

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 27, 1867

Reciprocity with the Sandwich Islands.

What obstacle prevents the Government of this Colony taking steps towards negotiating a reciprocal trade treaty with the Sandwich Islands? We are large consumers of their produce, and so are they of ours. Coal from this Island already enters Hawaiian ports free of duty; and if there be any good reason why our Government should not exert itself to extend that boon to other articles, we would like to be made acquainted with it. The United States are laying great stress upon the fact that the Hawaiian Government have agreed to a treaty of reciprocity with them, and except we can obtain the same privilege our trade with those islands must soon be seriously affected. Our lumber, fish, shingles, barrels, &c., which we now export in considerable quantities, and on which we pay a duty of ten per cent, will be driven out of the markets there if American goods are admitted free, unless we take immediate steps to be placed upon a similar footing. Our exports last year to the Islands were large, and we can see no reason why we should suffer the trade that our merchants have been at some pains and expense to secure to be transferred to a foreign power without our Government making an effort to prevent it. The schooner Kate, which sailed for the Islands last evening, carried away a valuable cargo of fish, shingles and shooks. We believe it lies with the Government of the Colony to say whether or not we shall despatch future cargoes to the Islands. Give us a fair chance with the States, and we can undersell them in every article; but place a duty on our products and allow theirs to go in free, and we must withdraw from competition. We direct the attention of the Government to this important matter, believing, as we do, that the Hawaiian Government—which is proverbially friendly to the British Government—will cheerfully accord to this Colony similar privileges to those lately extended to the citizens of another power. At any rate, there can be no harm in our making an effort to retain the trade, even if we fail.

Is the Glory of England Departing?

There exists at the present time a certain class of newspaper writers and politicians (?) who are continually foretelling the downfall of the British Empire; and, 'the wish being father to the thought,' speak or write of it as a foregone conclusion. By latest advices it appears that Dr. Cumming has postponed the destruction of the world indefinitely; let us cheerfully trust that the example set by so illustrious a prototype may have some weight with these picaune prophets, and induce them to "let up" for a while. In the meantime (although we can hardly conceive such a possibility), should their senseless rubbish, by constant repetition, have had the slightest effect on some unthinking Englishmen, we commend to their attention the following beautiful passage from Victor Hugo's remarks on the Exposition of Paris. It may reanimate their waning loyalty:

"But let the kings stalk, the courtiers crawl, and the mob stare, while the nephew of Napoleon cajoles to Paris those whom the uncle commanded thither. The first Napoleon haughtily waved them to his capital with a glittering sword, the third Napoleon lures them to his metropolis with a glittering glass-house. The end is worthy of the means. The victor smiles from on high upon the bird-catcher. Let it pass. The glass of the gaometer is not more fragile than the name inscribed on it. The field of Mars will ere long cease to be desecrated by the toy-shop of Mercury. Let me look away from the scene of shams, servility, and silver lace, and let me cast my eyes on the sea. Over that sea in calm majesty lies the proud island whose existence consoles me for a thousand continental crimes, and vindicates for me the goodness of Providence. Yes, proud England, thou art justly proud of thy colossal strength, more justly of thy godlike repose. Stretched on the rock, but not like Prometheus, and with no evil bird to rend his side, rests the Genius of England. He waits his hour, but he counts not the hours between. He knows it is rolling up through the mystic gloom of the ages, and that its chariot is guided by the iron hand of Destiny. Dare I murmur that the mists will not clear for me, that I shall not hear the wheels of the chariot of the Hour of England. It will come—it is coming—it is come. The whole world, aroused as by some mighty galvanism, suddenly raises a wild cry of love and adoration, and throws itself upon the bounteous bosom of England. Thenceforth there are no nations, no peoples; but one and indivisible will be the world, and the world will be one England. Her virtue and her patience have triumphed; the lamp of her faith, kindled at the Apostolic altars,

burns for a beacon to mankind; her example has regenerated the erring, her mildness has rebuked the rebellious, and her gentleness has enchanted the good. She is henceforth Humanity, and London, her type and her temple, shall be the Mecca and the Jerusalem of a renewed universe. Hail, noble London, volcano of the ever-living fire of truth, abyss of the light of civilisation, Niagara of the waters of healing! I crown thee with the flowers of a happier Elysium; I strew before thee the asphodel and the amaranth of a celestial Flora. It shall be thine to undo the work of Babel, and with a pardoned sigh the son of France recognises in thy tongue and Shakespeare's the one language of the Ages. England, London, lovely mother and lovelier daughter, I prostrate myself by the sea that kisses your feet, and with lips dewed with the holy spray, I murmur, Estote Perpetue!"

Tuesday, August 20th. A City Nuisance.

In the Mayor's Court, yesterday, Mr. L. Lowenberg, representing Hon. A. DeCosmos, appeared to answer a charge of maintaining a nuisance on the premises known as the Colonist building. Councillor Hebbard appeared to prosecute. Councillor Hebbard—Have you the original order? Mr. Lowenberg—I don't know that you're the spokesman. Councillor Hebbard—Mr. Lowenberg, you have only to answer questions, sir, and you shall have a fair and impartial hearing. The Mayor—Have you the order? Mr. Lowenberg—No, your Worship, I have not. Councillor Hebbard addressed the Bench. He alluded to the complaint of Mr. Copland, a tenant of Mr. DeCosmos, as to the nuisance, and said that Mr. Lowenberg had failed to comply with the order of the Sanitary Commission in removing the nuisance which scientific men declared to exist there. It was a disgrace to a St. James' street house, and a disgrace to a St. James' street house. Mr. DeCosmos, who, were he here, would willingly remove it without being dragged before the Mayor's Court. There was a misunderstanding on the part of the Sanitary Commission, and they did not agree with him (Mr. Hebbard) as to the cause of the stench. He called on the Mayor to sustain the first order of the Sanitary Commission, and to pay no attention to the wishy-washy arguments of the defendant. He (Mr. H.) had no personal feeling in the matter. He had never had dealings with Mr. Lowenberg; and as for Mr. DeCosmos, he was in most intimate terms with him. If the wealthy were allowed to escape punishment, and the indigent punished, it was unjust. Mr. Lowenberg said he had listened with great attention to the eloquent appeal of Councillor Hebbard, but the learned dissertation he had delivered on smells was not satisfactory. He had misstated facts, but he could say one else. Mr. Traher and Mr. Gibbs, two other members of the Sanitary Commission, had gone to the premises and found that Councillor Hebbard knew nothing at all about smells. Mr. H.'s ignorance was no disgrace, as he had probably never been in the business. The privy was no nuisance; the nuisance was caused by foul water running down from above. Mr. Copland's complaint was a foolish and stupid one; a barrel of lime had been thrown down the privy at Mr. Copland's suggestion, and that gentleman afterwards informed him (Mr. Lowenberg) that he had no complaint to make against the privy. If Mr. Hebbard lived there it would be necessary, perhaps, to throw rose-water and eau de Cologne down every day. Mr. Lowenberg said that two of the Sanitary Commission sustained him, and that Mr. Copland's lease could be cancelled at once. Councillor Hebbard said the first order of the Commission had not been complied with. Councillor Gibbs explained that the first order had been revoked because Mr. Copland had withdrawn his complaint against the water-closet. He was sorry Mr. Hebbard was so positive against the opinion of the other members of the Commission. He was "dressed in a little brief authority," &c., and appeared to want to play "fantastic tricks."

The Mayor took the view of a majority of the Commission, and ordered that a proper drain and ventilator be constructed within three days, subject to the approval of the Sanitary Commission. Mr. Lowenberg to pay the costs of the first summons.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AID."—A SAD TALE. The British bark Aid, 219 days from Liverpool, laden with general merchandise and consigned to Janion, Green & Rhodes, arrived in the outer harbor yesterday morning, with a sailor dead aboard, and the entire crew, with the exception of one man, down with the scurvy. The deceased sailor was named Wm. Murdoch. He died yesterday after the vessel rounded Race Rocks. Another man was so near death that he was sent ashore in a boat to the Royal Hospital. Two days ago another seaman died and was buried at sea. For several days only the captain, mate and one seaman have been able to do duty, and men had to be sent outside by the consignees to assist in raising the anchor. The bark was towed to Janion, Green & Rhodes' wharf last evening by the steamer Fly.

LARGE SHIPMENT OF GOLD.—The steamship Active, yesterday, carried away \$232,156, shipped as follows: Bank of British North America, \$155,917; Bank of British Columbia, \$54,181; Wells, Fargo & Co., \$22,000. The shipments thus far are largely in excess of those of any previous year—a fact which may be accepted as incontrovertible evidence that the yield of gold is greater and the prosperity of the mining community more general than ever before.

ARRIVAL FROM SHANGHAI, CHINA.—The British ship Ande Dorothea, Capt. J. Flannery, in ballast, 41 days from Shanghai, arrived yesterday morning. She is consigned to Sproat & Co. of this city, and will proceed to Burrard Inlet and load with lumber at Moody & Co.'s mills for Australia. Capt. Flannery reports average weather with favorable winds.

Gov. Moon's family and suite reached Olympia from Victoria on Sunday morning on the Diana.

DEATH FROM LOCK-JAW.—A young man named Henry Cantrell, a native of England, died on Sunday of lock-jaw, superinduced by an injury sustained some months ago. The poor fellow endured fearful agony for several days before death put an end to his sufferings. Deceased will be buried to-day with Masonic honors.

NEW SING VERN HALL.—This hall is the largest in the Colony. The sanctification, the dressing and supper-rooms are elegant apartments, and each is distinct in itself. The Club have shown wisdom in their selection of the building. The fine piano by Zech, belonging to the Verein, has been placed in the hall, and the dedicatory "nop" will come off to-morrow evening.

FOR HONOLULU, S.I.—The schooner Kate, Captain Gardner, sailed last evening for Honolulu via Albatross. She carried away 78 half-barrels of salmon, 200 barrels and 100,000 shingles. At Albatross she will complete her cargo by taking aboard 250 barrels of salmon, from Fisher's station, for the same destination.

PUGET SOUND ITEMS.—The Seattle Intelligencer, of Monday, has a few items of interest.—A paper is to be started at Shelahoom to support that place as the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railway.... A new bark for the lumber trade is being built at Port Madison.... Major Tilton is out surveying the passes for the railway.

DEPARTURE OF THE ACTIVE.—The steamship Active, Captain Winsor, left her wharf at 7 o'clock last evening with 45 passengers, twelve of whom were from the Sound, and a large freight, for San Francisco. The number of people who gathered on the wharf to see friends off was large, and as the boat moved off silent adieus were waved.

FROM THE SOUND.—The mail steamer New World arrived from Olympia and will depart at 2 1/2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She brought passengers and live stock. The Eliza Anderson, with passengers and live stock, from the same quarter, came in about three hours after the New World.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—There is likely to be an interesting contest for the office of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. In addition to the candidate (Mr. Kelly) already in the field, two others are spoken of.

ARRIVAL FROM BELOW.—The British ship Australind arrived yesterday morning from San Francisco. She is consigned to Capt. Stamp, at whose mills she will load with lumber and spars for abroad.

TONIC SOLH-FAB.—The Tonic Solh-Fab Singing Class will recommence, under the leadership of Mr. Spencer, in a few days, at the Town Hall.

The great prestidigitator and ventriloquist, Hermann, has been engaged to give a select entertainment of the magic art at the Oakland Hotel, on Thursday.

The American bark Moneyneck has sailed from the Puget Sound Company's Mine with 400 tons of coal for San Francisco.

The boiler of the Alexandria will be repaired immediately.

The steamer Fly will sail for New Westminster this evening.

Letter from the Capital—No. 2.

(From our own Correspondent)

NEW WESTMINSTER, August 14, 1867.

MESSRS EDITORS:—Nothing of a very startling nature has transpired since my last to interrupt the even tenor of our way. My letter, of course, made considerable sensation and excited a good deal of curiosity in literary circles. The authorship has been attributed to various people, the evens portion of whom of course indignantly denied having a hand in such 'trashy twaddle,' while others, when charged with it, smiled faintly as if admitting the soft impeachment. I must confess I blushed a little myself when suspected of it; but I am assured by my most intimate friend (whom I asked to take a drink so as to get his candid opinion) that it is an immense production. I did not mention in my last that important body the Municipal Council. It consists of a President and nine Councillors. This fact will give you some idea of the importance of New Westminster; but none of the importance of its President and Council.

There is also a Chamber of Commerce, comprising about five members. The object of this body is not clear to me, unless it be to act as privy council to the Governor and give public dinners. I can't quite make out what the Governor has done at Grouse Creek. I am afraid the Canadians rather 'played' him—pretended to be awed by his presence and promised not to be naughty any more, which he believed, and so forgave them. Our old friend, Mr. H. H., thinks the presence of the Zealots at New Westminster or Yale would be the means of preventing the recurrence of such a thing at the mines.

A fine meteor was observed here early on Saturday morning. I have only heard of one witness; but he sits up later and can see more than other people. The rapid growth of this place is something wonderful. By the end of this year there will have been as many as two brick stores nearly completed. Some of the material arrived from Victoria the other day, and two men are actively engaged in packing bricks and mixing mortar for Mr. Cunningham's store. I anticipate a public dinner on the laying of the foundation brick, for which I hope to have an invitation. Cranberries are brought into the city now in immense quantities. They form one of the chief articles of food here. I have not acquired the taste for them yet. They are an excellent substitute for meat when the Enterprise lays over a trip. It is therefore gratifying to hear of a full crop this year.

You will find a very interesting report from the clerk of the Municipal Council in the Columbian, which you ought to re-peruse. Notwithstanding the fact of the Council having in hand the enormous balance of \$511 36 1/2, the clerk finishes up his elaborate report by 'hoping that a brighter day will shortly shine upon the Municipality.'

Some town lots were sold on Saturday last and realized low prices. The Examiner says: "I can go farther and say the whole 'biling' are not of much value."

The educational question seems to be making considerable stir in Victoria. So it ought—you stick to the Free system. I guess if you are subjects of Queen Victoria you ought to have free education for your children. Every American expects it and can get it from the United States Government; and I believe that good mother, your Queen, wishes that all her young subjects should have it—so don't back down. Some say, 'Where's the money, and I fancy the 'biling' are not of much value.' Well, I say, there's the money, and I fancy the 'biling' are not of much value. For less important things, and I fancy the 'biling' can be made for Public Schools. Stick up, too, for the secular system; don't go cramming bifalatin doctrines into young folks heads, and don't busy the Bible into them. I don't believe that the imposition of writing out the 119th Psalm during play-hours, or having a certain number of verses recited, or a child's head in a given time, is calculated to inspire love for God's Holy Word. No, sir; let them be taught religion kindly by parents and pastors if you want them to respect it. In your leading article of Saturday last you allude to the Governor's unfair appropriation of the funds. The fact of the mainland requiring three times the amount of the Island to educate its children is surely a compliment to Victoria, for I apprehend His Excellency took the average intelligence of the two colonies and found the heads of young maidens to be thicker than the thickness of juvenile Vancouver, and so apportioned the funds accordingly. Is this density attributable to the parents? The sale of British Columbia to Uncle Sam appears to be quite settled, and if all I have read about her vast resources be true, the United States people may congratulate themselves upon the bargain; but as I have my own opinion, in spite of the learned and divine authorities on the subject, I don't think I should like to trade my ranch in Oregon for her; but of course it makes a difference when you're 'kinder stuck after a place.' I didn't think John Bull would have sold out. I reckon he's getting pretty short of the spondulicks. But what a glorious change it will be, no bribing of magistrates, no packing of juries, no corrupt elections, murder recognized as a fine art, no taxation, no aristocracy, 'let's all be equal and I'll be your king.' That's the sort of thing. 'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished! And yet you don't appear to advocate Annexation. Indeed I understand the majority of Victoria people are opposed to it, on the grounds that they are 'taxed enough already,' and think the British form of Government about as good as many others. What fanatics!

May you all see the error of your ways, is the wish of Yours very much, J. R. A. BILK.

The Marriage in High Life in London.

(From the Court Circular.)

On Tuesday morning the marriage of Captain Lord Gifford, R. N., eldest son of the Earl of Clanwilliam, with Miss E. H. Kennedy, daughter of Mr. Arthur Edward Kennedy, C. B., late Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Vancouver Island, was solemnized at St. George's Church, Hanover Square. A large number of the relatives and friends of both families met in the church on the occasion. The wedding party had assembled at the church by eleven o'clock, the noble bridegroom being accompanied by Lord Douglas, who acted as best man.

The bride was accompanied by her father, and attended by the following young ladies as bridesmaids:—Miss Georgiana Kennedy, sister of the bride; Lady Laura Phipps, daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Normandy; Miss Grace and Miss A. Kennedy, consins of the bride; and the Ladies Mary Catherine and Elizabeth Maude Herbert, daughters of Lady Herbert of Lea, and consins of the bridegroom.

The bride wore a dress of rich white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace and for a head-dress a wreath of orange blossoms, and veil of old Brussels point lace. The ornaments worn by the bride comprised brooch, necklace, and earrings of pearls, the gift of the Earl of Clanwilliam. Each of the bridesmaids wore an oval sapphire jewelled locket, gifts from the noble and gallant bridegroom. The wedding party having assembled in front of the communion table, the marriage rite was commenced. The Rev. Dr. Kynaston, D. D., prebendary of St. Paul's and high master of St. Paul's School, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Sidney Meade, brother of the bridegroom. At the conclusion of the ceremony, and the registration of the marriage, the wedding party adjourned to Mr. Kennedy's residence in George street, where breakfast was provided for 200 persons.

Among the company who assembled at the church, and who were present at the breakfast, were the Marquis and Marchioness of Normandy and Lady Laura and Lady Katherine Phipps, the Marquis and Marchioness of Alibury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Earl and Countess of Home, the Earl and Countess of Enniskillen, the Earl and Countess of Dunmore and Lady Alexandrina Murray, the Countess Dowager of Mount Edgcumbe and Lady Ernestine Edgcumbe, Viscount and Viscountess de Vesey and Hon. Georgiana Vesey, Lady Herbert of Lea and the Ladies Mary and Elizabeth Herbert, Lord and Lady Edward Chichester and Miss Chichester, Hon. and Rev. Sidney Meade, Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Byng, Hon. John Cole, Hon. Maurice Portman, Hon. Mrs. Hope and Miss Hope, Hon. Mrs. Tighe, the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M. P., and Mrs. and Misses Hardy (2), Count Strzalecki, Sir James and Lady Emerson Tennent and Miss Tennent, Sir George and Lady Jenkinson and the Misses Jenkinson (2), Mr. and Lady Louisa Mills, Mr. and Lady Selina Bidwell, Admiral and Mrs. Dunlop, Colonel and Mrs. O. Kennedy, Colonel and Mrs. Adair, Colonel and Mrs. Henderson, Colonel W. Forde, M. P., and Mrs. Forde, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Kynaston, Mr. Herbert Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Romaine, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Block, Mr. George MacCartney, Mrs. F. Blackwood, Mrs. and Misses Evans (2), Mrs. and Misses Boothby, Mr. and Mrs. Newton and Misses

Newton (2), Mrs. Arthur Kennedy and Misses Kennedy, &c. The noble Lord and his bride left town early in the afternoon for Wilton House, the Earl of Pembroke's seat in Wiltshire, to pass the honeymoon. The bridal presents were very numerous, and several were of the most costly description.

The Triumph of Mob Law at Cariboo.

RICHFIELD, Aug. 10, 1867. EDITORS COLONIST:—Last night this morning at 4 o'clock settled, as he seems to have considered satisfactorily, the Grouse Creek question. The ring-leaders submitted to forty-eight hours' imprisonment for breach of the law. The Governor having promised that the disputed strip of ground should be held by the Crown until the Council meets and revises the present law, so as to give the Canadian Company an appeal. In other words, the law is treated as a dead letter, simply because a set of lawless men are strong enough to resist it.

The Government has shown a most decided weakness. Admit, for the sake of argument, that the present law was most atrocious, what is or ought to be the course adopted by the authorities? The question almost answers itself. The result of the present affair is simply to show an utter imbecility on the part of the Government to prevent the law being trampled under foot. There is or can be no security for capital when the Executive proves itself incapable of carrying out or upholding the law. The Government, under any consideration, should have been backed by a force. The law should have been carried out, and if unjust by denying an appeal, altered or amended next session, but not so as to apply to past cases.

Under the present arrangement, the Flume Company will eventually be put to further costs, as well as annoyance, merely because the present law doesn't suit the mob of Cariboo. Such is, indeed, a miserable excuse for the Government to hedge itself behind; but such is the fact. You will notice one thing, that the ring-leaders were not arrested in the usual way, but submitted to be arrested for a penal offence upon their own conditions, which they succeeded in exacting, viz., a change in the law to meet their case. Neither party, of course, will be allowed to work the strip till a further hearing is had, as proposed by the Governor.

AUSTRALIA.

[DATES TO JUNE 1ST.]

Victoria.

A horrible murder was perpetrated on the 11th ult., in the Ballarat mining district. The victim was a Mr. T. Burke manager of the Bank of Australasia, Smythesdale, who when returning from gold buying, with about 500 ounces in his valise, was shot dead and robbed. His body was found next day. A bullet hole through the skull revealed the cause of death. Two men have been arrested on suspicion. Two other murders are amongst the records of the month.

The government has carried the ratification of the proceedings of the Postal Conference by a large majority. They have recently submitted a new education bill to parliament.

The Nelson war steamer is shortly expected from England, and will be manned in future by the local naval reserve force.

General Chute has succeeded General Carey as Commander of the forces in Australia.

Hitchens, the English champion billiard player, has recently defeated all the best players in the Colony, giving 300 points in 1000.

New South Wales.

The R. M. S. Ruabine arrived at daylight this morning punctually to her time, and as the Kaitiako leaving here to-day has been delayed a few hours, merchants will be enabled to forward answers to their correspondence so as to complete the round of post to England in four months.

The two bushrangers Tom and John Clarke, long the terror of the southern districts, has been tried and condemned to death. The elder brother's record of crime is seven murders, eleven mail robberies, thirty-six highway robberies of individuals. The younger brother participated in most of the offences. Both have been sentenced to death. Griffin, another of the gang, has been acquitted on one charge but will be tried again on others of a similar character. Cummings the bushranger has also been caught.

Sir John Young is likely to be succeeded in the governorship of the Colony by the Marquis of Normandy.

Scott, the bushranger, who assisted the Clarks in killing the secret police, was recently found murdered. It is thought that the Clarks put him out of the way.

Mexico.

New York, Aug. 17.—The Post's special says advices from Mexico announce that the Government has refused to deliver the body of Maximilian to the Austrian Government. The remains are buried in the cathedral at Queretaro.

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Spirit of the Era

The London Times followed by the Advertiser recommends the Queen in public, as an act of Statesmanship. At the Sovereigns of Russia and other princes of minor guests of the Empress within ten or twelve ingham Palace and the Czar, in particular the Prince of Wales so magnificently, and comes so far west, to visit our capital. He visits it in her Majesty's national character is compromised by a which the nation is a Were it possible in the for a Queen to withhold life without losing her official position and her her successors, Queen well claim that privilege, not possible, and thereby in disguising the issue of such an experiment long. The Advertiser is a time to weep and joy; and thinks a unnatural oppression of from society whenever of Royal mourning. The St. James' Hall reformers drove the Co and took possession unanimously condemn eral party organs. T of June 19th says they have the satisfaction of they have struck a ver at the right of free pu which they profess to ap-les. If it is really question of physical ard, of June 19th, ca there are among the lo the Queen some stout be ready to maintain when the occasion com ing Star, or some da that the conveners o ought to have been a say a single word whic convey an approval of which directly or indiretore with their right. The shocking d the Sheffield Trades' tion have filed the England with horror. The authorities have at to a knowledge of the tem of terrorism, sca that which prevailed in the revolution, has be further the ends of the Trades' Societies. The 22d, says: "The Uni a burden too great for and nothing but fear t remain members of be forced into it by fi It is no wonder when paying weekly contribut and 4s. in the pound of Broadhead, indeed, ex to God the whole system away, and we were giv ers." It would doubt of a very unpleasant r the whole power of the brought to enforce the Union. But the exo plain confession of wha observing, that these U in Sheffield, would bre their power were not tained by the rigorous few unscrupulous men. Broadhead, with a fe Crooks, can maintain trade more absolutely despotic monarch. It revelation, and it is har is to be the end of it." of the same date says: "fessed by Broadhead and will not have been confes they reveal to the artist and of England to what exclusive cultivation of t and trade may lead, if b balanced by wider sym lightened by a larger ec ledge than is common a men. Feelings in themse and generous become deprant by being narrowed, daries of right and wron effaced by ignorance and weather and better instr society cannot entirely es this state of things. The aloof from the lower clas suit of this isolation is see ence of what Mr. Disraeli nations in England, somet sometimes at war, but n est and sentiment. It is the abused right of o weakening the esprit de c tians, that the evil can be the gradual infusion of ledge, the creation of wide

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Spirit of the English Press.

The London Times, of June 11th, followed by the Advertiser of the 12th, recommends the Queen to appear more in public, as an act of policy. The Times says: "At this moment the Sovereigns of Russia and Prussia, with other princes of minor rank, are the guests of the Emperor Napoleon, within ten or twelve hours of Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle. The Czar, in particular, who entertained the Prince of Wales last winter so magnificently, and who seldom comes so far west, ought surely to visit our capital. He cannot, however, visit it in her Majesty's absence, and our national character for hospitality is compromised by a contretemps for which the nation is not responsible. Were it possible in these stirring days for a Queen to withdraw from public life without losing her own constitutional position and weakening that of her successors, Queen Victoria might well claim that privilege. But this is not possible, and there is no true loyalty in disguising the inevitable results of such an experiment it carried on too long. The Advertiser believes there is a time to weep and a time to rejoice; and thinks a feeling of almost unnatural oppression will be removed from society whenever the last vestiges of Royal mourning are laid aside. The St. James's Hall riot, when the Reformers drove the Conservatives out and took possession of the hall, is unanimously condemned by the Liberal party organs. The Morning Post of June 19th says the League may have the satisfaction of knowing that they have struck a very effective blow at the right of free public meetings of which they profess to be the special apostles. If it is really reduced to a question of physical force, the Standard, of June 19th, cannot doubt but there are among the loyal subjects of the Queen some stout arms who will be ready to maintain the good cause when the occasion comes. The Morning Star, on same date, is of opinion that the conveners of the meeting ought to have been allowed to hold their assembly, and would be sorry to say a single word which might seem to convey an approval of any proceedings which directly or indirectly tended to interfere with their unquestionable right. The shocking disclosures before the Sheffield Trades' Union Commission have filled the public mind of England with horror. The people and the authorities have at last awakened to a knowledge of the fact that a system of terrorism, scarcely less than that which prevailed in France during the revolution, has been adopted to further the ends of the leaders of the Trades' Societies. The Times, of June 22d, says: "The Union, it seems, is a burden too great for the men to bear, and nothing but fear will compel them to remain members of it. They must be forced into it by fire and sword. It is no wonder when we hear of men paying weekly contributions of 2s. 6d. and 4s. in the pound on their wages. Broadhead, indeed, exclaims, 'I would to God the whole system were swept away, and we were given legal powers.' It would doubtless relieve him of a very unpleasant responsibility if the whole power of the law could be brought to enforce the edicts of his Union. But the exclamation is a plain confession of what we are now observing, that these Unions, at least in Sheffield, would break up at once, if their power were not forcibly maintained by the rigorous tyranny of a few unscrupulous men. One man like Broadhead, with a few agents like Crooks, can maintain the laws of the trade more absolutely than the most despotic monarch. It is a frightful revelation, and it is hard to see what is to be the end of it." The Daily News of the same date says: "The crimes confessed by Broadhead and his instruments will not have been confessed in vain if they reveal to the artisans of Sheffield and of England to what fearful results the exclusive cultivation of the spirit of class and trade may lead, if it be not counterbalanced by wider sympathies, and enlightened by a larger economical knowledge than is common among working men. Feelings in themselves honourable and generous become depraved and malignant by being narrowed, and the boundaries of right and wrong are entirely effaced by ignorance and passion. The wealthier and better instructed orders of society cannot entirely escape blame for this state of things. They have stood aloof from the lower classes, and the result of this isolation is seen in the existence of what Mr. Disraeli has called two nations in England, sometimes at peace, sometimes at war, but never one in interest and sentiment. It is not suppressing the abused right of combination, or weakening the esprit de corps among artisans, that the evil can be cured; but by the gradual infusion of sounder knowledge, the creation of wider interests, and

the awakening of more comprehensive sympathies. The politics and the economy of the nation must absorb those of the class and craft." The Observer treating of the same subject ventures the opinion that "nothing but the strongest measures will root the evil out of Sheffield. These crimes could not have been perpetrated so systematically and for so long a period, and by constituted societies, unless they had been tolerated by public opinion. If the statement of Broadhead that he embezzled the money to pay for the worst cases be untrue, the seven committee men are equally implicated with himself. These are not individual instances, caused by the passions of individuals, but are the result of deep seated corruption and lamentable prejudice on the part of probably a large portion of the workpeople of that town. Believing that we must not make the House of Commons more democratic without at the same time making the House of Peers more effective, the Times of June 17th again urges their lordships no longer to stand idle. A member of the Upper House may propose what Bill he will, and there is before him the boundless field of debate. Our Indian policy involves cases of the quasi-judicial character, in which the House of Lords is peculiarly qualified to give aid. Who better able to throw light on the Irish land question than a house in which land is so fully represented? Then there is the whole range of foreign affairs, from which the House of Commons seems in a great measure to have retired, but which certainly should not be left exclusively in the hands of the Minister of the day. Could not some of the high authorities in the House of Peers—ex-chancellors, ex-ambassadors, ex-Secretaries of State—discuss with advantage our recent guarantee of Luxembourg? There are, too, the cases of the Tornado and the Victoria. Why was it not pointed out that in the former of these the law of nations did not sanction a demand founded on the difference between Spanish procedure and our own? We want a well weighed scheme for the government of the metropolis. Rather than do nothing at all, the House of Lords might have supplied us with one. It is too plain that it is not for want of work the House of Peers is idle. The Standard of June 17th thinks it might very well be the highest sagacity for England to incur a necessarily uncertain and remote liability to go to war, in order to prevent an immediate war, which must inevitably involve the whole of the Continent, and make some of its fairest portions so many vast charnel-houses. But it is needless to discuss that point. The real liability of England has not been increased. The guarantee of the neutrality of Luxembourg involves her in no further responsibilities than the guarantee of its possession to the King of Holland. By the new arrangement the liability of England, which before was certainly a serious one, has been minimized. The Morning Star of June 17th admits that, considering that the immediate and imminent danger to Europe was vast, the contingent responsibility imposed on us by the guarantee remote and small, Lord Stanley acted wisely in what he did. But at the risk of being deemed captious it declares there has been a good deal of exaggeration about the importance of the part England has played in the whole transaction. So far as the documents show, the most active influence in bringing about the settlement of the question was that of the Baron von Bunsen. One does not find that the English Minister initiated a single suggestion towards the settlement of the difficulty.

Thursday, August 22d. THE COLONIAL OFFICE LIST, 1867.—By Arthur N. Birch and William Robinson, of the Colonial Office.—A copy of this work has come to hand. Its historical and geographical features appear to have been selected from some of the many "universal gazetteers" or dictionaries, and may be accepted as correct. Of the official list we can say little. So far as the colony is concerned it is, perhaps, tolerably accurate, although we notice that a Fraser river town appears as—"Lilloet, J. P." The names of several places are also wrongly spelled. A very correct map of the British Dominions accompanies the work. Mr. Birch seems to have employed the time he did not require in the misadministration of the affairs of the Colony in compiling a portion of this work. Perhaps he devoted the whole of his time to its preparation, the country would be in better circumstances to-day; but as the book is published as a speculation, and as the "esteemed Secretary of an esteemed Goveror" received the half-pay of His Excellency (\$10,000) while the work was in course of preparation, we really think the profits ought to be turned into the Colonial Exchequer. About one-fourth of the work is occupied by advertisements: Fancy the Administrator of a great Colony publishing a catchpenny work and soliciting advertisements from "vulgar tradespeople!"

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—It may not be generally known that at the next election for Municipal officers every ratepayer—be he subject or foreigner—(always excepting Chinese, which we think unjust, provided they can read English and subscribe to the news papers) will have a vote. The benefits that flow from a well-managed city government are manifest in the improvements in progress on every side; and we are not acquainted with a citizen who now objects to contribute his quota towards its support. The machinery is in complete running order and works well. Let us maintain it in a state of efficiency by looking well to the characters of those whom we select to represent us, and pledges should be reserved until the candidates are all in the field.

FORGERSY.—A young Prussian, named C. B. Schlessinger, from Portland, Oregon, yesterday presented a check for \$300, purporting to be signed by the wholesale firm of Julius Grunbaum & Co., Wharf street, at the Bank of British North America. The check was paid by the teller. Shortly after Schlessinger had left the bank, Mr Grunbaum came in to have his bank book written up, which, being done, he demurred to the \$300 entry. The check was produced and at once pronounced a forgery, although cleverly done. He was tracked to Wilson's clothing store, where he had purchased \$45 worth of clothing a few minutes before. It was subsequently ascertained that he engaged passage in an Italian fisherman's boat for Washington Territory, but after sailing a short distance he was asked to be put ashore again; his request was complied with and he disappeared in the direction of Esquimaux. Parties were out all last night searching for Schlessinger, who is a short, spare man, wears gold spectacles and speaks broken English. He has been in town about four weeks, during which time he ingratiated himself into the confidence of Mr Grunbaum and others by professing to be connected with a German paper at Portland for which he collected sums of money for subscriptions. Mr Peakes, on behalf of the Bank, offers \$100 reward for his arrest.

NEW COAL DEPOT FOR ENGLISH STEAMERS.—The island of Opara, in the Pacific Ocean, has been selected as a coaling depot for the New Zealand and Australian line of steamships. Opara Island lies in about 27°20' south latitude, and 147 degrees west longitude, and is about ten days' steam from Wellington. Its circumference is about sixteen miles. The island lies high, the scenery is pretty, and excellent water can be obtained. One side is formed of a valuable petroleum slate, called 'coal' by the natives. The native population, consisting of about 1500 persons, are of a friendly disposition, and were delighted at the Kaikoura's visit. Although the establishment of a coaling station on the island is important, as being likely to insure more punctuality in the delivery of the mails, it will also be of benefit to Australia and New Zealand by opening up the South Sea trade, which is yet in its infancy. Opara is only some 650 miles distant from Tahiti, and the produce of a large number of the most important of the islands, many of which, from its perishable nature, requires quick transportation, can be brought to the island, and thence conveyed by the Panama steamers to Australia and New Zealand. The Sandwich Islands are three thousand miles distant from Opara.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Glasgow Herald states that, being lately in want of an apprentice, he received an application from a boy who presented the following certificate of character, written and signed by the master of a large school in Glasgow: "I have much pleasure in certifying that the Bearer has attended our Schools for a number of Years, that I have always found him a Very diligent and attentive boy, He is of frank and obliging disposition. He is a good reader and writur he gos the leight of reduction in Arithmetick His prents are most respectfull."

MONUMENT TO CAPT. COOK.—A monument to the famous navigator who perished at Kealakekua Bay, is about being erected on the spot where he fell. The base is 26 by 18 ft.; the body of the monument, 16 by 8 ft., bearing upon the side the sand stone tablet, with an appropriate inscription; the height of the whole, 16 feet. It is to be built of the lava stone found on the spot. The structure will be surrounded by an ornamental iron fence.

In "Cornwall, its mines and miners," it is stated that for a long time in the early history of tin mining, the mines of Cornwall appear to have been in the hands of the Jews. They became possessors of them chiefly by taking them as securities for loans granted to the early Dukes of Cornwall, and at several periods when the Jews were hotly persecuted, those engaged in tinning were particularly exempted.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER TRANSPORT.—The commission before Mr Peakes in this matter closed its labors yesterday, after a session of fifteen days. Twenty-two witnesses were examined by both parties. The evidence taken is very voluminous and will be forwarded next steamer to the District Court of California, to be used on the trial which will likely take place early in October next.

THE FOOLISH OLD LADY who gave Home, the spiritualist, \$24,000 and adopted him as her son and heir, has repented of her choice and thrown him into Whitecross prison for debt, he having declined to return the money. The old woman, who appears to have considerable more money than brains, avers that she has been swindled.

Scrofula, or King's Evil.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth, and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation; indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption which pervades the blood, depresses the energies of life, that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumptive which debilitates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause. One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alternative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

The most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every-where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the purification of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYTHEMAS, PIMPLES, FURUNCLES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, ITCHING, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RHEUMATISM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood," is founded in truth, and this is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their purgative properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent before mentioned is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures, and directions for their use in the following complaints: Constipation, Heartburn, Headache arising from a disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of our country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and were discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS. MOORE & CO., Corner of Yates and Langley streets.

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 a "Household Word." Articles of clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless, 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. Prices.—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 broad Ribbon. * * * SEE THAT YOU GET "JUDSON'S" * * * MONEY TO LOAN.

\$5000 IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON First Mortgage, on Approved Real Estate Security, at a low rate of interest. Apply to H. F. HESTERMAN, Land Agent, 88 Government st.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.

Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving and curing old sores, wounds, bad legs, ulcers and eruptions of the skin; when rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purifies each tissue on its passage, and exerts the most wholesome influence over the internal structures. It heals by cleansing all animal fluids with which it comes in contact, and thereby promotes a sound and permanent cure. Gout and Rheumatism. To sufferers from the searing pains of rheumatism and Gout this ointment will prove invaluable. After moistening with warm water the soothed action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to lessen inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expels the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible specific.

Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Croup, Sore Throats, Coughs and Colds. This class of diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment, three times a day, upon the throat, chest and back of the patient. It will soon penetrate and give immediate relief. In all stages of Influenza, Colds and Bronchitis, this treatment may be followed with efficiency and safety—indeed, it has never been known to fail.

All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula and Scurvy. This Ointment is a certain cure for Ringworm, Scabby Scrofula or King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject. They cannot be treated with a safer or more speedily remedied than Holloway's Ointment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which act powerfully on the constitution and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained.

Dropsical Swellings. Swellings of this dangerous and stealthy complaint which frequently creeps upon us by slight degrees, and is often trifling jaundice, of which little or no notice is taken until the legs begin to swell. The cause of the evil must be looked for in the liver and stomach, therefore set to work earnestly by taking Holloway's famous Pills according to the printed instructions and rubbing the Ointment very judiciously over the pit of the stomach and right side where those organs lie. Most dropsical swellings will readily yield to the combined influence of the Ointment and Pills.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation. These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and delicacy concerning them from the knowledge of the most intimate friends. Persons suffer for years from Piles and similar complaints when they might as Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and effect their own cure without the annoyance of explaining their ailment to anyone.

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Gravel. Are immediately relieved and ultimately cured if this Ointment be well rubbed twice a day, into the small of the back, over the region of the kidneys to which it will gradually penetrate and in almost every case give immediate relief; but perseverance will be necessary to effect a cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

- Bad Legs, Gout, Rheumatism, Scalds, Burns, Stiff Joints, Sore Throats, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Scurvy, Dropsical Swellings, Gout, Stone, Tumors, Ulcers, Piles, Yaws, Corns, (Soft) Rheumatism.

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, near Temple Bar, London; and all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices: 1s 1/2, 2s 6d, 4s 6d, 11s 2/6, and 23s 6d each Pot. * * * There is considerable saving by taking the larger size. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia

Is the great remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Billious Affections.

It is the Physician's cure for GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other Complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of FEVER, and FEVERISH IRRITABILITY OF SKIN.

It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with our Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms A Delightful Effervescent Saline Aperient.

PREPARED BY DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON, And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA," and see that Dinneford & Co. is on every Bottle and Label.



PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c.

(Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured by R. SE & BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World. Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PATENT STEAM COLANDERS, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at Her Majesty's Table.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & FERRIS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Olives' Stores of the highest quality. m29 1 s w

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES

U DSON'S Victoria Violet AND VICTORIA ROSE MAGENTA. Trade Mark: "A. FRACOCK." Packed in 1lb Tins, at 10s. per lb. 20s Bottles 1s. 3d. per oz. on "In. 6d." U DSON'S Victoria Dyes through any Merchants in London.

These Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously without any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c., &c.

The brilliancy of these dyes is unsurpassed, while their economy will be giv. anted, and they are warranted not to spot. DANIEL JUDSON & SON, LONDON.

The Patched-up Peace on Grouse Creek.

The course pursued by Governor Seymour while "settling" the Grouse Creek difficulty is so utterly indefensible that no apologist has yet arisen to explain the causes that led to it. We trust we shall ever be found on the side of peace whenever peace can be maintained without the sacrifice of a principle or without lowering the national character in the eyes of our own people or in those of the world, but in the case of the Grouse Creek rioters, no honorable peace was possible until they had laid down their arms and surrendered themselves into the hands of the Government. The wrong inflicted upon the Flume Company is unworthy of consideration when we compare it with the injury that has been brought upon the country and the disgrace that has fallen upon our institutions through the weakness and imbecility—to use no harsher terms—of the gentleman who presides over its destinies. That a body of men in direct violation of the solemn mandate of a Court of Law should seize and proceed to work ground upon which they were forbidden to do so, that they should impudently organize a force of armed men they should overawe and threaten, if necessary, to shoot down in their tracks the constables instructed to remonstrate with them, was humiliating enough; but when we find the Governor of a British Colony, notwithstanding he is backed by the moral support of its best and most influential citizens, and with the whole force of one arm of the public defence within call, condoning the offence of the criminals by coaxing them to yield obedience to the laws; and when they refuse, promising without the consent of the parties to the other side of the suit, to set aside the decision of the Court, to grant a new trial, and (worse than all) to pass a law to meet such cases through the next Council—we say unhesitatingly that such a Governor is unfit to rule one hour longer than is required to send a statement of his conduct to Downing Street. It is the Colony, and not the Flume Company, that has been made to suffer by this humiliating and unprecedented policy of his Excellency. Had the Canadian Company remonstrated against what they conceived to be an invasion of their rights, it would have been the duty of Mr Seymour to look into their statement of grievances and furnish them redress if within his power to do so. But they first insult the Government, then, setting its power at defiance, refuse to lay down their arms except upon certain conditions favorable, of course, to themselves. Not a word is said about the gold already extracted. They are allowed to do as they like with that, notwithstanding the Governor knows as well as the rival companies that the ground without the gold is not worth a moment's serious consideration. Finally, having exacted their conditions, the most contumacious of the number are brought before the magistrate on a charge of showing contempt to his Court and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. We give the magistrate credit for trying to do his duty fearlessly; but he is again defied. The culprits refuse at first to go to jail; nor do they consent until a promise is obtained that their imprisonment is a mere matter of form. Having given this abundant proof of loyalty and "submission to the law" (!) the doors are unbarred and they are ordered to be set at liberty after two days' imprisonment. Fit subjects for the exercise of Executive clemency, were they not? Now, we do not care a rush for the Flume Company's interests in this matter. They sink into insignificance and are lost sight of entirely in the magnitude of the issue involved. The question was simply, shall the laws of the country be obeyed and offenders punished? The Governor has furnished an answer. He has purchased a peace, but at what a fearful price! He has jeopardized the safety of every foot of rich mining property in the Colony by his act of concession to mob-law at Cariboo, and he has rendered the court of the Magistrate a more fitting object of contempt than ever. The presence of twenty marines at the Governor's back when he went to the creek would have put every man engaged in defying the law to flight, and effected more than one hundred marines would now accomplish in the same direction. It has gone forth into the highways and byways of the mainland that in order to carry a point—no matter how nefarious, no matter how illegal, no matter how unjust—it is only necessary to oppose the Government with sufficient force. The natural effect of so pernicious a policy is to

weaken the confidence of capitalists in their securities, and to bring both the local and Imperial Governments into contempt and ridicule.

Saturday, August 24th.

MRS YELVERTON BEFORE THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—Mrs Yelverton has brought her case before the House of Lords, on an appeal from the decision of the Court of Session in Scotland, which Court refused to refer the whole question of the marriage to the conscience of her advisers. The case, on the occasion, was composed of the Lord Chancellor, presiding; and Lords Westbury, Cranworth and Lord Colonsay, the new Scotch peer. Miss Longworth (or as she still calls herself, Mrs Yelverton) appeared in forma pauperis and pleaded her own case. While addressing their lordships she stood in the little pen at the bar, the place assigned to counsel on such occasions; a lady relative sat close behind her, and on the second day a counsel who took notes for her. She was dressed in a light lavender more antique dress, with gloves of the same color, a tiny black lace bonnet and a black lace shawl. Her fair hair was turned up a la Eugenie and displayed her intellectual forehead to advantage. On Thursday she looked pale and delicate. On Friday she seemed better in health and spirits, but time and trouble are telling upon her visibly, and her expression is decidedly careworn. On her left were the Attorney General and Mr Anderson, respondent's counsel; and Mr Anderson, written one, was delivered with an almost masculine vigor united to singularly feminine grace. Her voice is musical and her accent that of a lady who has mixed in the best society and adopted its tone. No paid advocate could have been so effective as she was on Thursday in more than one passage in her address, particularly that in which having described her misfortunes, she brought them to a culmination by saying that, at length, she had been "drifted a pauper" to the bar of their lordships' House. Lord Westbury, who held on the former appeal that she was Major Yelverton's lawful wife, did not put a question to her or make a single remark during her speech; but he said in answer to an inquiry which she had addressed to their lordships, which she would have her reply, "we shall be happy to hear." On Thursday afternoon she observed to Sir J Holt:—"I am sorry to see you against me." "Madame," he replied "that is my misfortune." Lord Colonsay is quite entitled to sit as a law lord in the highest tribunal, to hear an appeal from a court in which he was chief judge. He was president at the Court of Session when it gave the judgment against Mrs Yelverton. He is appealing. But seeing that during the recess of the court the Yelverton case has been submitted to the eighteen judges, and has been handled by almost 100 lawyers, without any unanimous decision having been come upon it, the feeling in the region of the House of Lords is that Lord Colonsay would have acted with more taste if he had abstained from sitting as judge in the final appeal from a decision in which he expressed so very strong an opinion against the appellant's claims. Certainly, in her speech to their lordships, the lady did not spare him. She was dreadfully bitter in that style of sarcasm which must have delighted Lord Westbury, who sat immediately opposite the Scotch peer. It is believed by lawyers that Mrs Yelverton has made a very strong case for a reference back to the Court of Session and that Lord Westbury is dead in her favor. The latter supposition is founded on the questions which he kept putting to Mr Anderson from the moment he commenced the case for the respondent. If there is a chance of getting an advocate up in a corner, Lord Westbury is the man to do it; and on several occasions on Friday the noble and learned lord made the Scotch judges appear very ridiculous. It is unfortunate for the appellant that Lord Brougham is not able to attend as one of the Court of Appeal. He decided in favor of Mrs Yelverton before, and sent his judgment to Lord Westbury to read to the Court and the parties; but their lordships would not allow the latter noble and learned lord to do so. Lord Chelmsford, who was against her on the former appeal, seems rather disposed in her favor on the present occasion. The issue is regarded as very doubtful.

The scurvy-afflicted men of the bark Aid are undergoing treatment at the hospital. One of the poor fellows is very low. We hope that steps will be taken by the authorities to investigate this case, and ascertain whether, as is generally believed, the seamen have been treated with neglect and barbarity, while the officers have looked after their selves. It is certainly not a little singular that while all the forecastle hands were afflicted and two of their number died, those in the cabin appear to be in the enjoyment of the best of health. Even the cook—who must have had his pick from the rations supplied for a grave case, and one that we trust will not be suffered to pass over without a judicial investigation.

FROM LETCH RIVER.—ENCOURAGING NEWS. An arrival from this locality yesterday states that several claims are at work, using the water from the new ditch, which is at present, on account of the dry weather, only about half full. Amongst the companies at work is the White Dog Company, which closed up on Wednesday seven dollars each to three men for one day's work. The Robinson company is reported to have made an ounce a day to the hand last week. So soon as a rain sets in there will be lively times in the mines; companies now tunnelling in the banks of the river will then be enabled to wash up.

THE GERMANIA BALL.—"There was a sound of revelry," etc., at the Germania Hall on Wednesday. The spacious and handsomely decorated rooms were filled with a select company of ladies and gentlemen, and dancing was maintained into the small hours of yesterday. The hall, for the purpose for which it has been leased, answers admirably. A bountiful supper was served by Piper at midnight, to which ample justice was done by the numerous guests.

THE FUR LARCENY CASE.—Daniel Kendall has been arrested by the police on complaint of Mr Frankel, who charges him with complicity in the theft of \$3000 worth of furs by Lorenzo Sweet some time ago. The case is to be tried until Monday. A man named Nainaimo in connection with the same offence. Sweet is believed to be hiding on one of the adjacent islands.

SCHLESINGER was in demand yesterday. He was quoted at \$100—about \$1 per lb—and was much inquired for. The bush in the vicinity of the Esquimaux road was broken and on-going steamers searched. Once it was said he had been seen near Bland's, but a diligent search in the vicinity failed to discover even a lock of his hair.

FOR SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The British ship Anna Dorothea will sail from Burrards Inlet for the above port on or about the 14th proximo, and will carry a few passengers. Application should be made to Sprout & Co, Store street.

THE FIDELITY sailed for Portland at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, carrying a few passengers and considerable freight. When a few miles outside, the captain ascertained that he had forgotten the ship's papers and returned to the harbour to procure them.

FROM BURRARD INLET.—The steamer Isabel from Burrard Inlet arrived last evening with Collector Hamley as passenger from the "capital." The "Fly" was seen at ten o'clock yesterday morning on her way to the Fraser.

THE TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S bark Palmetto has sailed from San Francisco for Victoria to take on board a quantity of telegraph wire for New York.

The North-West Territory.

(From the Canadian News, June 27th, 1867.)

An influential deputation, consisting of Lord Wharncroft, Viscount Milton, M.P., Mr Roebuck, M.P., Mr Henry D. Seymour, M.P., the Hon O W Fitzwilliam, M.P., Mr C Waring, M.P., Mr R B Sheridan, M.P., Mr H W Wickham, M.P., Sir R Anstruther, Bart., M.P., Dr Chadwick, Mr A K Labistler, M.A., Mr G Molinex, Mr J M Grant, Mr F A Galt, and Mr Joseph Nelson, had an interview with the Duke of Buckingham at the Colonial Office on Tuesday on the subject of the present position and future of the Red River settlement and the opening up to colonisation of the fertile portion of the North-West territory.

Mr Danby Seymour, M.P.—I beg, your Grace, to introduce the deputation. I need not tell your Grace that there is a strong feeling in the Red River territory with respect to the tenure of land, with respect to the tenure of land, with respect to justice, and the impediments to the way of colonisation. I would particularly direct your Grace's attention to a promise made by your predecessor, the Earl of Carnarvon, that this subject should engage the attention of her Majesty's Government the moment the Confederation Act had passed. That Act has now passed—the colonies on the Pacific have declared their desire to belong to it, but there is the large intervening territory of the Red River, of which I can hardly say to whom it belongs—whether to the Hudson's Bay Company, which I can hardly believe, or to the British Crown. Somehow or other, it is in a most anomalous condition. Nobody knows to whom to apply if they wish to settle on the land and the jurisdiction of the law is limited to a small distance around. The Hudson's Bay Company have attempted to exercise what they call their rights and to punish certain people in the Red River territory, and the people of the Red River refuse to recognise them, rose up, and set them at naught. Year by year the inhabitants of the Red River have been expecting that something would be done either to form them into a Crown colony or to annex them to Canada. Something, however, must be done and that immediately, for we are told that the Hudson's Bay Company's possessions in the American Government, and it would be a very awkward thing if any such idea were carried out. Something, therefore, should be done to ascertain the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and if possible to settle the matter in a quiet way. Your Grace should also be informed that there are many American settlers in the Red River territory, which may lead to future disturbances if the whole question be not now taken up by Her Majesty's Government and disposed of.

Mr Labistler.—The matter stands in this way. The Hudson's Bay Company claim the whole of the territory up to the Rocky Mountains under their charter of Charles the Second. That is about two hundred years old. About forty years ago they established a settlement within this immense territory, of which the extent was forty miles from Fort Garry. Beyond this jurisdiction of the Recorder does not extend. There are no magistrates in the whole territory. The law courts of Canada enjoy a concurrent jurisdiction under the Act of 1 and 2 George IV. The Hudson's Bay Company's officers act as magistrates, but they have often cases and disputes with the rest of the inhabitants. There are no independent magistrates, and the Hudson's Bay Company appoint the Recorder.

Viscount Milton.—I understand that there is no manner of jurisdiction outside the Red River territory, except such as the Hudson's Bay Company think fit to carry out and regulate themselves. I believe that if this state of things continues, the complication of affairs will become serious.

Mr Roebuck.—The real difficulty is the Hudson's Bay Company, and that company has no more right to the Red River territory than I have. I recollect that this was clearly demonstrated before the committee of the House of Commons, but there are things which are often done not according to law, but to interest. There was a gentleman well known to all of us, the late Mr Edward Elliot, who was connected with the Hudson's Bay Company through the Northwest Company, and we could get no justice for the Red River, but it was clearly proved to the committee that the Hudson's Bay Company had no possible jurisdiction in that territory. It was sold recently during the time of the

last Government, and is now in the hands of a company who, having bought it, wish to sell it to the Government of the United States, and as there is a sun in Heaven, the United States will thrust themselves between us and the Pacific Ocean if some steps are not taken to prevent it. This difficulty is one which must be met immediately, and it can only be checked by establishing a settlement there on the part of the Government and by defining under an Act of Parliament the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Duke of Buckingham.—It appears from an opinion given by the Law Officers of the Crown in 1837 that the factors and officers have the right to act as magistrates under the authority of the company, according to their charter. The law officers of the Crown were then Lord Westbury and Mr Justice Keating, who reported that the Hudson's Bay Company had power under their charter to exercise jurisdiction in all doubtful cases, civil or criminal, but there was especially under the peculiar circumstance of the case, under such circumstances.

Mr Roebuck.—There was an act passed in the 2nd of William and Mary which distinctly took away the jurisdiction of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Duke of Buckingham.—The question of the powers of the company after the passage of this act was submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown in 1837. Another act was passed to remove doubts as to the position of the Hudson's Bay Company in the matter of George IV. That act directed the company to give security for the due execution of all processes, civil as well as criminal. It extends the previous act over all their territory and empowers the company to issue commissions of the peace, to appoint justices of the peace for the Hudson's Bay, as well as through other parts of their territory over which the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company are preserved.

Mr Roebuck.—The Imperial Government ought to proclaim the Imperial power and authority, and that will prohibit the Hudson's Bay Company from selling to another Government: I do not believe that they have the power to do so, but it can be managed in other ways. They will establish offices both here and in America, they will sell land and under universal suffrage, to claim to belong to the United States, and the question then will be whether you will exercise authority or go to war with the United States.

Dr Chadwick.—I think Mr Roebuck puts the case very clearly. A great number of Americans are flocking into the country. Their traders are dealing in furs under the very nose of the Hudson's Bay Company. The feeling of dissatisfaction at the state of things will become so great, whether justly or unjustly, on the part of the inhabitants, that now the purchase of the Russian territory has been completed it will give the idea that the same thing may be done in the case of the Red River. I may also call attention to the fact that the value of the territory is well known to the Americans; they are migrating into it in increasing number, and I believe in the last Congress a bill was brought in by General Banks, whereby the Red River territory to the United States and its division into two states, subsequently to be brought into the Union.

Mr Roebuck.—The communication with the Red River is now though the territory of the United States, and this, it is already contended, is a natural reason why the district should belong to the United States and not to British Crown. The question will soon come to the pass that I have already pointed out. The country will be overrun with American settlers, or rather squatters, and they will soon claim to belong to the United States.

The Duke of Buckingham.—In what way do you propose to check it?

Mr Roebuck.—The only way that I can propose is to make the territory at once a Crown colony, send out a Governor with a whole official staff, and say "we have established British power and those who come in must come in as British subjects only."

Lord Wharncroft.—Last year a deputation, at which Mr Watkin and Mr Roebuck were present, waited upon Mr Cardwell. I then desired to press and urge upon the Government that this was the only way of effecting our object, to draw a line between Canada and the Northwest, and everything to the west of that line to be erected into a separate colony. The remedy for the Red River is either to join the new Pacific colony or to have no other way of asserting the rights of Great Britain and keeping out the American settlers, except by making a demonstration of her Majesty's power and authority. The expense of course would be something, for nothing would be got out of the country. But I cannot conceive that this should be considered an obstacle to the creation of a new colony and the establishment of the rights of the British Crown. It is not a question of defence or fighting.

Mr Roebuck.—Nothing can check the immigration, but it will make it an immigration of British instead of American subjects. The climate is healthy and the country most fertile, although I recollect that the Hudson's Bay Company sent a late Governor before a committee of the House of Commons to swear that on digging six inches into the ground there was iron in the month of July, notwithstanding that the same Governor had written a book twenty years before in which he described the country as a second Arcadia.

The Duke of Buckingham.—It is a mere hunting ground for the Hudson's Bay Company?

Mr Roebuck.—Yes; but if you get rid of the animals, you will get rid of the rid of the British possession of the Hudson's Bay Company situated in the Red River territory, and we want to know by what right they are there. Are we to give them as much land as they choose to claim? Their charter is, that they have as much land as they can find access to, either by sea or by land, from Hudson's Bay; but are we to give it to them on that account? The Government is bound to ascertain by some competent tribunal that the rights of the company are, and then we shall be able to deal with the question of compensation, and I am sure no one wishes to deal with them unjustly.

Viscount Milton.—I wish to point out one view of the case. At the time of the amalgamation of the Hudson's Bay Company with the North-West or Opposition Company, the former assumed the rights, which they possessed originally, not only over their own territory but over that of the North-West Company. Now, the North-West Company's territory extended over portions of Oregon and Washington territories. They had forts there and their remains are still in existence, but when they found themselves in collision with the American Government they dropped all their rights, and although they still collect furs there, they disclaimed at once all the rights which they still assume in British territory.

Mr Roebuck.—I would call attention to the grant of Virginia to Raleigh, which was in existence until the time of the Declaration of Independence. Lord Selkirk, in the reign of James I, had given to him the government of the whole of Nova Scotia, but it was taken away, and there is nothing so remarkable in these old grants of such extraordinary magnitude being dealt with as men of business would deal with them when people come to their senses. The territory was taken away from the Earl of Selkirk, but to this hour, I believe, his descendants claim the right of creating Nova Scotia baronets under the charter of James I.

Mr Seymour.—Perhaps your Grace would say how you would like the matter to be brought before the two Houses of Parliament? We have no wish to do anything inimical to the Government or likely to embarrass it, but I may remind you that in February last the Earl of Carnarvon said that as soon as the Confederation Bill became law, it would be the duty of the Government not to lose a single day in dealing with the question.

The Duke of Buckingham.—The members of Parliament must take their own course. I should hardly like, on the part of the Government, to intimate how the question should be brought forward. All I can do is to state how the matter stands at present. When I came to the Colonial Office a deputation had been received by the Earl of Carnarvon, but the matter was not further entered into by him. When it came before me another point had arisen which, before the Red River memorial had reached me, had necessitated the examination of a variety of questions bearing more or less upon the subject of the Hudson's Bay Company's rights and the rights of the Crown. This is a question on which one ought not to form an opinion hastily, and I have not yet formed my own opinion, but we are collecting information with respect to it and moving as rapidly as we can. I am in communication with the Foreign Office with respect to the rights of the Crown over a portion of the territory and the course to be adopted with reference to the American Government. I need not show you that the question has not been asleep, and as soon as I can I shall be ready to do some steps. I had a discussion with Lord Monck previous to his departure for Canada, and I expect to hear from him in about a fortnight. The confederation is to take effect on the 1st of July, and Lord Monck will then be able to consult his Ministers, and I expect that he will be able to communicate to me the views of the Canadian Government, not merely with respect to the purchase of the Hudson's Bay territory, but also as to the boundary question and the interpretation to be placed on the Hudson's Bay Company's charter. On receiving this communication from Lord Monck, I shall be prepared to make up my mind as to the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company and the course to be taken with respect to these matters.

In reply to Lord Wharncroft.

The Duke of Buckingham said.—The question before me, in connection with the American Government, which is now the subject of some communication between the two Governments, relates to the jurisdiction to be exercised along the frontier and the extradition of criminals who may fly across the boundary from either country. This question is now under the consideration of the Foreign Office.

Mr Advertiser.—They ask us, who is to keep the peace of the frontier?

Mr Roebuck.—Aye, but they don't raise a doubt as to the Imperial rights. If any outrage takes place upon the line between Canada and the Hudson's Bay Company, but to you who are the Imperial body; they cannot bring the matter before any other authority. During the present session it is totally impossible to do anything. In the meantime, you may act as the Imperial Government, and the Hudson's Bay Company could not interfere with a legal decision. In the meantime, you may assume the Imperial power and send out a Governor there.

The Duke of Buckingham.—I understand it is contended that it is quite in the power of the Queen to send out a Governor and leave the question of the rights of the company to be subsequently settled legally, and also that it is possible that without this proceeding, which would probably take some years before the law courts the matter might be disposed of without any difficulty.

Mr Roebuck.—No doubt you would be in a better position to initiate negotiations with the company if you first took the decisive step of sending out a Governor.

The Duke of Buckingham said.—I think that I shall be in a position in a fortnight to take the question into consideration, and having made up my mind, I will then state what I think ought to be done with respect to any action in regard to the Hudson's Bay Company and the course indicated by Mr Roebuck. But with respect to taking any action as to what you call the Crown rights, I shall not be prepared to give any opinion until I have heard from Lord Monck the opinion of the Canadian Government, but I can assure you that the whole question is now engaging the attention of the Government.

Mr Roebuck.—I hope no steps will be taken to acknowledge the Hudson's Bay Company as responsible to the United States. If you do anything to acknowledge the company as the Imperial power the United States Government will at once take advantage of it.

The Fire Department Drill will be held to-day, at the corner of Yates and Government streets, commencing at 3 o'clock.

The Grouse Creek

The news from Grouse Creek is most melancholy. The Flume Company's ground again invaded, a writ treated as so much bla the law for a third time. Had the Governor a manly, straightforward dealing with the trespass first instance, the present could not have arisen, and would have been in a fair judgment upon its merits stand now all is "confounded," and should we have received by bona facts, the Governor has adopted some vigorous measures the Government in sign of a gentleman more control its destinies to show himself to be with the meagre despatch we are unable to say much telegraphed for the part when they shall have of will be better prepared to matter upon its merits. The Canadian Company had badly as it would appear despatch or not, the Government responsibility for the bungling in which he undertook to first difficulty has on the condemnation of every has a dollar invested in it will surely be followed sure of the Imperial Gov

The Case of the "Aid"

Dr Johnson's definition of life at sea is rather a snuff. According to him "a ship with the chance of being and those on board ships respect as much as the mer captain and those in authority prisoners of a jail are at the turnkey. It is therefore of the Government to see power is not abused, and the care is taken of the health, thus serving who cannot care for their own food or air. So practice of the Imperial Government, through the "Board of home, make careful enquiries cases of neglect on the part shipmaster or owner. Unfortunately such instances are neither between, and cases of accident lately been a special object attention. Such a case would at once have been into. It is now so well known to avoid such deplorable here that the occurrence in a ship is considered "wreck" to some one. The case of the death of a sailor this disease, some one is quite responsible as if the fatal due to the willful administration deadly poison. This disease facts through the culpable owners or shipmasters by the proper nutriment in the shape and in a long passage such as there is no excuse for not either at the Falkland Islands at some one of the numerous South America or the Islands for fresh supplies. The rests with some one, and ought to be required, and the death of two men but perilling of the ship and crew have been the result of such neglect. Ships have foundered by being so short-handed of sickness as to be unable handed properly when overt severe weather, and such might been the case here, where two of the crew were laid prostrate disease easily preventable, five hands out of a complement of twelve to work the ship. W results to the cargo and crew weather would be, is obvious; the face of all this, with short, the captain runs past where by a few hours' delay he have obtained sufficient provisions as to have prevented melancholy results.

Friday, August 23rd.

A BREAK OF THE LIGHTNING.—Last cable between Lop z and Sao Juan suddenly failed to transmit the electric current, and after repeated trials and a failure, a new cable was laid and a feeble piece raised and brought to a few days ago the Superintendent, by the means of a galvanometer, sired the defect. The cable at one shore-ends had been struck by lightning which ran through the copper wire reached a spot where the gutta percha defective, when it burned a hole through the cable and escaped. For several gutta percha was burned entirely up copper wire fused as completely as the work had been done at a furnace. The defective portion of the cable been cut off, the ends were spliced remainder of the length now works as before.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 27, 1867.

Scurvy. We have alluded in another place to the state of the crew of the "Aid," suffering from a disease that happily is of rare occurrence in the present day with our improved ideas on hygienic matters. Scurvy is preeminently a preventable disease, and has its origin in the long continued use of food deficient in those substances which the organism requires for its perfect nutrition, and more especially deprivation of vegetable food, added to which impure air, want of cleanliness and wet act as predisposing causes. Such is our knowledge of prophylactic measures that scurvy in the Navy has been unknown for more than half a century. We read in Lord Anson's voyage that in the space of ten months he lost 200 men from scurvy, and the remainder were so feeble that they could not muster more than six foremast men in a watch. It was, however, shown by Cook how much might be done by attention to dietetics and sanitary measures, as after a three years' voyage he brought back his ships having only lost one man out of a complement of 112 from disease. For this the medal of the Royal Society was awarded him, a distinction of which he was proud, as in his reply he says, "that our having discovered the possibility of preserving the health of a ship's company for such a length of time, in such a variety of climate and amid such continued hardships and fatigues, will make the voyage remarkable in the opinion of every benevolent person when the dispute about a southern continent shall have ceased to engage the attention and divide the judgment of philosophers." The means of prevention are ample and infallible when properly used, and consist in the occasional use of preserved meats, dried vegetables and lime juice, attention to ventilation, and cleanliness. The Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 requires that each man should have a space of 74 cubic feet, and that after being ten days on salt provisions, lime juice should be administered daily at the rate of half an ounce for each man, and that preserved meats be used at the discretion of the captain. Many shipowners consider it as the best economy to victual their men well and to look after their comfort, but there are others who exhibit the greatest disregard for the safety and health of their crews, and who, as the medical officer of the Privy Council says in his report, "when those men are disabled by hardships, starvation and ill-usage of every kind, cast them out with the same indifference with which a worn-out block would be thrown." It is owing to the illegal neglect that such diseases as scurvy prevail; provisions of the cheapest and worst descriptions, and impure lime-juice are supplied to the men forward, while those aft look after themselves, and surely, if the captain and mates know how to preserve themselves, they also know how to preserve the men. Such we observe has been the case here, where the two deaths and the four cases are out of the seven forward, and the people aft enjoy an immunity. The vessel also we observe hails from a northern port; which ports, in the enquiries made by the Board of Trade, have acquired a notoriety for the neglect of seamen and the prevalence of scurvy in their ships. Mr Simon (of the Privy Council), thus gives the proportion of cases from the different ports: London, 14; Foreign, 31; Liverpool, 21; Sunderland, 8; Glasgow, 12. Such a case as this is so flagrant as to demand the attention of the Government, and we would suggest that: 1st. A coroner's inquest be held on the man who died yesterday. 2nd. That the log be examined so as to ascertain what rations the man received in that illness. 3rd. What the supply of water was and what amount, the quality of the lime-juice and the amount, and relative supply forward and aft of preserved meat and vegetables. The Board of Trade at home allow none of these things to escape them, and it behooves our Government, we think, to take some steps in the matter.

Wednesday, August 21st. EDUCATIONAL.—The Central Free School now numbers close upon one hundred scholars—a substantial mark of public confidence in the system as well as in the teacher. The Board of Education have appointed a deputation to wait upon the Governor and lay before His Excellency the wishes of the people as expressed at the late public meeting.

ON THE WAY.—The new iron bark Mercara, Richardson master, 395 tons, sailed from Liverpool, June 10th, for this port, consigned to Junion, Green & Rhodes. The Hudson Bay Company's bark Prince of Wales is also on the way, and will be due here in October. Both vessels have full cargoes.

The New World will start to-day for the Sound via Bellingham Bay, where she will coal.

Supreme Court.

[Before Chief Justice Neidham.]

THURSDAY, Aug 19th, 1867.

Selleck & Elliot vs. Simpson.—This case was again brought up by the Solicitor General, instructed by Messrs Drake & Jackson, who pressed for a decree to cure an imperfect conveyance from Elliot to Simpson, one of the defendants. The arguments used last court day were again stated, and, in addition, counsel produced a deed, dated in 1857, under the seal of the Hudson Bay Company in London, conveying to James Douglas and John Work and their heirs, amongst other properties, the lot sold by Elliot to Simpson. It was urged that the conveyance set at rest the question as to the fee simple of the land which had been thereby conveyed to the grantors of the deed to Elliot.

After perusing the conveyance, His Lordship stated that he could take no judicial notice of the document, as there was no proof of its execution before him, but he would state that it now appeared to the Court that the caution exercised previous to granting a decree to the plaintiff was more than was necessary. The land in question had been conveyed to the Hudson Bay Company by James Douglas and John Work as trustees for the purposes of the Fur Trade Company, and it therefore necessarily followed that any absolute conveyance by them, such as the grant to Elliot, was a breach of trust; besides, the conveyance to James Douglas and John Work expressly stated that the land was to be held by them in common sojage, and there were other conditions attached which have not been inserted in the grant to Elliot. The decree as craved would be a title against all the world, and as the Hudson Bay Company were not parties to this suit the Court had no power to enlarge the rights of the plaintiff. The decree must, therefore, be refused; but his lordship suggested that a deed of confirmation might be obtained from the Hudson Bay Company in favor of the plaintiff, which would have the remedial effect.

Stidgate Bay Copper Mining Company (limited).—The Solicitor General, instructed by Messrs Drake & Jackson, on behalf of the official liquidator for winding up this company, renewed the application for declaration of a call of \$1 55 per share on the first-class contributors to the company, and produced the accounts connected with the winding up, as also the vouchers and various affidavits in reference to the defaulting contributors who had not paid up the last call. Mr King appeared on behalf of the first-class contributors to oppose.

His lordship expressed great dissatisfaction with the accounts as rendered, as also with the affidavits which had been filed in this matter. The creditors of the company had in many instances not made the usual affidavit of debt; one creditor's claim for \$300 had been disputed by the Directors of the company, who thought it ought only to be \$130. This same claim had been allowed by the Court at \$100, and now the accounts showed that \$244 and \$40 had been paid to the creditor. A due declaration had not been used in taxing the bills of costs, which ought not to have been passed as they stood. These bills must, therefore, go back to the Master, and only charges incidental to collecting necessary debts allowed. It appeared from the accounts that the total costs were \$1518 for paying \$2800 of debts. His lordship said great discretion ought to be exercised in instituting suits in winding up a company, and where parties were solvent (if legal proceedings were properly taken) the costs would necessarily follow, to be paid by them; if they were insolvent, then it was improper to sue and thus to increase the costs to be paid by the company.

On application of the Solicitor General, the case was adjourned for a fortnight, and other affidavits allowed to be filed; but it was intimated that on the present materials the Court would refuse an order for a second call, and that some further substantial grounds must be shown satisfactory to the Court before any order would be made.

Municipal Council.

TUESDAY, August 20.

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

COMMUNICATIONS. W. Bond applied for an advance of \$100 on account of his contract for street culverts. Referred to the Finance Committee with power to act. The contractor's work was favorably mentioned.

A notice from the Secretary of the Spring Ridge Water Works Company of an intended excavation in Johnson street for purposes of the company, was filed.

An application from D. Spencer to the Mayor and "City Fathers" for the use, one evening per week, of the City Hall for the purposes of a "Soh-Fah" class, was received and filed, and leave granted conditionally.

An application from J. Grabamslaw for permission to use the sidewalk and for leave to make excavations in connection with the building of a brick store on the corner of Fort and Douglas streets, was referred to the Street Committee.

An account of \$5 from R. Strong, street scavenger, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Messrs. Kinsman & Styles' account filed for the sum of \$475 for the building of the new brick culvert crossing Broad street. The Street Committee spoke very favorably of the workmanship and the general satisfaction given in the execution of the work. Referred to the Finance Committee, with power to act.

An account for the sum of \$10 was voted for the removal of thistles from the city limits. The payment of \$6 for firewood was confirmed.

TAX RATES, &c. Councillor Hubbard moved that a notice be inserted in the morning paper with regard to proceedings connected with the payment of the Municipal tax. Carried.

In answer to Mr Gibbs, it was stated that no reply had been received with reference to the letting of the ferry.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS. The matter of grading and macadamising Pandora and other streets was taken up and laid over.

The Council adjourned till Tuesday evening next, at 7 p.m.

Masonic Funeral.

Yesterday, at two o'clock, the Worshipful Masters, Officers and Brethren of Victoria Lodge No. 783, E. R., and Vancouver Lodge, No. 421, R. S., Free and Accepted Masons, assembled in their Lodge-room, Masonic Hall, Government street, for the purpose of performing the last sad rites of burial over their deceased Brother Henry Cantrill, late of the Royal Sussex Lodge, No. 466, E. R. The body of deceased had been conveyed to the Lodge-room overnight. The first portion of the ceremony being ended, the Brethren of both Lodges formed in procession, and proceeded to the burial ground as follows: Tyler, with drawn sword, Stewards, with white rods, Master Masons, two & two, Deacons, Secretaries and Treasurers, Senior and Junior Wardens, The Holy Bible, Square and Compass, carried by the oldest Member of the Lodge, Past Masters, and the Buryers.

MOURNERS.—Thomas Cantrill, Thomas Abscon, G. Fox, J. Crump, and other friends of deceased.

On arriving at the cemetery, the impressive burial service was read by the Worshipful Master of Victoria Lodge, Richard Lewis, and the customary solemn formalities observed by the Brethren, which being concluded, the procession returned to the Lodge. It will be a source of some consolation to the relatives of deceased in England to learn that, although many miles separated from them, deceased was followed to his last resting place by so large a number of sympathizing Brethren of that ennobling institution of which he was a worthy member.

THE "Aid."—This bark lies at Janion, Green & Rhodes' wharf. She was 150 days from Liverpool to the Equator on the Pacific side, and 69 days from the Equator to Victoria. The ship's company consisted of the captain, the mate, 2nd mate, carpenter, cook, and seven men before the mast. They were all in good health until the 28th of June, when John Quigley, one of the seamen, fell sick of the scurvy and lingered until the 29th of July, when he died and was buried at sea. The remainder of the crew rapidly fell sick, notwithstanding (as the captain asserts) fresh meat was supplied three times a week, and lime juice daily. Soon only one seaman was able to leave his bunk, and the duty of working the ship fell upon him and the officers. This continued for four weeks prior to the bark reaching this port. As the vessel came round Race Rocks—just as a haven of relief stared the "poor men in the face"—another of the crew died and was buried on shore yesterday. Four of the men are in the Hospital. Their lives will, it is hoped, be spared. The captain, mates and carpenter, strange to say, are in good health. The cook (a black) complains slightly. The bark is entirely new, her appointments are excellent, and this is her first voyage. The captain, Diemel, attributes the shocking condition of his men to the length of the voyage and the changes of climate.

NAVAL.—The vicinity of Esquimalt, since the arrival of Admiral Hastings, presents an unenvied degree of activity. The gunboat Forward is being overhauled and repaired for active service, and orders have been issued to place the gunboat Grappler (the hull of which is found to be in a state of excellent preservation) in complete repair. Boring in Long Bay and Constance Cove are daily made with great success. The new Naval Club-house is neatly ready, and when finished it will be a favorite place of resort for naval gentlemen.

DAUGHTERS.—Several of the piles of Craigflower bridge have given way before the assaults of the torredo navalis, and unless their places are supplied by new ones the whole structure may tumble down beneath the lightest weight.

CASE OF ASSAULT.—A charge of assaulting an Indian was preferred against Wm. P. Stevenson yesterday at the Police Court, and a penalty of \$25 or two months' imprisonment imposed.

The Fly left last night, at 11, for New Westminster.

The Queen has signified her intention to hold drawing-rooms in person.

Aldridge, the Black Actor. This celebrated negro tragedian is soon to appear in New York, according to the Times of that city, which says of him: "Mr. Aldridge, it seems, is to be one of the early stars of the next regular theatrical season in this city. Mr. Aldridge, we believe, has been accepted among all colors of people in the other hemisphere as a tragedian of great strength. He has been a strong card in all the exceedingly Eastern places in which he has acted, and performed praises have followed him everywhere. Some lucky manager has had the happy thought to invite Ira to take a Western trip, and upon offering him some extremely fabulous amount, has induced him to revisit his native land and his adopted city. Ira, according to legend, acted in an African temple of the Muse in New York before he took his genius to foreign climes. The lucky manager whose enterprise has thus secured for the metropolis a new attraction, finds a single bitter drop in his cup of joy. His dreams of fortune flowing to his coffers present a phantom whose white hands stay the golden stream. This phantom re-appears to the lucky manager in his waking hours also, and then it assumes the shape and character of a "Leading Lady" or, to leave technical phrases, an actress to play the heroine in Mr. Aldridge's performances. The rest of the company for the 'support' of the distinguished African are not hard to get, the

lucky manager informs us, but so far no capable actress has been found who would filialize to the embraces of a sooty 'Lear,' or respond to the affections of a true-blooded Moor. By this it would appear that the passion for the 'real' which possesses so many managers, finds no responsive throb in the bosom of lovely women, particularly if the lovely woman happens to be an actress, and is called upon to play 'Deedemona' to a genuine Carthaginian.

Random Paragraphs. A curious incident happened recently at Seneca Falls. A lady, who has some property and has been widely known as a handsome widow, after long living in single blessedness, yielded to the importunities of a lover and consented to be led to the hymeneal altar. It was arranged that she should go in her carriage to the place where the ceremony was to come off, and there meet the expectant bridegroom. The lady stepped into the carriage, but was astonished by a gentleman stepping in after her, and declaring that he was her husband, with whom she had not lived for years, but who had, it seems, kept accurately posted in regard to her movements. It is unnecessary to say that the wedding did not come off, and when the expectant bridegroom heard of the difficulty he vanished in hot haste.

The Emperor of Russia has caused a delicate souvenir to be transmitted, through the medium of his ambassador at Paris, to Mue. Laborie, who was slightly wounded in the attempt of June 24th, being an emerald in the shape of a heart surrounded with brilliants. The jewel was made in Russia, and bears the address of the jeweler at St. Petersburg.

The number of children in Connecticut between the ages of four and sixteen is 118,018, and the number of public schools 1,651. The school fund amounts to \$2,043,335, and the total amount expended last year was \$826,203.

Forney complained of the filth that is thrown at him, and Prentice suggests that it makes very little difference whether the filth is thrown at Forney or Forney at the filth.

A number of men engaged in iron shipbuilding in England have lost the sight of one of their eyes, from the iron chips which are constantly flying about while they are at work.

17,000,000 out of 23,000,000 of the Italian population are unable to read and write.

The Home Journal, organ of fashionable society, says the handsomest lady in America is Miss Emily Shomburg of Philadelphia.

Dr. Hall says that the secrets of health are: Keep your bowels regular and slow. Maintain regular bodily habits. Take early and very light suppers. Keep a clean skin. Get plenty of sleep at night.

ATTEMPTED REGICIDES.—The danger to which the Czar was exposed the other day in the Bois de Boulogne (says the Pall Mall Gazette) is an ordeal from which few of his fellow sovereigns have been exempted. Even our own Queen, in spite of the loyalty and affection which attend her, has been four times attacked. There have been at least six plots to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon. In October, 1852, when Napoleon, who was on the eve of becoming Emperor, was at Mar-seilles, an infernal machine, formed by two hundred and fifty gun barrels, charged with one thousand five hundred balls, was to have been discharged against the Prince and his cortege; but the design was not carried out. On July 5th, 1853, a fresh attempt was made to assassinate him as he was going to the Opera Comique. Twelve Frenchmen were arrested as being concerned in the conspiracy. On April 28th, 1855, Jean Liverani fired two shots at the Emperor in the grand avenue of the Champ Elysees. In 1857, Tinbaldi, Bartolotti and Grilli came from England to Paris to assassinate the Emperor, but were discovered, arrested, tried and punished. On January 14, 1858, Orsini, Gomez, Pieri and Radio threw their shells at the Emperor. On December 24, 1863, Greco, Trabucco, Imperatore and Scagnioni, who had gone from London with the intention of killing the French Emperor, were arrested in Paris. The King of Prussia was fired at by Oscar Becker, a law student of Leipzig, at Baden on the 14th of July, 1861—the excuse given for the attack being that he was not capable of effecting the unity of Germany; and his Minister, Count Bismarck, had last year a narrow escape from young Blind. The Emperor of Austria, on February 18, 1853, was struck with a knife, in the neck, by a Hungarian named Libney; in 1858 an attempt was made on the life of Victor Emmanuel; and the Queen of Spain has been twice assailed. There is something very remarkable in the almost invariable failure of those attempts. In recent times only two rulers have fallen victims to assassination—the Duke of Parma, who, in 1854, was stabbed with a poniard in the abdomen; and Abraham Lincoln, who was shot by Booth on April 14, 1865, in a Washington theatre.

GENERAL GRANT has made another speech. He was introduced to the citizens of Wheeling by Governor Boreman, at the conclusion of whose remarks it began to rain a little. The anxiously awaited reply of the great chief was, "Gentlemen, I hope you won't stay in the rain long."

Several duels have already occurred in Paris between editors of the city dailies and parties accused by the former of spreading the cry of Vice la Pologne at the time of the attack on the two Emperors.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

The Greatest Family Medicine of the age

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

What is your Ailment?—A hundred varieties of disease may be traced to the stomach. For each and all of them, common sense suggests that the medicine which restores that organ to its full vigor, is the true remedy. It is common sense demands what that remedy is? Experience answers, Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills. These pills are plenty, but nine-tenths of them give only temporary relief, and many are dangerous. No wonder that dyspepsia have their way, than to attempt its cure with mercury. The so-called remedy will destroy the patient more rapidly than the disease. Not so Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, which owe their efficacy solely to vegetable extracts. If the liver is wrong, they put it right; if the bowels are clogged with obstructions, they remove them; if the stomach is incapable of perfect digestion, they impart to it the required tone and vivacity. In cases arising from, or aggravated by, impure blood, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills. 413

The Progress of a Luxury.—For thirty years the fashionable world has been perturbed with Murray and Lissman's Florida Water, and its fame has been spreading as time flew. Having taken pre-eminence of all other toilet odors in the United States, it passed to the Southern Peninsula, and thence to all Spanish America, continental and insular. When California became a state, she demanded it; and then Australia received it. With every civilized community in the Western world its name is a household word. Its fragrant and refreshing floral perfume is appreciated to wherever an exquisite floral perfume is appreciated. Purchasers are requested to see that the words "Florida Water, Murray and Lissman, No. 59 Water street, New York," are stamped in the glass on each bottle. Without this none is genuine. 424

Hereditary Disease.—The lives of thousands are blighted by hereditary scrofula. Yet it is curable. An alkali does not more certainly neutralize an acid than scrofula virus of its sting. It is the only antiseptic which will rest ulcers and mania of the virus, and prevent the possibility of their being transmitted to the next generation. The patient is cured constitutionally, and becomes as sound in every fibre, as though he had never known disease. Of course, to effect so great a change, it is necessary to continue the use of the Sarsaparilla a number of months. Bristol's Vegetable Pills should at the same time be used in moderate doses. 614

Holloway's Pills.—Stomach, Liver and Bowels.—In all painful affections of the stomach, and disordered actions of the liver and bowels, one single trial of these Pills will demonstrate that they possess regulating and purifying powers in a high degree. They speedily restore the appetite, lessen the unpleasant distention of the abdomen, and prevent inflammation of the bowels, and other serious abdominal ailments. Holloway's Pills afford the greatest comfort to the dyspeptic invalid without harassing or weakening the most sensitive constitutions, or interfering materially with the ordinary avocations, pleasures or pursuits. The simplicity and efficacy of this treatment has evoked the gratitude of all classes in both hemispheres, and commanded a sale for these pills unparalleled in medical history. 25

The Best Remedy for Purifying the Blood.—Strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the Lost Appetite, and curing all Diseases of the Head, Face, and Skin. It is the best preservative against almost any sickness, and is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the system. Composed of herbs only, it can be given safely to infants. Full directions in English, French, Spanish, and German, with every package. TRY IT! For sale at all the wholesale and retail drug stores and groceries. 413

EMIL FRESSE, Wholesale Druggist, Sole Agent, 413 Clay Street, San Francisco, Cal.



LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEUR TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior imitations, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their rights may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Cross & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen everywhere. Agents for V.I.C. Colonies—Junion, Green & Rhodes. 413 1/2 W.

PEPSINE.

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

Are perfectly palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion. In bottles and boxes.

PANCREATIC EMULSION, in 4 and 8 oz bottles. PANCREATIZED COD LIVER OIL in 1/2 & 1 pint.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES. Introduced by Dr. Tully Fox, a Dietetic Preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the Food of Invalids and Children, in packets.

Gelatine and Keesite, Morson's Pure Chemicals and Latest Preparations. See Name, Address and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON,

31, 33, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London, W. C.

Orders to be made payable in London.

SHIPPING ORDERS CAREFULLY PACKED.

By Electric

SPECIAL TO THE DAILEY

The Plain Chicago, Aug. 15.—A patch says a wagon train Major Howell with a s attacked five miles from E by three hundred Indians fight ensued last evening. Reinforcements arrived at retreated with a loss. The whites lost a Lieutenant.

Eastern States August 15, 1867. Alabama so far as heard of blacks ahead 20,000.

New York, Aug. Missionaries for Arabia at sail on the 24th and will foundery at Beyrut; another \$50,000 in this country Bible house at Constantinople.

Chicago, Aug. 16.—A nian to-day Gen. Spear made which he said they would result in the enfranchisement. New York, Aug. 16.—The Russian Commissioner, Dodge, Special Agent of the Collector of the port of St. Louis, next steamer.

Galveston, Aug. 16. over one thousand cases of in this city yesterday, and deaths daily.

Europe.

Constantinople, Aug. 16. tan upon his return received from his Grand Viceroy left the Government during his reply the Sultan says the observation in his journey intends to inaugurate an era for the Ottoman Empire, and submit a series of measures for the benefit of his subjects.

Bucharest, Aug. 15.—A bers of the Danubian Cabinet ed their resignation.

Paris, Aug. 15.—Desp Constantino state that Government, after giving due tion to the collective note of Powers, cannot admit the int other governments in the affia, and refuses to consent enquiry proposed.

Frankfort, Aug. 15.—T cathedral built in 1415 was b ed by fire last night, and the ing will probably have to com

London, Aug. 15.—The has been signed by the Queen a law. The Government withdrew prevent public meetings in Parks in the House of Comm

Mexico.

Mexican advices via Havana Juarez has ordered Santa A tried under the law of Jan the same which Maximilian under. The capture of M Harrinda Hardonia is reiterated Salm Salm was among the demned officers. His wife is to save his life.

Canada.

The Fenian scare is becoming at Montreal. It is appreh propose a raid at the time of election.

California.

San Francisco, Aug. 16. August 15th.—Bark Monitor quinal at Victoria 8th.

Sailed Aug. 15th.—Bark Victoria; bark Torrent, Teek —British ship Norton's Hook bark Gold Hunter, Puget Sound

San Francisco, Aug. 17.—S —Bark Architect, Port Discoe W. H. Gawley, Port Townsend Eliza Walker, Puget Sound Steamer Oreflamme, Astoria.

New York, Aug. 12.—The Her says one cause of the delay in Stanton was the disagreement in regard to the propriety of Sew posing the measure. It is said J sees that many of Sewar's o been unwise, and is resolved to ward to resign. A correspondent statement is not made by aut should Seward retire it is believ will be recalled from England position. It is stated as one of which prompted Stanton's refus that he has received information of on foot for arming the military or South, with the ultimate object rebellion, and so he determined to his post and thwart his designs. Stanton refused the req President to assign a battery of a military company of Maryland composed mainly of returned rebel. The President sent a communi o'clock this morning to Stanton, him from office and instructing hi fer all the books, records, &c., in to Gen. Grant, who has been emp act as Secretary of War ad interim after noon Stanton sent a rep President denying the Executive i pend him from his office without th of the Senate and without legal au

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

The Plains.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—An Omaha despatch says a wagon train escorted by Major Howell with a small force was attacked five miles from Fort Phil Kearny, by three hundred Indians. A desperate fight ensued last evening for three hours. Reinforcements arrived and the Indians retreated with a loss of sixty killed. The whites lost a Lieutenant and two men.

Eastern States.

AUGUSTO, Aug. 15.—Registration in Alabama so far as heard from shows the blacks ahead 20,000.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Seventeen Missionaries for Arabia and Turkey, will sail on the 24th and will establish a type foundry at Beyroot; another party raised \$50,000 in this country to establish a Bible house at Constantinople.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—At a Fenian picnic to-day Gen. Spear made a speech in which he said there will soon be a movement which will shake the world, and result in the enfranchisement of Ireland.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Rousseau and the Russian Commissioner, with William Dodge, Special Agent of the Treasury, and Collector of the port of Sitka, leaves on the next steamer.

GALVESTON, Aug. 16.—There were over one thousand cases of yellow fever in this city yesterday, and about thirty deaths daily.

Europe.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 15.—The Sultan upon his return received a report from his Grand Viceroy left in charge of the Government during his absence. In his reply the Sultan says the result of his observation in his journey are that he intends to inaugurate an era of progress for the Ottoman Empire, and promises to submit a series of measures for reforms for the benefit of his subjects.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 15.—All the members of the Danubian Cabinet have tendered their resignation.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Despatches from Constantinople state that the Turkish Government, after giving due consideration to the collective note of the European Powers, cannot admit the intervention of other governments in the affairs of Candia, and refuses to consent to the joint enquiry proposed.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 15.—The splendid cathedral built in 1415 was badly damaged by fire last night, and the whole building will probably have to come down.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Reform bill has been signed by the Queen and is now a law.

The Government withdrew the bill to prevent public meetings in the Royal Parks in the House of Commons.

Mexico.

Mexican advices via Havana say that Juarez has ordered Santa Anna to be tried under the law of January, 1862, the same which Maximilian was tried under. The capture of Marquez and Harrinda Hardona is reiterated. Prince Salm Salm was among the list of condemned officers. His wife is trying hard to save his life.

Canada.

The Fenian scare is becoming prevalent at Montreal. It is apprehended they propose a raid at the time of the coming election.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—Arrived, August 15th.—Bark Monitor from Esquimalt via Victoria Stn.

Sailed Aug. 15th.—Bark Palmetto, Victoria; bark Torrent, Teakale; 16th—British ship Nation's Hope, Nanaimo; bark Gold Hunter, Puget Sound.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—Sailed, 16th—Bark Architect, Port Discovery; bark W. H. Gawley, Port Townsend; Schr. Eliza Walker, Puget Sound. 17th—Steamer Oerflamme, Astoria.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The Herald's special says one cause of the delay in removing Stanton was the disagreement in the Cabinet in regard to the propriety of Seward in opposing the measure. It is said Johnson now sees that many of Seward's counsels have been unwise, and is resolved to request Seward to resign. A correspondent says this statement is not made by authority, but should Seward retire it is believed Adams will be recalled from England to take the position. It is stated as one of the reasons which prompted Stanton's refusal to resign, that he has received information of a scheme on foot for arming the military organizations South, with the ultimate object of another rebellion, and so he determined to remain at his post and thwart his designs. It is also stated that Stanton refused the request of the President to assign a battery of eight guns to a military company of Maryland who were composed mainly of returned rebels.

The President sent a communication at 10 o'clock this morning to Stanton, suspending him from office and instructing him to transfer all the books, records, &c., in his custody, to Gen. Grant, who has been empowered to act as Secretary of War ad interim. Shortly after noon Stanton sent a reply to the President denying the Executive right to suspend him from his office without the consent of the Senate and without legal cause. How-

ever, as the General commanding the armies had notified him that he had accepted the appointment as Secretary of War ad interim. Stanton concluded by saying he had no alternative but to submit to superior force. Grant, therefore, has assumed the charge of the War Department, and appear at a Cabinet meeting to-day for the purpose of considering certain functions connected with Alaska.

NEW YORK, August 13.—It is rumored on the street to-day that \$100,000,000 have been stolen from the Treasury at Washington.

General Rousseau will sail on the 21st for San Francisco, where he will take a war vessel for Sitka. Rousseau will afterwards return to Portland as the headquarters of his department.

A Mexican vessel has just arrived. She brings intelligence that the body of Maximilian has been delivered to the Prussian Ambassador, to be conveyed to Austria.

General Grant, in a letter to Stanton, upon accepting the war portfolio, compliments the Secretary for the patriotism, firmness and ability with which he had discharged his duties.

A Washington special says Randall and Seward, it is generally believed, will sever connection with the Administration. Both are disgusted with the President. After the late Cabinet meeting, Seward and Stanton were out riding together, which, with other circumstances, give color to reports that Seward will soon resign.

Another special says it is stated that the President desires all the Cabinet officers to resign, so that he may make a general revision of his Cabinet.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The Herald's special says Stanton's removal is still the absorbing topic of conversation. There is much speculation as to what will next transpire. It is said that Seward does not entirely favor the action of the President. He and Thurlow Weed are about to strive to save Stanton's head. Years ago when it was thought of removing Stanton, Weed and Raymond's influence with Seward's entreaties induced the President to abandon the idea. Now it is said that Stanton has been deliberately thwarting the President and obstructing his policy in every way, and insulting the President in his official intercourse. The President has determined to tolerate this no longer.

The Tribune says the President is not fully satisfied that he can remove Stanton under the tenure of office bill, but thinks he can suspend him and prevent his exercising the duty of the office. The latter point was submitted to the Cabinet to-day. They agreed that the President could so suspend. The President therefore notifies Stanton that he will hold no further official relation with him, and that he cannot be admitted to Cabinet meetings.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Intelligencer says that while Stanton is permitted to remain in office, his present official relations must exist. The statement that the President has refused to hold further communication with him is incorrect. It doesn't follow, however, that he will be invited into Cabinet meetings. This is a matter within the President's discretion. The diplomatic correspondence between Seward and Romero is published, in which Seward acknowledges the receipt of a letter from Santa Anna stating that he went ashore voluntarily.

The Haytien Constitution recently abolished the death sentence for political offences.

The President unequivocally denies the finding of the Court in the assassination trial submitted to the Cabinet. He says the official record presented to him by Gen. Holt was signed in his presence.

At that time no recommendation for the commutation of Mrs Surratt's sentence was attached to the papers. In Ben. Pitman's report of the trial everything appears except the recommendation for commutation. Pitman used the records by permission of Stanton. Pitman introduced the Secretary's book, which contained all the orders and findings, documents, etc., connected with the trial in the War Department. The recommendation is attached at the end of all the other documents after the President's approval. The findings of the Court and recommendation for commutation are not in the handwriting of Bingham, as is alleged.

Washakoe has notified Brigham Young to recall all the Mormon miners from the new diggings, as the country belongs to his tribe.

RICHMOND, Aug. 8.—Business is stagnant in Richmond. Gen. Schofield has ordered that after the 20th of August, all the destitute persons in the State be turned over by the military authorities to the local overseers of the poor. Freedman's Bureau rations will no longer be issued.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Aug. 9.—The jury on the inquest summoned to-day is equally composed of whites and negroes, the first practical enforcement of the jury order in the vicinity.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—Mrs Jeff Davis arrived to-day. She leaves for Canada to join her husband.

DETROIT, Aug. 9.—The printers have struck in all the offices in this city, in consequence of the publishers refusing to employ certain men. There is no difficulty about wages.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The Herald's special says: The British surveying steamer Gunlare arrived at Heart's Content to make soundings preliminary to the repair of the cable of 1866. Three wires will be laid between Heart's Content and

Nova Scotia to connect with the Western Union line.

The President to-day ordered that no communication be held with Stanton as Secretary of War.

The World's special dispatch says: The President has practically ignored Stanton by addressing his official communications to Col. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General, instead of Secretary Stanton.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The jury in the Surratt case has been out twenty-seven hours with no prospect of a final agreement. It is rumored the jury now stand eleven to one.

The Times' special dispatch reports that a plot has been discovered to rescue Surratt while being conducted from the Court House to the jail, but its execution was prevented. It is expected that the jury will stand nine for conviction and three for acquittal. This is probably authentic.

The Tribune publishes Butler's report as Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners. It says that the Confederate authorities refused to treat with General Butler, on the ground that he commanded the colored troops. Our Government refused to admit the right of the Confederates to outlaw our officers. In March, 1864, Barton became convinced that retaliation would compel the rebels to abandon their refusal of exchange of prisoners. Accordingly, Grant ordered Butler to decline further negotiations and consider the determination of the rebels to make a distinction between white and colored soldiers, as a refusal on their part to agree to further exchange. In August the rebels offered to renew on the basis of an exchange of man for man, when Grant telegraphed: 'although hard on our men, Southern prisoners ought not to be exchanged. It is demanded by humanity for those left in our ranks. Every man released becomes an active soldier against the United States. If we commence exchange, all the prisoners taken will have to fight till the South is exterminated. To release the rebel prisoners at this particular time would insure Sherman's defeat and compromise our safety here.'

There was a great excitement on 'change yesterday. A number of the most prominent operators were arrested under the late law of the Legislature prohibiting short sales as gambling contracts. The complaint was made by a man who had been loser in speculative transactions. The affair is the subject of universal comment.

MOBILE, Aug. 9.—Fourteen negroes have been appointed on the police by Mayor Horton. One was made Lieut. of the day police.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 9.—Many parties refuse to pay the State tax and say the State Government has no legal existence, believing the Sheriff will not be allowed to distrain for non-payment.

The Tribune's special says that Sheridan has written to Gen. Grant, complaining bitterly of the conduct of Gen. Rousseau while in New Orleans. He says he exerted his influence with the rebel citizens, to prevent the acceptance of Gen. Sheridan's construction of the reconstruction bill. He also complains of his general demeanor towards Gen. Sheridan.

Sanford Conover has written to the President revealing an alleged plot on the part of Ashley, Butler and others, to implicate the President in the conspiracy of assassinate Lincoln. He says it is capable of proof by the most indisputable evidence. The details are given at length, and the kind of evidence Ashley thought most advisable to present. Among other things, it was to be proven that Atzeroth was placed at the Kirkwood House to make it appear that Johnson was an intended victim, and thus divert suspicion. Also, that it had been arranged to kill Lincoln on inauguration day, which would account for Johnson's strange conduct on that occasion, Johnson expecting the tragedy to be ended there, Ashley promptly furnished the statement he wanted sworn to, and promised that the witnesses should be splendidly rewarded. Several letters from Ashley to Conover accompanied this statement.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The Times' special says that it is reported on good authority that Johnson said, when he signed Mrs Surratt's death warrant, 'We must be protected against female as well as male assassins.' This referred to the recommendation for mercy. Atzeroth confessed that Booth told him Surratt was in town the day of the assassination. The State Department, in response to an enquiry, says that the whole subject has been investigated, and no case was found where an American citizen was convicted in Ireland, for Fenian sentiments uttered in the United States.

AUGUSTA, GA., Aug. 13.—General Pope issued an order that all official advertisements, whether State or municipal, shall be given only to papers which sustain the reconstruction measures of Congress.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—A street preacher while denouncing the Pope, was attacked with stones and knocked. The police rescued him.

RICHMOND, Aug. 12.—Gen. Schofield has issued an order reminding the military commanders that they are to be governed in the discharge of their duty by the laws of Virginia, when those laws do not conflict with the laws of the United States or orders from headquarters. They must

not supercede the civil authorities, except in cases of necessity, and report action to headquarters.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—Some discharged soldiers and sailors have called a meeting for Saturday night to condemn the removal of Secretary Stanton.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13.—The Kentucky Legislature stands thus: Senate, Democrats 28, Radicals 9, third party 4. In the House, Democrats 85, Radicals 11, third party 4.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Rev S Wendell, a regularly ordained clergyman, who has been two years in superintendence of the orphan asylum at Philadelphia, has been arrested for perpetrating rapes on seven little girls under his charge. Wendell confesses.

Prominent Southern Republicans are preparing a bill to enforce the present confiscation laws, and cause the entire seceded States to be re-surveyed in the same manner as Territories. Pre-emption rights will be given to freedmen and soldiers. Three hundred millions of the proceeds will be used in reimbursing loyal men for property confiscated or destroyed, and the balance to be devoted to the payment of pensions.

Canada.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The Herald's Canadian special says Jacob Thompson is said to have a good chance for the appointment as Secretary of the Interior of the new Dominion.

Central and South America.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Advices from Nicaragua state that whole villages on the North coast have been swept away by cholera. 794 deaths are reported in the district of Leon. Two hundred ranches of Mosquito Indians have been stripped of inhabitants.

The Peruvian Congress has voted a gold medal to Juarez.

Reports from the Argentine Republic state that the revolutionists defeated Cirazabel who, with several other Generals, were left dead on the field.

Cholera has disappeared from the towns of Panama. Quiet is being restored throughout the States of Colombia. Magdalena still holds out. Gutierrez is expected from Europe August 9th.

Mexico.

The Diario insists that the United States has been a party to the indiscriminate shooting of prisoners of war in Mexico, by the Liberals. It calls the attention of the European Government to America, and asks that their common rights be respected on this continent.

The council of war at Queretaro is sentencing prisoners to death at the rate of three in five.

The United States Consul at Guaymas, Edward Connor, died on the 16th of July. His remains will be taken to San Francisco.

Europe.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—There has been a great fire at Bordeaux. Eighty of the citizens are reported killed or injured.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—The Prussian Government is anxious for the safety of Baron Magnus, Minister at Mexico. After intervening to save the life of Maximilian, the Baron incurred the hostility of the Liberal leaders and has not been heard from for a long time. The Government has taken measures to ascertain whether he has been treated by Juarez contrary to the law of nations.

FLORENCE, Aug. 8.—Cardinal Antonelli has forwarded a secular dispatch to the nuncios at Catholic courts, stating that the attitude of the Italian Government is greatly at variance with engagements that had been made with the Pope. The dispatch also refers to preparations of Italian volunteers to deprive the Pope of his temporal sovereignty.

The King of Portugal has received a deputation from English and French societies, for the suppression of the slave traffic.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Advices from Shanghai say the United States authorities not receiving satisfaction or apology regarding the bark Rover outrage, the Hartford and Wyoming were ordered to Formosa. On arriving off shore a demand was made for the surrender of the murderers which was not complied with, and it being apparent that the natives were preparing for a fight, both vessels vigorously shelled the shore. Subsequently several boat loads of sailors and marines effected a landing. A sharp fight ensued lasting four hours. The heat was intense and fifteen officers and men were reported sunstruck. Lieut. Mackenzie was killed. At night the fighting party withdrew and the bombardment was resumed, lasting till the natives disappeared. The vessels then returned to Shanghai.

It is stated that the Chinese merchants at Shanghai refuse Mexican dollars coined by Maximilian.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Information is received that an American ship recently attempted to land at the Island of Formosa, but the officer in charge of the boat was killed by the natives. The name of the vessel is not given.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—Bismarck as Chancellor of the Confederation will preside at the meeting of the Federal Council of the

North German States, on Thursday next, though suffering from an injury to his head occasioned by having been caught in the door of a railway car.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Bishop Dupont is mentioned in connection with the Papacy, it is said by France, whose influence will probably preponderate at the election. France will urge him as the successor of Pius the Ninth.

It is now denied that any interview will take place between Napoleon and the King of Prussia.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The announcement is confirmed of the occupation of three Provinces of Cochin China by the French forces.

The claims of France for French subjects in Mexico, will be carefully revised by a Commission appointed by Napoleon.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—The press comment upon Napoleon's reply to the foreign members of the Exposition, and express confidence in the sincerity of the Emperor's assertions for the peace of the world.

DUBLIN, Aug. 9.—It is reported that Gen. Favola has confessed to his connection with the Fenian raid in England and offered to reveal the details of the Fenian movement and testify for the Government.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—About 11:30 a. m. to day an accident occurred on Davis street near Vallejo, by which Capt. Henry Ames, an old and much respected citizen of San Francisco, was instantly killed. He was getting out of his buggy when his feet became entangled in the reins and he fell prostrate to the ground. A heavily laden truck was passing at the time, one of the wheels of which passed over Capt. Ames' head, crushing it and his face and neck at the same time in the most terrible manner. He was taken into the office of the Harbor Police, but immediately expired. The driver says he did not see him when he fell. Capt Ames was about 45 years of age and leaves a family in this city.

The Plains.

FORT SEDGWICK, Aug. 18.—The Pawnees to the number of fifty have had a fight with the hostile Indians near Plum Creek. They took fifteen scalps and two prisoners, and captured a large herd of stock. More than a mile of telegraph line is reported to be destroyed. Mr Ward, the telegraph operator at Plum creek, and five of his men, are reported missing, and great fears were entertained for his safety. The escort from Fort McPherson has not been able to get away. The Indians are now in sight of Fort Morgan.

Europe.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Late European papers give the following news: The Abyssinian captives were cut off from the Emperor, both parties being surrounded by rebels. There is now no danger of their getting into his hands. English papers in commenting on this, say there will now be no expedition to Abyssinia. Napoleon was to receive the great bodies of State on the 5th, and then leave on his visit to Francis Joseph.

The Garibaldi party proposes a movement to Virturbo.

It is expected that negotiations will be opened for a treaty of commerce between Prussia and Russia.

Three hundred and thirty-three deaths by cholera occurred in Sicily during the week ending, July 24th. The disease is spreading at an alarming rate.

A waterspout burst over the village of Patagonia, Sicily, lately, destroying forty houses, and damaging seventy. Ten persons were killed, and twenty eight injured by the falling buildings. 40,000 persons are houseless.

The Bishop of Orleans expresses apprehensions of the security of the Papal States, as some insidious plot against the Holy Father is maturing.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A great rain storm continues throughout England, and it is thought that the crops have suffered extensively in some districts. Parliament will be prorogued on the 21st.

A war vessel left Portsmouth for Ireland yesterday. She will take a regiment.

FLORENCE, Aug. 17.—Carlotta is in better spirits and her mental condition is slightly improved. She knows that Maximilian is dead, but fancies that he died from fever.

Austria is prepared to join in the International Monetary Union.

The cholera has somewhat decreased at Rome; but is extremely violent at Frazonone, and the villages in the mountains.

A frightful accident had occurred on the great Italian railroad, by which thirteen persons were killed and twenty injured.

San Francisco Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—Arrived, 18th—Ship Heloise, 10 days from Port Orchard; bark Buena Vista, 9 days from Teakaleat.

Cleared, 18th—Barks Entine and Emma Augusta for Port Townsend.

FRIEND.

AVIS.

KILLER.

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WINE, LOZENGES, GLOBULES,

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and 8 oz. bottles. OIL in 1/2 & 1 pts.

PHOSPHATES,

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