

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

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AGENTS.

John Mackin,	Nanaimo
Clarke & Co.,	New Westminster
Barnard's Express,	Quesnelle, B. C.
"	Lytton
"	Vanickle
"	Richfield
"	Barkerville
"	Camerontown
"	Olinton
L. P. Fisher,	San Francisco
G. Algar,	Clement's Lane, London
F. Street,	30 Cornhill, London

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The batch of English papers brought by the steamer Active are more than usually interesting. The gigantic and much opposed undertaking—the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Suez—is at length an accomplished fact. After seventeen years of obstructed but persistent labors, the indefatigable French engineer, M. de Lesseps, has connected the Mediterranean with the Red Sea. This is the most important victory France has, during the present generation, achieved, and the misfortune is on our part that we have been obstructive in the way rather than participators in the glory. From the first moment when the great English engineer, Stephenson, risked his reputation by condemning the project until almost the present time, the diplomacy of Great Britain has been wielded against it. Now it brought forward the opposition of the Sultan of Turkey, then the combined testimony of interested scientific men, until the undertaking seemed almost fruitless. The political obstructions which in the East were however, after a time removed through the exertions of Louis Napoleon, and the scientific obstacles were taken vigorously in hand by M. de Lesseps, and today we have the satisfaction of knowing that a vessel laden with coal has already passed from the Mediterranean into the Red Sea. No single incident could revolutionize European commerce with the East so much as this. Several thousand miles will be saved in the voyage to India, Australia, or China, and "doubling the Cape of Good Hope," bids fair to become in the course of a few years, almost a thing of the past. The fears at first entertained by England that the success of the undertaking would jeopardise her influence in India and the East generally, will prove as years roll on entirely baseless. What benefits Europe in the aggregate must ultimately benefit England, and although France may just now be not only the recipient of all the honor, but of the principal commercial advantages, Great Britain will speedily become a large participator in the commercial gains created by the new order of things. The canal will for a time have an antagonistic influence on the Eastern routes by way of Panama; but it will only be for a time. The new competitor for the Eastern trade will stimulate the older rival to fresh exertions, and the world generally will be the gainer.

The details of the failure of the Atlantic telegraph are given in full in the English papers. It appears that a flaw was discovered in the cable (supposed to have been caused intentionally by one of the workmen on board) when the Great Eastern was 1,212 miles out, and that the defect when it was found existed about six miles from where the vessel was. On hauling in the cable, it snapped when about two miles of it was got on board, and the ingenuity of the scientific men was taxed to get hold of the end that sunk. The efforts made proved successful; but although the cable was grappled on the bottom of the ocean and hauled up four successive times, showing the strides science has made within the last four years in oceanic matters, it could not be got on board, on account of the weakness of the rope which was used in the hauling, and it, therefore, was left finally to sink. It is doubtful whether any fresh efforts will now be made before next May.

Wholesale murders would seem now to be the principal feature in the sensational world. We have been lately giving accounts of Pritchard, and the supposed poisoner Sprague, who by the way has been acquitted, but recent advices place us in possession of even more cold-blooded villainy, if that can be possible. A woman named Winsor has just

been sentenced to death at Exeter for murdering a child. It appears that she has led a most atrociously criminal career for a considerable period, having made infanticide a kind of trade. She had her scale of charges for committing child murder, ranging from £3 to £5 a child. Owing to a defect in the trial she has been respited, and may probably escape punishment altogether. It appears that the murderers had been tried at the previous assizes on the same charge, and that the jury, failing to agree, had been by the judge imprudently discharged. Subsequently she was brought up, found guilty, and sentenced. Her counsel contends, however, that according to English criminal law she cannot have her life placed in jeopardy twice on the same charge, and the case is referred to the twelve judges. Another and most horrible murder was committed by a man named Forewood alias Southey. This man had been a billiard-marker and won at one time £1100 from a relative of the Earl of Dudley. Not getting paid he applied to the Earl and was treated rather summarily. This preyed upon his mind and led, as he says, to the inhuman acts perpetrated. He had, although being already married, run away with another married woman who had three children. These he took to a coffee-house in London, where he engaged beds for the night. When the servant went to look after the children the next day they were found dead, having been poisoned. A man named White hearing of the circumstance went to see the children and recognized them as his own, he being the husband of the runaway wife. Suspicion fell upon Southey, the alias of the murderer; but he had not yet it seems finished his work. He had a wife and child living at Ramsgate, whom he had not seen for seven years,—to them he immediately repaired and shot them both, when he was arrested.

While the approach of cholera—it has already reached France—is spreading alarm throughout Great Britain, forcing the Government and municipalities into all manner of sanitary measures and precautions, a destructive cattle disease has been imported which has been sweeping off the cattle at a fearful rate. The evil has become almost as alarming as if it were a human epidemic, and the importation, sale and treatment of stock. One gentleman maintains he has discovered a cure for the disease in inoculation, but whether he has or not, meat has arisen and is rising to such fabulous prices, that none but the wealthy classes will the present year, at all events, be able to indulge in it. What makes the matter more distressing is the fact that much of the meat sold is diseased and liable in itself to produce some fatal scourge without the aid of importations. What between the moral epidemic of murder, the physical epidemic of cholera, and the political epidemic of Fenianism, the mother country is at present passing through a rather painful crisis.

when brethren from all parts of the country have assembled together. Mutual congratulations were interchanged, and much friendly feeling was evinced.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Latest News from the East

Europe, Mexico, South America, California, etc.
The steamer Active arrived yesterday morning, bringing files of the Oregonian to Thursday last, from which we extract the following telegraphic despatches:
FROM MISSISSIPPI.
New York, Sept. 20.—A private letter from Mississippi says, most of the militia now being organized in that State, express the determination not to be mustered in under any other but the State flag—the Stars and Stripes. The same letter also says a regularly organized gang, composed of ex-rebel soldiers, has recently been formed in Vicksburg for the purpose of embarrassing, in every way possible, the action of the government officers in the State.

THE EASTERN STEAMER MAILS.
New York, Sept. 19.—The Atlantic Mail Company was on Saturday consolidated with the Pacific Mail Company, the latter paying four and a-half million dollars for the ships and appurtenances. Rumor says there will be a weekly line to California, in a few months at the outside.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—U. S. GRAND LODGE MEETING.
BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the United States, took place this morning, Grand Sire Isaac M. Veatch presiding. Representatives from nearly all the States in the Union, and several of the British Provinces, were in attendance. This is the first occasion within the past five years

FIRES IN NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 19.—The loss by fire yesterday reaches three millions of dollars. Nine thousand dollars worth of cotton was destroyed, instead of nine hundred thousand as stated.
New York, Sept. 20.—A fire this morning destroyed the American rice mills, 141 South street, with their contents, and damaged the adjoining buildings occupied by Archibald M. Rentz, ship-chandler. The entire loss is between four and five million (?) dollars.

THE COSTA RICA FOR BRAZIL.
New York, Sept. 21.—On the 28th, the steamer Costa Rica will leave New York for Rio Janeiro, being the first vessel of the new line between New York and the empire of Brazil. The Costa Rica will touch at St. Thomas, West Indies, and at Pernambuco.

THE DEBT OF CUBA.
New York, Sept. 21.—We have Havana dates to the 18th. A royal decree says: The army in Cuba is to be reduced to the same footing as before the campaign in San Domingo.

This must imply a denial of the statements that Spain was still determined to conquer Dominica.
The Diana Dela Marena declares, though without giving official authority, that the island now owes Spain seventy-eight millions. In 1837, the debt amounted to one hundred and twenty-seven millions.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

FARTHER POINT, Sept. 19.—The Damascus from Liverpool on the 7th has arrived.
Queen Victoria would return to England from Germany on the 8th.
The annual meeting of the British association for advancement of sciences commenced at Birmingham.

The Paris Monitor is highly satisfied with the manner in which the people and press of England and France are harmonious in their mutual interests, and with the uniformities of their principles. In efforts to insure the safety of the Ottoman Empire, and the freedom of Italy, England determined to refuse to retain the Ionian Islands and consented to restore them to their original nationality.
The London Times of the 7th, editorially opposes the project of saddling England with heavy obligations on account of the inter-colonial intercourse from Quebec to Halifax and argues against the expediency of the undertaking.
PARIS, Sept. 8.—It is asserted that the French Government has addressed a note to Prussia in reference to the murder of Otto by Count Edinberg. It dwells on the fact that France extends protection to all her subjects.
Accounts from Constantinople place the destruction of buildings by the Stamboul fire at 2,800, and 22,000 people were rendered homeless.
Mrs. Thos. Moore, widow of the poet, is dead.
It is rumored that an alliance has been formed between the youngest son of the King of Italy and the Princess Isabella, daughter of the Queen of Spain. Another rumor points to Prince Amadeus as her probable husband.
The Cork Reporter announces that the Government has ordered a number of gunboats and two men-of-war to be stationed off Bantry Bay and other stations of the west coast of Ireland.
Cyrus W. Field is a passenger by the Australasian. He was present at one of the meetings of the British Association, and made a brief speech expressive of increased faith in the accomplishment of the Atlantic cable enterprise next year.

THE FENIANS—THEY INTEND TO CONQUER CANADA.
A letter from an American Fenian to the Dublin Freeman contains the following interesting story: The Fenian is an organization commenced about seven years ago for a very different object than that of freeing Ireland from the English yoke. It is not entirely composed of Irish. At the present moment it numbers many thousands of native Americans and American Germans. It has a large treasure in its bureau. The exact number of enrolled members at the beginning of last August was 273,551. Notwithstanding the statements of the Fenians at their gatherings in the United States that the object is to free Ireland, that is not the case. The statements are put forward to mislead the public, and keep the authorities off the scent. The object is to conquer Canada, and divide most of the territory from the yoke of Britain on the American continent among the exiles of Erin. The United States authorities do not only tolerate

Fenianism, but the movement is sanctioned by the Government, and ruled by Seward, Secretary of State. The laws and governing rules of the society are framed at Washington, printed in the Government printing office, and sent free through the mails to every exile and others in the Union.

The London Post says the Fenians are commonly reported to be disaffected to the English Government, and to be engaged nightly in the performance of military evolutions, preparatory, we presume, to the adoption by them of the ulterior measures for gaining their end. Whatever these may be, the only practicable consequences of a serious nature likely to arise out of their silly designs, will probably fall upon the Fenians themselves. The conspiracy we believe to be exaggerated; yet it does not follow that more respectable persons of any property, intelligence or position, would for a moment think of joining the illegal gathering which must naturally result in the guilty parties being sent to Spike or Portland. There is not a single respectable person connected with it.

New York, Sept. 30.—A correspondent of a Philadelphia paper gives the following in regard to the Fenian movement:
Negotiations are pending for the purchase of eight ocean steamers, intended to carry one thousand men. The purchase will be made before the first of October. There has been an immense purchase of arms from the Government by parties supposed to be identified with Fenians. Preparations for further purchases are now under consideration.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

DARING AND SUCCESSFUL FEAT ON THE TIGHT ROPE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—The Overland Line resumed work at 4 o'clock this afternoon.
About 5,000 persons were present at the Cliff House to-day to witness Mr. James Cooke perform the feat of walking a tight rope from the Cliff House to Seal Rock. At 12.15 P.M. precisely, Cooke stepped upon the rope at the Cliff House and started out on his perilous journey, the crowd standing in awe-struck silence, not a word being spoken, so intense was

the excitement. As he stepped upon the rope, a strong breeze which had sprung up blowing the rope to swing violently from side to side, he slipped, lost his footing, and dropped astride the rope, his balancing pole falling into the sea. He then drew himself by his hands along the rope to the rock, where the pole was handed him by the boatman who had picked it up as it arose to the surface, and after about five minutes passed in resting himself, the exertion having completely unnerved him, he stepped out fresh once more upon the rope and walked steadily towards the shore; near the centre the rope swayed badly, but he appeared to have made up his mind that a failure this time was not on the bills, and without a pause or moment's hesitation he continued his walk to the end.
As he neared the shore the excitement became intense and it required the active efforts of a number of policemen to clear the landing so that he could step upon the solid ground. The crowd, which covered the whole face of the Cliff House, balcony and roof, and the whole beach below, for the first time broke silence, and one tremendous hurrah! burst from the lips of thousands. In an instant the crowd, men, women, and children, rushed toward him to shake him by the hand, and it was some minutes before he could reach the Cliff House to resume his usual apparel.

The most remarkable feature of this affair is, that Cooke never stepped upon the rope until within the last two weeks though a circus performer by profession, and as he could not swim at all, it is evident a fall would probably have proved fatal to him. The crowd was so pleased with his success that hundreds offered to subscribe for a testimonial to him, and he was surrounded by a vast throng who eagerly importuned him to delay his departure and give another exhibition of his wonderful skill and daring.
The new screw steamer Montana, which left New York for San Francisco on the 12th ult., when four days out met with an accident which caused her to return to New York. She was to have sailed again for San Francisco on the 5th of September.
Mrs. Lizzie Bell has lately arrived in this city from the East, hoping to raise means towards establishing in New York a home for the orphan daughters of the Union soldiers.

The purpose is to raise seventy-five thousand dollars with which to build and found a home. In it the orphan girls will be given a thorough practical and moral education, and be fitted for the duties of life.
The workmen on the new overland tele-

graph line leave for San Jose to-morrow to commence the construction of the line through Pacheco Pass to Stockton, and from thence to Placerville, under the contract let to Charles A. Stearns. It is expected this portion will be finished in three or four months.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—About eight o'clock last evening, the works of the Eagle Distillery, and the California Petroleum Rectifying Company, located on the corner of Mason and Chestnut streets, were destroyed by fire, as well as the dwelling house of Charles Stott, adjoining. The Petroleum Company's loss was about \$3,000, there being no insurance on their property. The building and machinery, which were owned by Mr. Stott, were valued at \$500, and were not insured. Mr. Stott's house was insured for \$1,500, and was worth considerably more. The owner of the distillery was John McCulloch. The cost of the distillery arrangements was \$600, and the leased machinery was valued at \$500 more, all of which was totally destroyed, and no part of which was insured. The distillery was set on fire in a corner where there had been no heat of any description for the last five months.

MARKETS.

The influx of five ships, two from New York, and three from Boston, is timely, and with the markets thus replenished and a good demand for all articles of prominence, there is decidedly more animation in commercial circles. We quote a long list of goods from these ships have changed hands, part previous to arrival. Trade generally is in a remarkably healthy condition, there being very little speculation going on, notwithstanding the abundance of money and low rate of interest.
The produce Market is without decided change, if we except the decline in corn and a slight disposition to ease off on barley. The receipts generally are quite free, and ware-houses are rapidly filling up with wheat.
Mining Stocks are dull and some of the leading speculative shares are subject to rather wide fluctuations.
Legal Tenders were inactive with 73½ offered and 72½ asked. They sold outside the Board at 73½@73¾.
The plethora supply of money in the city has induced the Bank of California to reduce their rate of interest to one per cent per month.
Butter—37½ for Western and 50c for choice State.
Candles—sales 3,000 lbs.

Sugar sales previous to our last, 5,000@6,000 half bbls Hawaiian, 8½@12c for low, choice refined is firm at previous quotations. Flour, a good healthy trade, demand better than for some time past, sales at \$6.25@6.50 for extra, and \$5.75@6.00 for superfine in half and quarter sks. Wheat, the market is without material change with good demand, chiefly for home use, sales 500 sks. No. at \$1.90; 2,000 do, choice, \$1.92½; 1,200 do, Po 2, \$1.80@1.85; and 500 do, very inferior, \$1.70@1.75. Barley, the market is a shade easier on common feed, but firm for strictly prime, sales 700 sks inferior, at 95c; 15,000 do fair, at \$1; and 10,000 do prime, at \$1.05 @ 1.00 lbs. Corn, 450 sks light new crop, \$1.50 @ 1.00 lbs. Oats, sales 700 sks, poor coast, at \$1.37, and 800 do, good, \$1.50 @ \$1.55 @ 1.00 lbs. Bran is selling freely at \$1.17@1.17 50 @ ton.

Arrived, Sept. 27.—Ship Sacramento, 161 days from Boston; ship Kate Dyer, 154 days from Boston; ship Robin Hood, 127 days from Boston; ship Black Hawk, 141 days from New York; ship Garibaldi, 167 days from New York.
Cleared, Sept. 27.—Bark W. B. Scranton, Portland, bark Susannah for Sitka and Kleaster.
Sailed Sept 26.—Bark Gold Hunter, for Puget Sound.

SOUTH AMERICA.

By an arrival from Buenos Ayres we have dates from that city to July 15, which is 18 days later than previous advices. No further engagement of importance had taken place, but an epidemic among the Brazilians with great mortality, caused apparently by the change from their usual Brazilian farinaceous food to an almost exclusive fresh beef diet in the Argentine Republic. The disaffection in the Argentine army resulted in the entire disbandment of Urquiza's force. In Upper Brazil the Paraguayans had everything their own way, and were roaming throughout the country unopposed. New levies were being made for the Brazilian army. There was nothing later from the Brazilian fleet. The Emperor of Brazil had left for the seat of war.—N. Y. Tribune.

New York, Sept. 21.—Intelligence received from Porto Rico via Savannah, on August 24th, states that the people of Porto Rico were startled from their sleep by an earthquake more violent than any living person of that place ever experienced. It occurred at half-past two in the morning, and consisted of terrible oscillations from east to west, preceded by fearful subterranean rumbling. Houses were violently shaken, though none fell. The people in terror rushed into the streets in their night clothes. The shock which only lasted forty-five seconds, was not repeated. The shock was felt all over the island, but most forcibly at the capital city.

CUBA.

Havana dates of August 11th state that Kirby Smith is in Matanzas. Judah P. Benjamin is still in Havana.

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DRAMATIC DELINEATIONS.

When Tom Taylor produced "Lord Dundreary" he carried caricature very much beyond its legitimate limits, and made a well-dressed idiot out of merely an insipid and affected nobleman. When, however, he attempted to give us an American creation his powers of delineation completely broke down and we have in Asa Trenchard one of the most puerile portraits of the Yankee character that can anywhere be found.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, Sept. 26. FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Emily Harris, Captain Chambers, arrived last evening from Nanaimo with Mr. Waddington and fifteen other passengers, including the captain of the A. M. Lawrence, who is in search of a steamer to tow his vessel away.

THE JEANETTE.—It was reported yesterday that this vessel had arrived from San Francisco, and was outside the harbor. The steamer Diana went in search of her, and after a cruise beyond Race Rocks, returned in the evening without having seen anything of the vessel.

THE VACANT SEAT.—Mr. Pemberton's letter, stating his reasons for not wishing at present to become a candidate for the representation of Esquimalt and Metchoen districts, appears elsewhere. The seat is therefore still open to any aspirant for Parliamentary honors, whose views are likely to meet the approbation of the electors.

STORMY.—The weather, which for the past two or three weeks has been unusually wet and inclement, is now terminating in some heavy equinoctial gales. We may expect sunshine and calm again as soon as old Bores has had his periodical blow.

THE GIFT OF THE LADIES.—Mr. G. W. Weeks showed us yesterday a handsome Lamp, which has been purchased from a fund subscribed by a number of ladies for the purpose of lighting the entrance to the Mechanics Institute. All credit to the ladies.

THE OTTER went out yesterday afternoon to make another attempt to tow the ship Dublin to Nanaimo. The weather was too boisterous in the morning. She took several shipmasters and two ladies as passengers.

GOING NORTH.—H. M. S. Devastation, Capt. Joliffe, we understand will leave this morning for Fort Rupert. His Excellency the Governor will proceed in her on a visit to Nanaimo and the northern settlements.

FIRE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—A fire was discovered yesterday morning in a temporary kitchen used during the re-construction of Government House, but was fortunately subdued before causing any serious damage.

Thursday, Sept. 28. COMPANY No. 2.—A meeting of the members of this company was held on Tuesday evening in Buckley's Hall, after drill. Mr. J. R. Stewart occupied the chair. Messrs. R. Ewing and J. S. Drummond were nominated members of the committee.

STANDS OVER.—The summonses issued by Mr. R. Bishop against Mr. W. C. Courtney to show cause why he entered an appearance for the Mayor and Councillor Smith in the proceedings instituted in regard to the Church Reserve fences came up for hearing yesterday and was ordered to stand over until Monday.

OYSTER BEDS.—The rage for oysters is bringing the manufacture of that delicacy to our very doors. Mr. Busey, has, with commendable enterprise, obtained the permission of the Government to plant oyster beds between Dead Man's Island and the Gorge, in Victoria Arm. A similar experiment is also to be made in Esquimalt harbor.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—A. Lehaven was charged yesterday in the Police Court, by Mr. C. Wren, with feloniously appropriating different sums of money, the property of the complainant. Mr. Bishop prosecuted and said he had several charges against the accused. The complainant was examined and the further hearing of the case was postponed until today.

THE MANDAMUS.—His Honor yesterday declined to hear Mr. King's application for a rule nisi to show cause why a mandamus should not issue against the Mayor until after the termination of the long vacation.

THE SIERRA NEVADA bid adieu to Vancouver Island yesterday shortly after noon. It is said that she will not return to this port for some time at all events. She took very few passengers.

TREASURY SHIPMENTS.—The Bank of British North America yesterday shipped per Sierra Nevada \$156,091 70, and the Bank of British Columbia, \$102,863 06; making a total of \$258,954 76.

Wednesday, Sept. 27. THE BOARD OF EDUCATION met yesterday at 3 p. m., Mr. W. J. Macdonald in the chair. The appointment of Mr. W. H. Parsons as teacher at the Cedar Hill School had been confirmed by his Excellency. Mr. Waddington made his report on the proposed new school at Nanaimo, and the liberal subscription which had been set on foot there for that purpose.

FURTHER ARRIVAL OF FLOUR.—The bark Jeanette, which arrived yesterday from San Francisco, brought 250 half sacks and 4154 quarter sacks flour, equal to 1213 barrels. The market is now pretty well supplied for present demands.

BURGLARY.—Some thieves effected an entrance through the back window of Mr. Kaufmann's tailoring establishment, on Government street, during Tuesday night, and succeeded in carrying off two pieces of cloth, valued at \$100.

PROROGUED.—The House of Assembly, we understand, will be prorogued by His Excellency until early in November.

THE U.S.S. SUWANEE left Esquimalt yesterday morning on a cruise.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for week ending Saturday, September 23d, 1865: Duties, (import) \$666 11 11; do. (export) \$470 12 9; harbor dues, \$15 10; head money, \$11 8; tonnage dues, \$63 1. Total, \$1227 9 6. Number of passengers entering at this port during same period, 57.—Columbian.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c (FREE FROM ADULTERATION.) MANUFACTURED BY CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful to see that interior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and address upon the labels.

THEIR PICKLES are prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with COPPER, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Chese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pattes, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Sole, Bologna Sausages, Herrings in a Sardines, Soups, Meats, and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, all of which, as well as many articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRIN'S CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, CARLTON'S Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. SOYER'S Carstairs' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Malligani Paste, Grimshaw's Destined Milk, and for Mason's French Chocolate.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c. NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS

Are confidently recommended as a simple but a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances; and are the favorite of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.

Chlorodyne. CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.

ALL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRESS arising in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SPECIFIC ANODYNE AND ANTISPASMODIC REMEDY, CHLORODYNE, discovered by Dr. J. Collins Browne, M.D., &c., (ex-Army Medical Officer), of which was confided solely to J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury square, London.

EARL RUSSELL has graciously favored J. T. Davenport with the following extract of a despatch from the Hon. B. M. Consul at Manila, dated Sept. 17, 1864:—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects in Epidemic Cholera has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives."

From W. Vesalius Pettigrew, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S. England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine:—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhoea and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Extract from the General Board of Health London, as to its efficacy in Cholera. "So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness. T. MORSON & SON. Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the purest and surest substitute for the Gastric Juice. IT'S USE IS NOW UNIVERSAL.

MORSON'S PEPSINE LOZENGES, POWDER, PATENT GELATINE, and all GRANULAR PREPARATIONS, &c. Manufacturers of Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Preparations.

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Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c. BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES EXPORT DRUGGISTS, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON.

Publish monthly a Prices Current of nearly 3,000 Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Preparations, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., and every description of Medical Sundries.

This is the most complete list ever published, and will be forwarded every month, FREE OF ALL CHARGE, upon application.

As the latest fluctuations of the market are always noted, this List is invaluable to Chemists, Druggists, Storekeepers, and Surgeons.

The Infallible Remedy.



Holloway's Ointment.

Contracted or Stiff Joints. All the medicines in the London dispensaries would barely benefit, much less cure, any chronic cases of contracted or stiff joints; whereas if this invaluable ointment be effectually rubbed into such parts twice a day, the effects will be immense.

Scorbutic Humours.—Scald Head and Skin Diseases. Scorbutic humors arise from an impure state of the blood, and in most cases the liver and stomach are the organs at fault.

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Gravel. In any of the above complaints more benefit may be derived in twenty-four hours by adopting the following simple means than is frequently brought about in six months by any other treatment.

These maladies are of so serious and dangerous a nature that the Ointment would not be recommended unless the Proprietor was sure of its effect. It will cure where every other means have failed, if applied immediately, and not delayed until the patient is beyond recovery.

It is surprising how quickly a sore, ulcer, or wound, deprives the body of strength, and unfits it for the duties of life; but it is no less wonderful to watch the effect of Holloway's Healing Ointment, when it is used according to the printed directions, and assisted by appropriate doses of the Pills.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Bad Legs, Chills, Chapped Hands, Corns (Soft), Bunions, Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Sprains, Swellings, Ulcers, Yaws, &c.

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And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

Tuesday, O

CANADA

By yesterday's session of Canada than usual interest. Sir E. P. Tache on the occasion of a sp... The Government John A. Macdonald being senior member... some the office of... stated the fact to... later gentleman at... nation, asserting the... one of the three pe... Cartier or himself... coalition which was... great patriotic me... tial parties. The... Mr. Brown's resign... with Mr. Macdon... arranged to appoint... Sir E. P. Tache's... ment was not very... and his two colleag... McDougall, but it... diency accepted... new Ministry show... consequent on the... Receiver General... Belleau. Attorney... ter of Militia—Ho... torney General Ed... Minister of Fin... Commissioner of... Campbell. Minis... T. D. McGee. Works—Hon. J... the Council—Ho... master General—... Provincial Secret... —Hon. W. M... West—Hon. J. C... al East—Hon. H... The Parliamen... the 8th of August... tions were given... we have just rec... subject, however... port of the Cana... It is an important... much space—the... Toronto Globe—f... might, however... The committee e... pointed to confer... the Duke of Som... stone, and Mr. C... was that of Co... discussed in all i... sibility of the ma... to thwart the me... the extreme. "C... report "of cooper... into the measure... tained," but "w... Her Majesty's... every legitimate... early assent to... these discussions... colonial Railway... empainment to... sought and obtai... Imperial guaran... tion of that work... very strongly th... House of Comm... that Canada wa... tection against... border, and aske... to order a milit... "Such a report... oated to us conf... "and we rejoice... to remove all do... country, so long... remain firmly a... and the power... defence." The... by the Home... defence has... columns, but... ing to give the... pointed out th... the necessity a... such a system)... confidence in ou... the best ultim... was to be fou... husbanding of... and, without... ventured, to su... throw open the... free settlement... our canals and... works, and by... of emigration... settled portion... security would... and economical... means. We d... this might be d... British Excheq... lighten the ne... to be assumed... the people of... On the quest... could not see... States Govern... than Canada b... foreign comm...

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, October 3, 1865.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

By yesterday's mail we are placed in possession of Canadian intelligence of more than usual interest. The death of the Premier, Sir E. P. Tache, it appears, was nearly the occasion of a split in the Canadian Ministry. The Governor General sent for Mr. John A. Macdonald, on the ground of his being senior member of the Ministry, to assume the office of Premier, and afterwards stated the fact to Mr. George Brown. The latter gentleman at once tendered his resignation, asserting that the appointment of any one of the three party leaders—Macdonald, Cartier or himself—would be fatal to the coalition which was formed to carry out a great patriotic measure independent of political parties. The Governor did not accept Mr. Brown's resignation, but conferred again with Mr. Macdonald, when it was finally arranged to appoint Sir Narcisse Belleau as Sir E. P. Tache's successor. This appointment was not very satisfactory to Mr. Brown and his two colleagues, Messrs. Howland and McDougall, but it was on grounds of expediency accepted. The following list of the new Ministry shows the few official changes, consequent on the death of Colonel Tache:—Receiver General and Premier—Sir N. F. Belleau. Attorney General West and Minister of Militia—Hon. J. A. Macdonald. Attorney General East—Hon. Geo. E. Cartier. Minister of Finance—Hon. A. T. Galt. Commissioner of Crown Lands—Hon. A. Campbell. Minister of Agriculture—Hon. T. D. McGee. Commissioner of Public Works—Hon. J. C. Chapais. President of the Council—Hon. George Brown. Postmaster General—Hon. W. P. Howland. Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education—Hon. W. McDougall. Solicitor General West—Hon. J. Cockburn. Solicitor General East—Hon. H. L. Langevin.

The Parliament was opened at Quebec on the 8th of August, when ministerial explanations were given in reference to the matter we have just recorded. The most important subject, however, which came up was the report of the Canadian Delegates to England. It is an important document, but occupies too much space—three columns almost of the Toronto Globe—for re-publication here. We might, however, give its substance as follows: The committee of the Imperial Cabinet appointed to confer with the delegates comprised the Duke of Somerset, Earl Grey, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Cardwell. The first subject was that of Confederation, which was fully discussed in all its bearings, and the responsibility of the maritime provinces attempting to thwart the measure pronounced grave in the extreme. "The idea," however, says the report "of coercing the maritime provinces into the measure was not for a moment entertained;" but "we received assurances that Her Majesty's Government would adopt every legitimate means for securing their early assent to the Union. In the course of these discussions, the question of the Intercolonial Railway came up as a necessary accompaniment to Confederation, when we sought and obtained a renewal of the promised Imperial guarantee of a loan for the construction of that work." The delegates censured very strongly the frequent remarks in the House of Commons and in the English press, that Canada was incapable of efficient protection against invasion across her inland border, and asked the Imperial Government to order a military report on the question. "Such a report was obtained and communicated to us confidentially," say the delegates, "and we rejoice to say that it was calculated to remove all doubt as to the security of our country, so long as the hearts of our people remain firmly attached to the British flag, and the power of England is wielded in our defence." The arrangement entered into by the Home Government for Canadian defence has already appeared in our columns, but it may not be uninteresting to give the delegates' own views. "We pointed out that, while fully recognising the necessity and prepared to provide for such a system of defence as would restore confidence in our future at home and abroad, the best ultimate defence for British America was to be found in the increase of her population as rapidly as possible, and the husbanding of our resources to that end; and, without claiming it as a right, we ventured to suggest that by enabling us to throw open the north-western territories to free settlement, and by aiding us in enlarging our canals and prosecuting internal productive works, and by promoting an extensive plan of emigration from Europe into the unsettled portions of our domain—permanent security would be more quickly and surely, and economically secured than by any other means. We did not fail to point out how this might be done without cost or risk to the British Exchequer, and how greatly it would lighten the new burden of defence proposed to be assumed at a moment of depression by the people of Canada."

On the question of reciprocity the delegates could not see on what grounds the United States Government, who benefited even more than Canada by the treaty in "the increased foreign commerce of the States, the vast and

creative carrying trade, the free access to the St. Lawrence, and the invaluable fishing grounds of British America could desire to abrogate the measure." "We explained" says the report, "the immediate injury that would result to Canadian interests from the abrogation of the treaty; but we pointed out at the same time the new and ultimately more profitable channels into which our foreign trade must, in that event, be turned, and the necessity of preparing for the change if indeed it was to come." The result of the negotiations on this question was that Her Majesty's Government would order Sir Frederick Bruce, English Minister at Washington, to act in conjunction with the Canadian Government in the endeavor to get the treaty renewed. The most important subject, however, to us in the report is the proposed opening up of the North-West territory, and we cannot do better than give this part of the document almost in its entirety. "On the 11th of November," says the report, "a minute Council was approved by the Governor General in reply to Mr. Cardwell's Despatch. It set forth that the Government of Canada was ready and anxious to co-operate with the Imperial Government, in securing the early settlement of the North-West Territories, and the establishment of local Government in its settled portions; but that in its opinion the first step towards that end was the extinction of all claim by the Hudson's Bay Company to proprietary rights in the soil and exclusive rights of trade. It suggested that it was for the Imperial Government, and not for the Government of Canada, to assume the duty of bringing to an end a monopoly originating in an English Charter, and exercised so long under Imperial sanction; but that when the negotiations were brought to a close the Government of Canada would be ready to arrange with the Imperial Government for the annexation to Canada of such portions of the Territory as might be available for settlement, as well as for the opening up of communications into the Territory and providing means of local administration. Or should the Imperial Government prefer to erect the Territory into a Crown Colony, the Canadian Government would gladly co-operate in the opening up of communication into the Territory, and the settlement of the country. The minute finally suggested that the Hon. President of the Council while in England would communicate more fully to Mr. Cardwell the views of the Canadian Government. The negotiations that followed on this despatch satisfied us of the impossibility of enforcing the end sought by Canada without long-protracted, vexatious and costly litigation. The Hudson's Bay Company were in possession, and if time were their object, could protract the proceedings, indefinitely; and Her Majesty's Government appeared unwilling to ignore pretensions that had frequently received quasi recognition from the Imperial authorities. Calling to mind, therefore, the vital importance to Canada of having that great and fertile country opened up to Canadian channels—remembering also the danger of large grants of land passing into the hands of mere moneyed corporations and embarrassing the rapid settlement of the country—and the risk that the recent discoveries of gold on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains might throw into the country large masses of settlers unaccustomed to British Institutions—we arrived at the conclusion that the quickest solution of the question would be the best for Canada. We accordingly proposed to the Imperial Ministers that the whole British territory east of the Rocky Mountains and north of the American or Canadian lines should be made over to Canada, subject to such rights as the Hudson's Bay Company might be able to establish; and that the compensation to that company (if any were found to be due) should be met by a loan guaranteed by Great Britain. The Imperial Government consented to this, and a careful investigation of the case satisfies us that the compensation to the Hudson's Bay Company cannot, under any circumstances, be onerous. It is but two years since the present Hudson's Bay Company purchased the entire property of the old company; they paid £1,500,000 for the entire property and assets—in which were included a large sum in cash on hand, large landed properties in British Columbia and elsewhere not included in our arrangement; a very large claim against the United States Government under the Oregon Treaty—and ships, goods, pelts, and business premises in England and Canada, valued at £1,083,569. The value of the territorial rights of the Company, therefore, in the estimation of the company itself, will be easily arrived at."

ARE INDIANS TO BE COUNTED IN ESTIMATING THE RATE OF TAXATION FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL. To THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST:—SIR:—The subject of our taxation has been already carefully and ably discussed in your columns, but it is so important that I trust you will excuse me if I endeavor to throw a little light on one part of the question, which I think admits of further consideration. The Colonial Secretary seems to consider that the Indians on Vancouver Island are to be counted in estimating the rate of taxation for each individual because they, as consumers—though they pay nothing directly—promote, in a limited degree, the prosperity of those who contribute by direct taxes to our revenue. There is something at first sight plausible in the remark, but a little inquiry will show its fallacy. If a theory is sound it will stand every test to which it can be subjected; and we will put a few sentences to see whether a consumer, simply as such, can correctly be looked upon as a taxpayer. We will suppose an Indian to purchase at a store in Victoria some guns, blankets, &c. By his purchase he increases the profits of the tradesman, no doubt, but so does the returned Boice miner, who while passing through Victoria on his way to San Francisco buys a few articles here; or a visitor from across the Sound, who avails himself of the opportunity of replenishing his wardrobe in a cheap market, and returns there the next day. The character of this last transaction is unaffected by the circumstance, that the purchaser buys here in person. It is the same thing as if he sent an agent for the goods, or had them shipped over to him. He is in either case simply a consumer and no more. To argue that such persons are taxpayers is to argue likewise that the Cariboo storekeeper, and indeed the whole population of British Columbia, who for the most part draw their supplies from Victoria are Vancouver Island tax-payers, as well as the Portland or San Francisco merchants, who occasionally import our goods. The fallacy lies in confounding a consumer who at times promotes our trade by his purchases from us either in Victoria or along the Pacific Coast, with the tax-payer of Vancouver Island. The Indians here fall within the former description alone. If we had an import duty on goods the argument might have some foundation. In the absence of a duty a resident and non-resident Indian buyer must be looked upon in the same light. Again, if a consumer, as such, is to be looked upon as a tax-payer, then we, who import from various parts of the world, must also be looked upon as tax-payers contributing to the revenue of all those countries who ship their productions to us. In other words, according to this startling theory, our foreign taxes, if I may be allowed the expression, should be added to those we already know of to our cost in Vancouver Island in estimating the rate for each individual. If Mr. Gladstone was to argue in the House of Commons that the foreign and colonial consumers of British manufactures scattered over the globe were to be looked upon as English taxpayers, and to be counted as such in estimating the rate of taxation for each individual in the British Isles, he would doubtless be told that he had fallen into a great and mischievous abuse of language; I doubt much, also, whether the French Minister of Finance would argue that the increasing number of consumers of French goods in England are to be counted as French tax-payers,—a doctrine probably never propounded since the time of William the Conqueror or his immediate successors. Such theories would be ridiculed in those countries. Whether they really deceive our Executive I cannot say; but it is important that the long-suffering tax-payers of Vancouver Island should clearly understand and expose them in view of the financial crisis with which we are threatened. I am, sir, your obdt. servant, [Another glaring fallacy, to which we have previously alluded, appears in the arguments advanced by some, namely—that fees payable to the courts do not constitute taxes in estimating the rate per head: It is perhaps not generally known that many of these fees are payable in stamps, and are, therefore, as much a tax as a newspaper or a bill or dead stamp. In those instances where stamps are not used, we would ask such sophists does the absence of the impression on the document change the nature of the payment?—Ed. Col.] U. S. MINISTERS TO CHINA.—Hon. Mr. Burlingame, our Minister to China, who was recently in Washington, on business connected with his mission, will return to China by way of California very soon. Mr. Burlingame's four years of experience in China, has doubtless afforded him opportunity for acquiring much information concerning our growing commercial intercourse with that country, which will be of great assistance to him upon resuming his relations with the Chinese government, with which he has been at all times on very cordial terms. Mr. Burlingame highly commends the wisdom and justice of Sir Frederick Bruce, many years the British Minister in China, and now Her Majesty's Minister at Washington. Mr. Burlingame says that our merchants are highly esteemed in China; and that our commerce is rapidly increasing; and that our relations with the government and the people are most amicable. Many large English houses anticipating a long war here, speculated so largely in the cotton of other countries, that they are either ruined or seriously embarrassed.—N. Y. Corr. Bulletin. THE RECOVERY OF COL. DAHLGREN'S BODY.—The Richmond Republic gives an account of the means by which the burial place of Col. Dahlgren was discovered and the body obtained. It appears that the body was buried secretly, and the horrible stories of its mutilation were invented by the rebels themselves to appal the Union soldiers. The grave was discovered through a colored man who saw the body buried.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. LATER FROM CARIBOO. The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday from New Westminster with 67 passengers, and a Cariboo express in charge of Dietz & Nelson. Cariboo intelligence is to the 18th, and we are pleased to notice that the miners had to a great extent overcome the impediments caused by the recent flood. Our regular Cariboo correspondence, dated the 18th, will appear to-morrow. From B. Lichenstein, who left on the 18th inst., we have the following items: The majority of the miners will remain on the creek this winter. There will be more mining going on this winter than during any previous year. The health of the miners was generally good. Trade was improving, as more claims were taking out pay; and it was generally thought that times would improve. Flour was rising. Vegetables were being brought in to the creek at very low rates. Nothing had been heard from the prospectors at Bear river, but it was generally believed that diggings would be found there that will cause an excitement next year. Capt. Evans is spoken of as the future member for the district in case of an election. His return is next to certain. The damage caused by the recent flood has been repaired, and the majority of the claims are again at work, with varied success. The telegraph wires had reached within two miles of Mouth of Queenelle. It was doubtful whether they would be taken to Williams Creek. MINING INTELLIGENCE. WILLIAM CREEK. The effects of the late violent floods on this creek are scarcely visible now. The most active exertions have been used by the owners of claims to repair the damage, and their efforts generally have been crowned with success. On that part of the creek between Cameronton and Marysville the claims are still partially filled with water, but it is expected that when the 'cave' in the bed-rock drain at Adams' claim is repaired they will be able to resume work. With the exception of the claims being filled with water, they have sustained very little damage. The Drain Company are repairing the drain and the work will probably be finished in a few days. The Prince of Wales Co. have their pump in operation clearing out the water, and by Monday they will likely be able to get into their drifts again. A new company, called the Black Douglas, have commenced a tunnel in the hill opposite the Prince of Wales. The Baby Co. are at work again taking out gold. The Dead Broke Co. are also washing. The Cameron Co. are getting ready to start working from a shaft in a different part of their ground to that where they were lately engaged; this is rendered necessary by the ground having caved near their works; they will be washing next week. The Forest Rose Co. are doing well, taking out gold from both shafts. The Tinker Co. are at work again. The California Tunnel is laid over. The Last Chance Co. are preparing to resume work again. The Coned-erate and Beauregard Co. have their machinery in motion again and are getting out the water preparatory to setting to work. The Prairie Flower Co. are doing much better of late than previously reported. The New York Co. are commencing operations. The Nevada Tunnel Co. are at work. The North American Tunnel Co. are in 180 feet. The Never Sweat Claim sustained no damage from the flood and is very promising at present. The Wake Up Jake Co. are working. The Aurora Co. have been working the ground lately in dispute with the Saw-mill Co.; it has not turned out as rich as was generally anticipated. The Davis Co. struck an excellent prospect. The Morning Star Co. have been troubled with surface water coming through, which has impeded operations in this well managed and profitable claim. The Hit or Miss, Australian and Welsh companies are at full work again; the latter is taking out an ounce, a day to the hand. The Britannia Co. have been getting good prospects this week. The Sheepskin, Bald Head, and Eagle companies are at work. The Foster Campbell Co. are sinking a new shaft. Some of the hill claims above the canon are doing well; the hydraulic claim it is said pays largely. On various parts of the creek there are men engaged washing tailings, and in many instances are making good wages. Mining matters generally on the creek are in a satisfactory condition; the gold may not be coming out so freely as it was two weeks ago, but there is no reason for complaint on the part of claim owners at present. The water still keeps high in the creek, but there is a clear passage for it, which renders any apprehensions of further damage unnecessary. CONKLEIN GULCH. Work on this famous gulch goes on spiritedly. The Ericsson Company are working from two shafts. Last week they divided \$400 to the share. The Saw Mill Company struck big pay on Monday last, and have been washing up large amounts every day since. They have above 1000 ounces for the week. The Reid Company are getting on well. The New Zealand Company striking coarse gold at the very extremity of the Reid Co.'s ground, five or six hundred feet up the gulch, from the place the Reid Company are working, is very encouraging to the latter company. The New Zealand Company are drifting from their new shaft, and although they have only just started they took out excellent prospects of coarse gold yesterday; this claim looks very well at present, and we hope the persevering owners, who have stuck to it for the last three seasons amidst great difficulties and at vast expense, are about to be well rewarded for their energy and pluck. The Britannia Company are taking out about expenses. LOWHREE CREEK. There is very little work going on upon Lowhree Creek this week; preparations, how-

Remedy. London dispensaries... P. H. W. M. SEARBY, Chemist, Government Street, 191 WYNDHAM STREET, LONDON.

ever, are making by most of the claim owners to resume operations. LIGHTNING CREEK. Work in some of the claims that were injured by the flood has been resumed again. NEW CREEK. A party of three men have arrived at Grouse Creek after a prospecting tour of 11 weeks. They report having found a new creek 140 miles away, on which they got in a canon \$9.50 to the pan, at a depth of eight feet from the surface. The new diggings are in the same range the Government and Vaughan expeditions are gone to. The party intend returning again with provisions; they consider the diggings will be extensive. CARIBOO MARKET REPORT. There is very little change in the markets here to note. We have had the arrival of several trains during the week with an augmentation of stock for our merchants. Vegetables are getting very plentiful on the creek, the Celestial population at Queenelmouth and Keithley's Creek keeping us well supplied. Potatoes are selling at 12 1/2c per pound. In previous seasons they never were sold at less than 30c per pound. The market is well stocked with prime beef and mutton, of a quality that would do credit to Smithfield. Beef is from 10c to 20c per pound. Flour, by retail, 26c per pound. TELEGRAPHIC. Special Dispatch to the "Colonist." THE STEAMER ACTIVE. PORTLAND, Sept. 26.—Steamer Active arrived here yesterday noon and sails for Victoria to-day. FEARFUL RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA. WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Government is in receipt of voluminous despatches to-day from our Consuls at Constantinople, Smyrna, Fort Mahon and Barcelona, giving further information of the ravages of cholera in various parts of Europe. The reports from Constantinople are most alarming, the number of deaths having reached two thousand per day! At Smyrna the epidemic was checked sometime since, but had broken out afresh, and is now spreading to a frightful extent. FEMALE IMMIGRATION TO PUGET SOUND. NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Mr. A. S. Mercer, of Washington Territory, has procured the loan of the U. S. steam transport Continental for his purposes, the government wishing to send her to the Pacific. She will sail on the 30th September with 700 women of the surplus population of Massachusetts, who go to settle in the above-named territory. Three hundred of these women are orphan daughters of dead soldiers. They are all good industrious women. There is no fear but they will secure good husbands and occupy homes in the Territory. RAILROAD FROM CANADA. MONTREAL, C. E., Sept. 22.—Col. Rowland, as Commissioner of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is here. He is conferring with the Canadian government and others relative to acting with capitalists, and with grants of the U. S. government in the construction of the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Railroad. Col. Rowland is confident the commercial importance of the enterprise will cause Canada to lend its aid to this, the great international project. He has no doubt that his mission will be crowned with success. MORE ABOUT FENIANISM. NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—A Dublin letter to the London Daily Telegraph says there is reason to believe that the Government is giving Fenianism some attention. There are evidences of considerable official anxiety on that subject. The extent of the organization, especially in the county of Cork, is known to be very great. It is believed that arms in formidable numbers are in the hands of these men. Almost every steamer from the United States brings a handful, sometimes a good number, and also small bands of disbanded Irish volunteers. There is nothing astonishing in this, as they have just reached the end of a war in which the Irish population bore a very prominent part. The prevalence of Fenianism in Ireland renders the arrival of these ex-warriors somewhat notable. In a letter of an "Ex-Fenian" to the Dublin Freeman the following item occurs: "The Fenian is an American organization, commenced about seven years ago, and for a very different object than that of 'freeing Ireland from the English yoke.'" THE FENIANS IN IRELAND.—A man named Murphy, tried in Ireland for being connected with the Fenian movement, was convicted, and sentenced to seven years penal servitude. Murphy's crime was tampering with soldiers and trying to induce them to desert, and enlist in the American service. Chief Justice Monaghan, addressing the prisoner, remarked:—"Your crime is one of the next, in view of our law, to treason, and one of the gravest you could be guilty of." Mr. Gill, the Fenian candidate for Parliament in Tipperary county, was arrested just before the election, at the instance of a creditor, and thus was defeated. He received, however, over eight hundred votes. The Cork Examiner, referring to the organization of the Fenians, remarks:—"No sane man can doubt what the end will be, even should the movement Fenianism represents develop into any bloody issue. But few believe it can ever soar so high. The most probable end that can be assigned to it is a repetition of the fate that has befallen Murphy. To us we must confess Fenianism only appears an elaborate organization to get a number of young Irishmen transported."—S. F. Call. AMERICANS IN EUROPE.—It is estimated that there are about 100,000 Americans in Europe at this time. Probably there will have been altogether not less than 200,000 there in the course of this summer. Paris is of course their chief place of resort, but they penetrate into every country of Europe, from the Arctic Ocean to the Mediterranean. Their object is not to engage in business, work or speculation; but simply to enjoy the pleasures and advantages of travel, and to spend their money.

AN INDUSTRIAL PURSUIT.

A few days ago our evening contemporary called attention, in a well-timed article, to the fact that while commerce was suffering depression in Victoria, Nanaimo presented more flourishing indications than it had ever displayed before. The contrast here afforded explains more forcibly than we can well say the folly of staking our all on the single turn up of the uncertain die of Cariboo, and proves, what we have all along maintained, the advantage of having more stable occupations in the country than gold mining and commission agencies. We cannot of course turn Victoria into a coal mining community if nature has not given us the mineral, but we can, at least, by following out a policy more in accordance with our position, enable the country to sustain, without material injury, any reverse which an insufficient yield of gold may occasion. From first to last—from the exposition which we gave in January of the falling off of our trade till the present time—we never for a moment blamed the mistaken commercial policy of the country for the reaction which had taken place; because as the success of gold mining was the cause of our sudden prosperity, so the temporary decline of the mines was the cause of the commercial depression; but we did blame it for its total unprofitableness when the storm set in. With the partial failure of Cariboo came a number of unemployed men, and even unemployed capital, but there was no outlet for either. We had tied ourselves down to selling pork and beans, and when the mouths decreased in number we were left helpless either with large stocks in hand or large debts that were not likely to become remunerative. The "bone and sinew" had to depart, and the present year witnessed a very considerable diminution in the numbers that went to Cariboo. Now in any other country this would have been a sufficient lesson to those who had a mercantile interest at stake. The commercial portion of the population would have seen that a policy which was only safe in fair weather was not suited to a colony subject to all the ups and downs of a gold-mining life; but our mercantile men were hopeful, and expected "geographical positions" to work some of the biblical miracles. The miracles, however, have not been performed, and no men have suffered more by our commercial policy than those who have clung to it in sunshine and adversity, with all the ardor of unsophisticated youth. Fortunately in the crude state of society in new countries an error in political economy cannot run long without bringing in its train the necessary evils, and so we have found, after a six years' reliance on a single resource, that it is necessary to "change our base."

We do not make these remarks with the view to legislate the country into more stable pursuits; for we are only too well persuaded that if the foresight and prudence of a population do not make them see the necessity of having a fixity and a permanence about their occupations no Act of Parliament will ever provide them with the necessary perception. Legislation may under proper direction give an impetus to a movement or a stimulus to an industry, but the people must first be educated to the proper utilitarian standard. At present, while men are shaking their heads despondingly, a fleet of vessels are awaiting their slow turn at Nanaimo to ship their cargoes of our mineral wealth. While coal is to be found in the vicinity of nearly every bay or estuary along the coast, and while a market is open to us at our very doors, commerce shrugs its shoulders and looks infatigably towards the deceptive straits of Williams' Creek. In what other country could we find such absolute supineness. Here is Nanaimo called upon to fill orders for 7600 tons of coal, and some of the vessels will be actually obliged to wait over six weeks for their cargoes; and yet with all this demand for the produce of labor, we have stalwart men walking the streets unable to obtain a day's work! And this is the delightful result of that "commercial policy" that has been telling every industry to look not beyond the marvellous city of Victoria for its sustenance. Had the mercantile class, who really controlled the destiny of the colony, shown that clear-sightedness which in other countries is its peculiar characteristic, we should have had to-day a dozen Nanaimos, and work for all the men whom gold-mining misfortune had turned adrift. It is, however, no use to repine, especially when the future is really so hopeful. If Vancouver Island commerce has neglected its true interests, and the interests of the country, its place has been and is being rapidly filled by a more practical and probably less pretentious element. Another class has gone in to develop the country's resources, and to them we are indebted already for the absorption of a considerable number of men out of the unemployed population. The Queen Charlotte Coal Mining Company has set an example which we hope to see earnestly followed; it has shown from its inception a marked energy

and determination to prove the paying character of its mineral property, and supply what will be an unceasing want for all time to come on this coast. The coal discoverers at Cowichan are also intent on bringing their article as speedily as possible into market. In a little while, therefore, we hope that no undue loss of time will be felt by San Francisco vessels coming to this country for coal, and we hope at the same time that the industries thus created will not only have the effect of absorbing all the unemployed, but will give a stimulus to other undertakings of an equally permanent character. Let our merchants and tradespeople only turn their attention more closely to the undeveloped wealth that lies around them, and we shall see no more reactions and hear no more despondency.

ARRIVAL OF THE CYCLONE.

The ship Cyclone, Captain Bruce, from England, came to anchor Friday evening near Albert Head, having made a fine run of 60 days from Valparaiso.

MEMORANDA.

Left Valparaiso July 28th. Experienced fine weather until within a few days of this port, when she met with heavy gales; spoke no vessels; was three days in the Straits.

PASSENGER LIST.

Messrs. Dumont, Lawrence, Victor Lange, Mrs. Lange, Master Lange, James Malless, John McAllister, George House, Stephen Vetch, H. Bennett (left at Valparaiso).

AT VALPARAISO.

An Italian frigate, the first that has visited the Pacific, arrived at Valparaiso prior to the departure of the Cyclone. She had on board 160 naval cadets. The officers gave a ball a few days before the Cyclone left. Two Spanish frigates were also in port.

The Cyclone brings a valuable miscellaneous cargo, particulars of which appear under the proper head. Ten tons of goods (turniture) are entered on the manifest for Admiral Denman. Messrs. Janion, Green & Rhodes, to whom she is consigned, are large importers by her. As she draws eighteen feet she will have to lighten at Esquimalt.

ROWING CLUB.

A meeting of gentlemen, who propose to form a Rowing Club, was convened by circular on Friday afternoon, at the office of Messrs. Franklin, on Government street. About twenty gentlemen attended. Capt. Lang, V.R.V., was requested to preside, and Mr. S. S. Green to officiate as secretary.

Mr. R. E. Jackson stated that in consequence of a remark made by His Excellency at the last dinner given by the Cricketers, he had gone round with a list of gentlemen who were disposed to join in forming a rowing club, and found that a large number were willing to forward the movement. The present meeting was called to agree to the rules, and to put the association in proper working order; and he had framed a series of rules for the consideration of the meeting.

Mr. Green read the rules seriatim, which were passed after some little discussion as to the amount of the entrance fee, and on some minor points.

The association is to be styled "The Vancouver Rowing Club."

Officers elected—President, Hon. W. A. G. Young, Colonial Secretary; Vice-Presidents, Hon. R. Finlayson, Allen Francis, Esq., U. S. Consul, Hon. H. Rhodes; Hon. Treasurer, Capt. Lang, V.R.V.; Hon. Secretary, T. L. Wood, Esq. Committee—Messrs. R. E. Jackson, J. F. McCreight, J. P. Couch, Sebright Green, T. L. Stahl-schmidt.

The names of the Patrons were proposed, and their assent will be asked.

The Committee will have the management of the arrangements of the Club.

The rules of the London Rowing Club are to be followed as far as practicable.

The Committee will, we understand, forthwith order the construction of two four-oared gigs for models.

The Club numbers about seventy-five members.

AN OLD FAVORITE RETURNED.—In the list of passengers by the steamer Sacramento, which arrived from Panama on Sunday, we notice the name of Madame Anna Bishop, a lady whose fame is world-wide, and who ten years ago was a bright particular star in the professional firmament of California. In the interval between her departure from our golden shores and her return, Madame Bishop has travelled over nearly all the civilized world, and everywhere has been received with the interest—in many places arising to enthusiasm—due to the wonderful gift of which she is the fortunate possessor. The press has been unanimous in its expressions of approval. We understand it is her intention to give a series of concerts in this city and throughout the State. The merit of the artists, acknowledged by Californians years ago, has not diminished by lapse of time, and we have no doubt she will be as warmly greeted and appreciated by our public as when, in the infancy of our city, she charmed by her rich voice the ears of the pioneers of civilization in this Golden State. Accompanying Madame Bishop is a pianist named Lascelles—not probably equal to the Creole artist who is now putting oceans between himself and California—but far above the average as a performer. He is a remarkably good vocalist also, and sings a burlesque with remarkable effect. Madame B. was serenaded last evening at her rooms in the Occidental hotel, and gracefully acknowledged the compliment.

S. F. Call.

LOADING IN ENGLAND.—The Eastern Chief at Liverpool, and the Princess Royal and Severn at London, were loading for this port at last advices.

NAVY CONTRACT.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Station invites tenders for the supply of fresh beef and vegetables to H.M. ships at Esquimalt for a period of two years commencing from the 1st prox.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, Sept. 29.

BOXING THE COMPASS.—Our always consistent contemporary the Chronicle after being in the first instance in favor of protective duties without union, then Free port without union, then Free port with union, as the best policy each in its turn to govern this colony, comes out yesterday in support of the views on protection entertained by Mr. J. D. Pemberton (whose sentiments we to some extent endorse) and dead against the free trade policy of this Island, which according to its mode of reasoning has been the means of ruining Victoria. We will not reiterate the catalogue of ills that it unfolds, as we do not believe in them, and if they were true we should prefer keeping them to ourselves instead of doing further damage by blazoning them forth to the world. In any case the merchants of Victoria must feel deeply gratified to the Chronicle for such a silly and unnecessary onslaught on the Free trade policy that has hitherto ruled our commerce.

THE VACANT SEAT.—It is stated that Kenneth McKenzie, Esquire, of Craigflower, will be a candidate for the representation of Esquimalt and Metchosis Districts. We do not know what the gentleman's views are on the leading political questions of the day, but premise, in the event of the rumor being correct, that he will put forth his political creed.

CHANGED HANDS.—The Road-side Inn at North Saanich, known as Peter Lind's Hotel, has been re-opened by Messrs. Porter & Hillier, who will afford the best accommodation for man and beast. The Royal Oak, at South Saanich, is now conducted by Mr. Bailey, an old colonist.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S SALARY.—His Excellency has assented to the Act to appropriate the sum of twelve hundred pounds sterling per annum from the general revenue of the Colony for the salary of the Chief Justice.

COLONIAL POSTAGE.—The Postmaster gives notice that the colonial postage must be prepaid in colonial stamps on all letters posted, otherwise they will not be forwarded.

PARLIAMENT stands prorogued by proclamation until Thursday, the second day of November.

Saturday, Sept. 30.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The steamer Diana, Captain T. Wright, with several passengers and a small Express, arrived last evening from Fraser River, having made the run in less than eight hours. Captain Wright gathered no news at Westminster, he understood that the wires were down. The steamer Enterprise arrived at midnight with twenty-five passengers and a small Express. Surveyor-General Trutch and Mrs. Trutch were among the passengers. The Enterprise also brought no telegraphic news of any kind. The latest information received from Commissioner O'Reilly at Kootenay stated that the mines were progressing satisfactorily, but the Blackfoot mines had considerably thinned the ranks of the miners. A poor fellow named Michael Riley, working as foreman on the Bell Tower at New Westminster met with a lamentable accident on Wednesday. He was being hoisted to the top of the Tower to drive in a spike, and when about 40 feet up the tackle gave way and he fell to the bottom, breaking some ribs and injuring or breaking his back. He remained unconscious and thought he would recover, but the lower part of his body was paralyzed, and his life was despaired of. He was attended by Dr. Black.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE COAL CO.—The directors of this company are adopting most energetic measures to develop their promising coal mine at Queen Charlotte Island. About thirty men, consisting of miners, carpenters, blacksmiths, and laborers, have been engaged to proceed by the schooner Alpha at the commencement of the week to the Island. She will take with her the rails and material for one mile of tram way from the wharf to the shore, and about 50,000 feet of lumber. A large wharf, about 180 feet wide and 120 feet long, is to be constructed by a party under Mr. W. V. Brown, foreman. Mr. Robinson is to be the general overseer of works. We understand that the steamer Cariboo is to be fitted up forthwith by Douglas & Son, and will be chartered by the company to convey lumber and provisions to the mines as soon as she is ready, which will be in about a month.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.—We understand that Dr. Ash is a candidate for the representation of Esquimalt and Metchosis Districts, and that he has already visited the voters with the senior representative, Dr. Helmecken. With every respect for the doctor, we believe he is too much wedded to Free Port to give the agriculturists the protection they need, and his chances of success will therefore be but slight in any of the country districts. If Mr. McKenzie comes forward as an advocate for moderate protection it will be needless for any other candidate to attempt to oppose him. The return of Dr. Ash to the Assembly would give the medical profession six votes in that House—a majority large enough to carry any measure they might please to bring in.

WAITING TO LOAD.—There are at present six vessels loading and waiting to load at Nanaimo, consisting of the Joquin, Advance, Riviere, Clara Bell, Dublin and Portlaw, which will take in all about 5,860 tons of coal; there is, in consequence, a great demand upon the resources of the company. It is gratifying to see such indications of an increasing trade with the Bay City in this branch of our Island productions. With a good anthracite mine in active operation the "black diamond" trade would receive an additional impetus, the beneficial effects of which would soon make themselves visible.

CHARGES OF ASSAULT.—Charles Houslow, of the Queen's Saloon, Johnson street, was charged in the Police Court yesterday, by Mr. Chas. W. R. Thomson, with using abusive language towards him and flourishing a knife in his face. Mr. S. Green appeared for the complainant, and Mr. R. Bishop for the accused. After hearing the statement of the complainant, the magistrate held that as Houslow, although in a rage, intended to make any use of the knife, he (Mr. Pemberton) must dismiss the charge. John Kloster was fined \$10 for assaulting Chas. Rickman.

ACCIDENT TO THE SIR JAMES DOUGLAS.—While this steamer was towing the ship Portlaw to Nanaimo the vessels were overtaken in Plumpers Sound by a sudden swell caused by the ebb tide making against the wind. In the endeavor to back clear of the vessel the Sir James Douglas had her mainmast carried away, splitting several of her stanchions, besides damaging her bridge and deck house and carrying away a guard piece. The injuries, which Captain Curtis of the Portlaw states were purely accidental, can be made good at a trifling cost.

SPORTING OFFER.—A well known musician challenges another brother professional this morning in our advertising columns to run a foot race on Beacon Hill, for any distance, and for any sum he may name from \$100 to \$1000. We are not aware of the pedestrian powers of the party challenged, but the challenger's symmetrical build and his nimble gait will render him a formidable antagonist if his wind is as good, under all circumstances, as when uttering sweet sounds from his cornet.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—Two men, named Waterhouse and Sanders, were charged yesterday with violently assaulting officer McCarthy at Esquimalt on his entering a house, at the request of the occupant, to quell some disturbance. The magistrate remanded the accused till Monday next for further evidence, taking their own recognizances in the sum of \$25 each to appear.

FREE PORT MEETING.—A meeting of gentlemen who believe in maintaining the free port system in this colony was held last evening at the Club to discuss the appearance of the political horizon and to determine what steps they should adopt for maintaining the policy they advocate. We are not permitted to know the result of the meeting.

PRESENTATION.—Bandsman Thompson, who made the highest score on the side of the Volunteers on Thursday last, has been presented with a handsome silver watch, bearing an appropriate inscription. Thompson is well deserving of this little token of his proficiency as a marksman, as he made a higher score than the recipient of the gold watch prize at the previous match.

THE ACTIVE.—It is generally believed that the non-arrival of this steamer is owing to her having waited for the arrival of the Orizaba at Astoria from below. Should this be the case she will not be due till Monday night or Tuesday morning. A rumor was current yesterday that she had gone to Steilacoom to land troops.

THE COWICHAN COAL COMPANY.—A company has been formed to open up the bed of anthracite coal recently discovered at Cowichan. A working party will leave to-day, we are told, on the Emily Harris, to commence operations and take out a quantity of sample for further analysis.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.—On Thursday night, shortly after ten o'clock, the tailoring establishment of Messrs. Tolson on Port street was forcibly entered by thieves, and several dollars worth of property abstracted. The rascals effected an entrance through the window.

FIREMEN'S ELECTION.—The election of Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department will take place on Monday. Messrs. W. H. Thain and J. S. Drommond are candidates for the Chief and Messrs. Thos. H. Burnes and Charles Brooks for the Assistant Engineer ship.

TOWED DOWN.—The steamer Otter arrived yesterday morning from Nanaimo, having towed down the ship A. M. Lawrence, with about 1000 tons of coal on board, bound for San Francisco.

Monday, Oct. 2.

ARRIVAL OF MR. WARD'S THEATRICAL COMPANY.—The Sunny South, which arrived on Saturday, brought the theatrical company engaged by Mr. Ward, to open the season in this city. They consist of our old friends, the popular stage manager Mr. Alonzo Phelps, his brother Mr. Ralph Phelps and Mrs. Fanny Morgan Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Reeves, Mrs. Rose Wood, Messrs. Shelby, Torrance, Fox, Rediter, Fisher and Lisk. As we have previously announced, arrangements have been made for the engagement during the season of Mr. George Poncefort, a talented actor from the Eastern States; the clever comedian, Dan Setchell; Madame Vesival, who is now creating a sensation in San Francisco, and other "stars," showing a determination on the part of Mr. Ward to furnish the citizens of Victoria with the best dramatic talent that can be procured on the coast, and all that remains is for the people of this colony to second his enterprising efforts with liberal support. The Marsh family, Little Nell, and other residents will also form part of the corps dramatico. The Victoria Theatre is now being fitted up for the coming campaign, and will open as soon as ready.

NEARLY BURNED OUT.—At a few minutes before 12 o'clock on Saturday night, a light was seen to issue from the boot and shoe store of Mr. Maurice Carey, who occupies part of the basement of the COLONIST building, on Government street. Mr. DeCosmos, who was the first to observe the glare, crossed the street, and on looking over the wooden shutter saw that the back part of the store was on fire. He at once raised an alarm, and the fire bells were soon ringing. In the interim, however, Mr. Bunting and others effected an entrance into the store and extinguished the flames before the services of the fire department, who were promptly on the spot, were required. Some pieces of paper were discovered saturated with coal oil, and the same inflammable material was scattered over the shelves where the fire originated. This, coupled with the fact that Saturday night was the only time when it might be supposed that our workmen were not on hand, renders it evident that it was the work of an incendiary somewhat posted on the movements of the people around. Mr. DeCosmos, the owner of the building, has offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the discovery and conviction of the guilty party, and the matter is in the hands of the police. Had the iniquitous attempt succeeded, the consequences might have been most disastrous, and no punishment could prove sufficiently severe for the culprit who made the villainous attempt.

THE VACANT SEAT.—It is whispered in political circles that Kenneth McKenzie, Esq., of Craigflower, who was spoken of as a protectionist candidate for Esquimalt and Metchosis districts, has resigned in favor of his friend, Dr. Ash, an avowed free porter. We do not believe that Mr. McKenzie can be induced to compromise his principles for any considerations of private friendship. Dr. Helmecken's popularity may cause his recommendation to go a great way with the electors of these districts, but our country friends will only have themselves to blame if they are led away by pledging themselves to vote for any gentleman whose views are avowedly antagonistic to their best interests. If Mr. McKenzie declines to stand there are others who may be induced to contest the seat on protectionist principles. The name of Mr. Alfred T. Elliott has been mentioned in connection with another country district, should that seat become vacant, but that gentleman could perhaps be prevailed upon to enter the present arena as the farmers' friend.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACTIVE.—The steamer Active, Captain Thorn, arrived somewhat unexpectedly in this harbor on Saturday forenoon, in consequence of the Orizaba having made a very quick run to Astoria. She brought 38 passengers and a miscellaneous cargo valued at over \$8000. We are indebted to Purser Gilman for files of the Oregonian to the 28th and San Francisco files to the 26th. The Active, which comes to take the place of the regular mail steamers between Victoria and Portland, has been thoroughly overhauled and refitted for passenger trade and looks as good as new. Her commander is well and favorably known to Victorians, and she is officered by skilful and obliging gentlemen. She was consigned to Mr. J. P. Couch, and discharged her freight at Pickett's wharf.

DEPARTURE OF THE ACTIVE.—The steamer Active sailed yesterday, at 1 p. m., for Portland, taking about 40 passengers. A large crowd of persons collected on Pickett's wharf to witness her departure. Her gallant captain took her out of the harbor at full speed in splendid style. She will connect with the Orizaba on her down trip at Astoria, and will wait for the next mail steamer from San Francisco at Portland. If, as is expected, the steamers run once a week to Portland, we shall have the advantage of a weekly mail dispatch. The fares by the Active to Portland are, cabin, \$20; steerage, \$10.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.—Joseph Needham, Esq., the future Chief Justice of this colony, arrived on Saturday by the Active with his family, and has taken quarters at the St. George Hotel. The members of the legal profession were taken by surprise, otherwise a deputation would have been in attendance to receive Mr. Needham.

THE HORSE RACE.—The match between Trahey's "Flying Dutchman" and Bunster's mare, was run on Saturday, on the Beacon Hill course, and resulted in the latter coming in a winner by several lengths.

FOR PUGET SOUND.—The steamer Enterprise left on Saturday for Puget Sound with Judge Lander and the rest of the gentlemen engaged in taking evidence before the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Commission.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The clipper brig Sunny South, commanded by Capt. Samuel P. Patten, formerly of the U. S. Navy, arrived from San Francisco on Saturday morning, after a splendid passage of eight days, the best trip made for many months. The brig was in the straits on the sixth day where she was detained by thick weather. She brings a cargo valued at \$18,600, consigned to the Hudson Bay Company, at whose wharf she is now discharging. Mr. Ward's dramatic troupe, who arrived by her, speak in the highest terms of the kind treatment they received from Captain Patten and his officers, and have handed us the following card of thanks for publication:

Resolved.—That for the kindness shown to us by the commander, Samuel P. Patten, and his officers, during our voyage to this port, we feel in duty bound to return our united thanks, cheerfully recommending the above vessel and the officers, and congratulating them on their speedy voyage.

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The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, October 3, 1865.

A QUESTIONABLE CHAMPION-SHIP.

We are all acquainted with that by no means novel illustration of the moth and the candle. How often we see man in his giddy moments the counterpart of the foolish insect, rushing madly to the light that burns up his vitals.

"The backwardness of our agriculture is not as great in proportion to its resources, as it is in other countries. We are making very fair progress, taking into account the quantity of our land and the rates of interest on money."

When men try to prove that two and two make five we may naturally expect some queer ratiocination. In the present instance when our contemporary is attempting a similar feat we have simply given him the benefit of his own tether—a "line" of reasoning which trips him up more effectually than all the political economy we might write from this to Doomsday.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams, American Minister to England, has been addressed by a local writer, who has just published, in London, a pamphlet entitled as follows: The Two Rebellions; A Few Words to His Excellency O. F. Adams, etc., touching his Hereditary Relations to Rebellion; from one who, like himself, is the grandson of an American rebel. The writer's name is S. N. Church.

The success of Dr. Holland's Life of Abraham Lincoln is great, almost beyond precedent. The agents of Gordon Bill, the publisher, have not been active in the field more than five weeks and, the list of subscribers already reaches 40,000, and the new ones come in at the rate of 1000 a day.

Miss Maryatt, daughter of Capt. Maryatt, the well known novelist, has just published her second novel, called "Love's Conflict." Her first novel—at least the first that we have heard of—was entitled "Too Good for Him."

Harrison Ainsworth has published a new novel, called "The Spanish Watch; or Charles Stuart in Madrid." This writer stands at the head of the Wood, Cobb, and Dr. Robinson school of novelists.

Longfellow's poetical works, complete, in an 18mo. book of 400 pages, are sold in England for two shillings. His "Psalm of Life" has lately been translated into Chinese verse.

Victor Hugo has written a novel, called "Les Travailleurs de la Mer," which is to be published. It is said to illustrate the coast life of the channel islands.

Alexander Smith, the Scottish poet, has written a book called "A summer in Skye," which is announced for immediate publication.

The second volume of Napoleon's "Cæsar" will be prefaced by the Imperial author's views with regard to our recent civil war.

Here we have happily the "bane and antidote both before us." The farmer is said to be the most favored man in the country, yet, we are told, the only thing with which he is capable of supplying the market is potatoes—an admission in favor of the duty on that article truly astonishing.

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THE RETURN RIFLE MATCH.

The second match between ten of H.M. S. Sutlej and ten of the Volunteer Corps, took place Thursday at the butts at the head of Fort street, and terminated this time in favor of the latter with a large majority as will be seen by reference to the score.

A number of spectators visited the ground during the day and manifested much interest in the contest. Amongst those present we observed Admiral and Mrs. Denman, Miss Kennedy, Mrs. Miles, Capt. Coode, H.M.S. Sutlej, J. D. Walker, Esq., Capt. Lang, V. R. V., &c. A tent had been pitched from which refreshments were furnished by the Volunteers to their comrades and friends and the utmost good feeling was manifested on all sides throughout the struggle.

The Volunteers having won the toss, opened the firing at the first range of 200 yards, Lieut. Pearce setting a good example with a bulls-eye. The whole of the firing party shot very steadily, only four misses being made out of the fifty shots.

The highest scores were made by Baydeman Thompson, 18 (3 bulls-eyes and 2 centres); and Lieut. Pearce and Homfray 16 each, both making 2 bulls-eyes and 2 centres, and an outer. We may here remark that these three gentlemen made the best shooting on their side during the day.

The Sutlej ten then went in and Lt. Maxwell also set a laudable example to his men by opening the ball with a bulls-eye, which was promptly followed by Chief Engineer Roffey with a second; the rest of the firing did not exhibit anything particularly noticeable.

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CARIBOO LETTER.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

Barkerville, Sept. 18, 1865.

Since my last the most part of the companies whose claims were injured by the flood, have set to work again. I yesterday visited most of the shafts, and with but two or three exceptions heard all the miners complain of hard times.

THE ALBION Co. (Foster-Campbell) are sinking a shaft in their claim, which has been laid over during the most part of the season. THE CHIPPIS Co., whose claim has been laid over too almost during the whole summer, intend working during the winter when water is at a low stage.

THE COMMON SENSE Co.—The ground formerly occupied by the Summit Co., and which was abandoned by its owners, is now claimed by a party who have very appropriately styled themselves the Common Sense Co. They have just commenced sinking a shaft on the side hill, adjoining Diller's old claim.

THE SHEEPSKIN Co.—I saw this company's washing yesterday morning, and at a rough guess consider they had from ten to twenty ounces. The pay in this claim seems not to come up to the prospect got from the bottom of their shaft; they still feel confident of ultimate success.

THE WELSH AND AUSTRALIAN Co.'s are at work, making good wages, but taking out nothing big. THE RYAN Co. are sinking a new shaft on the line of the Yellow Virgin Co.

THE YELLOW VIRGIN (alias Davis) Co., washed out \$100 from a pan of dirt on Friday last—most likely the scrapings of the bed rock. THE AURORA Co. commenced to work yesterday at noon in their old ground, and are expected to take some good pay in the course of the week.

THE CARIBOO, BEAUREGARD and CONFEDERATE and TIMBER Co.'s are making preparations to take out pay dirt, but have not done so yet. THE LAST CHANCE Co. have run a new drift from their old shaft on a stratum of dirt higher up from the bed rock than the stratum previously worked.

THE CAMERON Co., who have been washing tailings for a few days past, are about ready to resume work in one of their shafts. THE DEAD BROKE Co. take out some gold, but I do not know how much.

THE BABY Co. are taking out good pay from their upper shaft, on a stratum of gravel many feet above the bed rock. They intend to work their claim next season from the surface down to the bed rock, as all the strata of dirt from the top down contain more or less gold.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, RANKIN, BRUCE, ADAMS, ORAM and HART Co.'s can do but very little until the bed rock drain is repaired at least to a certain extent. In the meantime these companies are far from being idle. The Rankin Co. are repairing their tail-race and the Oram are putting a new flume in their drain ditch.

ence, we shall accept *cum grano salis* all that comes from such a source.

The companies above the canon take but very little pay. A SERIOUS UNDERTAKING—A company of old California miners came up here last spring and put up a small flume on the bed of the creek in Cameron, which was swept away by the last freshet. They are making preparations now to replace the old flume by a new one which will be 700 feet long, 10 feet wide and two feet high.

THE ERICSON Co. did unusually well last week. They took out something like 600 ozs. I was told the day before yesterday by one of the interested parties that he expected the dividends to be \$1000 to the interest. A nice little stake in such dull times!

THE REID Co. did not make much last week owing to their being obliged to start a new drift and abandon, for the present, the old one, on account of a stratum of wet loam which keeps pouring down. This is one of the best claims now in Cariboo, yielding from one and a half to two ozs daily to the hand. It would yield much more could it be worked to better advantage.

THE CHALLENGE Co. after reaching a depth of 90 feet without finding bottom have had their claim laid over for the remainder of the season. THE BRITANNIA Co. who are working on the high ledge and not in the channel, are averaging daily from \$6 to \$8 to the hand.

BARNEY COMPANY are making from \$12 to \$16 to the hand. DELATRE & Co. have just struck the bed rock at a depth of 22 feet washing out \$9 from three pans of dirt taken from the bottom of their shaft. They are hoping to find good pay. Other companies are not doing much.

ANTLER CREEK. I am told by a friend of mine who has just come from a prospecting tour on Antler that miners do very little in that once rich creek. On the other hand, he states that the bed rock flume progresses finely.

RED GULCH. A party of three men are just back from this gulch (a small tributary of Willow river) some ten miles distant from this place. They have been prospecting there for a whole week, and bring back \$7 worth of coarse lead gold. They suppose that there are good diggings in that section of the country, but deep and costly to prospect.

THE CANADIAN ABDUCTION. [From the Globe of August 11.] Last Thursday a party of dangerous looking fellows arrived from the United States. Detective O'Leary got acquainted with them, and was offered \$10,000 to assist in the abduction of Sanders. He agreed, and the plot was arranged. Detective O'Leary went last night to Sanders' house, and got him to go and see the Chief and Recorder, who live near Monkland's. In driving through Priest's farm the gang rushed out, pitched O'Leary out of the carriage, gagged and handcuffed Sanders, and drove off with him. O'Leary had a vehicle at hand and followed up. As arranged by the Chief, to whom O'Leary told all the plot, constables were placed on each side of the roads, and the toll gates kept shut. The gang dashed through the St. Antoine gate, and Mr. Fetar, Secretary of Police, was there; he gave the alarm and one man leaped out and fired at him. Those in the carriage also fired. He returned their shots, and the gang getting alarmed, leaped out, leaving Sanders, and ran different ways. Three were at once arrested. One of them, captured at Lachine, had a seven-barrelled revolver. Opposite Isle D'aval were found two Indians waiting with a boat to carry the gang to Caughnawaga. They stated they were engaged to take a party across, and were to remain concealed until they saw a signal. The constables crossed and arrested one of the conspirators at 2 o'clock in the morning. He was found in bed at Caughnawaga. He had a dagger beside him. The others were arrested at this point at 4 o'clock while attempting to hire boats. There is as yet no evidence against them. On the four others were found photos of Sanders, Tucker, and other Southerners here, and O'Leary identifies them all. Their names are Hogan, Burns, Clayton and Wayne. The three caught hiring the boat gave their names as Brown, Burlingham, W. E. Brown, Emos and Shedden, from B. I. and Mass. They had about \$500 amongst them. They say they are horse-buyers. Three valises were found in the hotel at Caughnawaga, and are supposed to belong to the gang. Hogan has been recognized as a notorious crimp and kidnapper named Charley Adams. It was intended to seize Tucker and others. It was reported that a steamer was to have been chartered to carry off one who lives on the bank of the river.

ABD-EL-KADER's two Circassian wives, it is said, are very beautiful. One of them is dark and the other fair. The oldest of them is but fourteen, and they cost three thousand two hundred dollars.

SINCE 1838, when the first steamship crossed the Atlantic, 29 steamers have been burned between England and America—an average of a little more than one a year. EDWARD HOWDEN, the sailor who made his escape with Lieut. Cushing, after destroying the rebel ram Albemarle, was murdered lately near the Gosport Navy Yard.

VOLUNTEERS.

Table with columns for names and scores. Includes Lieut. Pearce (18), Jno. Wilson (15), S. Thompson (18), Wm. Newberry (12), R. Homfray (16), Sergeant Bowden (13), T. Long (10), J. Wrigglesworth (12), Corporal A. Peeler (14), Sergeant Neustadt (11).

H.M.S. SUTLEJ.

Table with columns for names and scores. Includes Lieut. Maxwell (15), Chief Eng'r Roffey (16), Sergeant Bowden (13), Wm. Alocok (12), Henry Mant (13), J. Ballard (11), Charles Clancy (10), Jno. Banbury (15), Jno. Foxley (12), George Booth (12).

Majority in favor of the Volunteers, 88. MARKERS—Master-at-Arms Ride—H.M.S. Sutlej. CORPORALED—V.R.V. SCORES—Lieut. Evans, H.M.S. Sutlej. Lieut. and Adjutant Vincer, V.R.V.

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, October 3, 1865.

THE POLICY OF THE FUTURE.

The letter of Mr. Pemberton, which appears elsewhere, suggests some very important questions in relation to the future character of our House of Assembly.

The agricultural mind is made up, and firmly made up, on the question, and the colony must accept the inevitable pivot on which our legislation is bound to turn.

The application was refused; but his Honor, on the further application of the plaintiffs, directed an issue to be tried by a jury to decide in whom the property was legally vested.

Mr. Bishop for Harris and Smith; Mr. H. C. Courtney respondent. In re Curtis.—His Honor gave his decision in this case, ordering a certificate of discharge at the end of two months, granting protection in the interim.

“DECK SCRAPERS.”—An article upon the iron-clad Dictator, in the Army and Navy Journal, says that “the English congratulate themselves that the Dictator can be taken by boarders.

EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY.—The Department of State, at Washington, has received advices from the United States Consul at Bremen, in which it is represented that during the first six months of this year the emigration to the United States amounted to 18,700 emigrants, in fifty-six vessels, against 15,663, in sixty-two ships, in 1864.

A large bad of and by those who have seem to be of fine covered at Cowichan, Koksallah river.

questions, for every man who has an interest in the country is vitally concerned in their consummation. If it is possible, therefore, to have harmony on matters of moment to us all let it be tried.

Supreme Court. (BEFORE CAMERON, C. J., IN CHAMBERS) Wednesday, Sept. 27th. Bank of British North America v. Assignees of Culverwell.—This was an application by the Bank to have a security given up by the Assignees, which Culverwell had deposited with the Bank to secure the amount of an over-draft.

At Folkestone, on the 21st, a man foolishly drank a pint of gin almost at one draught. He died shortly afterwards.

Southern Opinion of Gen. Grant. From the Richmond Times. When Vespasian and Titus, father and son, had their joint triumph at Rome; when Frederick of Prussia returned to his capital in triumph after his long war with a combination of the first powers in Europe, and when Napoleon the Great made his grand entry into Paris after the greatest of his campaigns, their people hardly manifested more enthusiasm and more affection and more admiration than are entertained and expressed by the people of the Northern States for the great General who has been making the tour of New England.

England and Mexico.—A London paper states that M. Eloi, the confidential agent of the Emperor Maximilian, had a conference with Lord Palmerston during his recent visit to London, but failed entirely in his efforts to induce the latter gentleman to alter the Mexican policy of the English government.

PRESENTATION.—Jas. Gamble, Esq., late Superintendent of the California State Telegraph Co., was last week the recipient of a splendid testimonial from the employees of that company.

gentlemen who for not doing so, eds: ed to believe that ection I would be the farmers would popular candidate ts. ssity of charging for some years to e can produce in handse remaining ch injury may be consumers by the sheep and cattle, serving of encour- omitted from the

EUROPEAN MAIL SUMMARY.

Dates to 29th July. The plate layer, Benge, whose carelessness caused the terrible tragedy, recently on the South Eastern Railway, has been sentenced to an apparently trivial punishment—nine months' imprisonment.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company have adopted, for experiment, a simple but happy invention of a working man named Grant, the object of which is to indicate clearly the names of railway stations at night.

On the 25th, at Trinity Church, Marylebone, London, was celebrated the marriage of James Augustus Grant (captain in her majesty's army, and famous as one of the discoverers of the source of the Nile) with Margaret Laurie, grandniece and heiress of the late Sir Peter Laurie, formerly Lord Mayor of London.

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MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

Sept. 26th, 1865. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST: SIR, I noticed an aghast spectre of impudence in your yesterday's issue, in the form of a letter headed “Mechanics Institute,” and signed “Three of Us.”

I observed that the remarks of said writers, in my opinion, are most untimely, injudicious, and somewhat fallacious; especially so when, as I understand, those “Three Scribes,” wish to impress the public mind with the idea that they are the representatives of the wishes of the whole body of members belonging to the Institute, when it is well known that hitherto, many members have been opposed to the opening of the Reading Room, at 9 o'clock on Sundays, and have often expressed the same “to the Committee of Management,” and it is but recently the Committee have learned that it was the wish of a few to visit the rooms so early as 9 o'clock on Sundays.

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AMMUNITION.



Represents average shooting at 500 yards, with ELEY'S BEST ENFIELD CARTRIDGES.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military Purposes, Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for Killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges for “Lefauchoux” Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

The City of Glasgow LIFE ASSURANCE Company. Established 1888. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. Subscribed Capital - \$3,000,000 Annual Revenue - 560,000 Subsisting Assurances - 14,415,000

Sporgborg & Rueff, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers. Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes.

DAY & MARTIN'S REAL JAPAN BLACKING! 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON. For affording nourishment and durability to the Leather it stands Unrivalled.

Washing made Easy! THE FAMILY WASHING. May be speedily accomplished, to the great delight of the Housewife, by using Harper's “Woolbright.”

No Piano is Complete Without Copies of the following Elegant Works. “THE HOME CIRCLE.” A coll. of Marches, Waltzes, Polkas, Schottisches, Redows, Quadrilles, Contra Dances, Four Hand Pieces and Piano Gems 2 vols.

Tuesday, October 3, 1865.

THE THIRD RIFLE MATCH.

The third or conquering rifle tournament between ten of H. M. S. Sutlej and ten of the Volunteers took place on Saturday at the butts, and terminated as will be seen by the annexed score, in favor of the latter. The weather was magnificent, and the presence of the fine band of the Sutlej, who performed most charmingly, attracted a large number of ladies and gentlemen to the ground.

Among those present we noticed Admiral and Mrs. Denman, Sir Lambert Lorraine, Miss G. Kennedy, Hon. T. L. Wood, Mrs. and the Misses Wood, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Miles, Mrs. McDonald, Miss Reid, Mrs. Roscoe, the Misses McKenzie, the Rev. Mr. Cawston and officers of the fleet, with many others.

The arrival of the steamer Active with the mails crowds our columns to the exclusion of a detailed report of this interesting match. We can only state that the shooting on the whole was not as steady as on the previous occasion. The highest score was made by Serg. Bowden, V. R. V., who scored 52 points; the next by private Newbury, 50; Lieut. Pearce and Bandman Homfray, 42 each. Lieut. Pearce ran up a fine score of 15 at the 600 yards range, and Homfray 13. Bandman Thompson shot splendidly at the first three ranges, scoring 4 bull's eyes in succession at 200 yards, but he lost ground at the last range. The highest scores on the side of the Sutlej were: Chief Engineer Roffy, 50 and Mant, 46. When the proceedings terminated the usual courtesies and cheers were exchanged, and the combatants headed by the Sutlej band had a pleasant march to town.

Table with columns for names and scores for H. M. S. SUTLEJ and VOLUNTEERS.

ENGLISH SUMMARY.

(Dates to August 19th.)

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The pleasing intelligence on Thursday morning that the Great Eastern had sighted Crookhaven immediately revived all the interest which the great experiment of laying the Atlantic Cable had excited. The experiment, so far, has proved a failure; but the circumstances attending it are not disheartening, and the facts which took place on board the vessel from the 23rd of July, when she sailed from Valentia, until she was compelled to return, encourage in many persons the belief, or rather we should say the hope, that the effort will at length be crowned with success. We now learn that within half an hour of the transmission of the last message received at Valentia a flaw was discovered when 1212 miles of the cable had been paid out, and at a point of the ocean more than two miles deep. To haul in the cable and discover the flaw was, of course, the first step. It was found that the defect existed about six miles from the place where the vessel then was. The hauling in commenced by passing the electric cable from the stern to the bow of the ship, and after two miles of it had been got on board it snapped. When the cable thus fell to the bottom of the sea, efforts were made to recover it, and it was grappled up. This was no ordinary effort, and it succeeded, but the rope for this purpose gave way, and the cable sunk again. A buoy was placed to mark the spot where the calamity occurred, but a succession of fogs and boisterous weather for three days, prevented the attempt from being renewed. On the 10th and 11th of August two other trials were made, but the tackle employed lacked strength for the purpose. The weight is fourteen hundred weight in the sea, and the stock of rope having been exhausted, the Great Eastern was compelled to return to procure a further supply. This, in brief, is the history of the affair, and it is said that a ship will be immediately despatched to watch the buoy placed, so that the cable may be found hereafter.

THE CHOLERA.

The cholera is approaching England, and all the scientific knowledge available is about to be brought to bear upon it. The Social Science Congress had called a meeting of medical and scientific gentlemen, at which speeches were made, plans proposed, cures discussed; but after all

had been said and done, the proceedings terminated with a recommendation to enforce strict cleanliness as the best preventive measure. As to the method of cure, it may be simply stated that the allopathists and homeopaths are, as might be suspected, directly at issue.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

The Lords of the Privy Council are in earnest about the cattle disease. They have issued orders to the Commissioners of Customs, directing them to execute strictly the instructions of the Minute of July 28, prohibiting the importation of diseased foreign cattle into any ports of the United Kingdom. In London, the attempts have been very numerous of late to dispose of meat, from cattle which have died of the disease. Large quantities have been seized, and the offenders heavily fined.

THE FENIANS.

The Fenians, it appears, are not confined to the South-west or Western part of Ireland. They are to be found in the North as well. A body of them has appeared in the County Down—a district where their existence was never dreamt of. They marched through several towns with their insignia, and would have been attacked by the Orangemen, but the constabulary force interfered, and prevented any serious breach of the peace. It would really seem as if the accounts which have come from the other side of the Atlantic respecting the preponderance of the Fenians in Ireland were a fact, and not as many persons on this side of the water believed, a fiction.

Abd-el-Kader, with his suite, arrived at Charing Cross Station, London, on Sunday morning, at eight o'clock, and proceeded by tidal train of the South-Eastern Railway to Folkestone, where he quitted England for Paris, viz. Boulogne.

A London paper of ultra-Liberal instincts states emphatically that the Arab Chief hastily left this country because he was not hospitably treated by those whose position should have led them to pay him every attention. We fear this charge is too true. Had the Emir been a small German Prince, the representative of some beggarly Principality, he would have been overwhelmed with attention.

It is now decided that Parliament shall meet in November, but merely to sweep in members and to elect a speaker. The formal opening will not take place until February next.

Lawrence King has been sentenced to death at the King's County assizes, for the murder of Lieutenant Clutterbuck, of the 5th Fusiliers. The murder created a great sensation at the time it was perpetrated.

The death of Sir William Johnston is announced. He was the eighth baronet, and worthy representative of a very ancient family.

There was a great rowing-match on the Thames on Tuesday, between Robert Chambers, of Newcastle, and Henry Kelly, of London. Chambers has rarely been beaten. Some time ago he rowed against Kelly, and defeated him. On Tuesday, however, the tables were turned. After a sharp contest, Kelly beat his opponent by four lengths.

In consequence of the failing health of Sir H. Bulwer, Lord Lyons, late British Ambassador in the United States, has been appointed to succeed him at Constantinople. The Pall Mall Gazette says that this appointment will give universal satisfaction. Perhaps no diplomatist ever was subject to such a scrutiny as Lord Lyons endured at Washington, and its only effect was to make his departure a matter of personal regret to every Englishman who understood the difficulties of his position. The embassy at Constantinople, again, is far the most important in Europe, for the questions brought before it almost involve an ultimate possibility of war—the West being still almost as decided that certain things shall not be done as it was in 1854. What with Prince Cozza—si devant colonel and imitator of Louis Napoleon—M. de Lesseps and Prince Gortschakoff, a very little blundering might once more raise the undying "Eastern question."

A Limerick paper states that a few nights since the Fenians made a demonstration there. About one hundred and fifty marched through the streets singing the "Fenian Men," and a letter in the Belfast News Letter alleges that the members of the organization resident in Banbridge are threatening a most formidable breach of the law. "For the last few months they have been secretly preparing and collecting the instruments necessary for the perfection of their diabolical and wicked projects. Arms and drums, with the accompanying insignia of banners, flags, &c., have been purchased for the approaching display, which is to come off on the 14th of August. A branch of the Liverpool Fenian conspirators has, it is said, presented them with three or four light field pieces and a quantity of small arms. The leaders, who are supposed to be in constant communication with those of other districts, have notified the men of Newry, Dundalk, Armagh, and the towns in their own neighborhood to assemble at the Scarva Junction on the day above stated."

The news from Ancona concerning the cholera is frightful; but the authorities vie with each other in the zeal and self-sacrifice with which they confront the danger. In Florence and various other places isolated cases have occurred, but they are all of persons who had fled from Ancona. The panic in Ancona is terrible, and more than a third of the population have fled from the city. Most of the shops were shut, and great misery exists among the surviving families of the victims, the women and children who were left widows and orphans. A committee has been formed and had made a strong appeal

to public charity. The government has placed considerable sums at the disposal of the Ancona municipality. A paragraph in the official gazette appealed to the medical profession, and asked for volunteers to assist the overworked physicians of Ancona.

The Patrie carries on a campaign against what it calls "the ex-republic of the United States," and in a long article labors to demonstrate that not only are the head of the government at Washington incapable of organizing the Union, but that no man or set of men can do it, since the task is an impossible one. Anarchy and confusion, the Patrie says, must continue to reign until the session closes, when time to organize, and the North, worn out with the struggle, and willing to submit the vital incompatibility between the two sections, will resist but feebly and ineffectually against this second appeal to force. The Patrie obtains these ideas from the *Courrier des Etats Unis*.

The *Monde*, Catholic and legitimist paper, takes the Count De Montalembert seriously to task for what it calls his apostasy to Catholicism, in writing a pamphlet in glorification of the victory of the North over the South. The South, the *Monde* says, is Catholic, and the North Protestant, and then this paper branches off into a history of the barbarities and extravagances of Protestantism in the United States and elsewhere, which is enough to make the hair stand on one's head. Among other things the *Monde* tells of a Protestant congregation somewhere in America, which cooked alive and then ate its pastor.

Late London journals, alluding to the great cable failure, express the most sanguine expectations of ultimate success. Capt. Anderson, of the Great Eastern, in a letter says that it will require ten months to provide proper gear for lifting the Atlantic cable, and to make the necessary repairs to the Great Eastern. He suggested that the new cable should be made and laid in May next, and the old one be then picked up and repaired. He has every confidence in the future success of the cable, but thinks it useless to renew the attempt to lay it during the winter months. The rumor is that the failure was maliciously caused.

The prospectus is published for the New Fortnightly Steam Line between Southampton and New York. The title is to be the Trans-Atlantic Ship Company. Two subsidiary steamers of 600 tons are to be employed to connect the service at Southampton with Antwerp, Havre and London, through rates of freight being established between those cities and New York.

The Birmingham *Daily Post* contains a communication from a private correspondent to the effect that a private subscription had been started with a view to a memorial to Mr. Cobden, which, without a single appeal to the public or to strangers, already exceeded twenty-seven thousand pounds.

The usual fetes day of the Emperor was celebrated in Paris on the 15th of August in the customary manner, and business on the Bourse was suspended.

Prince Francis, Duke of Cadiz, father of the present king, died recently, aged seventy-one years. He was brother of Ferdinand VII., and consequently uncle of Queen Isabella II.

CANADA.

On the night of the 24th ult., a fierce and lengthy debate occurred in the Canadian Parliament over a resolution advocating the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States as an object regarded by the people of the Province of the utmost importance, and that the enlarging of the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals should be pressed in preference to any other work involving expense. The resolution was lost—20 to 78.

The Canadian Customs returns to June 30 of the present year, just issued, show that there was imported during the year merchandise valued at \$44,500,000, of which \$21,000,000 came from Great Britain and \$19,500,000 from the United States. There is a falling off of \$417,000 in customs receipts as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

Geo. W. Brega, an ex-Washington lobbyist, was arrested in Montreal on August 29 for forgery.

The Canadian debt is stated by the Auditor General of the colony to be over \$78,000,000.

JAPAN.

A private letter from Kanagawa states that the Japanese Government have ceded land for a coal depot for the projected California and China Steamship Company.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

New York, Sept. 19.—The El Paso correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, gives currency to a report that Juarez designs leaving his country for the present and coming to this city where his wife and family have been for some time. Before leaving Chihuahua he issued a protest against the Imperial occupation of Mexico, asserting his claim to the Chief Magistracy of the country. It is said that in this document he announces himself a full blooded Indian and a lineal descendant of Montezuma.

HAYTI.

A new revolution has broken out in San Domingo. The Government of General Pimental has been overthrown, and General Cabral has been proclaimed Protector. In Hayti the rebels have taken Fort St. Michel, on the opposite side of the harbor, and thus compelled President Guffard to stop the bombardment of the town.

Sozodont.—An article that is at once a teeth preserver, and breath purifier, and yet so pleasant and convenient to use, its exceeding popularity does not surprise any one. Time has fully established the fact that the Sozodont possesses these excellent qualities in an eminent degree. It has legitimately acquired the right to a position upon every toilet table. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

"ARRAH NA POGUE."—Considerable squabbling has been going on between the managers, Maguire and Wheatleigh, at San Francisco, respecting this new play, which has been produced at both theatres. Maguire has produced the edition by Barron, and Wheatleigh that by Boucicault, each asserted to be the orthodox one. The latter version, it would seem however, has proved to be the greatest hit, and on its first production produced a sensation amounting to wild enthusiasm. Wheatleigh as "Shaun the Post," and Mrs. Sadley Brown as "Arrah Meelish" were called several times before the curtain and showered with bouquets. Mr. Shiel, Mr. Thompson, Mrs. Yemans, and others also came in for their meed of applause. The scenic effects are described as magnificent, and the closing battlement scene quite astounding to the audience. Wheatleigh was called forward at the termination of the piece to make a speech, when the vast audience, numbering 2000 persons, rose and gave him three cheers. Speaking of the managerial squabble the *Call* facetiously observes: "The rival managers (Maguire and Wheatleigh) are making a great fuss about the 'Wicklow Rebel' and 'Arrah na Pogue,' two sensation dramas founded on like incidents. If this play of many words is longer kept up, the public will be apt to bring out a new paraphrase with 'Arrah ye Rogues!' for a title. Neither Barron nor Boucicault will be permitted to use this title."

EVACUATION OF ACAPULCO BY THE JUAREZ PARTY.

Correspondence from Acapulco, to the 16th instant, states that on the 11th the French made their appearance in port, and General Alvarez, the Juarez leader, withdrew all his forces into the interior. The majority of the Mexican population also left, placing foreigners in rather an unpleasant position. Some merchants sent their flour on board the steamer California, claiming protection as American citizens. There is no danger of a dearth of provisions, though fresh meat, milk and vegetables have become very scarce, owing to the *cordon* Alvarez has drawn round the city, and by which he hopes to starve out the French invaders. Acapulco offers a good market at present for all kinds of provisions. It will be availed of, no doubt, by some of our enterprising merchants. Matters there at present are actually worse than under Republican rule. The French landed only four hundred men. They occupied the fort, and put it in a tolerable state of defence. The forces of Alvarez are estimated at fifteen hundred men. They are badly equipped and short of ammunition; but are inspired with the best will to defend their liberties.—S. F. Call.

OUR BAY TRADE.—As an intimation of the importance of our trade with the river and bay counties, we give the following recapitulation of produce receipts during the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday—14,496 sacks wheat, 7,809 sacks barley, 495 sacks oats, 1,455 sacks potatoes, 80 sacks onions, 150 sacks salt, 360 qr sacks cornmeal, 752 sacks mustard seed, 130 bales wool, 1,930 bales hay, and 660 tons coal.—Call.

TESTIMONIAL TO AN OFFICER.—On the first trip of the steamer Del Norte to Crescent City, after the loss of the Brother Jonathan, officer John C. Knower, of the city police force, went up to the scene of the disaster, to assist in recovering bodies of the passengers lost with the unfortunate vessel. He was absent about a month, and during that time assisted in recovering forty-four bodies, most of whom were buried in that vicinity. Some he accompanied down and delivered to their friends. The friends of the deceased whose bodies he assisted in restoring have presented him with a splendid double-case gold watch and chain, worth altogether about three hundred and fifty dollars. On the inside of the case is engraved the following—"Testimonial to John C. Knower, in appreciation of valuable services in recovering bodies wrecked in the steamer Brother Jonathan, July 30, 1865."—Jb.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Sept. 30th, 1865. The importations during the week have given a marked impetus to trade, enabling merchants to fill orders received from British Columbia and Puget Sound. The arrivals since Saturday last have been the ship Cyclone, from Liverpool, with a large and valuable cargo of English merchandise; the steamer Sierra Nevada, from San Francisco and Portland, with a cargo of sundries, valued at \$26,705; the bark Rival and brig Jeannette and Sunny South, from San Francisco, with cargoes of breadstuffs and other goods, valued at \$30,630 74 and \$18,600 41, and the steamer Active, from San Francisco, with a cargo valued at \$7,752 31 (value from Portland not specified). Besides importations per steamer Eliza Anderson and other coasters from the Sound. Over 5,000 bbls flour have come to hand within the past few days. Jobbing rates as follows: FLOUR—Extra, \$9@10 p bbl; Superfine & Common, \$7@8 50 do OATMEAL—\$9@50 p 100lb CORNMEAL—\$7 50@8 50 do RICE—\$7 50@8 50 do BEANS—White, \$4@4 25 do; Pink & Bayou, \$5 50@7 75 do SUGAR—Raw, 9 1/4@10 1/4 p lb; Refined, 14@16 do COFFEE—\$23@25 p lb p sk TEA—\$5@6 p lb p chest CHEESE—25@27 1/2 p lb p cs CANDLES—\$5 p bx SYRUP—\$5 p keg BUTTER—Fresh, 45@50 p lb p doz; Salt, 40@42 do p skin BACON & HAMS—Prime, 25@27 1/2 p lb; Sides, 18@22 do in lots to suit WHEAT—3 p lb p sk OATS—2 1/2 p lb do BARLEY—2 1/2 p lb do GROATS—3 do do; Middlings, 3@3 1/2 do do BEAN—2 do do HAY—1 1/4@1 1/2 do p bale

PASSENGERS.

Per str ACTIVE, from San Francisco—Mrs Chas. Thorn, 5 children & servants; G Meagher, G Nolan, V Perazzo and wife, C G Sawyers, Mrs Michael & daughters, H M Cohen, Pillager and wife, Judge Needham, wife, two daughters, son and servant, G Dogherty, F Toller, J A Newell, S Turnbull, E Mack, W Kohl, Martin Hook. Steerage—J Buchanan, J Stedson, O Jordon, M Stumber, Fitzgerald, H Jewell, J Latham.

Per brig Sunny South—Mrs Potter & child, Mrs Fanny Morgan Phelps, Mrs Rose Wood, Mrs E A Reeves, A R Phelps, Ralph Phelps, E A Reeves, J Dorvanieu Jr, J Toy, J Shelby, A Redifer, T Lisk, A Fischer. Per str ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—P D Moore, Miss Lida Moore, R Hewitt, W H Taylor, Spurlock, J C Clark, Watson, Walger, P S Barnes, J M Conway and three Kanakas.

IMPORTS.

Per brig SUNNY SOUTH from San Francisco—1230 sks & 3400 hf-sks flour, 27 sks wheat, 414 sks barley, 57 sks beans, 134 sks bran, 46 cases macaroni, 70 do starch, 10 candles, 389 cs soap, 15 cs hardware, 1 sausage, 1 tin cheese, 4 cs boots, 1 carboy acid, 2 bx shells, 1 drugs, 6 cs brandy, 16 crates, 3 eat block, 1 cordage, 1 box compass, 5 kgs cranberries, 2 cs lard, 35 bales salt, 5 boxes corn starch, 13 cs lard, 25 kgs sarrup, 10 firkins butter, 10 cs lard, 25 bales oakum, 35 groceries, 7 doz brooms, 13 cs glassware, 2 cs coal oil, 2 pianos, 2 bales hops, do picks and shovels, 1 bx mustard, 2 doz pails, 6 cs candles, 18 cs furniture, 173 doors, 14 kgs sashes, 11 bill fixtures, 26 stoves, 1 bl beef, 32 cs boots, 8 pkgs groceries, 25 bales oakum.—Value, \$18,600 41.

Per str ACTIVE, from San Francisco—1 bx stationery, 40 mats rice, 50 cs coal oil, 2 bx boots, 1 cs bacon, 10 bls blankets, 3 cs butter, 1 cs of grain mill and balance wheel, 1 cs mdse, 1 roll leather, 8 cs boots & shoes, 3 cs private effects, 2 billiard tables, 3 bbls printing paper, 22 bx fruit, 1 keg ink, 20 pkgs 220 pkgs mdse, 95 pkgs furniture, 21 kg peaches, 277 do apples, 1 chest.—Value, \$7,752 31.

Per ship CYCLONE, 594 tons—Cleared from Liverpool 29th Feb, 1865—113 bales, 8 cs, dry goods, 8 cs, 3 cs window glass, 200 tons pig iron, 20 bbls cement, 1 cs copper, 3480 bath bricks, 2 cs wax vestas, 19 cs apothecaries wares, 30 cs oatmeal, 28 pgs private effects, 2 cs iron winches, 5 csks iron spikes, 1 bag copper sheets, 9 cs muntz metal, 1 csks nails and rivets, 7 cs muntz metal rods, 1 bx castings, 1 cs straw bonnets, 5 bbls soda water, 4 bx cheese, 32 cs envelopes, 5 bls printing paper, 5 cs liqueur juice, 60 cs apparel, 2000 bx soap, 1 cs screw propeller, 13 pgs hardware, 90 tons coal, 60 cs sauce, 14 cs furniture, 10 bags iron wire, 10 cs wagon mounting, 21 pgs wheels and axles, 9 axles, 8 loose wheels, 1 hopper wagon, 1 bl mine lamp, 2 cs iron, 2 iron bolts, 12 bbls hoop iron, 4 chain cables, 5 anchors, 30 cs knee iron, 6 tons bar iron, 6 cwt sheet iron, 2 cs sheathing felt, 3 csks white lead, 1 keg paint, 1 cs linseed oil, 1 bl paper, 5 cs felt and straw hats, 1 cs wool pants, 200 pairs boots and shoes, 125 hds beer in bulk, 740 cs and 8 brls bottled beer, 21 csks British spirits, 15 hds and 19 puns rum, 416 cs, 20 cs and 6 bbls brandy, 20 cs Geneva, 4 qrs 39 cs white wine, 5 bx tobacco, 1 cs malt crusher, 29 hds nut oil, 16 cs manufactured cork, 2 crates galvanized iron bucket, 2 hds hollow ware, 8 qrs corks painters colors, 1 cs haberdashery, 100 qr bls refined sugar, 962 sea fishery salt, 1 cs oil paintings, 1 bl bar steel.

Per str ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—32 bx fruit, 22 cs oysters, 3 bx mdse, 5 do eggs, 75 sheep, 1 cow and calf, 2 calves, 25 bbls flour.—Value, \$740.

Per str WINGED RACER, from Port Angeles—7 tons potatoes.

Per ship JOHN BULL, from San Juan—3 tons potatoes.

Per str A. J. WESTER, from Port Angeles—400 bx oats, 250 do potatoes, 30 doz eggs, 4 tons hay, 2 hogs. Value \$337. Consigned to Leneuve & Co.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Sept 25—Slip Alarm, Hollis, Nainaimo
Slip Northern Light, Mountfort, Port Angeles
Bk Rival, Blair, Port Angeles
Schr Goldstream, Hewitt, Nainaimo
Schr J K Thornton, San Juan
Slip John Bull, Oakes, San Juan
Sept 26—Str Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles
Star Emily Harris, Chambers, Nainaimo
Sept 27—Star Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster
Bk Jeannette, Smith, San Francisco
Schr Alpha, George, Nainaimo
Schr A J Wester, Mills, Port Angeles
Schr Winged Racer, Peterson, Port Angeles
Sept 28—Slip Louis, McGregor, San Juan
Star Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster
Schr Annie, Elvin, Sooke
Sept 29—Schr Eliza, Middleton, Saanich
Schr Gazelle, Golacer, San Juan
Bark Mary, Page, Ocas Island
Bark Kate, Graham, Lopus Island
Sept 30—Schr Meg Merrilies, Pamphlet, Nainaimo
Star Otter, Swanson, Nainaimo
Slip Alexis, Odin, Nainaimo
Star Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster
Star Active, Thorn, Astoria
Ship Cyclone, Bruce, Liverpool
Brig Sunny South, Patten, San Francisco

CLEARED.

Sept 25—Star Sierra Nevada, Connor, San Juan
Slip Northern Light, Mountfort, Port Angeles
Schr C E Clancy, Robinson, Port Angeles
Star Otter, Swanson, Nainaimo
Star Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster
Schr Indian Maid, McIntosh, Nainaimo
Sept 26—Star Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles
Slip Alarm, Hollis, Nainaimo
Sept 27—Slip John Bull, Oakes, San Juan
Star Diana, Wright, New Westminster
Schr J K Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan
Sept 28—Schr Industry, Carleton, Nainaimo
Star Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster
Schr A J Wester, Mills, New Westminster
Bark Rival, Blair, Port Angeles
Schr Eliza Middleton, Saanich
Schr Gazelle, Golacer, Nainaimo
Slip Red Rover, Sicker, Comox
Star Active, Thorn, Astoria

BIRTHS.

On the 28th instant, the wife of Mr. Solomon H. Lichenstein of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Williams Creek, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. D. Duff, Mr. William Meacham to Miss Mira Goudie, late of Victoria.

DIED.

In this city, on the 29th instant, Mr. John Spence, for several years of the Hudson Bay Co.

In the Royal Hospital, yesterday morning of consumption, Isai Richot, a native of Lower Canada, aged 74 years.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—Acute Rheumatism. In all severe pains in the joints and muscles, after due fomentation with hot water, the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to lessen inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore the free circulation, and expel the disease. In these complaints, indeed, Holloway's Ointment and Pills are an infallible specific. The Ointment should be rubbed as near the part in pain as the patient can bear; it is absorbed and directly conveyed to the diseased textures, when, acting on nerves, vessels, and glands, it will arrest disease and again establish healthy action. The aperient and purifying qualities of the Pills have the happiest effect in assisting the Ointment.

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THE DISTURBANCE.

The European morning, and recently publishing growth of serious United Kingdom, so frequently the any fresh attempt more to provoke disturbances, how agitating the country are not Irish discontent, this time merely fr and more power thrown from the exte cal pot in the fo

The United States that they have a England for their ing the recent of matter of that th for American sym support were give enemies during the

times of profou sedition in country tensibly in friendly horrible things a much we might revolt in Ireland in hostilities with to American effort revolt; but at pro ruffles the surface intrigue of the U strongly condemn Jews of European love of gain, one be sending arms to the South—is only w human avarice i commercial risk that takes its ri war with a Europ he ever get into ar gigantic call for ent rights, and the States could sca ing to the recent aid and comfort t thing, however, t neutral position b ligerents and an and create rebel France encouraged to America for the armed resistance to try, no language w in condemnation—

We have in a Fenian disturbance ican origin. The be otherwise. Ha United States bene spirit towards Gre taken special pa movement. One w would let the Fe was not to be dra Britain on their a two or three hund men, fired by an be understood by m bent on testing the occasion with the fo only too anxious t With organization South of the Repu over even the adj Possessions, and w the length and b power not be desper ment are well awa