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And Victoria Chronicle.

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

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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 is very small, 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 Brodiaig, while the man-gold, swivel 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, calchou, smoked and salted, eel, and herring. The most of these were exhibited by Mr. Syme, 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 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.

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Municipal Election.

The only candidates before the public for the office of Mayor are Mr. Macdonald and Dr. Trimble. The friends of Mr. Macdonald, 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. Macdonald 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 civil 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.

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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.

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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."

Canada. On. So far as they triumph had re- J. Beatty, editor has chosen to report of Commons. All Candidates were sitting on the 6th of days: "Up to last had been elected one, in Ontario, of rters of the Union Opposition. From Leeds—the returns suit uncertain. To y of Ontario, there mbers elected, of supporters of Government, eight dent, and in one n, on account of e returns. Those large Union mas as the general

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 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 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 Pele, 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.

THE GREEN-EYED LOASTER.—An elderly gentleman, 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 flatbottomed 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 \$15, 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 Allsop, 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 preparations 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, 1868. J. C. AYER & CO. GENTLS: 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, 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, Sore Eyes, Eruptions, Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 22d Sept., 1860, that he has cured an inveterate case of Erysipelas, 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."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease. New Orleans, 26th August, 1868. 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 contraindication of his disease. 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, 1869. 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 experience of its efficacy—some deriving its benefits 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 expensive 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 Cluquot 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 Boomers' ang.

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

SNOW FELL AT QUESNELLE 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-Roumeli, 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 Ertogrud 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-Roumeli 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 Ertogrud 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.

Article IV. The present Convention shall take effect as soon as it shall have been approved by His Majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands, in Council, and ratified by the Government of the United States, and the laws required to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Congress of the United States of America and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands. The Convention shall 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.

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 the 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.

THE PRESIDENT (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."

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 advantage of the country and the well-being of its 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 the day and Waddington alley. 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 he was 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 abandon our shores, Mr Waddington remained firm throughout, and guided us through the late mercantile crisis, from the effects of which we are slowly recovering. The last nine years the name Waddington has been associated with 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 new bridges were due to Mr Waddington's exertion and advocacy of the Free School became the first Superior Education under the Government. As a member of the Assembly from one of the important constituencies, Mr Waddington will be remembered as a consistent leader of the generally successful such of the Government 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 fastened the scheme of confederation on the North American Colonies strong central Government of the But Inlet W was employed, at his own equipping and dispatching explorers who were charged with the duty of examining and reporting the practicability of a road through the coast ranges to 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 ere lying at the head of the Inlet was ascertained the best natural harbor on land between San Francisco 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 progress towards its completion by Indians thrilled a country in April, 1864. With shedding the blood of ing 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 fulfilment 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 W to the great gold fields

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 the 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."

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. Mitchell, 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' 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.

years from the into operation; expiration of 12 high contract- ce to the other be same; each parties being at to the other at seven years, or

sent Convention and the ratifica- Washington) City, the date hereof or

spective Plenipo- this Convention, their seals.

English langu- Francisco, this y, Anno Domini, andred and sixty-

ed M. McCook. ES C. HARRIS.

Church.

Telegraph tells disgraceful scene Church in this arising from the by the late elec- the priest, who is own, is a Shanly previous, in an about an hour, im credit on a sacred place, ex- to support, by didate. On that congregation left wed out of doors ets hurled after est. This affair, ated excitement rely eclipsed by Sunday. Father ty had won the satisfied without wo into the ranks to think for them their convictions ngly commenda- which shortly de- personalities, which se of raising a greeed any pro- blom. He sig- sacrificial altar and member of ding to him in hat no one could was the person him by a coarse tunate brother, for his character der treatment, in sustained to his Asylum. This Gray's indigna- up the aisle in I spoke nearly as I respect the riesthood; I re- God; but dare ng brother. At- out spare him." and unexpected alled for a man to one responded, gregation was in and at heart en- air action was a st then appealed put him out, but by her orders. Mr. substantially as fol- I appeal to this ther you have not our conduct and And, if so, I ask approval of your church." At this confusion reigned, pt and screamed. Two men, seem- approached Mr. number of his rs rushed to the congregation was the priest, but the ched out of doors. was present and test's remarks and hich ensued. As leaving, Father n, how I sympa- an's mother's feel- ge him, God will."

Franklin.

Oct. 21, 1867.

As my name y mentioned in con- ty, I deem it to be my friends and the solicited urge me honorable position, n every feeling of ence they so kindly it is not my inten- at the forthcoming

FRANKLIN.

SOPE LAUGH.—Au the first took up his rouble'd 'with niver' 'ost upon a time' follows: 'When I was in perfect rag- shirt was the one I , and I had to have bed by the dozen,

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. Kelso 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 Rattazzi 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, and inquired if 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 heeled; witness proceeded to give a "scientific" illustration of the meaning of the slang word "fixed." He said he met a Caribbee 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 was as it 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 Tumboco, 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 Tumboco, 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 you a 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, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painter's colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery. APPLIED EXTERNALLY, cures felons, boils and old sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swelled 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 to hair its natural general perspiration. No scrofulous or scrofulous subjects 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 SCOGAR-COATED PILLS" 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 SCOGAR-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 SCOGAR-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 SCOGAR-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 SCOGAR-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 & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. Its freshness, its purity, its delicate and 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 compare to its use any other perfume. Hence the amazing rapidity with which its sales increase. It is far 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 seasons; 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. It is as delicious as the Otto or Rose and lends fresh ness and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Dried 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, MIS & WLY.

Information Wanted.

AS TO FATE OF WHEREABOUTS OF HAGBARTH (or GEORGE) HANSEN, a Norwegian by birth, who is supposed to be connected with the cost of this coast. 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 Gouty 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 Eclairateur publishes a declaration to be genuine, purporting to be written by the Emperor, Minister of the Interior, extending 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 but a treaty which is not felt for cognizance by the Reichsrath. Oct. 10.—The Public Journal of the city, Cardinal Antonelli has addressed powers a note charging the Italian 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 pay 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 that of the invaders have been driven frontier by the national troops.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Our manifest the utmost alacrity in reports prejudicial to our interest will be paid in of the invaders have been driven frontier by the national troops. A rumor has gained credence her's interest will be paid in of the invaders have been driven before bonds become due there that greenbacks will be worth gold. The first issue is not due years. By that time specie paid resumed.

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

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—The ion is that only a diplomat of rank should succeed Sir Frederick L. J. Ruth has suspended pay DUBLIN, Oct. 13.—There are signs of another Fenian landing, the war vessel be withdrawn to and eastern coasts of Ireland two iron clads.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Private patches report the failure of Campbell and Son, cotton deep pool. Their liabilities are estimated millions in gold. It is an official reply has of cost of creditors of Liverpool firms here

COLUMBIA, 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 confederate 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.

California.

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 strength 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—Sat. 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.—The Central Committee figures out majority of 2,600 in the State valia.

Canada.

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

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, Oct 16.—The Post's Washington special says members of the judiciary committee in favor of impeachment are confident the project will receive the approval of a majority of the House. They will press the subject early in the session.

Europe.

LONDON, Oct 15.—Jim Mace, the pugilist was arrested in bed last night, and put under bonds to keep the peace. He was about to fight the Irish giant for the championship. It is asserted that the pugilists were to cross to France or Ireland and fight. Some are of the opinion that Mace sold the fight purposely.

There are wild rumors that the Fenians are planning to seize the person of Queen Victoria at Balmoral. Little credence is given to the report, but precautionary measures have been taken and the household guard at Balmoral are doubled.

LONDON, Oct 15.—Evening.—The Fenian alarm is spreading. The Government are in receipt of many dispatches announcing the possible plans of the brotherhood. Troops and gunboats have been dispatched to Ireland and the entire western coast guarded with extraordinary vigilance.

The news from Italy to-night is very important. The entire press of Italy are almost without exception in favor of the seizure of Rome by the Government. The strength of the party of action increases hourly, and recent successes have given them new courage. Sharp fights have occurred at various points in the province of Viterbo, in all of which the insurgents were successful. The Pope has called an immediate meeting of the Cardinals to consider the situation.

FLORENCE, Oct 15th.—Last advices from the Papal forces say they are falling back on Rome.

PARIS, Oct 15.—It is reported that Marshal Narvaez, the Spanish Premier, has offered Napoleon the assistance of Spain in sustaining the temporal power of the Pope.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 17.—The result of the judicial election in this State is not yet known. The returns at hand indicate that the total vote was about 90,000, that the Democratic majorities have considerably reduced since September, that the vote for Supreme Judge and Superintendent of Public Instruction is very close between the Union and Democratic parties. The total number of votes in San Francisco county was 18,831; Sprague's majority, 1,567; Fitzgerald's, 1,852. Democratic county ticket elected by the following majorities: McKinstry, County Judge, 1,178; Wright, Probate Judge, 1,709; Provines, Police Judge, 1,249.

Arrived—Last night, steamship Moses Taylor, San Juan Del Sur. Sailed—To-day, steamer Oriflamme, Portland.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—A special dispatch from Philadelphia says that the Republican Central Committee have determined to contest the election of Sparswood; the latter's official majority is 744. The Democrats of Ohio are considering the propriety of contesting Hayes' election on the ground that negroes voted in some of the counties contrary to law. The case would be tried before the Senate, which has a Democratic majority of two.

ST LOUIS, Oct. 17.—The ground was broken and work commenced yesterday on the Southern Branch Union Pacific Rail road at Junction City, Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The State Department has published a pamphlet containing information regarding trading ports in Alaska, valuable for those contemplating settling there.

Europe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Express says private advices from Europe regard war as imminent. The purchases of lard and flour in this market by France strengthens this belief.

A private cable despatch says there is an uneasy feeling in Paris, and apprehensions that the French troops will occupy Rome.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The Emperor has summoned a general Council of the Cabinet to consider the affairs of Italy. The result of their deliberation was a resolution that France should immediately interfere for the settlement of the Roman question, but without the action or conjunction of Italy. According to the *Moniteur* he censures Italy for violating the law of nations in disregarding solemn treaties and fostering a dangerous spirit of interventionism. Owing to the prospect of intervention the financial depression increases.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 18.—The steamer Golden City will sail to-morrow for Panama. Election returns received from 29 counties shows a majority for Sprague over Curry of 1051 and for Sweet over Fitzgerald of 512.

(6). The remaining counties will undoubtedly give Democratic majorities, and there is no doubt of the election of Sprague and Fitzgerald.

San Francisco Markets.

FLOUR—Superfine, half sks, \$7@7.25; quarter sks, \$7.22@7.50. Extra half sks, \$7.75@8; qr sks, \$8@8.25.

WHEAT—The market is exceedingly dull, though as yet there is no concession in prices. Coast, \$2.50; Good milling, \$2.55. We quote the market for fair to choice at \$2.35 @2.65.

BARLEY—New feed, \$1.75@1.77 1/2; old crop, \$1.55 @1.65@1.85.

Gold closed in New York last evening at 144 1/2. Legal Tenders are quoted at 70, buying; 70 1/2 selling.

The New Constitution of Peru.

The new Constitution of Peru was formally proclaimed on the 28th of July. The following is a summary of its provisions:

"No other religion, besides the Catholic, is allowed the public exercise of its worship. Congress alone can levy contributions."

"The nation is not responsible for any obligations contracted or any compacts made by *de facto* governments, although they may have sway in the capital of the republic, as long as such obligations and compacts are not approved by a national congress."

"Nobody is obliged to do what is not prescribed by law, nor prohibited from doing what is not forbidden by law."

"Human life and property, domestic secrets and the secrets of letters are inviolable."

"There are not and cannot be any slaves in the republic."

"Nobody can be arrested without a writ from a competent judge."

"Nobody can be removed from the republic or from his residence without sentence having been pronounced."

"Everybody can make use of the press, without previous censorship or responsibility; but all publications which attack private life must be signed by their authors."

"Every industry and profession which is not contrary to public security, morality and health, is permitted."

"Every foreigner may acquire landed property, and in regard to it, remain subject to the same rights and obligations as the Peruvians."

"The right of individual or collective petition is free, as also that of publicly or privately assembling."

"Children of Peruvian fathers or mothers, even when born abroad, are considered Peruvians by birth."

"Peruvians by naturalization are consequently full citizens, and so also all foreigners over twenty-one years of age, residing in Peru, who exercise some calling, industry or profession, and have their names inscribed in the civil register."

"All citizens can obtain public places, if possessed of the requisites prescribed by law."

"The judiciary is independent from all other powers. Congress is the only legislative power."

"He who is not born in Peru cannot be representative in Congress, Minister nor President of the republic."

"The term of office of the President of the republic is five years."

Remarkable Fecundity.

(From the Lancaster (Pa.) Express.) We briefly stated on Friday last that a German named John Heaffier, living in this city, had on the previous day followed to the grave his thirty-third child, and that he was the father of thirty-seven children. Since then we have learned some further particulars of this remarkable case.

He has thus far presented him with five children, in all nineteen boys and eighteen girls, only four of whom are now living; but whether the living are all issues of the last wife or part of the previous wives, we have not ascertained. Heaffier is now fifty-two years of age, of medium size and of hardy, vigorous constitution. He lives on what is known as the Factory road, within the city limits. In some sections of Germany a premium is awarded to married people who produce a certain number of children. Heaffier lived in that section, and was the recipient of one hundred guilders previous to leaving. He apparently labors under the impression that a similar reward awaits him in this country. If there is any State in the Union providing for such cases, the authorities had better send along the greenbacks.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM INSTANT DEATH. We regret to record a very serious accident which happened to Miss E. H. Priddy, eldest daughter of Mr Charles Priddy, merchant of this city, on Wednesday evening last. Miss Priddy, in company with several acquaintances, visited the North Branch Mills, in Petersville, for the purpose of meeting a friend. Arrived there, the young ladies were shown through the various rooms in the large mill, and were standing admiring some machinery in the upper story when the young lady advanced towards a large fly wheel for the purpose of making a closer inspection. Having turned round to speak to some one there, with her back to the wheel, her dress caught in one of the arms of it, and in an instant she was whirled round it at a very rapid rate, her dress and other clothing being caught at various intervals during the revolution. One of the workmen immediately came to her rescue, but instead of stopping the mill at once he attempted to pull the unfortunate lady out of the machinery by the clothes, which could not be done. However, the wheel was finally stopped, and the process of disentangling the young lady's garments occupied over twenty minutes. Her legs were severely injured, some of the wounds being very deep, while in others the bone was dislocated. She was conveyed home and medical attendance procured, but still lies in a very low state.—London (C. W.) Free Press.

The Army and Navy of Russia.

The expenditure for the Russian army, as estimated in the budget, was in 1867, 111,639,582 roubles; in 1868 115,377,107; in 1864 157,331,678; in 1865 177,972,665; and in 1866, 118,792,239 roubles. The troubles in Poland caused the increase in 1864-5. According to the statistical tables recently published by the Russian Home Office, the number of officers paid out of the army estimates is about 36,000, and Mr Hagemeister reckons the entire strength of the Russian army in rank and file at about 800,000. The Russian army is drawn from a male population of 25,000,000 in Russia proper, and from not more than 2,000,000 in the Kingdom of Poland. Irrespective therefore, of the 45,000 men serving in the Imperial navy, the 800,000 rank and file of the army are supplied by a population of about 55,000,000 male and female; the army thus constituting one fourth per cent. of that portion of the population which is liable to conscription, while the numerical ratio of the army to the population of the empire (70,000,000) exceeds that of France and Prussia by one-third. At the same time the number of young men eligible for Russian service is comparatively far smaller than in other countries of Europe, when about 1 per cent. of the population yearly reaches the age of 20 years, and of these 40 per cent. are fitted for military service. In Russia, however, owing to the mortality among children, it takes 50,000,000 of the population to produce the number of young men of 20 years that France can command with a population of 38,000,000.

According to the classification, the number of men of the class liable to military service, who reach the age of 20 years in Russia, is about 400,000 per annum; of these perhaps not more than 160,000 are fitted for the army but the actual number yearly taken is 100,000; these only return to their families after eight years' service. These figures show the onerous nature of the conscription in Russia, apart even from the heavy expenditure which it involves, amounting as it does in the estimate alone to 33 per cent. of the total revenue. The actual disbursements, for the army, however, invariably exceed the estimates. The charge to the country is moreover increased by the fact that the annual expense to the male taxable population of furnishing a contingent of 100,000 recruits cannot be less than 3,500,000 roubles, while their liability to transport and quarter troops is estimated at 15,000,000 roubles, constituting a tax of 60 to 70 copecks per male; while in order to possess regular troops, 3,000,000 of population occupying the most fertile provinces of the Empire are exempted from all taxes and contributions. The St Petersburg *Gazette* considers that each Russian soldier costs the State 200 roubles, the cost in France being in the meanwhile 244 roubles, in Prussia 187 roubles, in Austria 150 roubles, also that the total expenditure for the army in 1865 amounted to 150,000,000 roubles, although the budget only provided for the expenditure of 128,000,000 roubles. The estimated expenditure for the navy has been as follows: 1862, 20,589,831 roubles; 1863, 18,029,793; 1864, 21,634,339; 1865, 22,322,458; and 1866, 21,636,417. Total number of officers and men supported out of the navy estimates is 44,000, and 2,107 guns; and 59 sailing vessels of 71 guns; the total tonnage of these vessels is 209,935 tons. Mr Consul Mitchell says: "A considerable reduction of this force is, however, to be made in 1867, the amount to saving 1,000,000 roubles on the estimates. The efficient strength of the flotillas on the Black and Caspian Seas will be reduced, but the naval establishment in the Baltic will be maintained on their present footing."

A man stole a dog recently, and the owner detected the thief, who promised, under a false threat, to return the animal next day. The individual received a package at the appointed hour, on which was written: "This is your dog; but on opening it, the stolen animal was discovered ten pounds of fresh-made sausages."

A correspondent introduces a piece of poetry with these words: "The following lines were written more than 50 years ago, by one who has for many years slept in his grave merely for his own amusement."

QUESTION FOR ASTRONOMERS.—Is the dog-star a sky terror, or merely a tarrion in the sky?

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED Oct 14—Star Fideleiter, Erskine, Portland

Oct 15—Star Fideleiter, Erskine, Portland

Oct 16—Star Fideleiter, Erskine, Portland

Oct 17—Star Fideleiter, Erskine, Portland

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From advices by the French mail from the West Coast of Africa we learn of the death of the warrior chief Mappa, who has for the last six years been a fearful scourge among the native tribes inhabiting the countries bordering on the English and French territories in the Senegambia. Mappa, in 1861, was a chief of but little importance in the Kingdom of Baddiboo. He was, however, a staunch Mahomedan, and watching his opportunity he would attack the French, and assumed the supreme rule of the country. With fire and sword he established the religion of Islam, killing all those who would not shave their heads and swear on the Koran their adherence to his faith. This fanatical warrior, elated by the success he had obtained over his negro brethren, in June, 1866, sent an invading army into the British territory on the Gambia, but was repulsed and sustained great losses from the able strategy of the Governor, Colonel D'Arcoy. Mappa, however, then again he would attack the French, and in December of the same year, with 4,000 warriors, surrounded a party of 300 European French troops and massacred them all, with the exception of nine who alone escaped to tell the sad tale. The sacrifices and onstoms of the King of Dohomey are but a trifle compared to the slaughter and misery this fanatic Mappa has by his ruthless policy inflicted on the unoffending negro races. This mail, however, brings the news that he had been killed in the battle of Joffie, the King of Sen, and his head and hands sent exultingly by that King as a trophy of successful war to the Governor of the French Settlements on the Senegal. It has been computed that no less than 20,000 human beings have been killed or have died through starvation, or have been abducted and sold into slavery, by this monster Mappa under the cloak of religion, so that now his career is ended it is hoped that peace and prosperity may be restored to these unhappy countries.

ADVERTISING.—A new art, says the *Revue*, has lately arisen in London. The streets are now paved, not with gold, but with advertisements. The flowers of language now blossom under our feet. Just as geologists read in the various strata the evidences of plesiosauri and megalotheria, so now we may read the evidences of barbers and photographers. Shakespeare saw sermons in stone, but we now see advertisements in them. The stones, according to the fable, followed Orpheus; but now, judging by the verses, Orpheus follows the stones. Honor to whom honor is due. A clown of Drury Lane is said to be the inventor of this new method of advertising.

A man stole a dog recently, and the owner detected the thief, who promised, under a false threat, to return the animal next day. The individual received a package at the appointed hour, on which was written: "This is your dog; but on opening it, the stolen animal was discovered ten pounds of fresh-made sausages."

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PASSENGERS.

Per steamship CALIFORNIA, from San Francisco—Jas H. Walton, T. Hyde, C. H. Sanger, J. Hazeltine, two Sisters of Charity, F. Medina, E. Trolinger, Miss M. Williams and sister, Arnold Paris, Mary Baker, Maggie Williams, Lisa Wolf, Mrs Balch, D. Turner (Wells, Fargo & Co's Messenger), and others.

Per steam NEW WORLD, from Puget Sound—D. G. V. Calhoun, Mrs Calhoun, Capt. Army, D. P. O'Brien, G. Ross, Capt. Geo Walker, Mrs Walker, Em. Gamble, G. Robins, Mrs McDonald, Mrs Hansell, Mrs Hornsby, L. I. Moore, J. Everett, A. P. Hill, Mrs Dostin, W. Stone, two Kanakas, ten Kiochomans.

Per steam ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound—P. A. Wilson, Mrs Verroy, Mrs King, B. Giddings and wife, Miss Giddings, Messrs Schaefer, Turner, Mann, Hills, Farmer, Dunsinuir, Mrs Stark, Mrs Jackson, Langen, Crane, Mrs Martin, Moore, Whitmore, McDonald, and 4 Chinamen.

Per steam CALIFORNIA, from San Francisco—2700 pkgs.

Per steam ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound—50 bxs fruit, 7 sacks oysters, 6 1/2 doz chickens, 12 sacks seed.

Per steam NEW WORLD from Puget Sound—374 hd 22 lb castic, 2 cows and 4 calves, 57 sacks bran, 27 boxes apples, 2 doz tomatoes, 8 sacks oysters, 1 bx butter, 2 coops chickens, 20 boxes bread, 3 hds beef, 2 qrs beef, 2 minotons, 1 bx cranberries, 1 pk ducks.

Star FIDELEITER, from Portland—2 bxs and 32 cs mds; 27 pkgs effects, 210 lbs fruit, 2600 lbs flour, 37 doz cats, 125 doz wheat, 37 doz bacon, 21 bbs butter, 550 sacks bran, 2 cs and 1 pk lard, 1 soda machine, 1 bx books, 2 pgs.

At Hawthorn Villa, Edinburgh, Sept. 1st, the wife of the Hon. Alexander Wason, Colonial Treasurer Vancouver Island, of a daughter.

DEED In this city, October 14th, Frederick F. Davis, aged 55.

GEORGE JAMES FINDLAY. JOHN HENRY DUBRY.

FINDLAY & DURHAM, IMPORTERS.

General Commission Merchants, Wharf Street, Victoria, V.I.

LONDON OFFICE—31 Great Saint Helens, Bishopsgate street.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

MARINE—Pacific Insurance Company, San Francisco.

FIRE—Imperial Insurance Company, London.

LIFE—City of Glasgow Assurance Company, Glasgow.

For Rates of Premium, apply to J. ROBERTSON STEWART, Agent.

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Pharmaceutical Preparations, Photographic Sundries, Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines, Drysalteries, Dye Goods, Perfumery, Drugs, Paints, Glass Ware, Medicine Chests, Storekeepers' Sundries, Veterinary Sundries.

Thirty thousand prices of the above forwarded, free of charge, monthly, by BURGON, BURBRIDGES & SQUIRE 16 Coleman Street, London.

MAGENTA.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE. Are undoubtedly the most useful article ever afforded to the public. Anyone can use them, anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are called "Household Words." Articles of Clothing had been put aside as faded and unclean, may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLORS. Magenta Mauve Violet Scarlet Green Blue Pink Crimson Brown Canary Orange Black.

Price—Small bottles, 6d. Large bottles, 1s. 6d. each. May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or Wholesale of DANIEL JUDSON & SON, LONDON.

And all Merchants. Liberal discount to Dealers. N.B.—A small bottle of color will dye 12 yards of bonnet Ribbon.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

U DSON'S Victoria Violet and VICTORIA ROSE MAGENTA. These dyes are in FINE POWDER—Dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—Dry instantly—without any other admixture—suitable for Cotton, Wool, Silk, Feathers, &c. Ivory, Hair, &c. &c. The brilliancy of these dyes is unsurpassed while their solubility is un-gu-anted, and they are warranted not to spot.

Trade Mark: "A. PEACOCK." Packed in 1lb. tins, at 10s. per lb.