileges than those enjoyed formerly by the Canadians, and the treaty will prove of immense advantage to the sugar producers of the fertile group. Some such arrangement might be made between our Government and that of the Sandwich Islands were only an effort put forth. Through the exertions of the gentleman who acts as Consul for the Sandwich Islands at this port, our goal is now admitted duty free. Our lumber, bricks, fish and shooks, with other articles of Colonial production, might be included in the free list, and the Colonists reap an abundant return, were a proposal made by our Government to admit sugar, coffee, molasses, &c., the product of the Islands, into our ports upon the same footing. It has long been a matter of surprise with us that an effort to secure reciprocal trade with the Sandwich Islands has not been made by our Government. Perhaps, now that the ice has been broken by the Americans, the British Columbia Government will be prepared to take advantage of the opening and ask the same privileges.

The Capital Slanderer.
The editor of the *Columbian* is nothing if he is not untruthful and abusive. His long career has made him an adept in both accomplishments, and he has come to be looked upon as a common scold. Had he been a woman, and lived in the olden time, he would have been drawn through the duck-pond that ornaments the main street of New Westminster for his incessant scolding. His tongue wags venomously against the best, the ablest, and the most honored in the land if they but dissent from his extreme and vindictive schemes. Even silence and unobtrusiveness are offensive to him. He delights in vulgarity, thirsts for notoriety, and fairly riots in obloquy with the gusto of a dog rolling in carrion. In the last number of his miserable sheet he pours out the vials of his wrath with unsparing hand upon the head of poor Mr Waddington for his efforts in behalf of the country. Happily the *Columbian* man is too well known in this Colony to carry any weight. He shifts his views even more rapidly than the quicksands of Frasermouth shift their position; and as for "principle," he is not troubled with the article. We assure our cotemporary that if he can survive the weight of his own abuse, Mr Waddington and his project can thrive under it.

FROM KOOTENAY.—Five Kootenay miners arrived by the steamer *Lillooet* on Sunday. They left Wild Horse creek three weeks ago, and the only news they bring in addition to what has been published is, that there was a little excitement on the creek in connection with Findlay creek. Some Frenchmen, it appears, had been prospecting there, and found diggings sufficiently promising to justify them and their friends, twenty-five in number, wintering on the creek. These diggings are situated above the canon on Findlay creek, where no prospecting has heretofore been done, and it is believed are richer than those that created an excitement during the past summer, and which were abandoned for lack of water to work them. Mining in Kootenay this year has been a very poor business, except with Chinamen, who had bought up the best claims. A large number of men, it is said, intend leaving Blackfoot next spring for the mines of this colony. Hard times prevail in the Blackfoot country. Many men are compelled to stay for want of means to travel.—*B. C. Examiner.*

THE ASSAY OFFICE.—The *B. C. Examiner* states that a petition is in circulation at Cariboo asking the Government to continue the useless and extravagant institution known as an Assay Office. The office is maintained for the benefit of New Westminster, at an annual charge to the general revenue of several thousand dollars, and the petition is of the work of the Executive, who wishes to prove that the extravagance is endorsed by the people. We do not imagine that many bona fide signatures will be attached to the document, but there will be enough bogus ones manufactured to effect the desired purpose. Were the office at Cariboo or Victoria, it might pay somewhere near expenses; but such is not the case at New Westminster, it can only hope to pay expenses. How long is this fraud on the public revenue to last?

DEPARTURE OF THE CALIFORNIA.—The mail steamer cast off her lines at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. She had 44 passengers, a full freight and a large amount of treasure. Among the passengers we noticed Alfred Waddington, Esq., Lieut. Needham, R. N.; Miss H. Needham and Master Needham; Miss E. Moore, Mr. R. H. Adams, Mr. T. N. Hibberd and Mr. H. Harvey. A majority of the passengers intend returning to the colony after a brief period spent in visiting their friends. As the ship moved off, hearty cheers were given for Mr Waddington by the assembled crew. The old gentleman apparently much moved by the demonstration, briefly expressed his thanks.

HEAVY SHIPMENT OF TREASURE.—The steamer *California* on Saturday carried away \$352,000 in gold bars, shipped by the following banking houses: Bank of British North America, \$220,114; Bank of British Columbia, \$108,174; Wells, Fargo & Co, \$24,696. There will probably be two other shipments equally heavy before the 1st of January; the total amount shipped for the year will far exceed that of any previous twelve months.

DECLINES.—Mr Lumley Franklin, in a card which we publish this morning, declines to stand for the position of Mayor. It will be observed that he does not resign in favor of either Mr Macdonald or Dr Trimble.

SEVEN TONS OF CHERRY CREEK SILVER ORE have been got out ready for shipment to San Francisco. What a great pity it is that this ripe "Cherry" has not been picked by enterprising capitalists.

IN TOWN.—Among the recent arrivals from Cariboo we notice H P Walker, Esq., Hon G A Walker, A R Robertson, Esq., and C E Pooley, Esq., Registrar of the Supreme Court.

THE ENTERPRISE reached her wharf at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning. She brought a few passengers and the lower river mail and despatches.

H. M. S. Sparrowhawk returned on Saturday from New Westminster.

FROM CARIBOO.
(From Cariboo Sentinel of 17th Oct.)
WILLIAM CREEK.
The scarcity of water still impedes mining operations. The only claims that have been taken out any money on this creek last week were the Aurora co, which washed up 240 oz; Raby co, 66 oz; Never Sweat co, wages.

CONKLIN GULCH.
The United co, took out last week 35 oz. Reed co, have stopped for want of water, so has the Renfrew co. Lone Star co are pushing on with their tunnel. Just struck it co, have just struck about wages and are ready to wash.

STOUT GULCH.
In spite of the low stage of water in this gulch, the Alturas and Taldale companies continue to work with good success. The former of these companies took out for last week's work 171 oz, and the latter 98 oz. All the other companies have entirely stopped.

ON RED GULCH.
The only claim we have heard from is the Discovery co, which washed up 31 oz, as the result of crossing the channel. They expect to do better this week. On

MUSQUITO GULCH.
The Hooking co, washed up for the week ending Sunday, 29th ult., 76 oz. Minnehaha co, cleaned up 30 oz yesterday. Rising Sun co, made over wages for the week.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.
Monday, Oct 21st.
We are much gratified on being able to state that the Agricultural Exhibition at New Westminster opened last Tuesday was a decided success, and considering the short notice, exceedingly creditable to all concerned. One is only too glad to be able occasionally to turn from the contemplation of party feuds and misrepresentation and meet on a neutral ground to extend the hand of friendship to all who in a liberal and Catholic spirit endeavor to develop the resources, both material and industrial, of the Colony. The name of the exhibition was not well chosen, as the agricultural part of the fair, being represented from want of time to communicate, some good specimens of wild Timothy, mummy wheat, flax and Indian corn being the only specimens. This is much to be regretted, as out of the grasses alone, such as the bunch grass, &c., an interesting collection might have been formed. The horticultural part was, however, much better represented; apples and pears of the most luscious appearance and larger than any we have ever seen were numerous, and in one case a second crop of pears, rivaling the first, was placed side by side. Onions, turnips, pumpkins, potatoes, cabbages, &c., were equally gigantic, and reminded one of the fruits of the Brodnag, while the man-gold, swartzel was beyond any example seen elsewhere. Whether some of these may not by their excessive exuberance lose somewhat in flavor, is not probable, but in the case of such of them as are used for feeding stock during the winter it does not so much matter. Most of the large specimens came from the alluvial lands at the mouth of the Fraser and on the Hudson Bay Company's farm at Langley. A few grapes and peaches were also exhibited, but in flavor were rather deficient. A small quantity of hops and tobacco was also shown. The department of the fish was perhaps one of the most interesting, consisting of salmon, noted, speck, smoked, salted, kippered, calchoun, smoked and salted, eel, and herring. The most of these were exhibited by Mr Syms, who owns a fishing station on the side of the river opposite to New Westminster, and who has lately gone into preserving salmon in pots, and set up an establishment with all the requisite plant for obtaining, curing and packing fish, and expressing oils, and we have no doubt, from his thorough practical knowledge, the undertaking will be a profitable one. When we consider how easily procurable all kinds of fish are, such as cod, salmon, halibut, sturgeon and eel, and in which there is such a large demand in all the Roman Catholic countries of South America, the Colonies of New Zealand and Australia and Hongkong, we are surprised that so important a sphere of operation for skill and industry should have been so long neglected. The specimens of smoked and dried were delicious, while the salted and spiced specimens of both salmon and eel, and the fish were also first-rate. The last department, but one, perhaps the most important in its bearing on the development of the resources of the country, were a collection of specimens of the minerals, fossils and coal, selected and arranged by Mr Claudet, including Plumbago, from Fort Simpson; Galena and Silver Ore, from Cherry Creek; Copper, recently discovered in Howe Sound; Gold Quartz, from Canon Creek, yielding about 18 ounces to the ton; Glauber Salts, Meerchaum; Asphalt, from Queenella; Sulphur of Molybdenum, from Douglas River; Anthracite Coal, from Queen Charlotte; an interesting collection of fossils, illustrative of the coal seams. This collection was labelled with a short explanation and description, and was highly instructive. Mr Claudet deserves great credit for the trouble taken. We should have liked to have seen a collection of the native woods, many of which, such as the Yellow Cypress, Curly Maple, &c., are acknowledged adapted for fancy work, and which deserve to be more widely known. A collection of the Indigenous Grasses and objects of Natural History generally also we missed, but on the whole, returned from the building much pleased and strengthened in confidence in the future of the Colony.

LAYING OF TRINITY CHURCH CORNER STONE.—The ceremony of laying the corner stone for Holy Trinity Church took place on Wednesday afternoon last. Shortly after 3 p. m., His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Capt. Price, H. M. Scout; Capt. Dawson, H. M. Zealous; Capt. Parcher, H. M. S. Sparrowhawk, Lord Cecil, Lord Campbell and a number of naval officers, arrived from the camp on the Leviathan, and were received by the clergy and churchwardens. The choir mustered in strong force and opened the service with the Old Hundred, when the change from unison to harmony was well rendered, and unmistakably demonstrated that the building is well adapted to sound. The Rev. Mr Hayman read the service. A signal from the contractor the stone was raised, and a jar containing coins of the realm, together with a parchment record deposited in the cavity by churchwarden Good. His Excellency the Governor then laid the stone, saying: "This stone is laid in faith and hope, to the honor and glory of God, through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen." After a short prayer and the hymn, "Lord cause thy face on us to shine," ably rendered by the choir, the service was closed, and a merry peal from the bells followed. The building will cost over \$10,000, and when finished will be a most beautiful structure.—*Examiner.*

THE ALEXANDRIA. with forty passengers, reached her wharf from the river at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. It is said that she will be laid up. It is high time.

FOR PORTLAND.—The steamer *Fideliter*, with a fair freight and a number of passengers, sailed for Portland, Oregon, on Saturday.

Monday, Oct 21st.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

We are much gratified on being able to state that the Agricultural Exhibition at New Westminster opened last Tuesday was a decided success, and considering the short notice, exceedingly creditable to all concerned. One is only too glad to be able occasionally to turn from the contemplation of party feuds and misrepresentation and meet on a neutral ground to extend the hand of friendship to all who in a liberal and Catholic spirit endeavor to develop the resources, both material and industrial, of the Colony. The name of the exhibition was not well chosen, as the agricultural part of the fair, being represented from want of time to communicate, some good specimens of wild Timothy, mummy wheat, flax and Indian corn being the only specimens. This is much to be regretted, as out of the grasses alone, such as the bunch grass, &c., an interesting collection might have been formed. The horticultural part was, however, much better represented; apples and pears of the most luscious appearance and larger than any we have ever seen were numerous, and in one case a second crop of pears, rivaling the first, was placed side by side. Onions, turnips, pumpkins, potatoes, cabbages, &c., were equally gigantic, and reminded one of the fruits of the Brodnag, while the man-gold, swartzel was beyond any example seen elsewhere. Whether some of these may not by their excessive exuberance lose somewhat in flavor, is not probable, but in the case of such of them as are used for feeding stock during the winter it does not so much matter. Most of the large specimens came from the alluvial lands at the mouth of the Fraser and on the Hudson Bay Company's farm at Langley. A few grapes and peaches were also exhibited, but in flavor were rather deficient. A small quantity of hops and tobacco was also shown. The department of the fish was perhaps one of the most interesting, consisting of salmon, noted, speck, smoked, salted, kippered, calchoun, smoked and salted, eel, and herring. The most of these were exhibited by Mr Syms, who owns a fishing station on the side of the river opposite to New Westminster, and who has lately gone into preserving salmon in pots, and set up an establishment with all the requisite plant for obtaining, curing and packing fish, and expressing oils, and we have no doubt, from his thorough practical knowledge, the undertaking will be a profitable one. When we consider how easily procurable all kinds of fish are, such as cod, salmon, halibut, sturgeon and eel, and in which there is such a large demand in all the Roman Catholic countries of South America, the Colonies of New Zealand and Australia and Hongkong, we are surprised that so important a sphere of operation for skill and industry should have been so long neglected. The specimens of smoked and dried were delicious, while the salted and spiced specimens of both salmon and eel, and the fish were also first-rate. The last department, but one, perhaps the most important in its bearing on the development of the resources of the country, were a collection of specimens of the minerals, fossils and coal, selected and arranged by Mr Claudet, including Plumbago, from Fort Simpson; Galena and Silver Ore, from Cherry Creek; Copper, recently discovered in Howe Sound; Gold Quartz, from Canon Creek, yielding about 18 ounces to the ton; Glauber Salts, Meerchaum; Asphalt, from Queenella; Sulphur of Molybdenum, from Douglas River; Anthracite Coal, from Queen Charlotte; an interesting collection of fossils, illustrative of the coal seams. This collection was labelled with a short explanation and description, and was highly instructive. Mr Claudet deserves great credit for the trouble taken. We should have liked to have seen a collection of the native woods, many of which, such as the Yellow Cypress, Curly Maple, &c., are acknowledged adapted for fancy work, and which deserve to be more widely known. A collection of the Indigenous Grasses and objects of Natural History generally also we missed, but on the whole, returned from the building much pleased and strengthened in confidence in the future of the Colony.

LAYING OF TRINITY CHURCH CORNER STONE.—The ceremony of laying the corner stone for Holy Trinity Church took place on Wednesday afternoon last. Shortly after 3 p. m., His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Capt. Price, H. M. Scout; Capt. Dawson, H. M. Zealous; Capt. Parcher, H. M. S. Sparrowhawk, Lord Cecil, Lord Campbell and a number of naval officers, arrived from the camp on the Leviathan, and were received by the clergy and churchwardens. The choir mustered in strong force and opened the service with the Old Hundred, when the change from unison to harmony was well rendered, and unmistakably demonstrated that the building is well adapted to sound. The Rev. Mr Hayman read the service. A signal from the contractor the stone was raised, and a jar containing coins of the realm, together with a parchment record deposited in the cavity by churchwarden Good. His Excellency the Governor then laid the stone, saying: "This stone is laid in faith and hope, to the honor and glory of God, through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen." After a short prayer and the hymn, "Lord cause thy face on us to shine," ably rendered by the choir, the service was closed, and a merry peal from the bells followed. The building will cost over \$10,000, and when finished will be a most beautiful structure.—*Examiner.*

THE ALEXANDRIA. with forty passengers, reached her wharf from the river at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. It is said that she will be laid up. It is high time.

FOR PORTLAND.—The steamer *Fideliter*, with a fair freight and a number of passengers, sailed for Portland, Oregon, on Saturday.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The only candidates before the public for the office of Mayor are Mr Macdonald and Dr Trimble. The friends of Mr Franklin, up to the last moment, had hoped that he would have been put forward, but owing to the circulation of a report that that gentleman would under no circumstances stand, and that he had withdrawn in favor of Dr Trimble, many were induced to promise their support to the latter gentleman. This report, Mr Franklin denies as to state, was untrue. He was not asked to stand, consequently he could not have withdrawn. Personally we entertain none but the most friendly feelings for Dr Trimble; but we do not believe, if returned, that he will pay that attention to the duties of his office which he has a right to expect from his chief civic functionary. Mr Macdonald has faithfully discharged the duties of the position, and has thereby won the admiration of every political opponent. The only objection we have heard urged against Mr Macdonald's re-election, when we consider the depressed state of the Colony, is really a strong point in his favor. On public grounds alone, unless a better man than either of the gentlemen whose names are now before the public be nominated, we shall vote for Mr Macdonald.

THE ASSAY OFFICE.—The *B. C. Examiner* states that a petition is in circulation at Cariboo asking the Government to continue the useless and extravagant institution known as an Assay Office. The office is maintained for the benefit of New Westminster, at an annual charge to the general revenue of several thousand dollars, and the petition is of the work of the Executive, who wishes to prove that the extravagance is endorsed by the people. We do not imagine that many bona fide signatures will be attached to the document, but there will be enough bogus ones manufactured to effect the desired purpose. Were the office at Cariboo or Victoria, it might pay somewhere near expenses; but such is not the case at New Westminster, it can only hope to pay expenses. How long is this fraud on the public revenue to last?

DEPARTURE OF THE CALIFORNIA.—The mail steamer cast off her lines at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. She had 44 passengers, a full freight and a large amount of treasure. Among the passengers we noticed Alfred Waddington, Esq., Lieut. Needham, R. N.; Miss H. Needham and Master Needham; Miss E. Moore, Mr. R. H. Adams, Mr. T. N. Hibberd and Mr. H. Harvey. A majority of the passengers intend returning to the colony after a brief period spent in visiting their friends. As the ship moved off, hearty cheers were given for Mr Waddington by the assembled crew. The old gentleman apparently much moved by the demonstration, briefly expressed his thanks.

HEAVY SHIPMENT OF TREASURE.—The steamer *California* on Saturday carried away \$352,000 in gold bars, shipped by the following banking houses: Bank of British North America, \$220,114; Bank of British Columbia, \$108,174; Wells, Fargo & Co, \$24,696. There will probably be two other shipments equally heavy before the 1st of January; the total amount shipped for the year will far exceed that of any previous twelve months.

DECLINES.—Mr Lumley Franklin, in a card which we publish this morning, declines to stand for the position of Mayor. It will be observed that he does not resign in favor of either Mr Macdonald or Dr Trimble.

SEVEN TONS OF CHERRY CREEK SILVER ORE have been got out ready for shipment to San Francisco. What a great pity it is that this ripe "Cherry" has not been picked by enterprising capitalists.

IN TOWN.—Among the recent arrivals from Cariboo we notice H P Walker, Esq., Hon G A Walker, A R Robertson, Esq., and C E Pooley, Esq., Registrar of the Supreme Court.

THE ENTERPRISE reached her wharf at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning. She brought a few passengers and the lower river mail and despatches.

H. M. S. Sparrowhawk returned on Saturday from New Westminster.

FROM CARIBOO.
(From Cariboo Sentinel of 17th Oct.)
WILLIAM CREEK.
The scarcity of water still impedes mining operations. The only claims that have been taken out any money on this creek last week were the Aurora co, which washed up 240 oz; Raby co, 66 oz; Never Sweat co, wages.

CONKLIN GULCH.
The United co, took out last week 35 oz. Reed co, have stopped for want of water, so has the Renfrew co. Lone Star co are pushing on with their tunnel. Just struck it co, have just struck about wages and are ready to wash.

STOUT GULCH.
In spite of the low stage of water in this gulch, the Alturas and Taldale companies continue to work with good success. The former of these companies took out for last week's work 171 oz, and the latter 98 oz. All the other companies have entirely stopped.

ON RED GULCH.
The only claim we have heard from is the Discovery co, which washed up 31 oz, as the result of crossing the channel. They expect to do better this week. On

MUSQUITO GULCH.
The Hooking co, washed up for the week ending Sunday, 29th ult., 76 oz. Minnehaha co, cleaned up 30 oz yesterday. Rising Sun co, made over wages for the week.

GOOSE CREEK.
Is extremely dull at present, owing chiefly to the great scarcity of water. The Hard Up co are sorely pushing their tunnel further into the hill, with good indications. Discovery co are making over wages. No. 10 do-Wheel co, who have started drifting, are making from \$8 to \$10 a day. Reed co took out \$100 for three days' work.

MUSTANG CREEK.
Very fair prospects were got on the rock, and it is the opinion of all the party that good pay will be found when the channel is reached. Over Urquhart's company were making \$8 to \$10 a day on the high rock, about 500 feet below where the party was prospecting, and this too, with a very small amount of water.

LOWER CREEK.
The only claims taking out any pay at present are the First Chance co, which had about 50 oz last week, and the Galvanus co, which washed up for the same period 152 oz.

MUSQUITO AND RED GULCHES.
There are about 300 men at work on these two streams, and a mining town is rapidly springing up.

LATER.
Mr J. T. Scott, who returned from Cariboo yesterday, informs us that he was on Musquito Gulch on Tuesday the 8th. On that day the Minnehaha co washed up 24 oz, being the result of 12 hours sluicing. They were only working a prospecting drift, and it is Mr Scott's opinion that when the claim is fairly opened up from 150 to 200 oz a day will be taken out. He says that should present appearances not be deceptive there will not be men enough in the Colony to work Musquito and Red Gulches next year.

A prospecting party had arrived on Cedar creek, and reported rich diggings about 60 miles in a Southeasterly direction from William creek.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.
A flour monopoly is anticipated, as parties have been through the agricultural districts buying up all the wheat. Owing to the great scarcity of water all hydraulic and ground sluicing claims are allowed to be laid over until there is sufficient water to enable them to be worked. The Canadian co have left Grouse creek en masse. The whole company, to the number of ten or fifteen, went over to Musquito Gulch and took up claims. A telegram was received by Commissioner Brew, on 27th September, from the Governor stating that a telegram had been received from England placing the forces at the disposal of Government to quell any disturbance that might arise in the mines. A rich strike was reported on Peterson creek, a tributary of Lightning. A company on Canon River, near the head of Canadian creek, were supposed to have struck rich gold, finding a \$152 nugget in a heap of "tailings."

The Great Oil Fire at Montreal.
600,000 GALLONS OF OIL DESTROYED—AN EXCITING SCENE.

The *Montreal Gazette*, of Aug. 20th, says: Between 12 and 1 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 13, fire was discovered in one of Middleton's coal oil stores, on the line of the Grand Trunk Station. The store was about 300 feet long and 200 feet wide, (we judge these figures by the eye), and contained, we are informed, 15,000 barrels of coal oil, each barrel containing 40 gallons, making 600,000 gallons. The hose was laid, but the firemen found that they could do very little good inside the building, for the barrels began rapidly to burst, and blow out the roof, which was covered over with sods and earth for better protection from fire without. These barrels as they burst scattered the fire around. The bursting of course went on with increased rapidity as the heat became intense within, and shortly hundreds and thousands were together. We should explain that beneath this building the St Pierre Creek runs toward the city in a northerly direction. Over this creek, and commencing at a distance of about two hundred yards from the coal oil shed, many hundreds of buildings are erected on wooden sleepers. In fact, it passed through a very populous suburb; and here lay a source of terrible danger. The barrels as they burst, poured the fiery liquid into this stream, bearing it toward the city, and about 200 yards off. This roaring flame, on the surface of the creek, which from the sudden pouring out of thousands of barrels of oil, overflowing its natural bank, making a stream of forty or fifty feet wide and a foot deep on the banks where it had overflowed, went slowly rolling forward, a column of the most furious fire, threatening the entire suburb. The whole city was illuminated, and we are informed by passengers who came up by the boat that they saw the light thirty miles off.

The famine which raged so severely in India last year still continues, and the mortality among the natives is absolutely frightful. The total number of deaths from starvation were estimated at the latest advice as one million and a half. The district of Orissa is where the famine has been most severe, and in a single city, Balasore, the deaths have been as high as three hundred a day. It is now two years since the famine commenced, and it must continue until there is a good rice crop. The partial failure of that crop in 1865 commenced the famine, and last year it proved a total failure. Orissa is a remote district, with no communication by railroads and canals with the rest of the country, and there has been very little relief afforded to the poor starving inhabitants. Late English papers mention a long and vigorous debate in the House of Commons on the 22d in regard to the Orissa famine, and it is to be hoped that measures will be adopted to alleviate some of the distress which prevails.

A Genuis Ghost Story.
The Monogahela (Pa.) *Republican* says: Not very long ago, the young and beautiful wife of one of our citizens was called to her final account, leaving her husband disconsolate, sad, bereft. She was buried in the adjacent cemetery, and the husband returned to his desolate home—but not to forget the loved one. She was present with him by day in spirit and in his dreams at night. One peculiarity of his dreams, and one that haunted him, being repeated night after night, was this, that the spirit of his wife came to his bedside and told him that the undertaker had not removed from her face the square piece of muslin or napkin which had been used to cover her face after death, but had screwed down her coffin lid with it upon her; that she could not breathe in her grave, but was at present on account of the napkin. He tried to drive the dream away, but it bided with him by night and troubled him by day.

In despair he sought the undertaker, Mr Diekey, who told him that the napkin had not been removed, but urged him to forget the circumstance, as it could not be any possible annoyance to inanimate clay. While the gentleman frankly acknowledged this, he could not avoid the apparition, and continual stress upon his mind began to tell upon his health. At length he determined to have the body disinterred and visited the undertaker for that purpose. Here he was met with the same advice and persuasion, and convinced once more of his folly, the haunted man returned to his home. That night, more vivid than ever, more terribly real than before, she came to his bedside and upbraided him for his want of affection and would not leave him until he promised to remove the cause of all her suffering. The next night, with a friend, he repaired to the sexton, who was prevailed upon to accompany them, and there, by the light of the moon, the body was lifted from its narrow bed, the coffin lid unscrewed and the napkin removed from the face of the corpse. That night she came to his bedside, but for the last time. Thanking him for his kindness, she pressed her cold lips to his cheek, and then came again no more.

The famine which raged so severely in India last year still continues, and the mortality among the natives is absolutely frightful. The total number of deaths from starvation were estimated at the latest advice as one million and a half. The district of Orissa is where the famine has been most severe, and in a single city, Balasore, the deaths have been as high as three hundred a day. It is now two years since the famine commenced, and it must continue until there is a good rice crop. The partial failure of that crop in 1865 commenced the famine, and last year it proved a total failure. Orissa is a remote district, with no communication by railroads and canals with the rest of the country, and there has been very little relief afforded to the poor starving inhabitants. Late English papers mention a long and vigorous debate in the House of Commons on the 22d in regard to the Orissa famine, and it is to be hoped that measures will be adopted to alleviate some of the distress which prevails.

A Genuis Ghost Story.
The Monogahela (Pa.) *Republican* says: Not very long ago, the young and beautiful wife of one of our citizens was called to her final account, leaving her husband disconsolate, sad, bereft. She was buried in the adjacent cemetery, and the husband returned to his desolate home—but not to forget the loved one. She was present with him by day in spirit and in his dreams at night. One peculiarity of his dreams, and one that haunted him, being repeated night after night, was this, that the spirit of his wife came to his bedside and told him that the undertaker had not removed from her face the square piece of muslin or napkin which had been used to cover her face after death, but had screwed down her coffin lid with it upon her; that she could not breathe in her grave, but was at present on account of the napkin. He tried to drive the dream away, but it bided with him by night and troubled him by day.

In despair he sought the undertaker, Mr Diekey, who told him that the napkin had not been removed, but urged him to forget the circumstance, as it could not be any possible annoyance to inanimate clay. While the gentleman frankly acknowledged this, he could not avoid the apparition, and continual stress upon his mind began to tell upon his health. At length he determined to have the body disinterred and visited the undertaker for that purpose. Here he was met with the same advice and persuasion, and convinced once more of his folly, the haunted man returned to his home. That night, more vivid than ever, more terribly real than before, she came to his bedside and upbraided him for his want of affection and would not leave him until he promised to remove the cause of all her suffering. The next night, with a friend, he repaired to the sexton, who was prevailed upon to accompany them, and there, by the light of the moon, the body was lifted from its narrow bed, the coffin lid unscrewed and the napkin removed from the face of the corpse. That night she came to his bedside, but for the last time. Thanking him for his kindness, she pressed her cold lips to his cheek, and then came again no more.

The famine which raged so severely in India last year still continues, and the mortality among the natives is absolutely frightful. The total number of deaths from starvation were estimated at the latest advice as one million and a half. The district of Orissa is where the famine has been most severe, and in a single city, Balasore, the deaths have been as high as three hundred a day. It is now two years since the famine commenced, and it must continue until there is a good rice crop. The partial failure of that crop in 1865 commenced the famine, and last year it proved a total failure. Orissa is a remote district, with no communication by railroads and canals with the rest of the country, and there has been very little relief afforded to the poor starving inhabitants. Late English papers mention a long and vigorous debate in the House of Commons on the 22d in regard to the Orissa famine, and it is to be hoped that measures will be adopted to alleviate some of the distress which prevails.

A Genuis Ghost Story.
The Monogahela (Pa.) *Republican* says: Not very long ago, the young and beautiful wife of one of our citizens was called to her final account, leaving her husband disconsolate, sad, bereft. She was buried in the adjacent cemetery, and the husband returned to his desolate home—but not to forget the loved one. She was present with him by day in spirit and in his dreams at night. One peculiarity of his dreams, and one that haunted him, being repeated night after night, was this, that the spirit of his wife came to his bedside and told him that the undertaker had not removed from her face the square piece of muslin or napkin which had been used to cover her face after death, but had screwed down her coffin lid with it upon her; that she could not breathe in her grave, but was at present on account of the napkin. He tried to drive the dream away, but it bided with him by night and troubled him by day.

In despair he sought the undertaker, Mr Diekey, who told him that the napkin had not been removed, but urged him to forget the circumstance, as it could not be any possible annoyance to inanimate clay. While the gentleman frankly acknowledged this, he could not avoid the apparition, and continual stress upon his mind began to tell upon his health. At length he determined to have the body disinterred and visited the undertaker for that purpose. Here he was met with the same advice and persuasion, and convinced once more of his folly, the haunted man returned to his home. That night, more vivid than ever, more terribly real than before, she came to his bedside and upbraided him for his want of affection and would not leave him until he promised to remove the cause of all her suffering. The next night, with a friend, he repaired to the sexton, who was prevailed upon to accompany them, and there, by the light of the moon, the body was lifted from its narrow bed, the coffin lid unscrewed and the napkin removed from the face of the corpse. That night she came to his bedside, but for the last time. Thanking him for his kindness, she pressed her cold lips to his cheek, and then came again no more.

The famine which raged so severely in India last year still continues, and the mortality among the natives is absolutely frightful. The total number of deaths from starvation were estimated at the latest advice as one million and a half. The district of Orissa is where the famine has been most severe, and in a single city, Balasore, the deaths have been as high as three hundred a day. It is now two years since the famine commenced, and it must continue until there is a good rice crop. The partial failure of that crop in 1865 commenced the famine, and last year it proved a total failure. Orissa is a remote district, with no communication by railroads and canals with the rest of the country, and there has been very little relief afforded to the poor starving inhabitants. Late English papers mention a long and vigorous debate in the House of Commons on the 22d in regard to the Orissa famine, and it is to be hoped that measures will be adopted to alleviate some of the distress which prevails.

A Genuis Ghost Story.
The Monogahela (Pa.) *Republican* says: Not very long ago, the young and beautiful wife of one of our citizens was called to her final account, leaving her husband disconsolate, sad, bereft. She was buried in the adjacent cemetery, and the husband returned to his desolate home—but not to forget the loved one. She was present with him by day in spirit and in his dreams at night. One peculiarity of his dreams, and one that haunted him, being repeated night after night, was this, that the spirit of his wife came to his bedside and told him that the undertaker had not removed from her face the square piece of muslin or napkin which had been used to cover her face after death, but had screwed down her coffin lid with it upon her; that she could not breathe in her grave, but was at present on account of the napkin. He tried to drive the dream away, but it bided with him by night and troubled him by day.

In despair he sought the undertaker, Mr Diekey, who told him that the napkin had not been removed, but urged him to forget the circumstance, as it could not be any possible annoyance to inanimate clay. While the gentleman frankly acknowledged this, he could not avoid the apparition, and continual stress upon his mind began to tell upon his health. At length he determined to have the body disinterred and visited the undertaker for that purpose. Here he was met with the same advice and persuasion, and convinced once more of his folly, the haunted man returned to his home. That night, more vivid than ever, more terribly real than before, she came to his bedside and upbraided him for his want of affection and would not leave him until he promised to remove the cause of all her suffering. The next night, with a friend, he repaired to the sexton, who was prevailed upon to accompany them, and there, by the light of the moon, the body was lifted from its narrow bed, the coffin lid unscrewed and the napkin removed from the face of the corpse. That night she came to his bedside, but for the last time. Thanking him for his kindness, she pressed her cold lips to his cheek, and then came again no more.

The famine which raged so severely in India last year still continues, and the mortality among the natives is absolutely frightful. The total number of deaths from starvation were estimated at the latest advice as one million and a half. The district of Orissa is where the famine has been most severe, and in a single city, Balasore, the deaths have been as high as three hundred a day. It is now two years since the famine commenced, and it must continue until there is a good rice crop. The partial failure of that crop in 1865 commenced the famine, and last year it proved a total failure. Orissa is a remote district, with no communication by railroads and canals with the rest of the country, and there has been very little relief afforded to the poor starving inhabitants. Late English papers mention a long and vigorous debate in the House of Commons on the 22d in regard to the Orissa famine, and it is to be hoped that measures will be adopted to alleviate some of the distress which prevails.

A Genuis Ghost Story.
The Monogahela (Pa.) *Republican* says: Not very long ago, the young and beautiful wife of one of our citizens was called to her final account, leaving her husband disconsolate, sad, bereft. She was buried in the adjacent cemetery, and the husband returned to his desolate home—but not to forget the loved one. She was present with him by day in spirit and in his dreams at night. One peculiarity of his dreams,

The Weekly British Colonist
AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, October 22, 1867.

English and Continental Echoes.

The Queen's Speech delivered at the prorogation of Parliament will be found in another column. It is a formal and more than usually long document. The speech, it will be noticed, contains the first official announcement of war with Abyssinia. There is, we imagine, no chance that Theodore, who is amusing himself, like a Nero or a Bishop of the 15th century, by enclosing people in wax cloth and burning them alive, will yield to any letter, however peremptory. If he does not, the expedition to punish him will, it is thought, leave Bombay towards the end of September, so as to reach the coast with the entire cold weather before it for actual operations. The descent will probably be followed by a universal rising against Theodore, but even if it is not, the expedition can hardly be more difficult than many which the Indian Government has carried to a successful termination. The only point to be alarmed at is the cost, for though the sea is an excellent base for operations it is a costly one. The troops will hardly reach Magdala under four millions, or get out of the country again under six, even if our Government resolve to quit a land which could furnish great bodies of Christian sepoy, with whom neither Hindus nor Mussulmans could amalgamate. A letter from Dr Henri Blanc, one of the prisoners confined by Theodore of Abyssinia, suggests a possible explanation of his conduct. He is possessed, the writer says, with hatred of white men. He hoped by their aid and his immense army, numbering at one time 750,000 men, to re-establish the old glories of Ethiopia, and reign from Magdala to Alexandria, like Sesostris. Foiled in this, he became bitter, and now finds apparently pleasure in any insult offered to Europeans. He chained the French Consul, for instance, and M. Blanc—evidently a cool-headed light-hearted person—thinks anything short of actual compulsion would be lost on him. We may add that the fear of the execution of the prisoners generally entertained in England may be taken as unfounded. They might be murdered five minutes before the King was killed, but up to that time he would keep them as other sovereigns keep valuable papers, to make terms with in extremity. The bad success of the insurrection in Crete having destroyed the prospect of an immediate union of that island with the Greek Kingdom, a deep gloom has fallen over Greece. All the plans and dreams of the political leaders at Athens have been dissipated. There will be no garrisons to send out, no rich staff appointments to bestow, and no places with which to reward hosts of hungry employes. Yet in one important point the manoeuvres of the Greek Government have been attended with complete success. The cry for foreign intervention on the ground of humanity has been listened to by the Cabinets of the Continent, and France, Russia, and Italy, persuaded that humanity ought to prevail over every political consideration, have sent ships to Crete to carry off all the Christian families in Spakia who may desire to leave the island. At first Omar Pasha objected to this intervention, as tending to injure the cause of humanity by prolonging hostilities; but he subsequently accorded a tacit consent to the measures adopted by the French Admiral. Already more than 3000 women and children have been embarked on the shores of the district of Spakia and landed in Greece by French, Russian and Italian men-of-war. These refugees are starving in a country that promised them a home. Had the Greeks said they would afford them Christian sepulture in a beggar's grave, they would have spoken the truth. The Archbishop of Canterbury has promised that the primary Report of the Commission upon Ritualism shall be published at once. It is understood that it condemns excess in ecclesiastical millinery very severely, and advises that it should be prohibited. That is, doubtless, proper, when the parish feels itself offended by the clergyman's dress, but how about the doctrines of which those dresses are only the intimation? Is belief in transubstantiation to be allowed and the elevation of the bread forbidden, sacerdotalism to be taught and the wearing of sacerdotal garments made penal? A Cardinal has died doing his duty, which, to judge by the chorus of applause in the *Ultimate Press*, is an unusual thing for a Cardinal. Cardinal Altieri, prince of birth as well as ecclesiastical rank, was Bishop of Albano, and hearing that the town was struck with cholera, he returned to it from Rome, severely rebuked the frightened people, and for three days went from house to house barefoot, comforting and assisting the sick, administering the sacraments, doing all that priest and prince could do to relieve the calamity. He was ably seconded by the Zouaves, who, like the Italian troops in Sicily, turned sextons, nurses, and carriers to the sick. At last the Cardinal himself was struck—probably because he went barefoot, perhaps the most fatal imprudence he could commit—and died, able to say, after

Cardo Alberto, "At least I have not died as Cardinals die." It is to be noted, to the great credit of the Catholic priesthood, that while the physicians fly and the shopkeepers go mad with terror, they remain at their posts as faithfully as the soldiery. If they would administer morphia instead of extreme unction they would be more useful, but at least they face death for what they consider their duty. Except the priests, the soldiers and the aristocrats, the Italians behave under their visitation shamefully. In one place, Cosenza, they tore an old woman to pieces, and burnt the quivering bits, because she, forsooth! had brought the cholera,—superstition of which the lowest Hindus would be ashamed. Great people seem to have at last hit upon a mode of entertaining each other which is a little picturesque. On the visit of the Emperor Napoleon to the Kaiser, the hills around Salzburg were lighted with beacons; the Untersberg in particular blazing into the night, and the cave where Frederick Barbarossa sits waiting the hour of German unity being turned into a "sea of flame." The same thing was attempted on her Majesty's visit to the Border, the old warning beacons, which once told of invasion, being once more heaped up, and flaring all through the night. The attempt was a grand success, the squires heaping the bonfires well, and the whole country side turning out to gaze. The *Gazette of Moscow* relates a most shameful story. At Ona, in Orenburg, dwelt two persons, a rich merchant and a corrupt Judge. The magistrate demanded a loan, and the merchant refused to lend. The Judge summoned the merchant to attend a dinner, a demand obeyed reluctantly, and with good reason. For when the man of money wished to escape from the uproarious assembly the man of law and his confederates dragged him back to the table. They wished him to play at lansquenet, and when he refused the Judge robbed him, and his allies held him prisoner. The Judge again demanded a loan; a firm negative was followed by the arrival of the police, who bound the man hand and foot. While this violence was in progress a message was sent to the merchant's wife announcing that he would be liberated on the payment of 10,000 roubles. The wife hurried to the house of the Judge, and in her presence the guardians of the law stripped the merchant naked and thrashed him with rods. Then he was set free, with this remark by the Judge, "We have differed about principles; you have accumulated great wealth, and you will not share it with us; perhaps now you will change your mind." Far from being converted, the merchant, who had the capital Russian quality of firmness, appealed for redress to the Governor of Orenburg, and that exalted functionary asked him to accept 3000 roubles as hush money. "I do not sell my blood," answered the merchant, and forthwith he applied to the Minister of the Interior. The Minister was shocked; he instituted an inquiry; but in the end the unjust Judge escaped with a trivial fine.

Thursday, Oct 17th.
Municipal Council.

TUESDAY, October 15, 1867.

The Council met at 7:30 p.m. Present: The Mayor and Councillors Gowen, Lewis, Gibbs and Trahey.

A communication was received from the Colonial Secretary in respect to the repair of the Esquimalt road bridge, stating that the same came within the province of the Town Council. Received and filed.

Permission was given the Queen Charlotte Coal Company to hold a meeting in the Council Chamber.

Five dollars were voted for the repair of the water cistern on Store street.

Permission was granted T. S. Allart for the use of a portion of the street during the erection of a building on Fort street.

The Secretary of the Spring Ridge Water Works Company handed in a notification of an intended excavation on a public street for purposes of the company, which was filed.

Leave was granted A. J. Brann to re-lay the sidewalk fronting his store on Yates street.

On motion of Councillor Gowen, \$25 were set apart for clerical assistance towards the preparation of the roll for the forthcoming Municipal election.

On motion, the attention of the Assistant Surveyor General was directed to the defective state of the sidewalk fronting the Post Office and Custom House on Government street.

The City Inspector submitted a report of defective and dangerous street crossings. The clerk was instructed to notify property owners contiguous thereto to have the same properly "fixed" forthwith.

Council adjourned till Tuesday next.

SPECIAL CHARTER.—The steamer Enterprise went up yesterday under special charter by the Government to carry the mails to and from New Westminster. Had the Governor remained in Victoria this heavy additional expense would have been spared the already over-burdened Colony. Three hundred dollars of the public money literally cast into the Fraser as a tribute to a pampered tow! This is indeed economy.

BROKEN DOWN.—A despatch from Westminster yesterday morning states that the Alexandria blew out her "beater" near the mouth of the Fraser on Tuesday afternoon, and did not reach the "Capital" until 9 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning. In her crippled state it was not known when she would return.

MRS YELVERTON IN AMERICA.—The New York Tribune of September 17th says: Mrs Theresa Yelverton, wife of Major Yelverton, formerly of the Eleventh Hussars, (British army,) is stopping at the Albemarle House for a few days previous to her visit to Boston. This lady is well known to the reading public on both sides of the Atlantic as a victim to the unjust laws of Great Britain relating to marriage. Mrs Yelverton was twice married to her husband, once in Ireland and once in Scotland. The legality of the union he denied, and brought suit for divorce several years ago. The Scottish marriage was decided to be illegal, but with all the connivance of the learned counsel for the plaintiff, they were unable to invalidate the marriage performed under the Irish law. The case was finally taken to the Lords, who have recently refused to put the recreant husband under oath, for the reason that he may criminate himself! From the time he began the suit for divorce he has been living with another woman, not his wife, an offence against morality and decency, for which he was dismissed from the army as being unfit to associate with gentlemen. Mrs Yelverton proposes to employ herself while in this country in giving readings from the British and American poets, for the purpose of defraying the heavy expenses she is daily incurring in prosecuting her appeal before the House of Lords. This undertaking she is induced to attempt at the solicitation of influential friends here and in England, who predict for her a success in this country fully equal to that which has rewarded her efforts in Great Britain.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT RIO DE JANEIRO.—Her Majesty's ship Galatea, commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, entered Rio on the 15th ult. Upon crossing the bar the frigate hoisted the Royal Standard, which was immediately saluted by the forts and the men-of-war, with yards manned. His Highness the Count d'Eu and the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs immediately went on board to visit the Prince, and next morning his Royal Highness went to visit the Emperor at the Palace of St. Christopher. On his return the Prince received at the City Palace, where apartments had been prepared for him, a deputation of the British residents of Rio de Janeiro, who presented him with an address. On the 18th, the Prince and the Count d'Eu visited the central arsenal and examined the five ironclads which are now building, and the dry dock at Cobras Island. In the afternoon his Majesty the Emperor visited the Prince on board the frigate. The British residents of Rio de Janeiro offered his Royal Highness a splendid ball at the magnificent rooms of the Casino. The Imperial family honoured the ball with their presence. On the 24th ult. the Galatea left for the Cape of Good Hope.

DEATH OF A CANADIAN "REBEL."—Charles Dancombe, a Canadian rebel of '37, died near Sacramento, California, on the last inst. aged 75 years. He was a member at one time of the Canadian Parliament, and was sent, by Sir Francis Head, on an important mission to the Home Government. He became involved in the Pappineau-McKenzie rebellion in 1838-9, which so failed that he found it convenient to remove his residence to the United States. He was prominent as a physician, and attended on General Harrison during his last illness. He was a member of the California Legislature during three sessions. The Sacramento Bee thus relates the proximate cause of his decease: "Some ten months ago he received a sun-stroke, which paralyzed him for a time and from the effects of which he never wholly recovered. And we may here mention a curious physical phenomenon—his hair, which ever since his arrival in California, and it may be for long before, was very white, began to turn dark after the sun-stroke, and continually darkening until it became quite brown, which color it retained to the last."

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY.—The evidence in this case was closed yesterday, nothing material being brought out. The magistrate decided to commit all three combatants for trial at the Assizes, consenting to receive reasonable bail for the appearance of Marks, who, the bench considered, had acted with unnecessary violence in resisting the attack made upon him by Tomlinson. In delivering his decision, Mr Pemberton advised a wholesome caution to men in this community who might be disposed to choose Victoria as a battleground for the redress of real or fancied injuries. His honor said that he killed a man named Collins in an open lot in a duel—no similar affair of the kind had occurred here. Such acts were contrary to English law, and disturbers of the peace laid themselves liable to most severe punishment. The case of the accused will go before the grand jury on the 4th proximo.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—King Kamehameha is recovering his health, but continues to live in the country, the city not agreeing with him. The Jane A. Falkenberg, up for arrival in California, does not find much freight offering. The *Adventurer* is surprised at this, as Portland offers a much better market for island coffee and sugars, in limited quantities, than San Francisco. An extra session of the Legislature had been called for the 2d September.

THE BENEFIT OF MISS ARNOT.—A large and fashionable audience attended the theatre last evening—a flattering tribute to the worth and ability of the fair beneficiary. The performance proved highly successful, but the lateness of the hour at which the curtain fell precludes a lengthy notice to-day.

THE TANNER TROUPE.—This talented company, of which the charming Miss Soledad is a member, will cross to Paget Sound to-day. We bespeak for them a generous welcome from our Sound neighbors.

"THE DAILY CRITIC" is the title of a new daily which has just made its appearance in San Francisco, for gratuitous circulation in the theatres. It is a neat looking sheet and sparkles with witty sayings.

WEEKLY COLONIST.—This journal may be obtained at the publication office and at any of the bookstores, to-day or to-morrow, ready for mailing.

STEPHEN CHASS is in custody, upon the complaint of A. Frankel, who charges him with receiving furs belonging to plaintiff, knowing them to be stolen.

STRATMAN, the invincible news agent at San Francisco, has placed us under obligations for a great budget of illustrated newspapers, for which he has our thanks.

THE PAPER HUNT will come off to-day at 2 p.m., sharp. The start will be made from Parsons' Bridge.

THANKS.—To Capt Turner, Wells Fargo & Co's messenger, for full files of California exchanges per California.

The Prerogation of Parliament.
HER MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

(From the Second Edition of the Times of Aug. 21.)
Parliament was prorogued to-day by the Speaker, attended by the Sergeant-at-Arms and other officers, and accompanied by several of the members of the Lower House, appeared at the bar of the House of Lords.

The Royal assent having been pronounced in respect of several Bills,
The Royal Message was read by the Lord Chancellor as follows:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,
It is a happy to be enabled to release you from the labours of a long and more than usually eventful Session, and to offer you my acknowledgments for the successful diligence with which you have applied yourselves to your Parliamentary duties.

My relations with foreign countries continue on a friendly footing.
At the commencement of the present year great fears were entertained that differences which existed between France and Prussia might have led to a war, which it was impossible to foresee the ultimate result. Happily the advice tendered by my Government, and by those of the other neutral States, aided by the moderation of the two Powers chiefly interested, sufficed to avert the threatened calamity; and I trust that no ground at present exists for apprehending any disturbance of the general peace.

The communications which I have made to the reigning Monarch of Abyssinia, with a view to obtain the release of the British subjects whom he detains in his dominions, have I regret to say, thus far proved ineffectual. I have, therefore, found it necessary to address to him a peremptory demand for their immediate liberation, and to take measures for supporting that demand, should it ultimately be found necessary to resort to force.

I have also called your attention, to which I have before referred, to the present year in a futile attempt at insurrection. That it was suppressed, almost without bloodshed, is due not more to the disciplined valour of my troops, and to the admirable conduct of the police, than to the general loyalty of the population and the absence of any token of sympathy with the insurgents on the part of any considerable portion of my subjects. I rejoice that the supremacy of the law was vindicated without imposing on me the painful necessity of sacrificing a single life.

The Bill for the abolition of certain local exemptions from taxation enabled me to avail myself of a liberal concession made, in anticipation, by the Emperor of the French, whereby several taxes were removed which pressed heavily upon British shipping.

I have concluded a Postal Convention with the United States of America, whereby the rate of postage between the two countries will be diminished one-half, and further arrangements are in progress for increasing the intercourse between this country and the continent of North America.

The Act for the union of the British North American Provinces is the final accomplishment of a scheme long contemplated, whereby those colonies, now combined in one dominion, may be expected not only to gain additional strength for the purpose of defence against external aggression, but may be united among themselves by fresh ties of mutual interest, and attached to the mother country by the only bonds which can effectually secure such important dependencies—loyalty to the Crown and attachment to British connexion.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.
I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen.
I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent to a Bill for Amending the Representation of the People in Parliament. I earnestly trust that the extensive and liberal measure which you have passed may affect a durable settlement of a question which has long engaged public attention; and that the large number of my subjects who will be for the first time admitted to the exercise of the Elective Franchise may, in the discharge of the duties thereby devolved upon them, prove themselves worthy of the confidence which Parliament has reposed in them.

It is gratifying to me to find that the lengthened consideration which you have necessarily given to this important question has not prevented your entering on many subjects to which your attention was directed at the commencement of the Session, and particularly to such as have immediate reference to the well being of the industrial classes.

I have had especial pleasure in giving my assent to Bills for extending to various trades, with such modifications as have been found necessary, the provisions of the Factory Acts, the success of which has proved the possibility of combining effectual protection to the labour of women and children with a due consideration for the interests of the trades immediately concerned.

I confidently anticipate from the operation of the present Acts the same improvement in the physical, social and moral condition of working classes which has been found to accompany the application of the Acts to those

trades to which they have been hitherto confined.

The restraints alleged to be imposed on workmen and their employers by Trade Unions and other Associations appeared to me to call for inquiry; and the revelations derived from the Examinations before the Commission, to which you gave your Legistative sanction, have disclosed a state of things which will demand your most earnest attention.

The Administration of the Poor Laws, which generally has conferred great benefit on the community, and especially on the poor themselves, requires constant supervision; and I have readily assented to a Bill which, applied to the metropolis alone, will tend to equalize the pressure of taxation and improve the treatment of the sick poor, whose condition will be greatly benefited by your well considered legislation.

The Bill for the Regulation of the Merchant Shipping contains important provisions calculated to add to the health and comfort of those engaged in the mercantile marine. These and other valuable amendments of the law have been the result of your labours during the present Session; and in returning to your homes, you will carry with you the gratifying consciousness that your time and pains have not been misapplied, and that they have resulted in a series of measures which I hope, and earnestly pray, may contribute to the welfare of the country, and the contentment and happiness of my people."

Dominion of Canada.

(Dates to Sept. 6th.)

ONTARIO.

The elections were still on. So far as they had been held, a sweeping triumph had resulted for the Government. J. Beatty, editor of the *Toronto Leader*, was chosen to report that city in the House of Commons. All four of the Government Candidates were chosen in Toronto. Writing on the 6th of September the *Leader* says: "Up to last night, thirty-nine members had been elected to the House of Commons. In Ontario, of whom thirty-six are supporters of the Union Government and only two Opposition. From one constituency—South Leeds—the returns are incomplete and the result uncertain. To the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, there had been thirty-six members elected, of whom twenty-six are supporters of Mr Sandfield Macdonald's Government, eight Opposition, one Independent, and in one case the result is unknown, on account of the incompleteness of the returns. These figures are indicative of large Union majorities in both Legislatures as the general result of the elections."

QUEBEC.

The Government has been generally successful throughout this province. McGee's majority in Montreal was 501 over Devlin.

The splendid troopship *Serapis* has arrived at Quebec city. She left Portmouth on the 16th of August, and Dublin on the 19th, and considering the strong head winds mostly prevailing throughout the voyage, has made an excellent run. This troopship is one of five that was built for the Indian Government, and the accommodation for passengers is very complete. She is registered at 5,000 tons; her length is 360 feet; 750 horse-power, and the number of her ship's crew is 250. She brings the officers and 715 rank and file of the 69th Regiment. She also brings 75 soldier's wives, 85 children and six horses.

The papers contain little besides election returns.

Guy Fawkes in South America.

The *London News* publishes an account, compiled from official documents, of a singular gunpowder plot at Montevideo.

It was discovered by the statement of a German that another German, Paul Newmayer, had offered him two hundred dollars for one night's work in digging under an old house back of the Government House. Newmayer told him that he was engaged in an "engineering experiment," but would not tell him its nature unless he would pledge himself to secrecy. This made him suspicious.

The police authorities were at once notified, Newmayer was arrested, and the house was searched. In a small cellar, newly constructed, they found two barrels of gunpowder, three sacks, and a Rumford's electric multiplier, in working order, and capable, according to Mr Oldman, of the telegraph office, of igniting gunpowder at a distance of six miles. The wall of the cellar was broken in two places, apparently for the purpose of driving mines.

An English engineer undertook to push the investigation still further. His first work was to search the sewers for an accomplice whom he found in the house drain. Following the main sewer he found, at a distance of one hundred and fifty feet from the cellar, an opening in the direction of the windows of the saloon in which the Councils of the State are held. From this hole a mine had been driven to within six feet of the wall of the saloon, and in it were found the tools used by the operation. Three persons could have finished the mine in six or seven hours.

The prisoners accused one Captain Bertran as their employer. He has escaped, it is supposed, to Chile. With him they implicated General Suarez, Commandantes Mancini and Bergara, and Senores Torres and Marquez, who were promptly arrested. The prisoners assert that no one was aimed at except the Dictator, General Flores.

THE END OF THE SEASON.—The marriage of Mr Reginald Cholmondeley with the Hon Alice Egerton is to take place early in October, at Tatton-park, Knutsford. A marriage is also arranged between Lord Petersham, eldest son of the Earl of Harrington, and Miss Yelverton, half sister of the Marquis of Hastings. A marriage is arranged, and will shortly take place, between Mr Capel Cave and Miss Campbell, daughter of the late Mr Walter Campbell. The Marriage of Miss Smith Barry to Lord Willoughby de Broke is at present fixed to take place during the month of October, at Marbury, Cheshire. The marriage of the Hon. Reginald O'Grady, brother of Viscount Guillemore, and Miss Boreford will take place shortly in the chapel of Hampton Court Place. —*Echoes of the Clubs.*

The Weekly British
AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, October 22

The Sale of Pois

We have before adverted to that exists for the passage regulate the sale of poisons in. At present no legal restriction upon the sale of the deadliest has been too frequently the cupidity of the vendor ap overborne every other consideration him to sell to half-demented whose faces bore an unmistakable sad state of things, that to assist them in "shuffling of coil." The case of the poor yesterday, furnishes an instance of wretched condition must have to the most casual observer. saw him lately but must be "reason was tottering on its that before many days he would come an inmate of a madhouse signed to his narrow home. standing his deplorable condition, Davis appears to have little if any difficulty in procuring poison. It is a startling fact that past twelve months four suicides have occurred in this facility with which the means obtained renders the temptation to destroy themselves. Many poor creatures who have the province of their Maker, a own lives, had the means been obtain, might have passed a moment of weakness and lived by some law that prevented the their rash purpose. In the intemperate humanity we call on the to introduce at the next session, a bill to regulate the sale of person should be allowed to a quantity of poison sufficient to the order be accompanied by of a respectable physician that is proper and the object is intended legitimate. The obstacles that can be thrown in the traffic the less likelihood of our having many such lamentable as that of yesterday to record.

Tuesday

Suicide of Frederick F

Yesterday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, Frederick F. known to the public through the press as "F. F. D." committed in the back-room of Mr J. Saloon, on Easton street, by a quantity of strychnine. The attending the sad event will be detailed in the evidence given before some time ago made two attempts upon his life. A letter Mr McKay, and left by decease of the room in which he died, his at his fall purpose. He was fearful lest a friend whom he write the letter might discover and therefore failed to explain which his subsequent act reveal. Mr Davis was aged about a native of Wales. He was intended for the Church; but at left home and went to the U where he passed many years teacher, lawyer and editor. In California, and in 1859, having religion, he received a call from send, W. T., to take charge there. In the same year he charge and came across to Victoria some time was allowed to practice criminal cases in the Police. He subsequently, he wrote many able articles for a daily paper, published from 1861 to 1862, by the late McClure; and upon the demer journal became attached to the *Daily Chronicle* as an occasion. For the past eighteen months he been feeble, and the poor old patient for steady employments upon the charity of those who might be in other and better days. might have been seen dragging painfully through the streets by stick, and wearing upon his emaciated an expression which so forcibly that life had become burden. The deceased gentleman scholar and an able writer; his "besetting sin" to which his letter, would have occupied position in society.

Mr Pemberton, at 2 o'clock, jury and opened an inquiry into death.

J G McKay, sworn.—Know F F Davis; I arrived at my place about 9 1/2 o'clock today; went to room and discovered deceased in bad resting upon a chair, and clinging against a table; he was immediately gave information to found a small vial lying on the same as produced in Court, also dressed to me, which I placed of the police.

John McKay testified to see on the Adelphi corner at 6 1/2 o'clock morning; he said he was with some friends to Port Town o'clock, and that if he would lines to Mr McKay for him obliged to me; he was very late we went down to Wilcox's and this letter:

DEAR SIR.—It is a settled brings its own punishment with

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE. Tuesday, October 22, 1867.

The Sale of Poisons.

We have before advertised to the necessity that exists for the passage of an Act to regulate the sale of poisons in this Colony. At present no legal restrictions are placed upon the sale of the deadliest drugs; and, as has been too frequently the case recently, the cupidity of the vendor appears to have overborne every other consideration and led him to sell to half-demented fellow-beings, whose faces bore an unmistakable impress of the sad state of their minds, the where-with to assist them in "shuffling off this mortal coil." The case of the poor man Davis, yesterday, furnishes an instance in point. His wretched condition must have been apparent to the most casual observer. No one who saw him lately but must have seen that "reason was tottering on its throne," and that before many days he would either become an inmate of a madhouse or be consigned to his narrow home. Yet notwithstanding his deplorable condition and appearance, Davis appears to have experienced little if any difficulty in procuring a vial of poison. It is a startling fact that within the past twelve months four suicides by poison have occurred in this town. The facility with which the means may be obtained renders the temptation to the unfortunate to destroy themselves the stronger. Many poor creatures who have rashly strayed from the province of their Maker, and taken their own lives, had the means been difficult to obtain, might have passed safely over the moment of weakness and lived to bless the wise law that prevented the fulfilment of their rash purpose. In the interest of common humanity we call on the Government to introduce at the next session of the Council a bill to regulate the sale of poisons. No person should be allowed to sell to another a quantity of poison sufficient to take life, unless the order be accompanied by the certificate of a respectable physician that the sale of it is proper and the object for which it is intended legitimate. The more obstacles that can be thrown in the way of the traffic the less likelihood will there be of our having many such lamentable events as that of yesterday to record.

Suicide of Frederick F. Davis.

Yesterday morning, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, Frederick F. Davis, better known to the public through the columns of the press as "F. F. D.," committed suicide in the back-room of Mr. J. G. McKay's Saloon, on Bastion street, by swallowing a quantity of strychnine. The circumstances attending the sad event will be found detailed in the evidence given below. Deceased some time ago made two unsuccessful attempts upon his life. A letter, directed to Mr. McKay, and left by deceased on the table of the room in which he died, hints obscurely at his full purpose. He was apparently fearful lest a friend whom he employed to write the letter might discover his design, and therefore failed to explain a sentence which his subsequent act renders only too plain. Mr. Davis was aged about 55 years, and a native of Wales. He was originally intended for the Church; but at an early day left home and went to the United States, where he passed many years as school-teacher, lawyer and editor. In 1856 he came to California, and in 1859, having experienced religion, he received a call from Port Townsend, W. T., to take charge of a church there. In the same year he resigned his charge and came across to Victoria, and for some time was allowed to practice in petty criminal cases in the Police-court. Subsequently, he wrote many able articles for the Press, a daily paper, published in Victoria, from 1861 to 1862, by the late Mr. Leonard McClure; and upon the demise of that journal became attached to the staff of the Daily Chronicle as an occasional assistant. For the past eighteen months his health has been feeble, and the poor old man, incapacitated for steady employment, subsisted upon the charity of those who had known him in other and better days. Lately, he might have been seen dragging himself painfully through the streets by means of a stick, and wearing upon his emaciated countenance an expression which told too forcibly that life had become to him a burden. The deceased gentleman was a ripe scholar and an able writer; and but for his "besetting sin" to which he alludes in his letter, would have occupied a prominent position in society. Mr. Pemberton, at 2 o'clock, summoned a jury and opened an inquiry into the cause of death. J. G. McKay, sworn—Know the deceased F. F. Davis arrived at my place of business about 9 1/2 o'clock today; went into the inner room and discovered deceased in a half sitting posture, his feet stretched on the floor, his hand resting upon a chair, and his head reclining against a table; he was quite dead; immediately gave information to the police; found a small vial lying on the table, the same as produced in Court, also a letter addressed to me, which I placed in the hands of the police. John McKay testified to seeing deceased on the Adelphi corner at 6 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning; he said he was going over with some friends to Port Townsend at 7 1/2 o'clock, and that if he would write a few lines to Mr. McKay for him he would be obliged to me; he was very lame and shook; we went down to Wilcox's and he dictated this letter: VICTORIA, Oct. 14, 1867. DEAR SIR:—It is a settled fact that sin brings its own punishment with it. In what

generation my ancestors committed a sin that brought upon them the gout; but I presume that my easily-besetting sin has left me this morning in a position that prevents me taking a pen in my hand. The subject to which I would refer, you are aware, cannot pass through the hands of an amanuensis. There is a chest at Bunster's and a carpet-bag at Hicks & Russell's, the contents of which, if realized, will be sufficient to pay \$8 due to Mr. Oridge's Benevolent Fund; \$2 to Miss Hill, at the Royal, and \$1 50 to Philip Smith, Government street. If I were in a condition to write, I would say much, "for mine has been a strange, eventful history;" but I shall add no more until my hand gets better. Before this reaches you I shall be on my way to another region. Yours, respectfully, F. F. D.

J. G. McKay, Esq., &c. After writing the letter I went out and left him in the saloon; I noticed nothing unusual about deceased except the shaking.

M. Dougherty, sworn—Am barkeeper for J. G. McKay; at 7 1/2 o'clock this morning Davis came in and asked for a glass of water; I gave it him, and he went into the backroom; about an hour afterwards I went in and asked him for the glass, but he said he would keep it; shortly after I heard a fall, but supposing that it was in the next building I paid no attention to it; about 9 1/2 o'clock Mr. McKay came in and found Davis lying on the floor dead; when I went in to get the glass deceased was shaking very much; did not see the vial then; he appeared to be in great agony and groaned. The vial bore the label of Burgoyne & Co., London. The trunk and carpet-bag referred to in the letter were opened, and found to contain some clothing, books, papers, &c., of but little value. The inquest stands adjourned until one o'clock to-day for the production of medical testimony as to the cause of death.

The Shooting Affray.

O. Tomlinson, Jacob Marks and G. F. Smith, parties arrested on a charge of having been concerned in the late shooting affray on Government street, were again brought before Mr. Pemberton yesterday for examination. Jacob Marks, re-called and examined by Mr. Ring for the defence—Do not know what the word "fixed" meant, technically speaking, among gamblers; I have heard the word used in the sense as regards money; Smith's name was mentioned in the communication I made to the lady; can not tell what the term "fixed" means taken in connection with the telegrams produced in Court.

A. Peale, sworn—Saw Smith the other evening in the Colonist Office; a friend had taken place on Government street that day; he volunteered an account of the affair; he said there was a lady in the affair; it was an extraordinary quarrel; he could not account for its intensity and said that it could only be wiped out by blood, or words to that effect; Smith said he had sent for Tomlinson and that he had arranged a place of meeting between them; that Marks evidently wished to avoid a private meeting and preferred that it should be in public, and that Tomlinson, on his way to the place of meeting, saw Marks talking in the street to a person and asked him if he was ready to go down to the place; Marks said that when he had finished the conversation with the person he was ready to do so; that Tomlinson and Marks were on the road to the place of meeting when the row commenced. Cross-examined by Mr. Ring—I was in the inner room of the Colonist building when his statement was made Smith and Mr. Long; were in the same room; a third man entered the room at the latter part of the statement. The Court here adjourned until 11 o'clock on Tuesday.

[In the report of Marks' evidence on Saturday, he is made to say that Smith showed him a telegram he had sent to Tomlinson; the report should have read, "a telegram that he had received from Tomlinson." THE GREEN-EYED LOASTER.—An elderly soldier, named Hunt, a former Victorian, came before the American commander on San Juan Island on Saturday last, to complain of a neighbor, named Blakely, on Orcas Island, having attempted to murder him. He asserts that, having been always on the best of terms with the Blakely family, he entered their door on Monday last and while exchanging the ordinary courtesies with a better half—a Flathead lady—he was suddenly shocked by the report of a rifle aimed at him from a dark corner of the cabin. When the smoke cleared a little he saw the desperate Frenchman, Blakely, with the weapon flung to finish his deadly work. A struggle ensued, resulting in the jealous husband being divested of his rifle and knife, after which Hunt promptly withdrew. The narrowness of his escape may be judged from the fact that the ball cut his lip in passing his head, for which his assailant admits having aimed. Other settlers having examined the course of the shot, express astonishment at Hunt's escape. The offender, instead of attempting to escape, is so outrageously jealous as to threaten to try another shot on the first chance. The above is the complainant's story. Some who know both parties well express the opinion that the whole affair only helps to prove that there are not women enough on Orcas. The result of Hunt's appeal has not yet been communicated.

THE SPARROWHAWK ON THE SANDHEADS.

We were in error yesterday in stating that H. M. S. Sparrowhawk crossed the sandheads on Saturday without meeting with a mishap. It appears that she unfortunately grounded and remained on the heads for two hours when the rising tide floated her off. It was a fortunate circumstance that the vessel was under slow steam, or she might have received a severe shock. The most skillful pilot on the coast was on board at the time of the accident. It is an unfortunate and generally admitted fact that the main channel of the Fraser is rapidly shoaling, and that in a few years, at farthest, it will be entirely closed to navigation by all but flat-bottomed steamers and sews.

THEATRE.—We have to remind our readers that the first performance this season of the Victoria Amateur Dramatic Club will take place at the Theatre to-morrow evening. The pieces selected are "The Momentous Question," a two-act domestic drama; the sparkling farce, "Sketches in India," and an interlude of Singing and Dancing. Our citizens have always made such a flattering response to the call of the Club, that under ordinary circumstances a full attendance might be expected; but when we state that the performance is for the benefit of Miss Jenny Arnot, on the occasion of her last appearance on the stage, we feel assured that a bumper house will be the result, and that the ladies of Victoria will assemble in force as a graceful compliment to the benefactress on this interesting occasion. Several new members will make their debut, and the vivacious Miss Solidad will appear. The box-office opens at 11 o'clock this morning, and we advise all to be early in securing seats.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—A gentleman hailing from "Africa's sunny fountains," appeared in court yesterday to prefer a charge of assault against another colored man, who he accused of choking him until he was "black in his face," and cutting him in the nose with a lance. A man named Shakespeare (old Bill?), who would have more readily passed for the "Moor of Venice" than for the "Bar of Avon," called as witness for the defence, fastened the charge of assault upon the defendant; but denied that a weapon was used. The magistrate imposed a fine of \$5, which was paid.

SUPPLYING SPIRITS TO INDIANS.—Timothy O'Brien was placed in the dock yesterday charged with supplying a bottle of liquor to an Indian. When asked to plead, Timothy appeared to regard the affair as a good joke. He denied the charge, but the evidence was overwhelming and Timothy was sent to ornament the chaingang for four months. Owen Reynolds, a well-to-do man was accused by officer Woolcott with giving a bottle of spirits to an Indian. Owen denied giving the bottle, but said he had it down and the Indian came along and picked it up. He was fined \$200 for four months in the chaingang.

MORE ROBBERIES.—On Saturday night last the back premises of Mr. McTeirnan and Mr. Bunting were entered and a quantity of rickas abstracted. On Sunday night an outhouse in the rear of the residence of J. P. Davies, on Fisgard street, was entered by burglars and a quantity of linen of considerable value stolen. There seems to be no prospect, in consequence of the smallness of the Police force, of detecting the perpetrators of any of the numerous robberies that have occurred in this city recently.

NAVY VS. VOLUNTEERS.—The rifle match between ten of the Fleet and ten of the Volunteers will come off over the Rifle Company's range on the 27th inst. The Volunteer ten are as follows:—Capt. Pearce, Lieut. J. H. Turner, Adj. Vintor, Sergt. Norris, Sergt. Bowden, Corp. Allison, Privates John Wilson, Newbury, Sear and Wrigglesworth.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Tregoning was received into the hospital on Saturday last, to undergo treatment of his left foot, which was injured through the accidental discharge of his gun whilst putting it into the case.

A TELEGRAM announces that George Wilson, the pugilist, is on his way down from Cariboo, burning with a desire to retrieve his lost laurels by a fresh contest with Eden. We presume he will be accommodated.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamers New World and Eliza Anderson, with a large number of passengers and freight from the American side, arrived last evening between 6 and 7 o'clock.

FLOUR continues to rise. Extra was held yesterday at \$9 50 @ \$10 per barrel.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.—Chief Justice Neelham will sit in bankruptcy on Wednesday.

Supreme Court of British Columbia. (Before Chief Justice Neelham.)

RICHFIELD, Sept. 28, 1867.

P. Synon vs. The Williams Creek Bedrock Plume and Dutch Company.—This was one of the resurrection cases lately examined for the purpose of dissection. The subject was peacefully buried on the 3d of July last, and the remains had lain undisturbed till the arrival of Mr. Needham on William Creek, when general invitations having been issued for a "free fight and no favor," the spirit of the defunct reappeared on the scene and challenged the Bedrock Plume Company to "come on," and the Company seeing there was no compulsion about the matter, only they must accept the challenge, bravely came forward, and the necessary preliminaries having been satisfactorily adjusted, a ring was formed and time was called.

Synon had purchased a portion of the ground formerly known as the Steele claim, and now as the California claim, on William Creek on the 17th May last, of Pat Kirwin, for \$600, and on the same day recorded his bill of sale and re-recorded the claim. He took possession of the ground and made a survey of it. On the 20th May the foreman of the Plume Company, who were about to lay their flume through the ground, represented to Synon that by "ground-slucing" in his claim he was injuring the Company, and asked him to come and work for them till the flume was laid through his claim. This Synon consented to do, if the Gold Commissioner would allow it; and thereupon Synon and the foreman of the Plume Company went together to the Gold Commissioner, who at their joint request made an order giving Synon leave to represent his claim by working for the Plume Company. A few days after the order the Plume Company summoned Synon in the Mining Court, claiming the ground purchased by Synon under the provisions of the Williams Creek Plume Ordinance, 1866, the 1st section of which

gives to the Plume Company 'the exclusive right within certain limits to 150 feet in breadth of all mining ground vacant or abandoned at any time on and after the 1st July, 1864, during the period of ten years.' It appeared that the former owners of the California claim had allowed some few days over a year to elapse without making a record of the claim, as it was alleged was required by the Mining Ordinances, and the Plume Company, therefore, on making that discovery claimed the whole of the ground as vacant and abandoned within the meaning of their Ordinance, though there had been several records of bills of sale of the claim within the year. Commissioner Bail gave judgment for the Plume Company, from which judgment Synon appealed to the Supreme Court. When the appeal came before Mr. Begbie objection was raised, as in all the other appeals, under the words of the Mining Ordinance, 1867, that 'the decision of the Gold Commissioner upon all matters of fact shall be final and conclusive, and no appeal shall lie therefrom.' Mr. Begbie held that 'final and conclusive' meant final and conclusive, and that unless he was disposed to drive a coach and four through the Act, he was precluded from going into the fact if the ground in question was vacant or abandoned or not. The appeal, therefore, on the 3d July fell to the ground. The case came on before Mr. Needham, by consent, as a rehearing of the appeal. Mr. H. P. Walker and Mr. Robertson appeared as counsel for Synon, the appellant; Mr. Walker for the Plume Company, the respondents.

P. Synon deposed to the facts as above stated, and at the conclusion of the arguments on both sides the judgment of the Court was given to the following effect:

This is a case in which I have no doubt. The applicant has fully established his title to the ground. I am by no means certain that his derivative title is defective, but without that I think the title made, independently, is sufficient to entitle him to judgment, under the records of the 17th May, 1867. It is admitted that those records unassailed give a good title to the ground; but it is said that they are several days too late, and that the result of their not being recorded before is to entitle the Respondents to take possession of the ground as vacant and abandoned. But I do not read the "Williams Creek Bedrock Plume Ordinance, 1867" so. It is an Ordinance passed on the 29th March, 1866, which gives to the William Creek Bedrock Plume Company the exclusive right without recording to 100 feet in breadth of all mining ground vacant or abandoned at any time on and after the 1st day of July, 1864, to the 29th March, 1866. A period is extended beyond the act of ten years. But that period relates to the enjoyment of the rights conferred by the act only. The words may be said to mean ground vacant or abandoned at any time up to the time of granting the privilege. That seems so clear that no lawyer can have any doubt about it. But if that is not so, the ground in question was not vacant or abandoned, because I think the words as used in the Act do not mean vacant and abandoned in the technical sense of the Mining Ordinance, but would rather take their meaning from the context of the Ordinance granting privileges founded only on ground which might be vacant and abandoned in the popular sense of those words. In that sense this ground was not vacant or abandoned. The appellant had taken possession of the ground on the day he purchased it and made a survey of it. There was no intention to abandon it, and that fact the respondents were notified, as they were dealing with the appellant as the person in possession of the ground, who intended to keep it. Further the acts of the respondents estop them from taking the ground; they deal with the appellant as the true owner of it, and the foreman of the respondents comes to him and says, 'you had better not go to work ground-slucing as you will injure us,' and proposes that the appellant and his companions should work for him on the Bedrock Plume until the flume was laid in the ground in question, which the appellant agrees to do if the Gold Commissioner consents to it, and they go together to the Gold Commissioner, who makes an order laying over the ground as the ground of the appellant. It is impossible to say there is a vacancy or abandonment, and the respondents are estopped from alleging a title to one. It is better, however, to determine the case on the construction of the Company's Ordinance. The privileges conferred are limited to the 29th March, 1866, and then the circumstances under which the Company claim did not exist. For all these reasons, I am clear that the appellant is entitled to succeed on this appeal. The judgment will be:

1st.—That the judgment of Gold Commissioner be reversed.

2d.—That the appellant is entitled to the ground.

3d.—That the Company be ejected and that the appellant put in possession.

Each party will bear his own costs below. The costs of the appeal are allowed to appellant.

Preserved Human Flesh.

A Paris correspondent writes: Every one has heard of the wonderful discovery of an Italian surgeon, forty years ago, by which he petrified human flesh, and was able to cut the body into transverse sections for the manufacture of tables and the like, the various colors being perfectly preserved; and how this surgeon, after completing his invention, died suddenly without having disclosed the secret. Ever since then other Italian surgeons, with his specimens before them, have been seeking the lost secret, and in their searches have fallen upon something else. Here is Dr. Brunetti, of Padua, who exhibits a large collection of preserved human flesh, healthy and diseased, for which the jury of the exhibition on that class have granted him a grand medal.

Great advances have been made in preserving anatomical specimens by means of chlorate of potash, arsenic and other preservatives: there are even some excellent specimens of this kind at the exhibition; but if damp, they eventually decay, and if dry, they warp, shrink and get out of place. By Mr. Brunetti's discovery we have none of this. The first glance at this preparation gives one the idea of ligneous fibre boiled and dried; but the colors are tolerably well preserved. His specimens do not look petri-

fied, and are not; they look, on the contrary, dry, porous and light, and as if they would last for ages. Here are specimens of healthy and diseased kidney—in fact, of healthy and diseased tissue from all parts of the body. In the lung we see specimens of interstitial granulations, of tubercles, and of cavities after abscesses. All this is so plain, that a child might learn how the lungs look in the various diseased state to which it is subject. So, too, there are slices of liver and kidney showing fatty degeneration and cyrrosis of the first, and Bright's disease of the latter.

The discovery of M. Brunetti, therefore, though not so wonderful nor so perfect as its lost predecessor, is still an important discovery, and when its author sees fit to make it public will render to schools an immense service.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. And for the speedy cure of the following complaints: Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1866. J. C. AYER & Co. Gentl: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago I broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from anything. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully, ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Stye Eyes, Dropsy. Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 22d Sept., 1850, that he has cured an inveterate case of Dropsy, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of your Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous Malignant Erysipelas by large doses of the same; says he cures the common Eruptions by it constantly.

Bronchocle, Gout or Swelled Neck. Zebulon Sloan, of Frostport, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a Goutic—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhoea of Whites, Ovarian Tumors, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases. Dr. J. B. S. Channing of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints which we employ such a remedy, but especially in Female Diseases of the Scrofulous class. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhoea by it, and some where the complaint was caused by ulceration of the uterus. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ark., writes: "A dangerous ovarian tumor on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla, and last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptoms of the disease remained."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease. New Orleans, 26th August, 1866. Dr. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla. I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of Venereal and Mercurial Diseases. One of my patients had Syphilis ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla steadily taken completely cured him in three weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not a trace without some disfigurement of his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from my formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint. Independence, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859. Dr. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic Rheumatism for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREEM.

Julius Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an affection of the Liver, which destroyed my health. I tried everything, and everything failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than derangement of the Liver. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Eppy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and anything you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schierus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement of the Spleen, Curves and Exfoliation of the Bones. A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia. Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has never been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal or family experience—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. All know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.

MOORE & CO., Corner of Yates and Langley Streets

Confederation—The Necessity for Action.

We believe that were a vigorous, determined demonstration in favor of adding this Colony to the New Dominion made by our people, that it would meet with success; and that before a twelvemonth had flown over our heads we should be in the full enjoyment of even greater political privileges than those surrendered at the time of Union. We apprehend no danger from speedy Confederation, provided we are admitted upon the same footing as other Colonies before us. We could in reason ask no greater privileges than they enjoy—we could in justice to ourselves accept no less. We are aware that there are a class of politicians who go from door to door holding up to public gaze the picture of desolation and misery that Unconditional Union has painted for us, and predicting that Confederation will bring quite as many ills in its train. This puerile stuff and nonsense is not even believed by those who vend it in allopathic doses. There is not the slightest analogy between the two schemes. Unconditional Union deprived us of certain privileges that under the Island Government were secured to us by Imperial Statute. Confederation (not unconditional, but upon the same basis and conditions that other Colonies have found it advantageous to accept) will not only restore the privileges we bartered for union, but will add to them. Our liberty will be even greater than before. We shall be enabled through a Responsible Ministry to govern ourselves—to make what disposition we deem proper of the money raised by taxation. There will be no oppressive Civil List forced down our throats. There will be no "official element" in the Council to outvote and render nugatory the efforts of the people's representatives towards an economical and honest administration of public affairs. We shall possess a constitution precisely similar to that of England. If the Government oppose the people, the Government must go to the wall and make way for a popular Ministry. Do the people of this Colony desire to secure privileges such as these? or are they content with their present condition of political degradation and misery—a condition only equalled under the British flag by that of the blacks of Jamaica? The answer rests entirely with the Colonists. They can have Confederation if they want it. Liberty is within their grasp. They have but to stretch out their hands and it is theirs. They have but to endorse the unanimous resolution of the Legislative Council and they will be sure of being heard. But the time for expressing feelings and opinions on the subject is slipping rapidly away, and delays, we all know, are dangerous. One of the foremost men of the Dominion has written that he will support our immediate Confederation; but he wishes to learn the views of the people before taking action. We are satisfied that a large—very large—majority of the Colonists are in favor of uniting their destinies with those of their Eastern brethren. They are heartily tired of the expensive one-man form of Government, with which they are saddled. They are tired of seeing the public money foolishly and recklessly expended. They are tired of the rule of officials, the chief ambition of whose life appears to be to eat a certain number of good dinners and drink a certain number of baskets of Venve Cliquot at Colonial expense, and then go home and receive promotion for "distinguished services." This vile system of Government need not last. All the Colonists are called upon to do is to speak, and their voice will be heard and listened to at Ottawa, where soon will be assembled scores of statesmen who in their own Colonies combated for years with evils precisely similar to those of which we complain. Nothing but vigorous action saved them from utter ruin; nothing but vigorous action will save us. Shall we have it? The Parliament is largely Confederation in its complexion, scarcely a baker's dozen of Antis having secured seats in either branch. Newfoundland through its Legislature is preparing to follow the wise example of her sisters by entering the Union. Prince Edward's Island cannot long remain "out alone in the wet." Red River will be incorporated with the Confederacy before the 1st of February, and there is nothing to prevent British Columbia joining at the same time if her sons will but move immediately in the matter. Shall we have an expression of sentiment to telegraph to the East before the meeting of the Confederated Parliament, so that or addition to the Confederacy may be included in the Ministerial programme? or, shall we allow the few precious days that remain to pass unimproved, and by our inaction neglect the most excellent opportunity we may have for years of ridding ourselves of the Governmental incubus that now bears with such crushing weight upon the country?

DEARBY MCGEE.—At the close of the close of the poll in Montreal on the 5th September, Mr McGee, who had been returned to the House of Commons by a majority of 269 votes, spoke from a window of the St Lawrence Hall. He said in his address that he was elected as the representative of a great principle, and not on mere personal considerations. This election had shown that if the merchants of Montreal were roused they could secure the election of the man of their choice. Hitherto they had doubtless been apathetic and allowed any one to vote who would take the trouble. But there was the great principle of union, the determination to show that no lurking or open secessions would be allowed to exist or to proclaim itself as tolerated in this New Dominion, which had awakened them. It would go abroad to the City of Quebec, to the City of Toronto, to the City of Ottawa, and to the City of New York, that the people of the commercial Metropolis of Canada had put their foot on the crawling serpent, a brood of foreign growth which had hissed and shown its double tongue, and had transfixed it, like St Patrick with the sharp end of his crozier, so effectually that it could not lift its head again.

NO CHANCES.—The St. John's, New Brunswick, Freeman (anti-Confederation organ), speaking of the ridiculous rumors that were in circulation a short time back relative to the purchase of British Columbia by the United States, holds forth as follows: "They (the Americans) will not waste their time in negotiating for the purchase of British Columbia, which, although it is unable to pay for its own Government, Great Britain is too proud to sell to its great rival, even if it were not wanting to complete the great Confederacy which has just been established. The chances that General Prim will have an opportunity of disposing of Cuba, or that he will sell it if his insurrection prove successful, are quite as small. The United States will get no territory from Great Britain or from Spain but what they can take by force."

IN SHROPSHIRE.—A girl, aged 13, named Fanny Brown, was committed to the assizes on a charge of wilful murder, she having killed the baby she was employed to nurse, a child a year and a half old, by drowning it in a cistern. It is alleged that she assigned as a reason that the child had spoiled her dress when she was going to the Foresters' fête.

THE MAYORALTY.—Mayor Macdonald was served with a well-signed requisition yesterday to allow himself to be placed in nomination for re-election, and has consented to stand. Dr Trimble was also requested by many of his fellow-citizens to come forward for the same position, and has acquiesced. The contest will be a sharp one.

ANOTHER PAPER HUNT.—This interesting pastime is becoming quite a source of amusement to those fond of keeping up the old country games. A hunt will take place on Wednesday next, on Beacon Hill, at 2 p.m. It is gotten up by Victorians, and gentlemen from the Navy and others will participate.

THE ROBERT COWAN.—A telegram from Barrard Inlet to Messrs. Janion, Green & Rhodes, yesterday, announces that the new brig Robert Cowan had completed her cargo of lumber for Honolulu. The Isabel was despatched to tow her down.

THE DRY DOCK.—After examining Barrard Inlet, Admiral Hastings has decided in favor of Esquimaux as furnishing the best site for a Government Dry Dock. Engineers, workmen and apparatus are expected to arrive out early next spring.

THE JOHN L. STEPHENS.—For the information of intending passengers, we are desired by the agent to state that the steamer John L. Stephens, on her return from Sitka, is not intended to call here on her way to San Francisco.

ON THE WAY.—By last advices from England we learn that the ship Marmora was loading in London for this port, and was to have sailed in September. She comes consigned to Sprout & Co. of this city.

THE ENTERPRISE LEFT NEW WESTMINSTER FOR VICTORIA at 1 1/2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but had not arrived up to the hour of our going to press.

"WAKE-UP-JAKE."—This celebrated race horse will be sold to-day, by J. P. Davies & Co., at their Cattle Sale Yard, Fort street.

THE OCCIDENTAL BILLIARD HALL has been leased by Mr Obadwick of the International Hotel.

V. D. CLUB.—A special meeting of this club is called for this evening at the Boom-ang.

THE CALIFORNIA will sail for San Francisco at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

SNOW FELL AT QUEBEC yesterday. So says a telegram from Mr Kern, the operator there.

H. M. S. SPARROWHAWK is expected to arrive to-day from Fraser River.

The Destruction of the Arkadi.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG 27.
Faud Pasha's mission to the Czar, the rumors of extensive Ministerial changes, and the actual communication by the Sultan to his Divan of his personal views and projects with respect to the material improvements of the Empire, as suggested by his recent tour in Western Europe—occupy the Constantinopolitan mind, Turkish or Greek, very little in comparison with an event which has created a sensation here only short of that which would be produced by the final extinction of the Cretan insurrection, so often officially announced, but now only beginning to look like a certainty. The Izeddin, one of the Sultan's yachts, which has for some time been employed in cruising in the Cretan waters, arrived here on Friday last with the news that the career of the famous blockade-runner, the Arkadi, had

at last been cut short. Though the Izeddin was decorated with flags in honour of the achievement, in which she herself took the principal part, the Greeks refused to believe in the catastrophe, and one of their local papers even denied the news published by the semi-official French papers, but had to issue a special edition in the evening retracting its contradiction. The following account of the Arkadi's destruction may be relied on as correct:—

"On Monday evening, August 19, the Izeddin was lying with her steam up under the lofty rocks of Aya-Roumel, on the southern coast of Crete. There was no moon, and it was a dull, cloudy night. At a quarter-past 9 the officer of the watch and the men on the look-out heard the sound of paddlewheels, which ceased in a few moments. The Izeddin fired a couple of shot, and the unknown steamer, which had evidently been proceeding stealthily, then quickened her speed, and her situation was made known by the smoke from her funnels, which previously was not visible. The Izeddin, which was about four or five miles off, at once followed in her wake, and commenced by firing her two bow guns—Prussian breech-loaders—the Arkadi (as the stranger was concluded to be) replying with her stern gun. She overtook the Arkadi after a chase of two hours and a half. The Arkadi suddenly stopped, owing, it was afterwards found, to the derangement of the starboard paddlewheel, caused most likely by a shot from the Izeddin. The latter, shooting past, fired one of her stern chasers, which raked the Arkadi's deck, and then, turning swiftly back, with full steam on, struck the Arkadi on the starboard bow, which she ripped up. The two vessels remained in close quarters for eight or nine minutes, during which time both crews fought hand to hand over the bulwarks, the Greeks firing pistols and throwing tomahawks, and the Turkish marines keeping up a steady fire with their rifles. No attempt was made to board by either side. The Greeks, it is said, disappeared from the deck and went below, and the Turks were equally mindful of the maxim, that 'discretion is the better part of valor.' Eventually the commander of the Izeddin (Hassan Bey) ordered his vessel to be backed astern, with the intention of making a fresh rush at his opponent, which, however, took advantage of the opportunity to make for the shore, then only half or three quarters of a mile off, and she ran aground among the reefs, where it was impossible to follow her. About this time the Mahmoudie and Ertogru frigates appeared in sight, about four or five miles off. When the Mahmoudie came up (about 2 o'clock in the morning) the Admiral, Ibrahim Pasha, directed several shells to be fired at the Arkadi, and also on shore, in order to disperse any insurgents who might have come down to assist the crew. Soon after flames were observed from the after part of the ship, and explosions were heard from time to time, on which account it was considered prudent to defer boarding her until daylight. As soon as day broke the boats of the Mahmoudie and Izeddin were lowered, with pumps, &c., and the Arkadi was boarded by the Admiral, Captain Hassan Bey, and a number of officers and men. She was quite deserted; but one wounded man was found on board, and he was removed to the Mahmoudie, where he received every attention. The bodies of two or three sailors were lying on deck, several limbs shot off in the fight were scattered about, and there was a good deal of blood on the flush deck. The aft part of the vessel was completely gutted by fire, but the fire had not reached the coal bunkers, and the engines were uninjured either by fire or water. There were only four guns on board. Two of the crew of the Izeddin were killed by the Arkadi's shot, and two by the bursting of one of her own guns, a splinter from which also slightly wounded Captain Hassan Bey in the face. A tomahawk was thrown at him from the Arkadi, but did not hit him. Eleven of the Izeddin's crew were wounded, and are now under treatment in the naval hospital. A shot passed through her funnel and her wheel, but did not do any serious damage. A shell also passed through the second engineer's cabin, and burst harmlessly on the other side of the vessel. The bulwarks of the ship were pierced in several places by shot. The French Admiral, who had left Aya-Roumel at half-past 8 on Monday evening with a number of Cretan refugees, and who was making for Souda, seeing the chase, lay to for the night, and witnessed the whole affair. In the morning he sent his officers on board the Izeddin to obtain a detailed account. At 8 a.m. on Monday morning the Turkish Admiral despatched the Izeddin to Crete to report the destruction of the Arkadi to the Serdar Ekrem Omar Pasha, on learning the news, directed that a month's pay should be given to the officers and men of the Izeddin, and decorated several of the former with the Order of the Medjidie. His Highness then sent the ship on to Constantinople to communicate the intelligence to the Sultan. His Majesty testified his satisfaction by promoting the captain and several of the officers of the Izeddin, and by the grant of a sum of 2,500 liras for distribution among the officers and men. His Majesty's mother (the Sultana Valide) also presented the crew with a gratification of three liras each, and the officers with a month's pay."

The Mahmoudie and Ertogru remained behind to take out the Arkadi's engines and fittings.

This was the Arkadi's twenty-fourth voyage to Crete. It is not known here how many men she lost, but, no doubt, most of those on board got away when the vessel ran aground. It was at first said that many refugees were on board, but this is a mistake, as she was on her way to and not from the island. The insurgents have lost in her a most valuable auxiliary, which kept them in constant supply of recruits, ammunition and provisions, and relieved them as well of the embarrassment of widows and orphans and distressed non-combatants.

The Reciprocity Treaty with the Hawaiian Islands.

The Hawaiian Gazette of September 4th contains the full text of the Reciprocity Treaty recently concluded between the Hawaiian and the United States Governments. The Legislative Assembly has approved the treaty by a nearly unanimous vote. It now only requires the ratification of the United States Senate to go into effect. We give the treaty below:—

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, equally animated by the desire to strengthen and perpetuate the friendly relations which have heretofore uniformly existed between them; and to consolidate their commercial intercourse, have resolved to enter into a Convention for commercial reciprocity.

For this purpose the President of the United States has conferred full powers on Edward E. McCook, Minister Resident of the United States of America, at the Hawaiian Islands, and His Majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands, has conferred like powers on the Honorable Charles Coffin Harris, Minister of Finance, Member of the Privy Council of State, and Member of the Cabinet of those Islands, and His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America. And the said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due form, have agreed to the following articles:

Article I. For, and in consideration of the rights and privileges granted by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, in the next succeeding article of this Convention, and has an equivalent therefor, the United States of America hereby agree to admit all the articles named in the following schedule, the same being the growth or produce of the Hawaiian Islands, into all the ports of the United States, free of duty.

Schedule. Animals, arrow-root, coffee, cotton, manufactured; fruit and vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved; furs, hides, and skins, undressed; rice, Sandal, Koa and Kou woods, and other ornamental woods; seeds, plants, shrubs and trees; sugar, not above No. 12, Dutch standards, in color; syrups of sugar, and molasses; tallow.

Article II. For, and in consideration of the rights and privileges granted by the United States of America, in the preceding Article of this Convention, and as an equivalent therefor, His Majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands, hereby agrees to admit all the articles named in the following schedule, the same being the growth or produce of the United States of America, into all ports of the Hawaiian Islands, free of duty.

Schedule.—Agricultural implements; animals; beef, pork, bacon, and preserved meats; boots and shoes; bread and breadstuffs; brick, lime and cement; bullion; cordage and naval stores; copper and composition sheathing, nails and bolts; cotton manufactures, bleached and unbleached, colored, stained, painted or printed, not exceeding 160 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling; fish, dried and pickled, preserved or unpreserved; gold and silver coin; hardware; hides, furs, skins and felts, undressed; hoop iron and rivets; iron and steel; leather and tallow; lumber and timber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; machinery; oats and hay; paper, stationery and books; petroleum and other oils for illuminating and lubricating purposes; plants, shrubs and trees; refined sugar; rice; staves and heading; woolen manufactures, other than ready-made clothing.

Article III. The evidence that articles proposed to be admitted into the ports of the United States of America, or the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, shall be a certificate to that effect, from the American or Hawaiian Consul or Consular Agent of the port from which such articles are exported; or in case there shall be no such Consul or Consular Agent resident at such port, then a certificate of like character from the Collector of the Port.

remain in force for seven years from the date at which it may go into operation; and further, until the expiration of 12 months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same; each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said term of seven years, or at any time thereafter.

Article V. The present Convention shall be duly ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Washington City, within 18 months from the date hereof or earlier, if possible.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention, and have hereunto affixed their seals. Done in triplicate, in the English language, in the City of San Francisco, this twenty-first day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

EDWARD M. MCCOOK,
CHARLES C. HARRIS.

A Riot in a Church.

The Prescott (C. W.) Telegraph tells the following: A most disgraceful scene occurred in the Catholic Church in this place on Sunday last, arising from the animosities engendered by the late election. Father Roche, the priest, who is well, if not favorably known, is a Shanly man, and on the Sabbath previous, in an electioneering speech of about an hour, which would have done him credit on a week day, and in a less sacred place, exhorted his congregation to support, by their votes, the Tory candidate. On that occasion, about half his congregation left in disgust, but were followed out of doors by vulgar, abusive epithets hurled after them by the enraged priest. This affair, on the eve of election, created excitement in the town, but was entirely eclipsed by the proceedings of last Sunday. Father Roche, although his party had won the election, could not be satisfied without pouring a broadside or two into the ranks of those who had dared to think for themselves and according to their convictions of duty. He accordingly commenced another political sermon, which shortly degenerated into gross personalities, which were the immediate cause of raising a row which would have disgraced any properly conducted liquor saloon. He singled out his victim for the sacrificial altar a respectable gentleman and member of the church, J. Gray, alluding to him in such a pointed manner that no one could fail to understand who was the person meant, and insulting him by a coarse reference to an unfortunate brother, once generally admired for his character and abilities, but now under treatment, in consequence of an injury sustained to his spine, in the Provincial Asylum. This cruel attack aroused Mr. Gray's indignation, and he advanced up the aisle in front of the priest and spoke nearly as follows: "Father Roche, I respect the sacred dignity of your priesthood; I respect the sacred house of God; but dare you attack my dear, dying brother. Attack me, if you will, but spare him." Enraged at this bold and unexpected movement, the priest called for a man to put Mr. Gray out, but no one responded, as nearly the whole congregation was in sympathy with Mr. G., and at heart endorsed his conduct. Their action was a proof of this. The priest then appealed to the soldiers present to put him out, but the soldiers did not obey orders. Mr. Gray then continued, substantially as follows: "Father Roche, I appeal to this congregation to say whether you have not scandalized them by your conduct and disgraced the ministry. And, if so, I ask them to mark their disapproval of your conduct by leaving the church." At this point indescribable confusion reigned. Women and children wept and screamed, while all rose to leave. Two men, seemingly with hostile intent, approached Mr. G., but an overpowering number of his friends and sympathizers rushed to the rescue. One of the congregation was struck by a supporter of the priest, but the assailant was soon pitched out of doors. Mr. Gray's mother was present and bathed in tears at the priest's remarks and the disgraceful riot which ensued. As the congregation was leaving, Father Roche exclaimed: "Oh, how I sympathize with that young man's mother's feelings. If I do not scourge him, God will."

Card from Mr Franklin.

Oct. 21, 1867.
EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—As my name has been of late frequently mentioned in connection with the Mayoralty, I deem it to be fairly due to those among my friends and many voters who still unsolicited urge me again to aspire to that honorable position, distinctly to state, with every feeling of gratitude for the confidence they so kindly evinced towards me, that it is not my intention to enter the lists at the forthcoming Municipal election.
I remain, sir,
Your obedient servant,
LUMLEY FRANKLIN.

THINGS TO MAKE PEOPLE LAUGH.—An Irish barrister, when he first took up his abode in Liverpool, was troubled with never a brass farthing, and he 'onst upon a time' described his poverty as follows: "When I first came to Liverpool I was in perfect rags; the smallest hole in my shirt was the size I stuck my head through; and I had to have that, my only shirt, washed by the dozen, for it was in twelve pieces."

Mr Alfred Waddington

Among those who will tomorrow for the New Dominion is Mr Alfred Waddington, who, since his arrival in the Colony, has been with every scheme and having for its object the ad of the country and the well-inhabitants. Landing in Victoria in 1853, Mr Waddington when others doubted, gave proof of his faith in the progress of the place by investing in the importation of a cargo of merchandise, and by the first frame building, still to be seen standing on the northwest corner of York and Waddington alleys. Up to the present, Mr Waddington's career has been one of industry, enterprise and that would contribute to the progress of the country. Being in his belief that the destined to become one of the important appendages of Crown—through evil and good—when many who owed to everything they possessed to realize upon their investment, Mr Waddington remained firm throughout, and guided us through the late mercantile crisis, from the effects we are slowly recovering from the last nine years of the non-Waddington has been associated every great and good project originated here. The present still counts him, notwithstanding his age and infirmities, most useful and active member. Gas Company owes its establishment mainly to his the Royal Hospital—where of the needy sons of every found a home and kind from his opening. The Victoria harbor and the the new bridges were due. Mr Waddington's exertion advocate of the Free School became the first Superior Education under the Island. As a member of the Assembly from one of the important constituencies, Mr Waddington will be remembered as a consistent leader of the—generally successfully such of the Government as which he honestly differed, wholesome laws that since been adapted to the requirements of the united Colony were carried through the Mr Waddington. His latest blest conception was a reconstruction of a trans-yeans road through British years ago—before even the Canadian statesmen had fastained the scheme of confederation. North American Colonies strong central Government, the factor of the Butte Inlet was employed, at his own equipping and dispatching explorers who were charged with the duty of examining and reporting the practicability of connecting the coast ranges to the Cariboo. After a able outlay of time and idea became a reality. The of one of the exploring parties attended with success. passed to the open country, and the Inlet was ascertained the best natural harbor on land between San Francisco and North Pole. To demonstrate the practicability of this route, Mr Waddington undertook, by the expense of his own private means, to road through the valley of the River (a stream of considerable emptying into the head of the and the work was progressably towards its completion by Indians thrilled the country in April, 1864. With shedding the blood of the party, the savages destroyed movable property of the killed the animals and cabins and storehouses, loss of many thousand dollars enterprising projector and ruining him. Since that period Mr Waddington has idle. After combating the of a Government system posed to the fulfillment of enterprise—as it is to the project having for its advancement of the country dington has at last secured charter and important grant and the object of his visit is to form a joint stock company sufficient to complete link in the Overland Wadd to the great gold fields

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, October 22, 1867.

Mr Alfred Waddington.

Among those who will leave us tomorrow for the New Dominion and England is Mr Alfred Waddington, a gentleman who, since his first arrival in the Colony, has been associated with every scheme and enterprise having for its object the advancement of the country and the welfare of its inhabitants. Landing in Victoria early in 1858, Mr Waddington, at a time when others doubted, gave a solid proof of his faith in the permanence of the place by investing his means in the importation of a cargo of general merchandise, and by the erection of the first frame building, which may still be seen standing on what is now the northwest corner of Yates street and Waddington alley. From that day to the present, Mr Waddington's career has been one of untiring industry, enterprise and zeal in all that would contribute to the material progress of the country. Never faltering in his belief that the Colony is destined to become one of the most important appendages of the British Crown—through evil and good report—when many who owed to the Colony everything they possessed hastened to realize upon their investments and abandon our shores, Mr Waddington remained firm throughout and assisted with example and precept to guide us through the late severe commercial crisis, from the effects of which we are slowly recovering. During the last nine years the name of Alfred Waddington has been associated with every great and good project that has originated here. The Fire Department still counts him, notwithstanding his age and infirmities, among its most useful and active members; the Gas Company owes its successful establishment mainly to his exertions; the Royal Hospital—where hundreds of the needy sons of every nation have found a home and kind treatment—has numbered him among its directors from its opening. The extension of Victoria harbor and the erection of the new bridges were due entirely to Mr Waddington's exertions. A warm advocate of the Free School system, he became the first Superintendent of Education under the Island Government. As a member of the Legislative Assembly from one of the most important constituencies, Mr Waddington will be remembered as an eloquent and consistent leader of the Opposition—generally successfully combating such of the Government schemes with which he honestly differed; and many wholesome laws that since union have been adapted to the requirements of the united Colony were promoted and carried through the exertions of Mr Waddington. His latest and noblest conception was a project for the construction of a transcontinental wagon road through British territory. Years ago—before even the boldest of Canadian statesmen had fairly entertained the scheme of confederating the North American Colonies under one strong central Government—the projector of the Bute Inlet Wagon Road was employed, at his own expense, in equipping and dispatching bodies of explorers who were charged with the duty of examining and reporting upon the practicability of constructing a road through the coast range of mountains to Cariboo. After a considerable outlay of time and money, the idea became a reality. The exertions of one of the exploring parties were attended with success. A feasible pass to the open country was discovered lying at the head of Bute Inlet, and the Inlet was ascertained to be the best natural harbor on the mainland between San Francisco and the North Pole. To demonstrate the practicability of this route, Mr Waddington undertook, by the expenditure of his own private means, to open the road through the valley of Homathcoo River (a stream of considerable volume emptying into the head of Bute Inlet), and the work was progressing favorably towards its completion, when the news of the massacre of the workmen by Indians thrilled through the country in April, 1864. Not satisfied with shedding the blood of the working party, the savages destroyed all the movable property of the company, killed the animals and burned the cabins and storehouses, involving a loss of many thousand dollars to the enterprising projector and pecuniarily ruining him. Since that unfortunate period Mr Waddington has not been idle. After combating the arguments of a Government systematically opposed to the fulfilment of this great enterprise—as it is to that of every project having for its aim the advancement of the country—Mr Waddington has at last secured a new charter and important grants of land; and the object of his visit to the East is to form a joint stock company, with capital sufficient to complete the first link in the Overland Wagon Road to the great gold fields of Cariboo,

with the ultimate object of extending it to the base of the Rocky Mountains, where it will meet the working parties from the East. The route via Bute Inlet is the only feasible one for overland communication through British North America. The idea is a great and grand one. It may be that the good man who is about to leave us to prosecute his philanthropic design is destined not to live to see it consummated—it may be that he will not be spared to return to the scene of his sacrifices and his triumphs; but if the good wishes of his fellow colonists will effect anything, he will not only live to see the great Overland Wagon Road—the proudest monument that can be erected to his memory—an accomplished fact, but will live to cross the continent in the first mail coach.

Friday, Oct 18th.

Miss Arnot's Benefit.

The presence at the theatre on Wednesday evening of a large audience, composed of our most respectable citizens, was an unmistakable mark of the public esteem in which the accomplished and worthy young lady, who then bade adieu to the romantic associations of the stage to assume the real duties of a wife, is held by our public. The first piece presented was peculiarly appropos to the occasion—being the beautiful domestic drama of "The Momentous Question," in which Miss Arnot took the character of a young wife who struggled successfully with a heart-rending affection for a worthless lover as opposed to the duty she owed a noble and affectionate husband. The last scene, in which the wife eloquently appeals to the man she loves and the man she should love to become once more friends—when she recalls the scenes of their youth in the pleasant English village, and beseeches them with tearful earnestness to bury their feud and embrace each other, was rendered so effectually as to draw tears to many eyes; and when her womanly eloquence having effected its aim, the men joined hands, and the girl fell senseless at their feet, a burst of applause that shook the building rang out. As Robert Shelley, we thought that Mr. Brown fully satisfied the previous encomiums that have been passed upon his acting; as an amateur, Mr. Brown has no superior in the line of character he represents. J. Stewart, as James Greenfield, barring the tragic tone and attitude which he occasionally assumed, was very correct and effective in the finer passages. Mr. Callingham, as Union Jack, the village scamp, was more than usually comic. Whatever Callingham attempts he does well; he is a natural actor, and his appearance in every scene was the signal for an outburst of laughter and enthusiasm. "Miss Helena Montague," who represented Fanny Dossett, made a good waiting maid; her "get-up" being very good, and her "manners" well delivered. Mr. Griffin, Mr. Barnett and others contributed greatly to the success of the piece. At the fall of the curtain, the beneficiary, Mr. Brown and Mr. Callingham were called out and loudly cheered. Miss Soledad then gave a chaste and pretty Spanish dance with castanets, which was encored, and was followed by Mr. Callingham with a song, which he gave with much spirit and effect, though laboring under a severe cold; he was also encored. The orchestra, which was directed by Mr. Palmer, having played an overture with much taste, the popular farce of "Sketches in India" followed. Miss Arnot, as Sally Scraggs, was excellent—the stage-struck damsel being admirably represented. Mr. Charles Clarke, as Sir Matthew Scraggs, is deserving of more than a passing notice,—he merits a higher encomium than has yet been paid his acting for the correct, masterly and amusing manner in which he represented a rich old parvenu, fond of snubbing and humbling his conceited wife—Lady Scraggs, who was represented by the inimitable Callingham with as many airs and as much grace as though he had been the original Lady Scraggs herself. Mr. Brown, as Tom Tape, created great merriment. Mr. L. Franklin, as Count Glorieux, played the character as well as we have seen it represented here; but his performance, we think, fell short of the standard of excellence with which he has heretofore invested the roles entrusted to his care. Miss Soledad, as Poplin, looked and acted charmingly. Mr. Blair, as Milton, seemed laboring under a severe attack of nervousness—his voice being inaudible thirty feet distant from the stage. Mr. Keast, as Dorrington, was in good voice; but the character was one in which he had no opportunity of displaying ability. At the close of the performance, Miss Arnot and Mr. Brown, in response to loud calls, came before the curtain, and were received enthusiastically. We congratulate the Victoria Amateur Dramatic Club upon the great success that has attended their efforts to add to the enjoyment of our citizens, and to present a substantial testimonial of esteem to a worthy and talented young artist, for whose happiness in the new sphere of life she has been called to fill we earnestly hope.

Total amount of Real Estate taxed in St. Johns according to published list \$7,881,000; personal property \$6,687,000; Income \$1,246,640.

New Books.

"POEMS," by CHARLES WARREN STODDARD. San Francisco: A. Roman & Co.—The author of this work is a young Californian who has wooed the muse with some success. The book before us contains several poems of merit, which promise the author a career of eminence in his profession. The work, which contains several well-executed illustrations, is essentially local in its character and should meet with ready sale throughout the coast. For sale by T. N. Hibben & Co., Victoria.

"THE PROGRESS OF ENGLAND."—Edinburgh: William P. Nimmo.—The work commences with a poetical essay on the progress and greatness of England and concludes with notes upon the future Government of the Empire so as to insure its permanency and greatness. The author espouses the grand idea of organising the British Empire in Federal groups and dependencies, which "cannot much longer be safely deferred." A plan of organization is proposed by which the Colonies would be divided into four sections. Speaking of British Columbia (the work was published in 1866) the writer recommends that the Russian possessions on the coast of British Columbia should be purchased by the British Government. Uncle Sam having, meanwhile, foreclosed us in the bargain, our chance of purchasing the territory is quite remote. There are other points in this truly valuable work to which we shall again take occasion to allude.

GOLD IN THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS.—A correspondent states that gold has been found in various parts of the Highlands by a gentleman who has had many years' experience at the gold diggings in Australia and New Zealand. He states that the metal was found in fourteen or fifteen different parts of the country, and that he believes there is gold, more or less, to be found along the boundaries of Argyleshire and Perthshire, and all the way from Glenfloe to the head of Glenelg. He has also found lead, copper, silver, and other ores.

METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The annual anniversary in connection with the above school will take place on Sunday and Monday next at the Wesleyan Methodist Church, on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, a sermon will be preached by Rev. Mr. Browning, and anthems will be sung by the scholars. On Monday evening a number of recitations, dialogues, &c., will be given, together with singing. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend.

MAN SHOT.—A man named George Mitchell was shot last week at Comox by an Indian. The body was brought down to Nanaimo and buried there on Friday last. It is said deceased fired three times at the Indian first, and it is thought the Indian took the pistol and fired in self-defence. The matter is believed to have originated from drunkenness.

A GREAT BILLIARD CHALLENGE FROM DION.—Mr. Joseph Dion, the Billiard Champion of America, has challenged John Roberts, the English Champion, to play three games, English, French and American, to be played in England, France and America, for \$10,000 in gold, each, and the Championship of the world. The Englishman cannot well decline this offer.

BUTTER.—We notice that fresh butter has reached 65 cents per pound at San Francisco. Duty and freight paid it cannot be laid here at a less rate than 85 cents. This allows a large margin to our farmers for profit, and should encourage them to increase the production of butter.

PLANKS OUT.—Several planks are out of the bridge across the ravine near the Bridge Tavern, opposite Mr. Finlayson's residence, and present an opening for any enterprising man who wishes to lose his life by falling through.

VESSEL UP.—Millard & Beedy have placed the fine bark Ava on the berth at San Francisco, to sail with freight for Victoria within three days after the arrival at the former port of the California.

SHIPMENT OF IRON.—The steamer California will carry away about 240 tons of bar and other iron, purchased here for speculative purposes on orders for San Francisco.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.—G. T. Smith yesterday gave bail in the sum of \$5000 to appear at the Court of Assize to answer the charges made against him and was released.

The sailing of the mail steamer has been postponed till Saturday, at 2 o'clock. She will have about thirty passengers and a full freight.

SALE OF A RACEDHORSE.—"Wake-up-Jake," one of the fastest animals on the Island, will be sold on Saturday by Mr. Davies at auction.

The Enterprise will be due here this afternoon.

"AFTER A FEAST A FAMINE."—There were no cases in the Police Court yesterday.

The Catholic Church and the Death of Maximilian.

[From the Journal des Debats, July 20.]
The Pope wept when he heard of the tragic fate of Maximilian, and caused masses to be chanted for the repose of his soul. We cannot doubt but that the tears and prayers were sincere, but we believe that his Holiness mourned for a sinner rather than for a victim. The Church has not forgiven the Emperor of her own making for having deceived her fondest hopes. She had deputed Maximilian to a lost country, there to establish theocracy; and when the unfortunate prince saw the elements he was compelled to use in the reconstruction of the throne and the altar, he shrunk back dismayed. As was said to him, he had contracted the disease of Liberalism in Italy; in Austria, he had sown the seeds of "Josephism," and in France and in Belgium he had become acquainted with the Civil Code. After

that, nothing could be expected of him. The rupture with the Church was immediate and violent. We remember the remonstrance of the bishops and the censure of Rome. It was but yesterday we read the sharp reply that Maximilian addressed to the Mexican bishops, when he spoke as follows:

"You must admit, venerable prelates, that the Mexican Church, by a deplorable fatality, has meddled too much with politics and temporal affairs, and neglected too persistently the Catholic education of her children. It is true that the Mexicans are pious and good, but the larger portion of the people are not yet Catholics in an evangelical sense. This is not owing to its own faults, but to the negligence of others. The Mexicans must be enlightened, the sacrament must be administered to them as it is ordained in the Evangelists, gratuitously. You may doubt, if you will, the sincerity of my faith in the Catholic religion, but all Europe has long known my opinions. Still, however good a Catholic I may be, I shall also be a just and liberal prince."

This assertion embodied the Archduke's sentence. The modern Church does not recognise for a man to be both Catholic and Liberal; nothing can be in more direct opposition to the spirit of its syllabus. In the eyes of the Church Maximilian has paid the penalty of his errors, and his death is but the atonement of his treachery. Good and merciful and humane, pious and charitable though a man may be—and Pope Pius IX. is really pious and charitable—a doctrine is pitiless. Laws, and not men, are alone to be accused and held responsible.

Exciting Rescue of Five Ladies.

A few days since a party of five young ladies were bathing at Newquay, Devon, when they were carried out of their depth by the sudden rising of the tide and the strong ground sea that was running at the time. They succeeded in getting upon a rock surrounded by deep water, on which a strong flood tide was running. The father of some of the party succeeded in getting three of them over the first channel to higher rocks, though he was twice swept away by the current while swimming with his younger daughter. The remaining two had become so much frightened that they could not move, and they certainly would have been lost had not their condition been seen by Mr. W. E. Mitchel, who happened to be passing at the time. He rushed into the water, but not being able to reach them he immediately ran for assistance, and ordered some boats and the rocket apparatus to be taken round to their rescue. Mr. Martyn, of Truro, and Mr. W. Hawkey, jun., of Newquay, who were bathing near at the time, heard the screams also, and ran to their assistance. Meanwhile the three who thought themselves safe found that a wider and deeper channel separated them from the mainland, and for some time they were in as great danger as the two who were left behind. By this time several persons had assembled, and Mr. R. W. White, of Newquay, with great intrepidity threw off his clothes and swam to the assistance of the two ladies who were furthest from the land, and succeeded in keeping them on the rock in spite of the sea which was breaking frightfully over them. One was washed off, but he succeeded in catching her by the hair, and drew her again to the rock, which was now covered with water. By this time other assistance arrived, and Mr. Lionel L. Brett 2nd West India Regiment, and Mr. Henry Hicks, principal officer of her Majesty's Customs, Newquay, swam out to Mr. White's assistance, and by the aid of a rope which was brought in a few minutes after happily brought them all safe to land. Two of the ladies were in such an exhausted condition as to be utterly unable to make any effort to save themselves. The boats came round, but owing to the strong sea running at the time could not come near. In ten minutes after all were landed the rocks all round were in a boiling surf.—Times.

A Case of Mayhem.

Under this caption the New York Evening Post thus discourses concerning the name of the New North Pacific Territory:
We have acquired from Russia a roomy piece of real estate, which is destined, doubtless, to become a well populated State. Whether our speculation is a good one, and the rise in northern lands will compensate for the price paid, has been discussed sufficiently; what we now want to know is what the new territory shall be called. It needs a name; let it by all means have a good one, well sounding and appropriate. There is a wide choice from names of scenes memorable in our late great struggle—names cherished by all who have labored for our undivided nationality. Doubtless these would be acceptable enough; but in this legion of honor choice is difficult and uncertain; and further, they lack in some degree appropriateness.

The State Department has semi-officially announced a selection, and has mentioned the new territory as Alaska, after the peninsula which is its great natural feature, which Gnyot mentions among the great peninsulas of the western continent.

The peninsular of Alaska is a striking natural feature of the North American continent, and it is one geographically remarkable in the world. Being the extreme western point of the continent, to us whose motto is "Westward, ho!" it is symbolical of the march of American independence and enterprise, bounded only by the ocean. Here at last, on the very western land's end of the world, we plant our flag. American daring can gain no possession further towards the setting sun. Alaska, then, let it be—the name is euphonious, appropriate and suggestive. But the State Department should spell it rightly. They have written it "Alaska" instead of Alaska. There is not much harm done—it is not murdered entirely—it has only lost an *i*. Diplomats here and abroad have had several bad spells lately, and may not be entirely over them.

LIVING BY HIS WITS.—According to his history, he had commenced life with £6,000 a year and a commission in a crack cavalry regiment. "But," as he used to say with the utmost gravity "I made the running too early in the race, and could not 'stay' with the other horses. In six years I had sold every acre of land, every pound of Consols, and had run by the wrong side of the post to the tune of £12,000. I sold out, and the price of my troop paid half my debts. I went through the court for about £6,000, and then set to work as a private gentleman. I lived a little by betting, a little by whist, a little by billiards, a little by a few favors and tenners that I 'borrowed' from friends and relations when I was very hard up. So long as I kept to what I understood, I got on well enough, but the devil tempted me to set up as a wine merchant, and in one year I lost—that is, I owed, for I had no losses in trade—£1,000, and I then went through the court a second time. How did I lose the money? I'll tell you. I used to get, say, £300 or £400 worth of wine, giving three months' bills to the importer for what I bought. When my customers paid me I spent the money, and did not meet my engagements. The wholesale wine merchants got angry; one of them arrested me; and I had to go through the court. I was sent back, and had to remain six months in this hole. I then set up as a coal merchant, but made a mess of that; for I found that I paid higher for the coals I bought than I could retail them for, even if I had sold them by the sack out of a hand-cart. So I had to go through the court as a coal merchant. Since then I have been a promoter of companies, and that was the jolliest game by far. Why, I had at one time a matter of nearly £4,000 to my credit in one of the city banks. But the times all went bad, and I was sued right and left by those who had taken shares in the concerns I had 'promoted,' and so I was arrested, and here I am."—Dickens's *All the Year Round*.

Dominion of Canada.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A fire broke out in some wooden buildings in the rear of the City Hotel, Fredericton, which destroyed the hotel and the large block of buildings fronting on Queen street and the Phoenix Square, including Mr C W Westmore's office, the printing office of Mr C Lugin, the office of Dr Dow, the store of Mr Guion and various other stores, dwellings and buildings.
We regret to learn that the Lieutenant Governor received severe but not dangerous injuries at the fire in Fredericton on Saturday morning. In his zeal to render assistance and to discover where help was most required, he approached one of the burning buildings, and while there an explosion of oil or other combustible took place, scattering billets of wood and bricks in various directions and with great force. His Excellency received a severe blow on the shoulder from one of the bricks, but as before stated, it is not serious. This prevents his attendance at the opening of the Rifle Competition, and it may be that he will be unable to attend at any time during the week, which is much to be regretted.—Globe.

NEW BRUNSWICK FISHERIES.—Hon P. Mitchell, Minister of Marine for Canada, has appointed Commissioners to enquire into the condition of the New Brunswick fisheries. "Mr Wm. Henry Venning is empowered to examine and report upon the condition of such of the rivers and shore fisheries as have connection with the harbours on the Bay of Fundy, and the rivers flowing into them, and also the head waters of the Miramichi. Peter Milles, Esq, Barrister, of Chatham, is entrusted with a similar task in connection with the North Shore harbours, rivers, &c, so much of the head waters of the Miramichi as is reserved for Mr Venning excepted. Mr Stevens, Fishery Warden, will supply a report in connection with the fisheries at Grand Manan."

The potato-rot made its appearance this year earlier than usual in some parts of the Province; and it is now very general throughout the country.—St. Johns Globe.

A Correction.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, VICTORIA, B. C., }
October 16th, 1867. }

EDITOR COLONIST:—I notice a paragraph in your paper of to-day which may tend to lead the public astray. It states that a suit has been commenced to test the validity of the Sheriff's charges. The fact is, that no suit has been commenced, and the payment of the Real Estate Tax will continue to be enforced. By inserting this you will much oblige,
Your obedient servant,
A. C. ELLIOTT,
HIGH SHERIFF.

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Tuesday, October 22, 1867

English and Continental Echoes.

Her Majesty the Queen had gone to Scotland. She left Windsor on the 20th August for Balmoral. The royal train reached Carlisle at half-past seven the following morning, and after a short stay for breakfast, the journey was resumed. Kelson was reached at eleven o'clock, and Her Majesty was received by the Duke and Duchess of Roxburgh at Floors Castle. There is to be a grand celebration by the Reform League in honor of the passing of the Reform Bill by the withdrawal of the Parks Bill by a banquet, and arrangements are now making for the celebration. Both Mr Bright and Mr Mill have written to Mr Beales, requesting him to keep intact the machinery of the Reform League, with its 250 branches, so as to secure the success of measures to follow household suffrage. The Trade Unionists of Sheffield, in resolving to retain the fellowship of the men who devised and executed murder and robbery in their service, have brought down upon themselves expressions of reprobation. Even Sheffield itself is speaking out; and we shall hope to find that the air of the town will be made uncomfortable but not hot for men so nearly allied to monsters as Broadhead, Crookes, and their supporters must be. The Executive of the Organized Trades held a meeting, when resolutions were passed declaring that no fellowship can be had with the Sawgrinders' Union "until it has expressed contrition for its past misdeeds, and given a guarantee for future good conduct." As a crude avowal of indignation, this is satisfactory. The London Criminal Court had before it eight persons who were charged with conspiracy, in connection with the tailor's strike, and who had surrendered to take their trial. The main object of the prosecution was to put a stop to the system of "picketing" or, at all events, to have the question of the legality or otherwise of such proceedings decided. After a long trial, three of the prisoners were found guilty, and the others acquitted. The three who were convicted were liberated on bail, and were brought up the following day for judgment. It was decided that it was a plain offence to place men in a position to embarrass another man's business or alarm his employees. The English press and the Government authorities have been very indignant recently at some absurd person in India who frightened all Great Britain with a false telegraphic despatch about fresh Sepoy mutinies at Meerut. But it seems that, though the news was not true in this case, the English have abundant cause for alarm. An uneasy feeling prevails all through Northern India. The editor of a Bengalee newspaper has just made a tour of observation through the country, and reports that the dissatisfaction of the natives is almost universal, and the native police, believing a mutiny to be imminent, manifest little interest in their duties. On Monday, the 26th of August, the departments in Woolwich presented instructions from the War Department to occupy themselves in the arrangements for furnishing the expedition which is to be despatched from India with the slightest possible delay. The expedition will be under the chief command of Major General Napier and Brigadier General Slade. The London Post says the forces employed will comprise all branches of the service. It is reported that the Viceroy of Egypt had been requested to provide five thousand camels for the necessary transport of the British troops. The Russian Government has won deserved praise for the many wise reforms which it has of late introduced. But its regulations on church affairs are still inspired by a spirit of the blindest intolerance and fanaticism. Thus, a recent ukase, regulating the relations between the Roman Catholic Church of Russia and the Papal See, forbids all direct communication of the bishops, priests and laymen with the head of their church at Rome, and decrees that all matters of a nature to be submitted to the Pope are to be subject to the jurisdiction of a Roman Catholic Clerical College at St. Petersburg, the members of which will, of course, be the ready tools of the Government. The Russian Government might have known that laws which public opinion in every country of Europe has forced out of use cannot last long in Russia. A letter from Vienna states that the remains of the Duke de Reichstadt will probably be conveyed to Paris some time in September, before the visit of the Emperor of Austria to the Court of the Tuileries. A horrible affair has occurred at the market town of Alton, in Hampshire, England. On the afternoon of the 24th August some children were playing in a meadow just outside the town, when a strange man beckoned to one of them, a child of eight years, named Fanny Adams, and coaxed her, by the present of a halfpenny, to go with him into a neighboring hop-garden. She was never seen again alive. The same evening a laboring man going home from work found in the hop-garden a discolored head resting upon two hop-poles at the foot of a hedge. He ran with it to the cottage of the Adams family, and it was immediately recognised as the head of the missing girl. The whole population now turned out to search the neighboring fields. A leg and foot were found in one place, forearm in another; a hand, severed from the wrist, a foot cut off at the ankle, the mutilated trunk, full of stabs and gashes, a part of an arm, the heart and intestines, and the tattered remnants of the clothes were picked up scattered over long distances. The eyes had been gouged out, the ears cut off, and the flesh of the legs and thighs ripped open to the bone. A young man named Baker—a fellow of indifferent character—was arrested on suspicion; and traces of blood were found on his clothes, while in his diary was this entry, in a bold and unflattering hand: "Saturday, August 24, killed a young girl; fine and hot." A Coroner's jury found him guilty and he was held for trial. So the case rests. Motives for the crime can only be conjectured, and the shockingly mutilated state of the remains makes it impossible to ascertain what degree

of violence may have preceded the murder. The circumstantial evidence against the prisoner seems strong. The chief point in his favor is the difficulty of imagining how anybody but a raving maniac—and he is certainly not that—could commit such a frightful butchery. Our readers will readily call to mind the Fontainebleau murder, particulars of which we gave a few days ago. After the trial was over the prisoner sent for the Chief Justice, and his surprise can be pictured when, without preparation, she made the following disclosure: "I did kill Madame de Morten, but all your scientific physicians have incurred public shame. I did not stifle my victim—I poisoned her when she was asleep on the grass with prussic acid. A drop on her nostrils sufficed; she inhaled it and died. The Florence Opinions says that the total amount of church property which will be immediately put up at public auction in Italy is valued at 150,000,000 lire. Signor Ratazzi is negotiating with the National Bank to secure its co-operation in the matter of sale and deposit.

Wednesday, Oct 16th.

The Shooting Alray.

At the opening of the court yesterday, Mr Bishop announced that the prosecution had no further witnesses to call; and that if the defence intended to introduce testimony he would reserve his remarks. Counsel for defence then called the following evidence: Thomas H Long, sworn—Am one of the proprietors of the Colonist; recollect Smith coming into my office; he was accompanied by Mr Bishop and another man; I was in the editor's room; Mr Peele was there—he came in to see Mr Higgins; Mr Bishop addressed me first, introducing Mr Smith, saying that Smith wished to engage him for the defence, but that he was already engaged by Mr Marks for the prosecution, and requested that no comments should be made on the case; Smith made the same request, saying there was a woman in the case, I replied that it was not usual to comment on cases before trial and that I didn't think the rule would be departed from in this instance; immediately after introducing Smith, Bishop left the office; do not remember the words that the quarrel between Marks and Tomlinson could only be "wiped out with blood," being used by Smith; do not remember words to that effect; Peele was sitting at one side; Smith was nearest me; the person who came in with Smith was not present during all of my interview with Smith. [The Magistrate here took occasion to say that Mr Bishop's conduct in going to the Colonist office was perfectly correct.] Cross-examined by Mr Bishop—Can't swear that the words "wiped out with blood" were not used, but I don't recollect them. Hugh Waters, sworn—Entered the Colonist office on Tuesday evening with Smith; met Mr Bishop coming out; Bishop said he had "fixed" that all right; (great laughter) Bishop introduced Smith to Mr Long; (renewed merriment) witness corroborated the evidence of previous witness as to what passed between him and Smith; witness believed that the request of Tomlinson to come "fixed" meant to bring money; if a deadly conflict was apprehended he would have requested him to come healed; witness proceeded to give a "scientific" illustration of the meaning of the slang word "fixed." He said he met a Caribbeo friend on Government street the other day and remarked to him, "Old boy, I hear you've done pretty well." "Old boy, I hear you've done pretty well." "You bet your life, I'm 'fixed' to receive company this year."

Cross-examined by Mr Bishop—I did not arranged that fair report should appear. Witness—You may have said Mr Peele was sitting on Mr Long's right; I was close beside Mr Smith all the time; stood talking with you for a minute outside before we went in. The Court here adjourned until Wednesday morning, the Magistrate stating that there was sufficient evidence before him to justify him in sending all the parties for trial. THE SUICIDE OF F. F. DAVIS—The adjourned inquiry into the cause of the death of F F Davis was resumed yesterday before Mr Pemberton. Dr Helmeken testified that in his opinion death was caused by strychnine; he was also of opinion that deceased was insane. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from the effects of poison, self-administered, and that he was temporarily insane at the time of committing the act. The funeral of the unfortunate man took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The remains were followed to the grave by a few friends. INSTALLATION.—The officers of Columbia Royal Arch Chapter, No. 120, R. S., were installed on Monday evening last, by M. E. Companion, Henry Holbrook, P. Z, No. 292, at the new Chapter Hall, corner of Langley and Yates streets, which has recently been handsomely furnished for the purposes of the Order: M. E. Companion, J. W. Powell, 1st Principal Z; M. E. Companion, R. Lewis 2d Principal H; M. E. Companion, J. R. Stewart, 3d Principal J; M. E. Companion, N. J. Neustadt, Scribe E; M. E. Companion, W. H. Thain, Scribe N; E. Companion, F. Williams, Treasurer; E. Companion, J. E. Hunt, 1st Sojourner; E. Companion, J. Blackbourne, 2d Sojourner; T. S. Allatt, 3d Sojourner; J. W. Trahey, Janitor. At the close of the Installation Service, the Companions partook of a banquet at the St. George Hotel.

COURT SITTINGS, &c.—A Court of Assize is fixed for the 4th of November next and following days, commencing at ten a. m. A Nisi Prius Court will be held on Monday, November 11th. After sittings on Monday, December 2nd. We learn that no more summary suits will be heard before Chief Justice Needham, the County Court Act having abolished the Summary Court.

THE ENTERPRISE—This fine gulf steamer is now in complete running order. During the three months that she has been 'laid up' the hull has been strengthened by the introduction of new timbers and stanchions, and her bottom may be said to be composed of nearly three feet of solid timber. The new boiler has been placed in position, and with the improvements to the machinery introduced by Mr Fee, the engineer, it is believed that the steamer will be run even more economically and at a greater rate of speed than before. The hull has received a new coat of paint and the saloons have been tastefully regilded. Taken altogether, the brave little steamer never looked in better trim than now.

OF UNSOUND MIND—A young Englishman, named Robert Mares, lately a steward on board the Telegraph Company's ship Egmont, at Esquimaux, appeared before the Police Magistrate yesterday morning, charged by special officer Hunter with being of unsound mind and with not being under proper care and control. The accused showed marks of having received injury to his face, but appeared in court to have full control of himself. He was sent back to prison for two days—not as a prisoner—to receive medical treatment.

A TEST CASE.—We learn that a prominent popular member of the Legislative Council and ex-member of the Island Government has commenced suit to test the legality of the High Sheriff's charges in connection with the collection of the Real Estate Tax. The Sheriff, we believe, charges five per cent, in addition to the Colonial tax, as his perquisites, and against the payment of this percentage, the plaintiff appeals. The suit will be an interesting one, as the decision may involve the validity of the Act under which the tax is imposed.

A PAPER HUNT—Participants in the late "paper hunt" at Beacon Hill will be glad to know that the Naval gentlemen on this Station have arranged for another affair of the kind on Thursday next, at Parson's Bridge. The promoters desire to make the event as general as possible, and have therefore decided to open the hunt to all comers—"the more the merrier." Admiral Hastings and Mrs Hastings, with other distinguished personages, will be present on the ground. The hunt will commence at 2 p. m., precisely.

AN AVENGER OF BLOOD.—It is said that the gallant Colonel Felix O'Byrne—who did not accompany the Fenian army to Canada, though offered a fine opportunity for doing so—was among the parties most active in organizing the "Maximilian's Avengers" movement, which recently exploded in New York for want of men and money to carry out the plan. Had the gay and festive Felix ever got his hand into the Mexican treasury, Maximilian would, indeed, have been avenged.—S. F. Alta.

THEATRE.—Active preparations are being made for the success of the performance this evening, for the benefit of Miss Arnot, which, with the attractive bill and the recent improvements in the theatre will, we trust, draw a full house. A great number of seats were reserved yesterday, and the box-office will be open to-day between the hours of 11 and 3.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA.—The steamship California, Capt. Winsor, arrived at 6 o'clock last evening. She brought a few passengers and about 200 tons of freight, among which was some Oregon produce shipped at Portland. The American and English mails were received and distributed last evening.

THRETT—Tom, an Indian boy, was convicted yesterday at the Police Court of stealing yeast powder and bread, the property of George Campbell, and was sentenced, under the Juvenile Offenders' Act, to two months' hard labor, or pay \$20 fine.

"HARVEST HOME"—A harvest thanksgiving service will be performed at Cedar Plains, on Sunday next, at 3 p. m. Sermon by the Bishop. The Church has been lately renovated and improved.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—A meeting of this body was held last evening at the Chambers, on Broad street, the proceedings of which are held over until to-morrow for publication.

WILL SAIL.—The California, for San Francisco direct, at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

H. M. S. Sparrowhawk, with a number of Naval Officers, sailed for Fraser River at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia.

RICHFIELD, Sept 30th, 1867. The court sat this day at 10:30, and the Grand Jury having been sworn were charged by Chief Justice Needham as follows: Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: It is with great reluctance that I have been induced to call you together; and that, more particularly, after your having been so lately discharged. There is only one prisoner in goal whose case will be laid before you, but I was reluctant that he should, if he be innocent, remain in prison all the winter; and being here, I am reluctant to go away without giving him a trial. I have therefore caused you to be called together for that purpose.

This is the first time that I have had the honor of meeting a Grand Jury in Cariboo, and you may perhaps expect from me some general remarks as to your duties, and as to the state of the country; but I am not sufficiently familiar with the circumstances of the country to make them at length. But this I may say that I have been greatly pleased with everything that I have seen here and with the general subjection I have found to law and order. It does infinite credit to all the people of Cariboo. I cannot express my

great surprise that it should be so, because wherever Englishmen go and wherever they are found living under the British flag, they take with them good law and order, and that notwithstanding the increased temptations to be found in a gold mining country. Australia is a marked instance of this, and she has been pointed at all over the world as maintaining the law abiding feelings of Englishmen under the highest conditions. We are aware, it is true, of the existence of certain slight circumstances not quite in harmony with these observations. I am convinced they were as a cloud only—a transient feeling which will subside with the events which gave rise to it, and that all are on the side of law and order. It may be right to add, because of its existence, to comfort those who have property at stake and whose families are here—to say that should it unhappily be the case that there are any inclined to resist the laws, you may be sure you will be protected to the utmost power of the Government, and in that I include the whole power of England.

As to the case of the prisoner, the depositions will be laid before you. He was one party engaged in gold mining and the joint feeling which he is called, was put in a pan, and it is charged that this man took a portion secretly and appropriated it to himself. There is this peculiarity in the case, that he is indicted for stealing a part of property to a portion of which he would be entitled. If you believe the facts establish a prima facie case, I would recommend you to find a true bill against the prisoner and leave the question of law to be disposed of by me and the common jury. By the provisions of the mining ordinances if a man takes what belongs to a partnership, that constitutes a felony. But I won't detain you by going into this, because I recommend you to give a true bill and leave it to me to deal with the points of law arising out of the case.

From Central America.

We have Central American dates of Sept. 19th. From the Panama Star and Herald we glean the following:

GUATEMALA.—Our dates from the capital are to the last inst. The late attempt at revolution in the Altos has been completely suppressed, and quiet fully restored. The establishment of a National Bank in Guatemala may now be looked upon as a settled fact, as the government has granted the privilege asked for, and the names of the promoters is a sufficient guarantee that capital, ability and energy will not be wanting to immediately carry the scheme into execution.

REPORTED TROUBLE IN CAUCA.—By the little sailing vessel from Tumbo, which arrived here on the 10th inst., we learn that a plot to start a revolution in the neighborhood of Barbacons, on the night of the 28th ult., had through the vigilance of the authorities been discovered, and for the time being suppressed. Some 200 persons, supposed to be implicated in the movement, were placed under arrest. Much uneasiness existed both in the neighborhood of Barbacons and Pasto: A party of Ecuadorians are reported to have entered and taken possession of the little seaport town of Tumbo, which they continued to hold up to latest dates, levying contributions on the inhabitants. They are supposed to be operating in conjunction with the revolutionists in the interior.

The Crops of 1867.

(From the New York Evening Post, August 27th.) It is yet too early to make any thing like accurate calculations as to the amount of the crops of this season. The effect of the drought on the Western corn and of the army worm on the Southern cotton is yet very uncertain. A rough guess may, however, be made, which will give some general idea of the amount of our agricultural products. Something of the kind we find in the Boston Commonwealth Bulletin, which is ordinarily very well informed on such subjects. It compiles the following table:

Table with 2 columns: Crop Name and Quantity/Value. Includes Cotton, Wheat, Rice, Tobacco, etc.

Editor BRITISH COLONIST.—I should much like to be informed through the medium of the Press, why the Rev. Mr Reynard took upon himself to refuse to read the burial service over the remains of the late F. F. Davis? A JURYMEN.

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, nervous sore mouth, cancer, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painter's colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery. APPLIED EXTERNALLY, cures felons, boils and old sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swollen joints, ringworm and tetter, broken breasts, frosted feet and chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. IT IS A SURE REMEDY FOR AGUE AND CHILLS AND FEVER.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Skin Diseases.—It is acknowledged by all medical men that our well-being depends in a large measure on the natural action of the skin. Every precaution, therefore, should be adopted to keep it in a healthy state, or, if already diseased, to set it right. Holloway's Ointment may be relied upon for curing all cutaneous diseases. It arrests inflammation, removes scurf, heals ulcers, obliterates blemishes, overcomes elasticity and restores hair skin. It general perspiration. No scrofulous or scrofulous subject should be disappointed in the result. If Holloway's Pills and Ointment be used according to their accompanying instructions, which contain full information for self-treatment.

WEAK STOMACH, OPRESSION AFTER EATING, &c.—Indigestion takes innumerable shapes. Sometimes the stomach becomes so sensitive that it rejects even the simplest food; and in other instances, digestion is so painful that the patient is afraid to indulge the appetite. It is in cases like these that the "tonic properties of BRISTOL'S SCOGA-COATED PILLS, or SCOGA-COATED BILLS, are most strikingly manifested. Mrs. Margaret McElroy, of Troy, New York, testifies that for five years she was unable to digest solid food—taking nothing but jellies, rice, and arrow-root—and even these caused her so much uneasiness, that she was obliged to limit the quantity to a couple of ounces, three times a day. She was terribly emaciated, and, after having her own words, "hardly cared to live," she tried more than twenty modes of treatment, but lengthened commencing taking BRISTOL'S SCOGA-COATED PILLS, and she states the result as follows: "I am thankful to say that I am quite well. I eat heartily, sleep comfortably, have recovered my flesh, and feel no pain. All this I owe to BRISTOL'S SCOGA-COATED PILLS, and I earnestly recommend them to all who suffer from weak stomachs. They are sure to cure the most distressing cases, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SCOGA-COATED PILLS should be used in connection with the Pills."

INDOLENT SORES.—Vitality is so weak in some systems, that any ulcersous diseases with which they are afflicted, lapse almost immediately from the acute or inflammatory phase into the chronic condition, becoming sluggish and indolent. But they are not the less dangerous on that account, while they are much more difficult to deal with. No class of cases has BRISTOL'S SCOGA-COATED PILLS administered with more signal success than these. It supplies to the system and the constitution the vigor necessary to fight the disorder, while its anesthetic properties exercise a direct and most beneficial effect upon the sores. It is important to use BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE PILLS at the same time with the Sarsaparilla, as they carry off from the system depraved and vitiated humors set free by the Sarsaparilla, and in this way hasten a cure.

ENDURING POPULARITY.—If ever a luxury possessed the elements of enduring popularity, that luxury is MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. Its freshness, its purity, its delicate and its unchangeableness, its wholesomeness, and its disinfectant properties in the sick-room, place it far in advance of every other perfume of the day. No other toilet-water is like it; nothing can be so rapidly with which its sales increase. It is superior to all other perfumes of this hemisphere that it may be said to have no second: it stands alone, and after being thirty years before the people, is now making more rapid progress than ever before.

The best Remedy for Purifying the Blood, strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the Lost Appetite, FRESH'S HAMBURG TEA. It is the best preservative against almost any sickness, used timely. Composed of herbs only, it can be given safely to infants. Full directions in English, French, Spanish, and German, with every package. Price 1/6. For sale at all the wholesale and retail drug stores and grocers. EMIL FRESH, Wholesale Druggist, Sole Agent, 410 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.

THE LEADING PERFUME OF THE AGE!

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

This exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from Bloom ing Tropical Flowers, of surpassing fragrance. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible; while its influence on the SKIN is most refreshing, imparting a Delightful Duo to the overtaxed Body and Mind, particularly when mixed with the water of the Bath. For Fainting Turns, Nervousness, Headache, Debility, and Eysteria.

It is a sure and speedy relief with the very warmest of 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 we confidently recommend it as an article which, for a delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency of odor, it will also remove from the skin. Roughness, Blotches, Sun Burn, Freckles, and Pimples.

It is as delicious as the Orto or Roses and lends fresh ness and beautiful transparency to the complexion. If mixed with water it makes the best dentifrice, imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it also removes all smarting or pain after shaving. COUNTERFEITS. Beware of imitations. Look for the name of MURRAY & LANMAN on the bottle. Wrapper and ornamental label. Prepared only by LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, 70, 71 & 73 Water Street, New York.

AND FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, m18 d & wly

Information Wanted.

AS TO FATE OF WHERREABOUTS OF HAGBARTH (or GEORGE) HANSEN, a Norwegian by birth, who is supposed to be connected with the cost Miner's case. Any information left at this office will be thankfully received. sold in

By Electric Tel SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH

Europe.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The Presse is confident of his ability to succeed in the struggle for the Italian Government, but he fears the Italian Government will yield to the popular outcry against concentrating troops on the frontier. The concentrated army at Pratzati, who thrown up retranchements; man in the Roman territory have by the Garibaldians. A strong Rome to prevent the junction Garibaldi's son, and party with the garrison of Rome small. The plan of the Garibaldi to be drawn the troops away and thus give their partizans in opportunity to rise.

The Elandar publishes a declaration to be genuine, purpose written by the emperor to Marlet, Minister of the Interior, explaining that he has any desire to profit by the reconstruction VIENNA, Oct. 12.—A bill for a concordat has been introduced by Reichsrath. The Government on the grounds that the concordat law but a treaty which is not felt for cognizance by the Reichsrath. Oct. 10.—The Public Journal of the city, signed Antonioelli has addressed powers a note charging the Italian government with actual connivance revolutionary movement against London, Oct. 13.—Much for the selection of Edward Minister to Washington. The ion is that only a diplomat of rank should succeed Sir Frederick L. J. Ruth has suspended a DUBLIN, Oct. 13.—There are signs of another Fenian landing, the war vessel be withdrawn to and eastern coasts of Ireland two iron clads.

FLORENCE, Oct. 13.—Garibaldi ed his son Menotti Generalissimo lutionary forces. It is said of the invaders have been driven frontier by the national troops.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Our siderably in Europe. Reuters manifest the utmost alacrity in reports prejudicial to our cause. A rumor has gained credence ber's interest will be paid in of the invaders have been driven frontier by the national troops.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—The De a meeting yesterday at Hart County, and nominated Vallia Senator.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—The of the Legislature, the Democrats, 54; Democrats, 46. Sen 20; Democrat, 13.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—A fatal ca occurred in Detroit yesterday.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Private patches report the failure of Campbell and Son, cotton dea pool. Their liabilities are estimated millions in gold. It is an official reply has been cou of creditors of Liverpool firms her Chicago, Oct. 14.—The Repu ally says that the Congressman determined to prosecute the imp the end. Other members of the Committee expect the same. Leading Republicans declare to adhere to the reconstruction press.

Advices from Gen. Mower a confederates in Louisiana has been ten thousand majority. WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The the appointment of a permanent War has been discussed in the Grant strongly urges Gen. E Chief of Staff, for the position. bably receive the appointment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—local fire insurance companies arrangements to commence a vmination on the small fry cut have been lowering the rates from time to time. The Pac Fund and Union companies w quarterly dividends to their sur count for the purpose of strengt selves for the fight. Pacific st about 12 per cent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—grams quote gold in New York this afternoon at 143 3/4. Legal @10 3/4.

Flour market very firm; sup \$6 75 @ \$7; crs. \$7 @ 25; \$7 50 @ \$7 75; cr. \$8, \$7 75 @ Wheat—San 1000 sack cut holders are asking \$2 75 @ 3, head of no sales above \$2 75; at \$2 4 1/2; 5400 sack choice nominal rates are good, to choice Barley—\$1 70 @ 1 78 for feing, and \$1 90 @ 1 95 for choice Oats—Quiet, at \$1 65 @ 1 85.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—A de troops and three batteries of a sent to Fort McHenry yester readiness to maintain this year's belligerent factions at Baltimore COLUMBIA, O., Oct. 10.—Haye lican is doubtless elected Govern or 2,000 majority. The Legislati oratic by a small majority. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Th Central Committee figures out majority of 2,600 in the State valia.

Canada. OTTAWA, Oct. 10.—The men Local Government of Nova

