

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Mexico.

New York, 31st May—Havana advices say that the Governor General has ordered the Consular agents of Juarez to leave Cuba.

The commandant at Vera Cruz is reported to be awaiting information confirming the capture of Maximilian before surrendering the city.

New York, 31st—The official paper published at General Diaz's headquarters, under date 22d April, says the General-in-Chief has ordered the prisoners taken at Puebla and other battles to be released conditionally. The Government will decide their cases hereafter. Over six hundred Europeans have been set at liberty.

Boston, 31st—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal says advices from New Orleans leave no doubt that Maximilian has been shot before this. Mexican officers of the Imperial army receive no mercy.

The reply of Juarez to Campbell, dated April 22d, positively refuses to spare the life of Maximilian.

Russian America.

St. Petersburg, May 31st—The Government has commenced negotiations for the Company's interest in Russia America, and the stock rose from 60 to 180, and was held firmly at the latter figure. The Government is not likely to pay more than 70. Arbitrators have been appointed and a decision will be rendered in regard to value of property. It seems that the United States did not get all the property in the country by virtue of the treaty. Merchandise and property for which the Company expect to get 1,500,000 roubles, are now subject to negotiation by General Clay. Four ships and seven steam vessels of various sizes belonging to the Company, and their furs in St. Petersburg, are valued at 450,000 roubles. The imports of merchandise into Russian America in 1862 were worth 68,727 roubles. The amount was nearly one-fourth larger last year. The entire produce of the country in 1862 was valued at 859,505 roubles.

Europe.

The sovereign of Persia will visit Paris in July.

The Queen of Spain arrived at Paris May 18th.

New York, 31st—The Tribune's Constantinople letter of May 10th says the settlement of the Luxemburg question has brought reforms and political schemes here to a dead stand. Russian plans and foreign intervention in favor of Crete have failed. Moham-madans everywhere utter threats against the Christians.

The Ambassador to Washington has not yet gone. His great business will be prejudicial to an American alliance with Russia, and Americans in Turkey are denied redress for the abuses of the Sultan's officers.

A rumor is current that Blagoe Effendi, the new Ambassador to Washington, will propose to our Government to buy Crete.

Napoleon signed the London treaty on the 18th of May, the King of Prussia on the 17th.

A strong dissent has occurred between the French Government and the Legislative Body on the Organization of the Army Bill, which was assented to by a committee, but the Chamber absolutely rejected it. The debate secures the completion of the French system of defenses, so as to be prepared for any emergency. France desires peace, but also desires to be prepared for any event.

A Constantinople telegram confirms the statement that Omar Pacha was repulsed in a great attack made on the Cretans at Paka. The captain and boat's crew of the English ship Ossian Valley, who landed on North Andeman Island, were attacked and overpowered by the natives, who are cannibals. It is feared all were massacred. The Government has despatched a steamer to rescue the survivors should any remain.

PARIS, 31st—The committee on the re-organization of the army say the plan of the Government will make the effective force of the army 800,000 men. An order reducing military exemption from 3000 to 2500 francs has been issued.

LONDON, 31st—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows that the bullion in the Bank has increased £758,000 sterling;

The Bank has reduced the rate of discount to 2½ per cent. This exhibit has caused much activity in the money market.

The Reform Bill, with the liberal amendment requiring a borough to have 10,000 inhabitants to entitle it to a seat in the Commons was carried by a majority of 127.

In the Commons, to-night, another division took place on the Reform Bill. An amendment was proposed by the Liberals, requiring that a borough shall have a population of not less than 75,000 [?] in order to be entitled to a seat in the Commons. The division resulted in a victory for the Liberals, who carried the amendment by a majority of 127. [This last sentence is evidently a jumble of the first.—Eds. COLONIST.]

CORK, 31st—Condon, the Fenian, has been acquitted.

BERLIN, 31st—A bill adopting the new North Germanic constitution passed to a second reading in Parliament.

Eastern States.

It is authoritatively stated that France has bought the Dunderburg and Onondaga to prevent them from falling into the hands of Prussia.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3—Sailed, June 1—Sloop Active, Victoria; bk Jenny Pitts and brig Tanner, Puget Sound.

Eastern States.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 24—Our banking house was entered at 3 o'clock to-day by 12 or 14 men, who killed three persons in the bank and robbed it of \$4000. The murderers fled. In the pursuit one citizen was killed.

BUFFALO, May 26—The Catholic Bishop, Lynch, of Toronto, is dangerously ill in this city.

NEW YORK, May 27—The Tribune's special states that forty witnesses have been subpoenaed by the Government on the trial of Surratt, and it is thought it will be impossible for him to escape.

William Danlap was shot last night by Samuel Orr, who seduced Danlap's wife and fled with the woman from Buffalo to this city. Danlap pursued them, attacked Orr and was shot by him.

NEW YORK, May 25—Behm, the Captain of the Santiago De Cuba, publishes a statement, attributing the disaster entirely to a current that caught the ship at sea, gradually putting her bow on shore.

Passengers by the Santiago De Cuba complain of the captain. Some say that he was drunk. Others, that the boat was run ashore purposely.

The Tribune's correspondence says: At an interview between President Johnson and the Mayor of Raleigh, the latter said: "Our young men desire to see the face of one who has furnished the highest example of what they may hope to accomplish." The President accepted an invitation to attend the ceremony on the 4th of June. The President will visit Boston.

Several Catholic priests left on the steamer from New York yesterday to attend the assembly of prelates on the anniversary of the martyrdom of St. Peter, among them Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, who carries with him a silver model of the yacht Henrietta, filled with \$70,000 in gold pieces, as a present to the Pope.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows elected Richard Watson Grand Master.

A Fenian meeting has been held at Detroit. It is denied that preparations are being made to invade Canada.

Europe.

LONDON, May 21—Lord Derby has officially announced that the American question will be amicably adjusted, notwithstanding arbitration has been refused.

LIVERPOOL, May 21—Frazer, Trenholm & Co., cotton merchants, have failed. Their liabilities are heavy.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27—Steamer Active, arrived yesterday, had \$386,245 on her manifest and a large amount in private hands.

Washington Territory Election.

Whatcom precinct—Clark, 47, Flanders, 27; Council—Eldridge, 34, Barrington, 36. For Legislature—Roeder, 50, Marsch, 18. Snohomish precinct—Clark, 6, Flanders

1; Council—Eldridge, 2, Barrington, 5. Assembly—Roeder, 6, Marsch, 1. Skadget precinct—Clark, 3, Flanders, 18; Roeder, 4, Barrington, 3, Eldridge, 18. Marsch, 17. One precinct not heard from. Well Known will give Clarke about 4 majority.

Siloquamish—Flanders, 9, Clark, 16; Council—Eldridge, 7, Barrington, 19. Muckelto—Clark, 7, Flanders, 14; Eldridge, 9, Barrington, 9.

Snohomish City not yet heard from—probably this afternoon.

Seattle—Clark, 91, Flanders, 88. Monticello and Castle Rock—Clark, 74, Flanders, 82.

Muck—Clark, 6, Flanders, 7. Steilacoom gave 55 majority for Clark. Cowitz—Clark, 57, Flanders, 17.

Utsalady gave Flanders 4 majority, and for Council gave Barrington 11 majority. Olympia gave Clark 27 majority.

Port Ludlow gave Flanders 21 majority. Skukum Chuck gave Clark 15 majority. Puyallip gave 13 majority for Flanders. Port Madison gave 11 majority for Flanders.

Port Orchard gave 8 majority for Clark.

SECOND DISPATCH.

SEATTLE, June 4.

Thurston Co. gives Flanders 18 majority. Pierce Co. gives Clarke 51 majority. Kitsap Co. far as heard from gives Flanders 3 majority.

Clark Co. far as heard from gives Flanders 25 majority. Cowitz Co. far as heard from gives Clark 22 majority.

King Co. far as heard from gives Clark 5 majority.

Eastern States.

CINCINNATI, May 22—The Presbyterians are about to endow a mission at Russian America.

A number of marine disasters are reported as happening during the severe storm of the 21st which prevailed on all the lakes. Many vessels were lost. No loss of life yet reported.

MASON, Indiana, May 25—Two old well known citizens, named Preston Christie and James McClelland, were arrested on account of a law suit. McClelland shot and killed Christie and then killed himself.

A Vigilance Committee in Johnson county, Mo., hung Stevens and Andrews, two notorious outlaws, at Warrensburg, yesterday. Several farmers in the vicinity of Warrensburg, supposed to be connected with a band of horse thieves, were arrested by the Vigilance Committee and lodged in jail.

Greeley, in response to the notification of the Union League to meet this evening to consider his conduct in balling Jeff Davis, writes a letter rehearsing the course of himself and the Tribune during the war. He says:—"I shall not attend the meeting. I do not recognize the Club as capable of judging me. You evidently regard me as a weak sentimentalist, misled by maudlin philosophy. I imagine you as narrow-minded block-heads, who would like to be useful to the great cause but do not know how to do it. Your children will regard my going the bail bond as a wise act for freedom and humanity. I dare and defy you, and give notice that I will urge the re-entrainment of the rebels so soon as I am confident that such a course is consistent with the freedom of the blacks and the Union of the States."

George Bancroft, the newly appointed Minister to Prussia, visited the President to-day.

RICHMOND, May 27—The Richmond Whig says the crops and business are more cheering than they have been for years. Agricultural crops have been extended.

Jeff. Davis is reported to be a heavy loser by the failure of Frazer & Trenholm.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24—The suit of Mary L. Schell vs. General Naglee, to recover \$100,000 damages for an alleged breach of promise of marriage, has been the subject of considerable comment, and rumor had it a short time since, that the case had been compromised and dismissed. The dismissal has not yet been entered on record in the court. Recently the letters written by General Naglee to Mrs. Schell have been put into the hands of a publisher, and were about to be issued in pamphlet form. The General has procured an injunction to restrain the publication of the letters.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25—Hon. Cornelius Cole, one of the California Senators, arrived on the mail steamer Sacramento last evening, and at about eleven o'clock was serenaded at his rooms at the Lick House. He acknowledged the compliment in a brief speech, expressing his joy at arriving home and seeing his friends and constituents again. He spoke of the high regard in which California is held in the East, and of the measures which had been carried through Congress for her benefit. The great system of reconstruction had been put in operation with gratifying success. Steam navigation to China had been inaugurated, and the Russian American purchase would add greatly to the wealth and prosperity of the coast. He claimed but little credit for himself in these great achievements, and pledged his best energies to his constituents. He was frequently applauded during the delivery of his remarks.

ROMANCE OF RASCALTY.

(From the Chicago Times, March 23d.)

In the County Court, yesterday morning, was developed and exposed one of the most ingenious attempts to defraud ever devised. On Sunday, the 24th day of February last, the following announcement was inserted in the paper, under the head of "Died": "In this city, on the 22d instant, Richard Rainforth, of typhoid fever."

On the 25th day of the same month, a will, purporting to be made and signed by Richard Rainforth, deceased, was filed in the County Court for probate. The will was duly executed and witnessed, and contained three separate bequests—one of \$1,000 to Dr. Charles B. Kendall, of Fullerton Block; one of \$1,000 to Timothy W. Fuller, No. 133 South Clark street, and one of the rest of Rainforth's property to Birdie, the daughter of Timothy W. Fuller. The will provided for its own execution, and named Kendall and Fuller, the legatees, as executors. The will remained on file ever since, no measures being taken to prove it until yesterday morning, when a rule of Court was obtained to compel the executors to do so.

At the time of the reported death of Rainforth, notice of the fact was published, which, coming to the ears of Miles Rainforth, brother, the latter came to this city to investigate the matter. In conversation with Mr. F. Heenan, the lawyer, who drew up the will, and others, certain information was elicited which excited his suspicions, and led him to the conclusion that either the will was a forgery, or that there had been foul play in the manner of his brother's death. Laboring under these impressions, he employed a legal firm to investigate the matter, and if possible to ascertain whether his suspicions were correct. The firm immediately applied themselves to the task, examined the will, and found it to be accurate and effective, excepting in that before the Court, which had not yet been performed. Several attempts were made to have the proof taken, but were unavailing, until finally a rule of Court was obtained compelling the executors to show cause why they did not prove the will.

Yesterday morning the executors, Kendall and Fuller, appeared in answer to the rule of Court, and asked a postponement of the examination until the return of the lawyer, Mr. T. Heenan, who was absent in the country. The continuance being refused by the Court, each then filed an informal renunciation of the executorship conferred by the will. Messrs. Barker and Tuley, in behalf of their client, Miles Rainforth, then filed a petition alleging that the executors had intermeddled with the property of the deceased, and asking for an examination. The Court granted the prayer of the petition, and the executors were placed in the witness stand to answer relative to the stewardship of the property of the deceased and the circumstances and manner of his death.

Dr. Kendall was first examined. The third question asked him was, "When did Richard Rainforth die?" To this question he refused an answer, and refused to do so upon being repeated several times. Upon application of counsel, the Court then ordered him to answer the question, or else be committed for contempt. Persisting in his refusal, notwithstanding the admonitions of the Court, he was committed to the County Jail.

Fuller, the other executor, was then examined, and to the first question asked, "Is Richard Rainforth dead?" he returned the startling answer, "No he is not dead! he still lives!" He was still further interrogated, and testified to the following effect:

That about nine months ago Rainforth, himself, Kendall and others formed a conspiracy to defraud insurance companies. The scheme was to have Rainforth's life insured, his death feigned, notice of it published, a medical certificate to that effect obtained, and to impose on an undertaker and obtain a certificate of interment. The insurance was to be effected for the benefit of Rainforth's wife (he is a bachelor), and some woman procured who was to personate the wife and make the application. This scheme was discussed for some time, but ultimately abandoned, and the present one adopted instead.

The present scheme was to consist in Rainforth's assumed death, the attendance of Kendall as medical adviser, the procuring of a body from one of the hospitals bearing a resemblance to Rainforth, its reported burial and notification of his death, the appointment of Kendall and Fuller as the executors of the estate, and finally, after a suitable period had elapsed, the proof of the will, and the presentation of the application to the insurance companies for indemnification.

In pursuance of this plan, on the Tuesday preceding Rainforth's alleged death, he pretended to be indisposed, went to bed, and gradually appeared to be growing worse. Dr. Kendall was summoned as medical adviser, and pronounced the case one of typhoid fever. On the Thursday following Rainforth gave directions to have his will prepared. On Friday another physician was called in at the request of Dr. Kendall, made a hasty examination of the patient, and, deceived by the simulated weakness and agony of Rainforth, declared he could not live more than thirty-six hours. About 12 o'clock the same day Fuller went to Delight's barber shop for a man to shave off the whiskers and moustache of Rainforth, and about an hour afterward the last dying will and testament of Richard Rainforth was read in the presence of the lawyer, Heenan, and two other witnesses who were called in for the purpose. About half past five o'clock, Kendall and Fuller being in the room at the time, the former announced that "Poor Dick was dead!" Fuller glanced at the body and left the room. The next day the body was pretended to have been placed in a coffin and buried at Graceland Cemetery.

Fuller stated in conclusion, that he was imposed upon, and really believed Rainforth was dead, but that the next week he became suspicious that there was a fraud. He also stated that he believed the body, which bore a striking resemblance to Rainforth, was procured from some hospital, and in this manner people were deceived. He is now satisfied that Rainforth is alive, as both himself and daughter Birdie have received letters from that individual dated March 18th.

The Court, upon hearing this extraordinary narrative of deception and crimes, held Fuller in bonds of \$12,000 for a further hearing.

Dr. Kendall is still in jail on the charge of contempt of Court, but he will be immediately arraigned upon the charge of fraud, elicited by Fuller's testimony, and held to answer.

Prior to the institution of legal proceedings, Messrs. Barker & Tuley consulted with the detective agency of Tuttle & Co., who had been employed by the insurance companies to investigate the case, and a conclusion was arrived at that the death of Rainforth was feigned, and that it was but the precursor of a deeper laid scheme to defraud the ins and other companies in which Rainforth held life policies.

Rainforth was arrested in New York on the 23d of March.

The Weekly Brit AND CHRO

Tuesday, June 2

The Effects of The astute political has asserted through t cotemporary journal t eriment does not ru should get hold of a P of the 30th March a that paper says of t have flowed from Aus Venetia. A more mis erty stricken people t tians during the long heel of the oppressor y necks has never been erty—gantt, starving half-clothed wretchedn the people of the p fisheries of the Lague men whose yearly ear £12,000, or £3 to ead no insignificant town once a population of The place is now plun ery that the town-ha about the ears of the who were unable to c taxes to effect needfu oyster fisheries suppo families and furnish th their sole means of sub of the inhabitants g marine vegetables us glass; but the supply the existence furnish Henry IV. of France Frenchman might ha his pot. It would be n Victor Emmanuel to prayer on behalf of t jets who inhabit amongst them pots a fowls. Such is the p place that the kettle indispensable potentia which most families ha the field is thus open who lend kettles to neighbors at a charge o one kretzeit for each And this is but the stor in every quarter of province. How the A erved and taxed Ven everywhere in the gaur frames, and the great, gry eyes of the peop of Imperial taxation re on the unhappy Venet 400,000 per annum; a the Austrians ren off to give a parting fina as a token, perhaps, of t ate regard for the wret so they proposed to " forced loan, £1,200,000. ject suffered shipwreck people were so miserably they really had not the which to meet the dema a general distraint oot upon their goods and oha ritory had been returne ful owner. There is ac tent for ill in a country a Government. Nothing blunts the energies of a belief that they have a that does not act in sy them—a Government they are finding the its support, furnishe least evidence of cordial feeling towards the payers, who are perpet Oliver Twist's cry "for in their ears. Bad Gov brought all the evils w are afflicted upon our he shall never wholly recov effects of the visitation u erament Buildings are attic to cellar, and every pensive incumbent broo the establishment. To g incubus with which we are ask for Confederation o equitable terms, which sh hend a responsible and a of Government.

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COLOMAN OIL is said to be for asthma. Some of the oil England for a test of its medi

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, June 11, 1867.

The Effects of Misrule.

The astute political economist who has asserted through the columns of a cotemporary journal that "had Government does not ruin a country," should get hold of a Pall Mall Gazette of the 30th March and read what that paper says of the results that have flowed from Austrian misrule in Venetia. A more miserable and poverty stricken people than the Venetians during the long years that the heel of the oppressor was upon their necks has never been known. Poverty—gaunt, starving poverty—and half-clothed wretchedness, afflicted all the people of the province. The fisheries of the Lagoon employ 4000 men whose yearly earnings are only £12,000, or £3 to each man! The now insignificant town of Murano had once a population of 35,000 souls. The place is now plunged in such poverty that the town-hall has tumbled about the ears of the municipality, who were unable to collect sufficient taxes to effect needful repairs. The oyster fisheries support only fifteen families and furnish those persons with their sole means of subsistence. Many of the inhabitants gather certain marine vegetables used in making glass; but the supply is limited and the existence furnished precarious. Henry IV. of France wished every Frenchman might have his fowl in his pot. It would be no use for King Victor Emmanuel to put up such a prayer on behalf of those of his subjects who inhabit Choggia, for amongst them pots are as rare as fowls. Such is the poverty of the place that the kettle for cooking the indispensable polenta is a luxury with which most families have to dispense; the field is thus open to speculators, who lend kettles to their poorer neighbors at a charge of from half to one kreutzer for each meal cooked. And this is but the story that is told in every quarter of the redeemed province. How the Austrians governed and taxed Venetia is read everywhere in the gaunt, attenuated frames, and the great, staring, hungry eyes of the people. The amount of Imperial taxation regularly levied on the unhappy Venetians was £3,400,000 per annum; and just before the Austrians ran off they attempted to give a parting financial squeeze—as a token, perhaps, of their affectionate regard for the wretched people—so they proposed to "borrow," by a forced loan, £1,200,000. But the project suffered shipwreck because the people were so miserably reduced that they really had not the money with which to meet the demand, and before a general distraint could be made upon their goods and chattels the territory had been returned to its rightful owner. There is no cause so potent for ill in a country as that of bad Government. Nothing so dispirits or blunts the energies of a people as a belief that they have a Government that does not act in sympathy with them—a Government that, while they are finding the means for its support, furnishes not the least evidence of cordiality and good feeling towards the poor taxpayers, who are perpetually having Oliver Twist's cry "for more" rung in their ears. Bad Government has brought all the evils with which we are afflicted upon our heads, and we shall never wholly recover from the effects of the visitation until the Government Buildings are swept from attic to cellar, and every useless, expensive incumbent broomed out of the establishment. To get rid of the incubus with which we are saddled, we ask for Confederation on fair and equitable terms, which shall comprise

One object of the Governor's visit to Melabcatlah is to inspect the wonderful community which the exertions of Mr Duncan has founded there out of the rough native materials he has had to work upon.

Mayor's Court.

WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1867.

His Worship the Mayor and the Stipendiary Magistrate sat at 12 o'clock to hear complaints preferred against the Insurance Agents for non-payment of Municipal rate of one-tenth of one per cent. on gross receipts for insurance. The following Companies were represented: Royal—by G. C. Wigham. Imperial—by J. R. Stewart. London and Lancashire—by T. L. Stahl-schmidt. Lancashire—by F. Weissenburger. British and Foreign—by Mr Drake for Janion, Green & Rhodes. Mr Stewart, for the Imperial Company, presented a return of his transactions for the first three months and the other agents present did likewise.

The Stipendiary Magistrate said these three months' returns would be taken as the basis of taxation for the whole year. Mr Stewart said that that arrangement would be satisfactory. Mr Drake assented to the same arrangement.

Mr Stahl-schmidt said that the business of the London and Lancashire would cease. Mr Wigham and Mr Weissenburger assented to the arrangement.

The Magistrate said the protest (which had been handed in against the rate) had no legal weight.

Mr Stewart said that the agents were acting for a Company that was a long way off. If they were representing their own money, there would be no objection to the payment of the rate.

Mr Drake said that in consequence of the London and Lancashire going out of business there would naturally be an increase at the other offices, and that the agents were perfectly willing to pay the rate on the increased business if required for the remainder of the year.

The difference having been thus satisfactorily arranged, the bench decided that the rate levied for the remainder of the year on the Insurance Companies would be calculated upon the basis of transactions as handed in by the agents to-day; the costs of Court were ordered to be paid and further proceedings dropped.

A check was at once handed to the bench for the amount of the tax by Mr Stahl-schmidt.

Arthur Bunster appeared to answer a summons for declining to pay the rate levied on real estate and on rental. Defendant had made no returns. He said he objected to pay the rates and wished to say that he did so because money was being paid away for purposes prejudicial to the city—the natural water course of the same was to be interfered with by building a wooden culvert through his property, which he held to be illegal. He had been singled out from a lot of others who had not paid their rates.

The Magistrate said no legal objection had been advanced. Mr Bunster contended that he had no right to pay money for an object contrary to law.

The Mayor remarked that Mr Bunster was objecting entirely on hearsay grounds. There was no truth in his supposition.

The Magistrate suggested that Mr Bunster, if he was wronged, had a good case for the Supreme Court.

Mr Bunster—Yes, but if I pay the money, I become a party to the wrongdoing; I want the water course preserved.

The Mayor—We have not got the water course before us now; only a small account that you owe the city.

Mr Bunster—Well, I won't pay it. Magistrate—That's enough—prove the amount and make an order for its collection.

Mr Bunster complained that he had been singled out from plenty of others who did not pay. He was credibly informed to that effect. Marsh had promised him a benefit at the theatre in case he was compelled to pay this amount and a legal gentleman had promised to defend him. He had expended over \$1000 in improving Johnson street, and the city had not devoted a cent of the taxation towards its improvement.

The Magistrate—These are good grounds for a memorial to the Council.

Mr Bunster—Other streets are macadamized while mine is not touched, simply because some of the Councilors don't happen to own lots on my street.

The Magistrate—This is a very serious charge, and you might be committed for contempt of Court.

Mr Bunster—I'm not alluding to this Council—I mean the previous one (laughter).

Magistrate—Oh! (laughter) you want a week's time?

Mr Bunster—I do.

Magistrate—Do you promise to pay in a week?

Mr Bunster—No, I do not.

The Mayor—Well, I fine you the costs of Court and direct that the rate be levied by distress.

Mr Bunster—I won't pay it, my friends may do so if they wish. There's been no proof of summons, nor anything else. I ask for a non-suit. (Laughter.)

The Magistrate remarked that he did not concur in the decision of the Mayor and Bunster immediately left the Court which was then adjourned.

From Cariboo and Big Bend.

(From the Columbian.)

The steamer Onward, Capt. Irving, arrived from Yale on Monday evening, bringing an Express for Deitz & Nelson, and a number of passengers. Amongst the passengers was the Hon. Roderick Finlayson, who has returned from a two-months' tour in the interior. Mr Finlayson left William Creek on the 8th and Kamloops on the 28th May. While at Cariboo he completed arrangements for opening a store for the Hudson Bay Co. on William Creek. The premises formerly owned by Mr G. B. Wright, at Quesselmouth, have also been purchased for warehousing purposes. The store on the Creek will be opened in the course of the present month.

From the Big Bend mines there was little news. The steamer "Forty-Nine" arrived at the landing, on her second trip, on the 13th. The first trip she brought up 10 passengers and 3 tons of freight; the second, 15 passengers and 6 tons freight. No difficulty was experienced on either occasion. It was anticipated that there would shortly be a considerable immigration from the Blackfoot country. Big Jack, the well-known boatman, brought the report to Savana's Ferry, just as Mr Finlayson was leaving, that four men had taken \$1900 ront of a claim on French Creek, in one week: What claim and what persons "deponent saith not." Mr Finlayson confirms the statement we published some time ago respecting the unusual severity of the winter and consequent mortality amongst stock in the Kamloops country. The H. B. Co.'s steamer Marten has been caulked, painted and is all ready for business so soon as sufficient offers to justify her in running. She will probably make a few trips at any rate towards the end of the present month, for the purpose of carrying the Company's freight forward to Kamloops.

THE WATCH STEALING CASE—Maggie, the young half-breed girl, accused of stealing a silver watch from Robert Rowe, appeared again in the police court yesterday to answer the charge. Mr Bishop appeared for the defence. The defendant said he did not wish to prosecute, as the watch was left there to pay what he owed the girl. The magistrate said he was sorry to see Mr Bishop present for the defence. These open robberies by half-breeds were of frequent occurrence; men were robbed by them frequently, and rather than endure the disgrace of prosecuting they put up with the loss. He would not permit a continuance of such a state of things. Mr Bishop replied that he had taken this case as he would any other; he was sworn to do his duty by his client, and would endeavor to do so. He knew nothing of the merits of the case. The magistrate was surprised that a man who knew the ways of the town as well as Mr Bishop did was not aware of the frequent occurrence of these cases. Sergeant Bowden was called and proved that the woman at first denied taking the watch, that she subsequently acknowledged having it, but declined to give it up unless the man paid her \$15. Mr Bishop submitted that no caution having been given the woman the evidence of the Sergeant was inadmissible. Mr Pemberton said he was afraid the charge of robbery would not hold, but that the woman should not escape on that account. The case was remanded for one day, the magistrate assuring Mr Bishop that no imputation rested against him in consequence of his having taken the case for the defence.

THE MALACCA ON THE SANDHEADS—On leaving Fraser River early on Tuesday, H.M.S. Malacca, with Governor Seymour aboard, took ground on the sandheads and remained hard and fast until 3 1/2 o'clock the same afternoon, when the steamer Enterprise, on her way to New Westminster, discovered the Malacca's condition and went to her assistance. The Enterprise took the Malacca's anchors and dropped them in mid-channel. At high tide—which occurred about eight o'clock—the "big ship" was kedged into deep water and anchored for the night, and in the morning came on to Esquimalt. We are glad to learn that the Malacca has sustained no injury; but it is painful to think what might have been the consequence had she remained on the sands yesterday when a high wind prevailed. The Westminster papers attribute the accident to the absence of the black buoy, and call for frequent supervision of the buoys; but if the channel through the sandheads were fenced with buoys they would furnish no safeguard against accidents of the kind. The sands are continually changing, and buoys that would mark the channel to-day would serve but to mislead the mariner ten days subsequently. Fraser River is no place for large vessels.

FIRE AT SEYMOUR.—The mail from Seymour on Monday brought information that about two weeks ago a large fire had been raging around Seymour, and reached the store in which Messrs Smith & Ladner had their merchandize, consuming the store and goods to the value of \$10,000.—Examiner.

KOOTENAI—We (Examiner) have received a letter, dated April 28th, from a party at Fort Shepherd, who arrived there from Kootenai on the 17th. The writer says: "Arrived in camp April 17. The miners were beginning to work. Things look promising for the summer. There has been very little snow and a mild winter in general. Stock kept fat all the winter. The trains from Walla Walla were not expected in before the 15th May. There has been considerable excitement here about '49 Creek. Two or three hundred dollars were taken out this spring, but at present there are a little discouraged. A party of Cariboo miners are sinking a shaft above the canyon. The steamer Forty-Nine left Fort Shepherd to-day for Big Bend. A very small cargo on board and a few passengers."

We understand that Mr Legh Harnett will in a few days proceed to the Cariboo and Shuswap countries for the purpose of making a geological survey of those mining districts with a view to embodying his opinion as to their capabilities in a report. Papers and reports from Mr Harnett's pen, based upon examinations of various mining localities in California, have been placed in our hands, from a perusal of which we have every confidence in the ability of the gentleman to do justice to the subject.

LATER FROM CARIBOO.—From parties who arrived here on Monday we learn that the United Company on Conklin's Gulch, from their two last washings, got 402 oz. and 435 oz. The Heron Co. are reported to have found their old lead, and are taking out good pay. The weather was most favorable for mining operations. The farmers had put in for large crops along the road, and are in great spirits as to the future. They speak of the protection tariff with great satisfaction.—Examiner.

BIG BEND—Letters received in town from Big Bend (says the Examiner) report matters very lively in that district. The steamer Forty-Nine had made two trips, loaded with passengers and freight. The Black Hawk claim is paying good, and the miners have every confidence in their claims, many of which are being opened, and in the course of a few weeks will show what they are worth. Provisions are high, owing to the bad state of the roads on this side. Packing is expensive and difficult.

AN ARGENTIFEROUS OFFENDER—"Bob," who rejoices in the precious surname of Silver, was brought before Mr Pemberton yesterday upon a charge of having assaulted a redeclined gentleman of the Siwash persuasion. "Bob" pleaded that the "Injun" had demanded an exorbitant sum of money for carrying a pack of skins; that on being refused he "went behind him"—in plain English, tried to draw a knife—when the defendant gave him a basting.

A MISTAKE—Mr Bunster, in the course of his remarks yesterday at the Mayor's Court, said that he had been singled out from a number of delinquent rate-payers for prosecution. The Town Clerk informs us that this is an error on the part of Mr Bunster. Many other summonses were issued, but the parties preferred settling to coming before the Mayor.

BANKRUPTCY—There were no cases to come before the Bankruptcy Court yesterday and no sitting took place. From June 1st, 1866, to June 1st, 1867, there were 48 cases of bankruptcies and assignments. The present gratifying appearance of the docket indicates that the number of cases will be very small for the future.

A GREAT deal of inquiry was made yesterday after the name of the party stabbed on Douglas street on Monday night, but it was withheld for obvious reasons. The injured man, though somewhat weakened by the loss of blood that flowed from the wound, is recovering rapidly.

THE NEWS accuses the COLONIST of stealing one of his celebrated "leaders," but fails to produce the article to establish the charge. Our cotemporary's leaders are not unlike the purse that Shakespeare tells about—he who steals them "steals trash."

THE Malacca reached Esquimalt at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Governor Seymour came down in her, and will go north to day in the Sparrowhawk. His Excellency was received with a governor's salute by the Shearwater.

THE LATE RAINS have done a great deal of good throughout the Island. The fall was much heavier in the interior than in the town and the suffering crops have everywhere revived. The prospects for a heavy yield are now very promising.

RETURN OF THE ENTERPRISE—The steamer Enterprise returned at a quarter to five last evening. Among the passengers were Mr Finlayson, H.B.C., Mrs J. A. Webster, H. P. Walker, Legh Harnett, and G. Deitz.

FAILED TO CONNECT—The copper hunting expedition from New Westminster failed to reach the lead owing to a high wind which threatened to swamp the steam coffin Leviathan.

The sloop Cesarewitch sailed for Sitka on Tuesday evening.

Inventions of Archimedes.

After the storming of Syracuse, Archimedes was killed by a Roman soldier, who did not know who he was. The soldier inquired, but the philosopher being intent upon a problem, begged that his diagram might not be disturbed; upon which the soldier put him to death. At his own request, expressed during his life, a sphere was inscribed in a cylinder was sculptured on his tomb, in memory of his discovery that the solid contents of a sphere is exactly two-thirds of that of the circumscribing cylinder; and by this means the memorial was afterwards identified.

One hundred and fifty years after the death of Archimedes, when Cicero was residing in Sicily, he paid homage to his forgotten tomb.

"During my Quaresimip," says this illustrious Roman, "I diligently sought to discover the sepulchre of Archimedes, which the Syracusans had totally neglected, and suffered to be grown over with thorns and briars. Recollecting some verses, said to be inscribed on the tomb, which mention that on the top was placed a sphere with a cylinder, I looked round me upon every object at the Agragentine Gate, the common receptacle of the dead. At last I observed a little column, which just rose above the thorns, upon which was placed the figure of a sphere and cylinder. 'This,' said I to the Syracusan nobles who were with me, 'this must, I think, be what I am seeking.'"

Several persons were immediately employed to clear away the weeds, and lay open the spot. As soon as a passage was opened, we drew near, and found on the opposite base the inscription, with nearly half the latter part of the verses worn away. Thus would this most famous, and formerly most learned city of Greece have remained a stranger to the tomb of one of its most ingenious citizens, had it not been discovered by a man of Arpinum.

To Archimedes is attributed the apophthegm—"Give me a lever long enough and a prop strong enough and with my own weight I will move the world."

This arose from his knowledge of the possible effects of machinery; but however it might astonish a Greek of his day, it would now be admitted to be as theoretically possible as it is practically impossible. Archimedes would have required to move with the velocity of a cannon-ball for millions of ages to alter the position of the earth by the smallest part of an inch. In mathematical truth, however, the feat is performed by every man who leaps from the ground, for he kicks the world away when he rises and attracts it again when he falls back.

Ozanam has taken the trouble to calculate the time which would be required to move the earth one inch; he makes it 3,653,745,176,803 centuries.

Under the superintendence of Archimedes was also built the renowned galley for Hiero. It was constructed to half its height by 300 workmen and their servants, in six months. Hiero then directed that the vessel should be perfected afloat, but how to get the vast pile into the water, the builders knew not, till Archimedes invented his engine called the Helix, by which with the assistance of a very few hands, he drew the ship into the sea, where it was completed in six months. The ship consumed wood enough to build 50 large galleys; it had 20 tiers of bars, and 3 decks; the middle deck had on each side 15 dining apartments, besides other chambers, luxuriously furnished, and floors paved with mosaics of the story of the Iliads. On the upper deck were garbans, with arbors of ivy and vines; and here was a temple of Venus paved with agates, and roofed with Cyprus wood; it was richly adorned with pictures and statues and furnished with couches and drinking vessels. Adjoining was an apartment of box wood, with a clock in the ceiling, in imitation of the great dial of Syracuse and here was a huge dial set with gems called Tauromentites. There was also on each side of this deck, cabins for the marine soldiers, and 20 stables for horses; in the fore-castle was a fresh-water cistern, which held 253 hogheads, and near it was a large tank of sea-water, in which fish were kept. From the ship's sides projected ovens, kitchens, mills, and other offices, built upon beams, each supported by a carved image 9 feet high.

Around the deck were eight wooden towers from each of which was raised a breastwork full of loopholes, whence an enemy might be annoyed with stones; each tower being guarded by four armed soldiers and two archers. On this upper deck was also placed the machine invented by Archimedes to fling stones of 300 pounds weight and darts 13 feet long to the distance of 120 paces, while each of the 3 masts had two machines for throwing stones.

The ship was furnished with 4 anchors of wood and 8 of iron, and the water-screw of Archimedes already mentioned, was used instead of a pump for the vast ship, by the help of which one man might speedily and easily drain out the water, though it were very deep.

The whole ship's company consisted of an immense number of persons, there being in the fore-castle alone 600 persons. This immense ship was first called the Syracuse, but afterwards the Alexandria. The ship was, however, found to be too large for any useful purpose, and was finally laden with corn and made a present, with her cargo to Ptolemy, king of Egypt. On its arrival at Alexandria it was hauled on the beach, and there is nothing more recorded of it.

Archimedes had a great contempt for the more useful inventions; to use a common expression, he went in for "big thin's" and considered that it was unworthy for a great inventor like himself to do anything that was likely to be of benefit to the masses of the people. His hobby was to blow up fleets with burning glasses, construct monster ships, and solve the specific gravity of metals.

The philosophers of early time entertained the most profound contempt for the millior; it was only kings and their own immediate disciples who shared their sympathy. Even Socrates, the most humane and practical of all the pagan philosophers, busied himself more with the abstract questions of life than its more immediate and daily duties.

Our Savior was the first who combined theory with practice, and put doctrine into daily practice. This is one of the most incontrovertible arguments in favor of the Divine mission of the Founder of Christianity.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, June 11, 1867.

Spirit of the English Press.

The refusal of the magistrates at Market Drayton to send the charge preferred against ex-Governor Eyre of Jamaica to a higher court, has drawn forth conflicting opinions. The charge was murder, and the magistrates, in dismissing it, stated that they were convinced no jury would convict upon the evidence presented. The *Times* says that looking at the matter by the mere light of common sense, it is difficult to imagine how any tribunal can hold a deed to be criminal which is performed in bona fide obedience to an Act of the Legislature. The *Daily News*, which has been most uncompromising in its denunciations of Eyre, accuses the ex-Governor of "taking cover in Shropshire" by "hiding in Market Drayton, not daring to come to London to share the fortunes of Nelson and Brand. Let us hear no more of Mr Eyre's courage. He sent Mr Gordon to a place where he knew he was doomed, and has remained himself in a nook where he knows he is safe. One thing is certain, that while the course of justice may be delayed by the artifice to which Mr Eyre and his friends have had recourse, it is impossible for him to escape the investigation which he shuns." The *Standard* is very severe on the "persecutors of Mr Eyre," and declares "the affair to be at an end, and that the country would not tolerate a renewal of the bitter and malicious attacks which the ex-Governor has had to meet." The Canada Railway Loan Bill is highly approved by the *Post* as "a satisfactory assurance to British North America that the Imperial Government is willing to extend with no grudging hand that help which they consider so necessary for the development of their national existence." The *Post* adds, "that in a military, commercial and political sense the Railroad is destined to confer very great advantages upon the Confederation." The *Morning Star* believes "that the Railroad will do more for the internal development of the maritime provinces than any other enterprise which could be planned. The comparative barrenness of New Brunswick will be converted into fertility. Emigration will find outlets and inlets no trace of which can be discovered on the map." The *Pall Mall Gazette* takes a very practical view of the advantages to accrue from this great undertaking when it points out "that the railway is to be made quite as much on political as on commercial grounds. It is part of the scheme of Confederation; and the Confederation is a measure of Imperial quite as much as Colonial interest. The united income of the Province is \$13,000,000, and England has a solid security for the guarantee so long as Canada remains a British dependency." The decided stand taken by the Government towards Spain in the matter of the Tornado and Victoria steamers seizures gave great satisfaction throughout the United Kingdom. The *Times* says that "patience is now at an end, and there is but one opinion as to the paramount duty of proceeding to whatever extremities may be required to obtain justice from Spain. The one insult which the most pacific Government cannot endure without forfeiting the respect of mankind is the deliberate oppression of its own subjects. The issue now rests with the Queen of Spain, and in the last resort, with the Spanish people. We heartily trust, with Lord Malmesbury and Lord Clarendon, that both may appreciate the importance of the crisis and choose the alternative of concession." The *Advertiser* rightly says "that to pass over these wrongs is holding out a temptation to any lawless Power to trail the flag of England through the mire." The *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* patriotically announces that "Whig, Tory, Radical, are equally resolute where the honor of the flag of England is involved. At whatever sacrifice, that flag must be kept inviolate. There can be no return to the lawlessness of three cen-

turies ago. England measured swords with Spain when in the zenith of her renown, and is not therefore likely to quail before her now that her days are sore. Britain has certainly no desire for war, and will only enter upon hostilities when all other means of redress have failed. But reluctance to unsheathe the sword must not be mistaken for timidity. If once Britain's wrath is kindled, Spain will learn that her power is not to be tampered with. The terrorist Junta that now surrounds the throne of Isabella has awakened the contempt, not the fears of Englishmen." The *Scotsman* denounces the seizures as 'unblushing acts of piracy,' and hopes that Spain will yield to save herself from severe punishment. The *Times* (April 8) praises the view which Lord Stanley has taken of our general interests or duties on the subject of Luxemburg, as a highly practical and common-sense view, and thinks the public will be disposed to conclude, as far as things have yet gone, we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the policy of the Government, or the position which this country has assumed. The *Morning Post* (April 8) also speaks of the "great sagacity" with which Lord Stanley has acted in abstaining from taking any part in the Luxemburg negotiations. That Luxemburg cannot pass to France except as the reward of victory in a terrible war is certain. If Germany could not tolerate the idea of Germans being subject to the Danish Crown she must abhor still more the notion of their being transferred, like so many sheep, by the King of Holland to the Emperor of the French. The Russian cession of territory to the North of British Columbia continues to attract newspaper comment. The *Manchester Examiner* (April 2) says:—"Whether we like or dislike the cession, and we are among those who dislike it, one thing is clear. It can convey to the United States no aggressive power whatever. If they were strong before, they are as strong, but not a whit the stronger, now. If they ever invade British Columbia, it will be from the south, not from the north, and that they could do just as well without the new territory as with it. Yet the cession has a certain value which will be appreciated throughout the United States, and it lies in this fact. Heretofore the respective territories of Great Britain and the United States on the American continent stood thus: Great Britain, 3,077,174 square miles; the United States, 3,001,002 square miles, giving us 76,172 square miles more than the United States. This difference helped us Britishers to a vexatious boast. We could say that the Queen of England owned a larger extent of territory on the American continent than the Americans themselves. The ceded territories amount to 481,276 square miles, which, added to the figures just given, make a total of 3,482,278, for the United States, or 355,104 square miles more than Great Britain. This, we take it, is pretty much the measure of the United States' gain and Mr Seward's triumph, and for our part, they are both heartily welcome to both."

Saturday, June 8th.

A Perilous Passage—The "Funny Fellows" in a Tight Place.

Many of our readers will be glad to hear some news of their friends in the *Clio*. We learn by this mail that the ship was at Tahiti on the 31st March. She had left that place on the 19th February for Valparaiso, with fine weather and strong easterly winds. On the 19th March, being then a month out, she had not reached farther than 44° south latitude and 142° west longitude, when, as her provisions were getting short, it became absolutely necessary for her to bear up and steam back to Tahiti. But, we regret to say, that before reaching that place, she was overtaken by one of those fearful hurricanes which are only known to those who have navigated this part of the so-called Pacific Ocean, before the squall struck the ship; she was under very small sail, having only one of the *Alert's* sails set as a fore topsail (close reefed), fore staysail and main trysail. About 11 p.m., amidst heavy squalls of wind and deafening peals of thunder, the fore yard went with a crash, carrying with it the top-sail; shortly after this the main topsail and fore staysail both split and blew away, and the ship was consequently left in a very helpless condition, with a heavy sea running and tons of water pouring over the upper deck. Fortunately the hatches had been battened down. This dreadful night was succeeded by a fine, calm morning; but the sea still running, the ship floundered about more than ever. The captain's galleys was washed away, and on examination it was found that the main topmast was sprung, maincapes gone, the rudder disabled and the sternpost started. After all our "funny" friends had gone through they arrived safely at Tahiti on the 29th March, where we hear they are enjoying themselves as the "*Clio's* know how." Their departure was quite uncertain, as repairs would take some time, being so very short handed, and no less than forty sick with fever.

THE PORT TOWNSEND SHOOTING—Tripp and his brother-in-law have made application to be admitted to bail and the application was being heard by Judge Darwin when the schooner *Norwester* left there on Thursday. The sailor who was struck upon the head with a gun during the affray is recovering.

SAD ACCIDENT—A child of Mr Frank Campbell, of this city, aged about ten months, on Thursday fell from a baby's high chair to the floor and received injuries of so severe a character as to cause its death yesterday morning. We sympathize with Mr Campbell in the affliction which has fallen upon him.

CORRECTION—The other day, in reporting Maggie Irvine's case, we stated that Mr Pemberton said that half-breeds were in the habit of inveigling men into their dens and robbing them. By substituting 'barpies' for 'half-breeds,' the report will be found correct, our reporter having mistook the former word for the latter.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—At a general meeting of the Shareholders in London a very satisfactory statement was presented by the Directors. A feeling of confidence in the future of this colony was very generally expressed, and a resolution to continue the business was adopted.

RETURN OF THE DIANA—The steamer *Diana*, Captain Wright, returned yesterday from a run around the Sound with Major Macomb, U.S.A., who is on a tour of inspection to the garrisons. We are indebted to Mr Moss, steward, for a file of Portland papers.

ARRIVAL FROM SAN FRANCISCO—The bark *Australind*, Captain Barrack, 16 days from San Francisco arrived yesterday. She is bound for Nanaimo to load with coal for San Francisco, and has a small freight for Nanaimo.

The Sparrowhawk, with His Excellency the Governor aboard, sailed for Metlakatlah yesterday. There is some talk of the Governor extending his trip to Sitka.

DEATH AT THE HOSPITAL—Robert Syres, a native of England, died yesterday at the hospital of congestion of the lungs. He was aged 29 years.

A Mrs McWells, who had broken her thigh bone by a fall, is undergoing medical treatment at the Female Infirmary.

The telegraph poles for the Esquimalt line have been laid along the ground ready for setting.

The ship *Siam* sailed yesterday for Burard Inlet, where she will load with lumber for Melbourne, Australia.

The U.S. revenue cutter *Lincoln* could at Brodrick & Norton's wharf yesterday, and left for the Sound in the afternoon.

Charles Dickens is coming to America to give readings.

High Times among the Frisco Politicians—A Jolly Row.

The *San Francisco Bulletin* of the 1st inst. contains a graphic description of a fight that occurred at a meeting of delegates of the Union party. Mr Pixley, a candidate for Governor of the State, occupied the chair, and before any business had been transacted, a Mr Dann moved to adjourn, in the course of his remarks, styling the chairman as "a recently deceased candidate" for the gubernatorial chair, and hoped the meeting would adjourn out of respect to his memory.

Mr Pixley, before putting the question, characterized Mr Dann's remarks as a "base, dirty, cowardly and mean attack."

Mr Dann protested that he only meant his remarks as a joke. The motion to adjourn was carried, and here we shall let the *Bulletin* finish the story:

"During the meeting, Mr Dann had sat on the east side of the room. When the meeting adjourned, Mr Pixley descended from the chair on the west side, and was barely at the foot of the steps when Mr Dann approached him. Pixley raised his hand as if to warn him away, and said, 'Don't come near me, sir; I shall certainly strike you if you do.' Dann stated that he desired to apologize. Pixley said that he did not want to talk with him, and said that Dann's apology was prompted by abject, cowardice and pusillanimity. In the meantime the crowd had gathered about them and were shouting at the top of their voices. A number of outsiders who had been sitting outside of the railing during the meeting, jumped over and joined with the crowd, and the confusion was so great that it was impossible to distinguish one voice from another. The respective friends of Dann and Pixley rallied around them, some trying to urge on a collision, and others endeavoring to prevent it. Shouts of 'Lick him, Pixley,' 'Resent it,' 'It was a deliberate insult,' 'No it wasn't,' 'You are a liar!' 'Don't back down,' 'Hit him!' were heard on every side, and the whole side was packed and jammed together in the west side of the room pushing and swaying too and fro, while several were endeavoring to quiet the mob and induce their friends to leave. A portion of the crowd

stepped back and the tumult momentarily subsided, when Casey, an outsider, and Banning, delegate from the Fifth, got into an altercation. Banning said that the whole thing had been cut and dried. Casey said it was not so. Banning called Casey 'a d-d liar,' when the latter struck out with his fist, hitting Banning on the cheek, cutting a gash that bled profusely. All was confusion in an instant. Some proposed to let them fight it out, while others endeavored to prevent it. The friends of each party rallied around their champion, and for a few minutes a scene of the wildest confusion ensued. Blows were freely given and received, and the crowd, fighting, swearing and struggling upon chairs and furniture, and fought like dogs. Pixley mounted the table, where he could look down upon the scene and watch the exciting encounter. The head of one of the fighters, on which the hair appeared rather 'short,' bobbed up a little above the mass and in close proximity to Pixley. The temptation was too great to be resisted, and he brought his cane down upon it with a whack. The fight had then become general. John P. H. Wentworth had in the meantime joined in, and was anxious to get at Banning, while the friends of Banning, Casey and Wentworth were trying to keep back their principals. Tim McCarthy endeavored to control the more irascible and prevent the fight. Being a patron of the ring, his delicate sensibilities in this respect were terribly shocked at witnessing so many 'foul blows,' many of them delivered 'below the belt.' But his pacificatory efforts were misconstrued, and blows were aimed at his head thick and fast. His experience in that line saved him from bruises, for he quickly dodged each fist that approached his head. The whole crowd finally struggled into the corner near the window and beside the Judge's bench, when several were knocked down, others were piled upon them, chairs were used as weapons, and a row was proceeding in Donnybrook style, each combatant apparently striking the first head that presented itself. In the meantime some one had called for the police, and about a dozen officers rushed up stairs, and in a few minutes separated the combatants.

Although the fighting was stopped, the tumult did not subside. Wentworth was spolling for a fight, and charged around with his hat on the back of his head, and his coat buttoned up, "eager for the fray." He was anxious to get at Banning, and the latter, his face and shirt-bosom covered with blood, was not averse to renewing the fight. Pixley was standing apart from the crowd, when Dann again approached him.

"Pixley told him to stand back, and said: 'Mr Dann you have taken advantage of my position before the people to inflict a mean, contemptible and cowardly insult upon me, knowing well that I cannot resent it in the manner I deserve. I am going before the State Convention on the 12th of June for the nomination for Governor. If I am nominated I shall let this affair pass; if not, I shall give you the worst thrashing you ever had. Now, mark my words.' The members had by this time begun to leave, yet the principal actors remained and appeared as determined as ever to fight it out on that line. Some one turned out the lights one by one, and as the room darkened the party took its departure in knots of three and four.

"The whole affair was one of the most disgraceful that ever occurred in this city, but while the public condemn the riotous proceeding they must not lose sight of the trickery and utter disregard of their wishes, which preceded it. It was evident from the first that the petition of citizens to have such changes made in the primary election arrangements as would give a fair expression of the Union voters of this city, would be disregarded. Their requests were not even treated with decency or respect. When Mr Reynolds attempted to reply to the remarks of Mr Dann, he was constantly interrupted by cries of "Question" and motions to adjourn, making such confusion and noise that he could not be heard. The Boys had evidently determined that no business should be transacted, and were confident in their increased strength. It was rumored on the street yesterday that they had 14 votes, but it was not known where the defection existed until the extraordinary course of Mr Dann last evening revealed the true state of affairs.

"The result of their disgraceful conduct, both before and after adjournment, will have the effect of urging the respectable Union men of this city to the polls on election day, that the Union party of San Francisco may be wrested from the control of unprincipled and unscrupulous men, who seek only to further their private interests."

New Zealand.

Capt Macdonnell has been appointed to the command of the East Coast Volunteers, but there is not much likelihood of any further hostilities there for a time, as on every occasion recently the rebels have found themselves whistled by the settlers.

Several Chinamen have been arrested for the murder of a miner found killed near Christchurch.

The yield of the gold fields continues as large as ever.

China.

(S. F. Alta.)

By the arrival of the Hamburg ship *Garland*, we have files of Hongkong papers to April 12th. We find few items of general interest; but the following concerning the ship *Parsee*, which left San Francisco for Hongkong some months since, with a negro crew, shipped at this port, and carrying over \$200,000 in treasure, is important:

"Shortly after the *Parsee* left the Sandwich Islands, it was discovered that the treasure room had been entered and some of the boxes broken open. On further inquiry, it turned out that a plot had been hatched by some of the crew to murder the Captain and after which they were to take possession of the treasure, scuttle the ship, and take to the boats. On making these discoveries, strong measures were taken, and all those connected with this diabolical conspiracy were put in irons—not, however, it is reported, before some blood had been spilt in the struggle. Most of the mutineers were afterwards released in order to work the ship, but three of the ringleaders were brought into port in irons.

It was reported at the Merchant's Exchange last evening that the officers of the *Parsee* had a sharp fight with the mutineers, being armed with Henry rifles succeeded in bringing them to a surrender, after killing one and wounding two or three more. The crew were all negroes, and were shipped in San Francisco.

The report that the American barque *Rover* had been wrecked on the southern end of the Island of Formosa, and all the crew murdered by natives, is confirmed. The crew of H.M.'s despatch vessel *Cormorant* endeavored to land to gain more definite information, but were fired on and compelled to retreat, one man being wounded. The *Cormorant* than shelled the place for two hours, and returned to Amoy.

The *Hankow Times* gives particulars of continued successes of the Nienfei, who have recently routed the regular Chinese troops, and are committing such excesses in the vicinity of that city as to stop all trade and fill the place with fugitives.

Sandwich Islands.

The St. George's benevolent Society of Honolulu, organized by British residents in 1864, has 200 members. The other Benevolent Societies in Honolulu are the German Benevolent Union, American Relief Fund, Ladies' Strangers' Friend Society and Ahahui Kaubumanu. The Societies above named are not the only ones which are of a benevolent type, for there are the Masons, Odd Fellows, Mechanics' Benevolent Union, also the Roman Catholic, Ladies' Benevolent, St. Andrew's Cathedral, and another, fostered by Queen Emma, which is attached to the Kawaiahaeo Church.

Sugar from the plantations were selling at prices varying from 5 to 5 1/2 cents.

A large number of whaling vessels had arrived at Honolulu.

The island of Kaui is suffering for the want of rain.

Central America.

PANAMA.

Commander Leonard Paulding, of the U.S. steamer *Waterloo*, died on board his vessel in the harbor of Panama, on the morning of the 29th of April. He had been suffering from chronic dysentery ever since he arrived on the coast. He was buried on the island of Fletmore.

Diego Briggs, Mr. Pullen and Mr. Richards, dining at the house of Mr. Palmer, were accidentally poisoned, arsenic instead of salt having been used in cooking. All the party recovered. A nurse attending Mrs. Palmer ate some of the meat and died.

CARTHAGENA.

From Carthagen we learn that the Spanish frigate *Navas de Tolosa* had reached that port and taken possession of the supposed Chile privateer *Rayo* (R. E. Cuyler). The Spanish Captain gave the Captain of the *Rayo* forty days to prove that the latter vessel belonged to Colombia, but meanwhile took out such portions of the machinery as to prevent her going to sea.

The *Rayo* sailed from the United States as an American vessel, but after getting to sea changed the flag to that of Colombia. The crew are principally Americans, and we judge, object to remain on the ship under present circumstances, so the U.S. ship *Oscalo*, which was at Aspiwall when the news arrived, started immediately for Carthagen to look after the crew and see that they were properly protected, but without any intention whatever of interfering with the *Rayo*, which is now a kind of nondescript as regards her nationality, and will in all probability come to grief, from the fact of not being able to claim any nation as her rightful owner.

South America.

PERU.

The last news from Peru tends to confirm the belief that the present Administration cannot hold out very long.

The country appears to be disappointed in the governing ability of Prado, who is now almost helpless, having been deserted by his former supporters and left without a party, and a strong feeling prevails in favor of the recall of Castilla.

Ex-Admiral Tucker, who recently resigned his commission in the Peruvian navy, has been sent by that Government on a mission to the Amazon. There is little doubt that Tucker's resignation was to some extent brought about by his recent conduct towards United States naval officers.

CHILE.

The accounts from Chile are little more encouraging than those from Peru, though the Administration in the former country is in a stronger position, and may be able to quell any attempt at revolution.

The British bark *Cabana* drifted on to the rocks whilst entering the harbor of Valparaiso, and sank in three hours, but was afterwards got afloat, and will be repaired.

Her British Majesty's frigate *Sutlej* sailed for England on the 6th of April.

The Mencoza revolutionists were defeated at La Posta de Oerrillas on the 1st of April, after a fight of four hours.

The Weekly British AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, June 11, 1867.

English and Continental.

The European papers in this mail are singularly political interest. The "drags its slow length along debates over it fill the *Times* already know, by telegraph of the proceedings, and Government receded from position upon the measure of April 11, Lord comes out in support of suffrage and in denunciation bery. His Lordship says: you with a few lines on the question of household su ought to be granted fairly a and not loaded with cond exceptions which render it The only condition that I absolutely essential one, house should have been occupied by tenants or lodger years. I should not much rating of a certain amount think that immaterial, as m is upon the two years, for tenants, or lodgers, but I with the treadmill all who offer bribes. When the sh existed its profits were such ran the risk of capture and but when my Act made it p by transportation, no one run the risk, and the at traffic was entirely extirpated lieve the same result would with bribery." Earl Russell most creditable speech on day. The old man has twice of some of our more moderate, and he told the Lord not believe Canada was inde It would be hard of defence harder than the defence of half a century ago, when w fight for a country further Canada is now, against Fra Spain, in command of 400,000 did troops, under the greatest in the world:—"But we, too great General, but, above all, spirit and determination to Portugal, because she was our ally, and that defence still remains the Troat, still remains Portugal, and I d to say that the defence of Can bit more difficult than the de Portugal at that time." It m fancy, be taken as certain t danger of a quarrel between von Bismarck and the German ment has passed away. Th serious point was compromised members would not vote the budget for ever, and the M would not have it annually. arrangement is to last without ion till 30th December, 1871, years' dictatorship, which, un peculiar circumstances, is reas The Princes have still to ass this draft, but with a French w in their ears they are very powerless. The demand for L burg has accelerated Count v mark's work by months. The jury on April 10, without m liberation, threw out the bills a General Nelson and Lieutenant. This speedy decision will cause surprise, inasmuch as the equ the case could only be met by r ing the subordinates from a p rion when the responsibility lay their principal, and the law w clared by the Chief Justice o charge to be in some degree o even to himself. Thus, we tr minutes a proceeding which w other result whatever could wi added to the regrets, deep and la which lie upon all the previous actions. The Jamaica rebellion all its ferocity, the oppression all its ill-regulated zeal, owe origin to acts and persons long beyond all earthly question, t brutalities of slave-owning an interested frauds of self-seeking grophiles. It is impossible to dis inate where wrong ends and v error begins and the only wa avoid further injustice is to tak further action on the past. Just fore the rising of the Court the g

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, June 11, 1867.

English and Continental Echoes.

The European papers received by this mail are singularly devoid of political interest. The Reform Bill "drags its slow length along" and the debates over it fill the Times: but we already know, by telegraph, the result of the proceedings, and how far the Government receded from its original position upon the measure. In the Times of April 11, Lord Brougham comes out in support of household suffrage and in denunciation of bribery. His Lordship says: "I trouble you with a few lines on the important question of household suffrage. It ought to be granted fairly and frankly and not loaded with conditions and exceptions which render it unavailing. The only condition that I see is an absolutely essential one, that the house should have been owned or occupied by tenants or lodgers for two years. I should not much object to a rating of a certain amount, but I think that immaterial, as my reliance is upon the two years, for owners, or tenants, or lodgers, but I would punish with the treadmill all who receive or offer bribes. When the slave trade existed its profits were such that men ran the risk of capture and forfeiture; but when my Act made it punishable by transportation, no one chose to run the risk, and the abominable traffic was entirely extirpated. I believe the same result would happen with bribery." Earl Russell made a most creditable speech on the same day. The old man has twice the pluck of some of our more modern politicians, and he told the Lords he did not believe Canada was indefensible. It would be hard of defence, but not harder than the defence of Portugal half a century ago, when we had to fight for a country further off than Canada is now, against France and Spain, in command of 400,000 splendid troops, under the greatest General in the world:—"But we, too, had a great General, but, above all, we had spirit and determination to defend Portugal, because she was our friend and ally, and that defence succeeded. There still remains the Treaty, there still remains Portugal, and I defy you to say that the defence of Canada is a bit more difficult than the defence of Portugal at that time." It may, we fancy, be taken as certain that any danger of a quarrel between Count von Bismarck and the German Parliament has passed away. The only serious point was compromised. The members would not vote the military budget for ever, and the Minister would not have it annually. So the arrangement is to last without revision till 30th December, 1871, a five years' dictatorship, which, under the peculiar circumstances, is reasonable. The Princes have still to assent to this draft, but with a French war cry in their ears they are very nearly powerless. The demand for Luxemburg has accelerated Count von Bismarck's work by months. The grand jury on April 10, without much deliberation, threw out the bills against General Nelson and Lieutenant Brand. This speedy decision will cause little surprise, inasmuch as the equity of the case could only be met by releasing the subordinates from a prosecution when the responsibility lay with their principal, and the law was declared by the Chief Justice in his charge to be in some degree doubtful even to himself. Thus, we trust, terminates a proceeding which with any other result whatever could only have added to the regrets, deep and lasting, which lie upon all the previous transactions. The Jamaica rebellion with all its ferocity, the suppression with all its ill-regulated zeal, owe their origin to acts and persons long since beyond all earthly question, to the brutalities of slave-owning and the interested frauds of self-seeking negroes. It is impossible to disorganize where wrong ends and venial error begins and the only way to avoid further injustice is to take no further action on the past. Just before the rising of the Court the grand

jury attended before Mr Baron Chancellor and reported that they had concluded their labors, and at the same time made the following presentment in reference to the case:—"The grand jury strongly recommend that martial law should be more clearly defined by legislative enactment." At Paris, this time, there are no less than 45,000 exhibitors. The number of exhibitors at the Crystal Palace of 1851 was under 14,000. At Paris, in 1855, there were 24,000 exhibitors; at London, in 1862, there were nearly 29,000. One hears on every side, "This is the last of the exhibitions; or, at least, for many a long year there will not be another." No wonder; for, besides that these great shows follow one upon another with irritating frequency, they are crushed by their own weight. Here, moreover, is a horse show, a cattle show, a poultry show, a grand international dog show, a ploughing match, a show to illustrate the whole history of labor from the beginning of the world. The juries are assembled; hour by hour they pass from stall to stall, and, as the decree has gone forth that they will make their awards in a few days, the exhibitors are obliged to be ready, if they would not forfeit their chance of honorable mention. The Times is making in big type what the Americans call a "tall" proposal. It wants all the Railways to federate themselves under a Parliament composed of all railway chairmen, who are to have, we presume, one vote for each million of capital. They are to settle all disputes as to territory, lay out new lines, provide a new system of debentures, and—the Times really hints it—to elect Mr Hudson as general President of the Railway system. The Paris Debats published an article deprecating a war between France and Prussia merely on account of the future rule of Luxemburg. The Liberte, however, points out in exciting words that France must maintain her independence by showing to Count Bismarck that "if there is a German nation, there is also a French nation," which the people are "determined to defend and tear to pieces the odious treaties of 1815," if necessary. The alliances and friends of the contending powers were eagerly canvassed. Prussia was pretty well assured that in case of war with France, Russia and Spain would be on her side. The Italian people were with her, but the Cabinet of Florence doubtful; Austria was regarded as doubtful but with many friends of Prussia; and England, although neutral, pointed out the "good luck" of Bismarck and "mistakes" of Napoleon in the columns of the London Times. The London Times encourages the consolidation of German Fatherland in words which read very like a notice of rearrangement of the Holy Alliance. The Russian budget for the year 1867 was officially promulgated in St Petersburg on the 17th of April. The total revenue is stated at 443,800,000 roubles, including 15,000,000 taken from the Anglo Dutch loan of 1866 to cover the deficit of that amount. 25,500,000 roubles are appropriated for the construction of railways, and are covered by receipts from special sources. The expenditures on account of the national debt is 73,000,000 roubles. The budget for Poland shows a revenue of 16,500,000 roubles and an expenditure of 20,100,000 roubles. The Paris Presse of April 16th alludes to rumours of the resignation of Count Bismarck which, it adds, "is said to have been caused by a difference of opinion between the Count and the King of Prussia, the latter being unwilling to accept the evacuation of Luxemburg on principle. Count Von der Goltz would succeed Count Bismarck as President of the Prussian Ministry." Earl Derby's health continues feeble. The Spanish Prize Court at Cadiz declared the capture of the English ship Queen Victoria by the Spanish cruiser to have been illegal, and the Epoca, of Madrid, considers that by this decision the difference between England and Spain in this matter is terminated.

Friday, June 7th. TRAGEDY IN IDAHO—KILLING OF THE TERRITORIAL COLLECTOR.—The Boise Statesman gives the following account of the tragedy which took place in Boise City on the evening of the 12th inst: Louis Risley, bar-keeper in the Central Saloon, after an attack of delirium tremens, told several persons that if he had another attack he should kill some one, as his head was not exactly right. This did not alarm any one. He was not considered dangerously insane. At a whist party on Saturday night, in the saloon, Territorial Collector H. B. Lane asked Risley to bring some drinks to the table. Risley answered pleasantly, and went behind the bar, but instead of getting the drinks, came to the billiard table, levelled a revolver at the party and fired, hitting Mr. Lane in the back. A second shot was fired at Judge Gillespie, who was sitting near the stove. Risley then turned the pistol towards his own head and fired, and then fired at Gillespie again; the ball passed through the door. Risley then fired another ball at himself, which entered his forehead: He lived but half an hour. Mr Lane was found lying on the sidewalk, where in a few minutes he breathed his last. He was to have been married in a few days. He was buried on Sunday with Masonic honors.

WHISKEY SELLING—John Walker, a notorious vagabond, who was only liberated from the chain gang on Saturday last, was again arrested by officer Abson on Wednesday while in the act of supplying a can of spirits to an Indian. Walker pleaded guilty, and several previous convictions have been proved against him. The Magistrate—It appears that you have passed the best part of the last two years in prison. Yes, I have, but give me a show and I'll leave the country. I'll have to get your photograph taken (laughter). Yes, sir.

Sergeant Bowden—The Magistrate at Nanaimo gave him a chance to leave the country and he came down here. Well, Walker, I will give you seven days in which to leave and order your photograph to be taken. Walker—Thank you, sir. Thomas Moore was charged by the officer with being present when Walker delivered the can and with having liquor in his possession. The evidence failed to establish the charge against Moore and he was discharged after promising to sin no more.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACTIVE—The mail steamship Active arrived in the outer harbor at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, but owing to the low stage of water did not cross the bar until 3 o'clock, p. m. The express and mail were sent ashore in small boats. Some of the passengers also availed themselves of boats to reach shore. The Active left San Francisco at 4.30 on the afternoon of June 1st, and experienced rough weather during a portion of the trip. Among the Victorians on board were James Lowe, Esq., of Lowe Bros. (who has been to the Sandwich Islands in quest of health, which his appearance denotes he has found), Alfred Fellows, Esq., of New England, W. H. Oliver, Esq., Dr Boscowitz, and Messrs C. R. Prevost and J. E. McMillan.

ROYAL PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.—At a meeting of this society, held on the 27th March, the following communication was read:—"Contributions to the Scismology of North West America. By Robert Brown, F.R.G.S., Commander and Government Agent of the first V. I. Exploring Expedition, and late Botanist of the British Columbia Expedition, Director of the Scientific Observations of the north Greenland Expedition."

TRADING WITH SITKA.—We learned by telegram the other day, that the British steamer Fideliter had sailed from Portland, with a number of passengers and considerable freight, flour, provisions, etc., for Sitka via Vancouver Island. Being a British vessel she cleared for Victoria, rather than for Sitka direct, and recleared at the British port for her final destination without breaking bulk. The following telegram from Washington, if it should arrive at Sitka before the Fideliter, would cause some trouble, as she is not an American vessel, nor does she come from an American port, and she has not a special permit from a United States Collector of Customs, countersigned by the Russian Consul: WASHINGTON, May 25.—By arrangement with Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, the privileges allowed by telegram of the 22d instant, prior to the exchange of the ratification of the treaty, are to be conceded only to merchandise arriving in American vessels from American ports, under a special permit from a United States Collector of Customs, countersigned by the Russian Consul, and landed under personal control of an American agent. Transmit this to the Chief Commander at Sitka. We fear our Oregon friends have been a little too fast, and that in trying to forestall the market for the Oriflamme's freight they have brought loss and trouble on themselves. San Francisco Bulletin.

A NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—On Monday, at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Roderick Murchison announced that an expedition for the exploration of the unknown interior of Greenland was now ready. The expedition (which is wholly at private expense) is conducted by Mr Edward Whymper, of Alpine celebrity, and Mr Robert Brown, an accomplished naturalist and eminent explorer of the Rocky Mountain slopes and Vancouver Island, from whence he has recently returned after an absence of nearly four years and who has already twice visited the Arctic regions. The expedition would leave Copenhagen about the 8th of April.—London Standard, March 30.

EDINBURGH GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the Seventh Ordinary Meeting of this Society, held on the 25th March last, at Edinburgh, the following paper was read: "Notes on the Glaciers of Bate Inlet, British Columbia," by Lieut Frederick Whymper, For. Cor. Fellow, G.S.E., formerly of the Vancouver Island Exploring Expedition, and at present attached to the Russo American Overland Telegraph Expedition. Communicated by Robert Brown, F.R.G.S., late Commander and Govt. Agent of the V. I. Exploring Expedition, &c., Foreign Correspondent of the Society. At the same meeting Wilson Brown, Esq., of Victoria, V. I. was elected Corresponding Fellow of the Society.

A PREMIER REBUKED—Count Bismarck who is sometimes rude, has made an apologetic explanation in the North German Parliament. In reply to a sharp rebuke from a member, he said: "You should consider that one who has for five years been engaged in political contests, in which he has lost his health to attain what has been attained, is easily excited. You do not know in what manner your opposition may affect my political action. You are not acquainted with my struggles, nor with the general political situation, and you do not know how difficult it is at present to treat with foreign Governments when one is not certain of the support of Parliament."

THE ALLEGED SMUGGLING CASE.—Captain Baromovitch, of the schooner Gazelle, appeared before Mr Pemberton yesterday to answer the charge of having smuggled three casks of liquor into the mainland. Mr McCraith, instructed by Drake & Jackson, appeared for the defendant. Mr Hamly, on the part of the Customs, made application for a postponement of the case for a fortnight. The Magistrate, after some discussion, decided to postpone the case for one week, with the understanding that if it is not brought up in the Supreme Court before the expiration of that time that it will be dismissed.

CAPT. DELACOMBE, who arrived yesterday from England, will relieve Capt Bazzlegate as Commandant of the British Garrison at San Juan. Lieut Sparshot of the same garrison, will be relieved on the arrival of the next mail, and Lieut. Cooper was relieved about three weeks ago. The relieved gentlemen have been connected with the garrison since the invasion of San Juan Island by Capt Pickett of the U. S. army, in 1859, and after long and faithful services are ordered home for promotion. Capt Delacombe is accompanied by Mrs Delacombe and three children.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S CLAIMS.—We find the following important paragraph in the Canadian News of the 4th of April: "Advices from Washington report that, under the joint commission which has been for some time sitting in that capital, the claim of indemnity to the Hudson's Bay Company, on account of the Oregon territory ceded to the United States, is to be settled at £150,000, that amount being taken in preference to an indefinite postponement of the question."

FALL OF A BUILDING AT ESQUIMALT.—The bakery, occupied by Mr Nesbitt, at Esquimalt, built on piles, fell with a tremendous crash at 4 1/2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At the time of the accident, the two bakers employed on the premises and two sailors were in the bakery, and barely escaped with their lives. A boat's crew from the Malacca, having left a few minutes before, just saved themselves from death.

TURN VEREIN.—The half-yearly meeting of this useful society, was held last evening at the Hall, View street, and the following officers were elected to serve:—President—Mr Augustus Riekman; Vice-President—Mr A. De Neuf; Secretary—Mr Jas. Gillon; Treasurer—Mr George Mitchell; Tunwart—Mr Charles Dechert; Amann—Mr L. Stemmler. Regular classes for instruction will be held every Thursday evening.

THE "MONTANA" FOR SITKA.—It has at last been decided to despatch the steamer Montana from San Francisco, calling at Victoria, on the 10th instant. The Oriflamme was withdrawn because the business that offered was not sufficient to fill her up. But little interest is now felt in the new purchase at San Francisco.

FROM NANAIMO.—The Sir James Douglas arrived from Nanaimo and way settlements last evening, with fourteen passengers, some produce and seven head of beef stock. The Cordillera will be loaded by to-morrow with 2000 tons of coal for San Francisco. Mr Weill, of the Nanaimo Coal Company, came down by her.

FROM THE N. W. COAST.—The trading sloop Fashion returned from the North West Coast yesterday. The Fashion saw the steamer Fideliter, bound for Sitka, in Queen Charlotte Sound on the 3d instant. The miners on Stekin river were said to be doing well.

H. M. S. SHEARWATER sailed yesterday for home. During the Shearwater's stay here Capt Smith and his officers made many friends who parted from them with regret. We wish the gallant ship a pleasant and speedy voyage home.

H. M. S. ZEALOUS.—The iron-clad flag-ship Zealous, sailed from Panama on the 12th of May for Victoria via San Francisco. A gentleman who arrived yesterday, and who went aboard of the Zealous, describes her as a fine ship.

MR O H BENNETT, the most original of the comic or eccentric school of English wood-draftsmen, is dead. Mr Bennett was engaged on Punch at the time of his death. He was but 35 years of age.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The ship Siam, 13 days from San Francisco, arrived yesterday from San Francisco. She is bound for Melbourne, for which port she will load with lumber at Capt Stamp's Mills, Burrard Inlet.

OUR "HONORABLES" ON THEIR TRAVELS. Hon Mr DeCosmos went East on the steamer of the 25th. He is bound for Ottawa. Hon Mr Southgate will start for England on the 3d June from San Francisco.

AGENCY.—J. Robertson Stewart, Esq., has been appointed agent for the California, Mexico and Oregon Steamship Company's steamers at Victoria.

A CHINAMAN, charged with robbing a Siwash of some ikas and beating him with an iron bar, was arrested last evening.

LONDON.—J. H. Turner & Co., received a fresh supply of these celebrated gloves by express yesterday.

GONE.—Maggie Irvine, who was charged with going off with a miner's watch the other day, was liberated on "tick" (bail) and failing to "come to time" yesterday forfeited her recognizances.

THE Sparrowhawk will leave Cadboro' Bay at ten o'clock this morning for Metlakatlah with the Governor on board.

THANKS.—Capt. Tuck Turner of Wells, Fargo & Co. and W. H. Oliver, Esq., have our best thanks for files of late papers.

H. M. S. Scout is expected to arrive here from the Southern Station in two months' time.

Fever and Ague.—Astonishing Cures.—Dr Robert Simms, formerly of the Medical College, Philadelphia, and now one of the most popular physicians in Minnesota, writes to a friend in New York, that Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are working wonders in that region, in cases of Fever and Ague, and Bilious Remittent. The following extract from his remarks is published by permission of the gentleman to whom the letter of advertisement was addressed: "I am not, as you know, much in favor of advertised pills. Most of them are worthless; some are dangerous. No better family cathartic could be devised. There is nothing in the pharmacopoeia, as far as I am aware, that is equal to them. Nor is this all; the antiseptic properties of the pills render them a positively invaluable medicine for the bilious remittent and intermittent fevers so common in this region. I have found them exceedingly efficacious in ague and fever. They are best, in cases where drastic purgatives would be kept in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, Bristol's SUGAR-COATED pills should be used in connection with the Pills. Sold by druggists every where. 416

CROQUET.—Lovers of this favorite game will find the necessary implements at VICTORIA HOUSE (corner of Fort and Douglas streets), several sets having been received per Princess Royal.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, June 11, 1867.

Bad Government the Cause of our Decay.

Under the high-sounding title of "Reason v. Bankum," appeared a leader in our morning cotemporary of yesterday which contained rather more than the ordinary amount of stupidity and "bunkum" that generally distinguish the leading articles of our neighbor.

"The true cause, however, exists in none of these enumerated evils; it can alone be attributed to our isolated position on the map of the world."

points of minerals, as vast coal seams, as boundless forests of valuable timber, as safe and commodious harbors as we? Yet with all these advantages, has the blight not fallen with more withering effect upon Washington Territory than upon us?

Municipal Council.

This body met last evening, the Mayor in the chair. A communication from F. W. Green was referred to Finance Committee.

An account of \$4 50, from John Banks, similarly disposed of. The following tenders were then opened for cleansing the culverts and straightening the water course: Willis Bond, \$480; G. W. Hick, \$400; M. M. Titus, \$425; E. Jeffrey, \$150.

On motion of Councillor Lewis, the tenders were referred to the Sanitary Commission, to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

The Messenger of the Corporation was appointed Inspector of Nuisances, with an addition to his salary of \$15 a month.

A communication, numerously signed, from property holders on Johnson street, relative to defective state of thoroughfare, and asking that improvements may be effected, was read. Referred to Committee of Streets.

Councillor Gibbs moved that a Committee be appointed to draft a memorial to His Excellency the Governor, praying that the Crown lands in the city limits be granted to the Corporation for Municipal purposes.

The proposition to purchase a safe for the Corporation was referred to the Finance Committee with power.

Councillor Lewis drew the attention of the Council to the unsafe state of James Bay Bridge and the stoppage of traffic thereon.

On motion it was resolved that His Excellency the Governor be communicated with with a view to obtain a portion of the \$8000 appropriated for the repairs to bridges to restore that bridge.

Adjourned till Tuesday next at 7 1/2 p.m.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.—Another diabolical attempt upon human life by an assassin was made on Monday night on Douglas street at the corner of Chatham street. The night it will be remembered was a very dark one, and a gentleman on his way home, while passing the above corner, was spang upon by an unknown man, who plunged a knife into his left breast over the region of the heart.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—At the risk of being dubbed the Government Organ or the Court Journal, we venture to make public the fact that Hon Mr Birch will start for England on the steamer that will leave Victoria about the 1st of July.

ACCIDENT TO THE UPPER FRASER STEAMBOAT.—A despatch received by us states that yesterday morning, as the steamer Enterprise which runs from Soda Creek, was about to leave for Queneshlemouth a boiler-burst. The accident prevented the steamer making the usual trip; but it is hoped that she will be in running order again in a few days.

SUMMARY COURT.—Monday June 3.—McGowan v. Foster.—The plaintiff sued the defendant to recover \$220, amount alleged to be due plaintiff and wife as wages. Defendant pleaded that plaintiff had accepted land to the value of the claim. The case was tried before Chief Justice Needham and a jury, and a verdict rendered in favor of defendant. Mr Bishop for plaintiff; Mr McCraith, instructed by Messrs Drake & Jackson, for the defendant.

The mileage of the new member of Congress from Russian America will be about \$22,000 per annum. The position is worth trying for.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY ELECTION.—

The contest was a close one. Returns from a few precincts along the Sound District and Cowlitz River indicate the success of Mr Clark, Johnson Democrat. Port Townsend, it is thought, has rolled up a large majority for Clark; and Walla Walla, on the Columbia River, a strong Democratic town, has probably done likewise.

DESTRUCTION OF SUBURBAN FENCES.—Much complaint is heard lately that the fences surrounding unoccupied suburban residences and lots have been torn down and carried off for fire wood by the Indians.

FROM THE 49 CREEK MINES.—A letter to the Walla Walla Statesman, dated May 16th, contains the following news of the mines on 49 creek: "News from Creek 49 are still conflicting. Some of the tender-footed miners from there give poor accounts, but there is gold there, though much harder to work than at first supposed. Dick Fry's Company, who are at work at the mouth of the creek, have already taken out one thousand dollars. Marshall & Co are putting in a hydraulic, and they express the greatest faith in their claim. There are about 45 men on the creek."—Oregonian.

POLICE COURT.—Yesterday the magistrate heard a complaint preferred by Robert Rowe against Maggie Irvine, a gay young deceiver of the half-bred persuasion, who was accused of having deprived the complainant of a silver timepiece valued at \$50 and upwards. Maggie gave up the watch but pleaded consideration, and the case was remanded for one day. Four stragglers from Her Majesty's ship Sparrowhawk were sent back to their ship; and an Indian was fined \$10 for beating another redskin upon the head with a bottle.

MR OTWAY, it will be remembered, carried his motion for the abolition of flogging in the Army by a majority of one. Sir John Pakington, appears from his speech to have been willing to accede, but the Duke of Cambridge was not, and the obedient Minister of War proposed a compromise. Nobody is to be flogged except for mutiny, insubordination with violence, and indecent conduct.

OVER THE SOUND.—We learn that unusual activity is prevailing at the mills along the Sound. Orders for lumber are received faster than they can well be filled, and prices have materially advanced. The demand comes principally from San Francisco, where the consumption of fir and cedar lumber is rapidly increasing. This revival of trade at the mills cannot fail to add to the trade of this port.

GOODS OF THE WAY.—The schooner A. Croby, now on the way from Portland for this port, has the following cargo:—120 bbls flour, 400 bags wheat, 40 gunnies bacon, 20 hf bbls dried apples, 15 cask, 6 bbls corned beef, 25 tons middlings, for Victoria; and 340 bags of wheat for Olympia. The entire cargo is shipped by Messrs Everding & Beebe.

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PUGET SOUND SHIPPING.—The British bark Ek has reached Utsalady from Victoria to load with lumber for Australia. The ship Amethyst is loading with coal at Bellingham Bay for San Francisco, and the brig Commodore was off the mouth of Port Townsend harbor on Monday evening bound for San Francisco with lumber.

FOURTH OF JULY.—Our American friends on the Sound are making extensive preparations for the celebration of the Fourth of July in an appropriate manner. A cordial invitation is extended to Victorians to visit the Sound, the steamers having consented to carry passengers at reduced rates.

SOME anxiety was felt last evening at the non-arrival of H. M. S. Malacca, which left New Westminster at 5 o'clock in the morning for Victoria with the Governor on board. It is hoped that she anchored at the mouth of the River.

REMOVAL.—The great safe, weighing 3500 pounds, was yesterday moved from the Treasury building to the new office on Government street. The safe had rested at its late place of deposit since 1859.

THE Mayor of Lynchburg, Virginia, was

caught riding upon the sidewalk by a policeman, who reported him to the Mayor. The Mayor heard the evidence and fined himself one dollar.

The following unanswerable political argument appears in a Parksburg paper: "Vote for General Kearns for Mayor, who was ten years old before he wore either pants or shoes!"

A METRODIST Society in the States recently asked the Conference to send them a minister who did not use tobacco in any form—the last incumbent having smoked and snuffed out their religion.

The owner of the schooner Gazelle, seized for alleged smuggling, has commenced an action against the Customs authorities to recover damages for the alleged illegal seizure of his vessel.

J. HORACE KENT, who ran the first Express up Fraser River in 1855, is now City Marshal of the peaceful city of Amherst, New Hampshire.

The steamer Sir James Douglas departed again for New Westminster yesterday for the purpose of bringing down more of his Excellency's effects to this place.

A GENTLEMAN has arrived in Yokohama from San Francisco for the purpose of establishing gas works in the former city, provided he can get sufficient encouragement.

The steamer Thames, formerly of these parts, will be sent to Japan from San Francisco.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.

—BY—

Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving and curing old sores, wounds, bad legs, ulcers and eruptions of the skin; when rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purifies each tissue on its passage, and exerts the most wholesome influence over the internal structure. It heals by cleansing all animal fluids with which it comes in contact, and thereby promotes a sound and permanent cure.

Gout and Rheumatism.

To sufferers from the excruciating pains of rheumatism and Gout this Ointment will prove invaluable. After some friction with warm water the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to loosen the joints, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expels the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible specific cures.

Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds.

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

All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula and Scanty.

This Ointment is a certain cure for Ringworm, Scanty Scrofula or King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject. They cannot be cured with a salve or more speedy remedy than Holloway's Ointment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which act powerfully on the constitution and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained.

Dropsical Swellings.

Persons of this dangerous and stealthy complaint which frequently creeps upon us by insensible means or trilling jaundice, of which little or no notice is taken until the legs begin to swell. The cause of the evil rests in the liver and stomach, therefore to be worked earnestly by taking Holloway's famous Pills so curing to the printed instructions and rubbing the Ointment very effectively over the pit of the stomach and right side where those organs lie. Most dropsical cases will readily yield to the combined influence of the Ointment and Pills.

Fleas, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, these diseases excoaling them from the knowledge of the most intimate friends. Persons suffer from them from "pus" and similar complaints when they might be relieved by the use of Holloway's Ointment, which acts with instant relief, and effect without pain or without the annoyance of explaining their ailments to anyone.

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Gravel.

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

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

- Bad Legs, Cancers, and Scalds, Bad Breasts, Contracted and Sore Nipples, Burns, Still Joints, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Piles, Scurvy, Sore Throat, Sore Heads, Gout, Stomach, Dropsy, Uterine, Liver, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Chloric (Soft)

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY 44 Strand, (near Temple Bar) London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices: Is 1/4, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 38s each Pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the large size.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia

Is the great remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Bilious Affections.

It is the Physician's cure for

GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL and other Complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of FEVER, AND FEVERISH IRRITABILITY OF SKIN.

It produces grateful cooling acts. As a safe and gentle medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescent Saline Aperient

PREPARED BY

DINNEFORD & CO.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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

The Weekly British AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, June 11, 1867.

Confederation Proclamation.

A delayed despatch (why it was not sent over this place five days ago) that Her Majesty has issued a proclamation declaring the union and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick as the Confederation of British North America. Appended is a list of the members appointed by the Queen to the new House of Commons according to the provision of the Confederation bill passed last year. A subsequent despatch announces that the Union of the provinces will take effect on the 1st of July, being intended as the date of the Act shall come into full force.

Nova Scotia—Triumphant.

At the opening of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, a debate took place that part of the Lieutenant Governor's speech which referred in a derogatory manner to the adoption of the Confederation by the British North America. The clause of course could not be allowed to pass without objection from the anti-Confederates, and accordingly moved by Mr Campbell in the following terms: "We regret that we are to perceive any grounds whereon to censure your Excellency's resolution upon the assumed Excellency under the recent resolution of the Hon. the Secretary of State to confer with the Union of the Colonies."

"On behalf of the free press of Nova Scotia, we would submit that in relation to the Confederation, the present is, in our opinion, the most important crisis in the history of this Province, and imperatively demands the exercise of the greatest vigilance in the administration of public affairs. Thus firmly we deem it to be our duty to our Excellency our solemn protest against the action of the Secretary of State, and distinctly demand on behalf of Nova Scotia that no such measure as that which should have any operation in this Province, until it has been duly reviewed by its Legislature and sanctioned by the people at large."

The Act of Confederation as a

Some curiosity has been felt as to the nature of the new clauses added in the London papers as being added to the Confederation in passing through Committee of the House of Commons. These clauses relating to money provided in the original draft bill. The measure having been passed in the House of Commons could not be introduced into the House of Commons having an exclusive privilege with reference to these clauses. The Quebec Chronicle says that the bill passed the second reading came from the Lords, and the alteration made in Committee insertion of the word "male" describing the class of person entitled to vote at elections. The delegates their consent to this amendment men are thus precluded from exercising of political power until an alteration of the constitution the meantime we despair of friends in the Provinces are satisfied with the share of consequence they enjoy while Victoria rules the British Empire. When the sex reigns supreme need not desire to share the conduct of political life.

WELCOME RAIN.—A refreshing fall last night. The thirsty earth the moisture with thankfulness, and then raised its drooping head.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Washington Territory Election.

SEATTLE, April 6.—Additional returns increase Flander's majority to 180. Four more counties yet to hear from which are expected to give a large majority for Clark.

Boston, May 29.—Wendell Phillips, in his speech, said he would not be content until the Radicals nominated a black man for Vice President, which would strengthen the party.

At Kingston, Canada, a crowd assembled on the wharf to-day to see Jeff. Davis, who was on the steamer bound for Toronto.

SAYANNAH, Ga., May 24.—G. W. Gayle, who offered a reward for the assassination of President Lincoln, on being brought before Judge Busted, of Alabama, yesterday, on the charge of complicity in the assassination, presented a full pardon from President Johnson.

QUEBEC, May 28.—There is great distress among the inhabitants along the banks of the gulf and river St. Lawrence, owing to the failure of the crops and fisheries, and Government aid has been invoked.

SEATTLE, June 7.—Flanders has ninety majority as far as heard from.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Sailed—Ship John Jay, Puget Sound. Arrived, June 4.—Bark Chris Mitchell, 1 days from Port Madison.

Cleared, June 6.—French bark Duck, Port Townsend. Sailed, June 6th.—Bark Caroline Read, Puget Sound.

Europe. LONDON, June 1st.—A still further reduction of the rate of discount at Bank of England is likely to occur in a few days.

Eastern States. New York, May 31.—At a meeting held at Manchester, Tennessee, Brownlow's militia were severely denounced. It was charged that they had killed one peaceable citizen and compelled others to conceal themselves.

New York, June 1.—The Tribune publishes the full report of General Pope and Colonel Shepard on the riot of Mobile. Pope declares that the police and Mayor took no steps to prevent a disturbance. The chief of police either sympathized with the rioters or was unfit for the office. Pope has removed him.

Colonel Shepard was present and heard Kelley's speech, which was dignified and patriotic.

MOBILE, May 31.—Yesterday the National Republican of this city was suppressed, by order of the commander of the city, and a guard placed over the office. The future publication of the paper is prohibited until proof sheets are submitted for inspection.

Captain Bigham, late assistant bookkeeper of the United States Senate, was taken from his home in Athens, Alabama, last week, maltreated, and his face daubed all over with printer's ink. Bingham is a Radical Union man.

California. The schooner Sea Nymph, Captain Fale, ten days from Pajaro, has arrived, and brings the following intelligence: Entered on the memoranda of the Custom House: On 1st June, latitude 37° 8' north, longitude 122° 15' west, Captain Fale spoke the ship Ellen Southard, Captain Howe, from Hongkong, 65 days, from this port. When first seen she had signals of distress flying, and on boarding her they found the captain's wife in charge, Captain Howe having died on the 6th of May. The vessel had 400 passengers on board, all Chinese, who were in great fear of being distressed from want of water, of which a supply for only three days was then on hand. The crew refused to work the ship unless they had a competent man to command her, and consequently Capt. Fale—Mrs Howe requesting him to do so—left his mate in charge and made all sail for port.

The Plains. SALT LAKE, June 3.—The line is working to the Junction. The operator has returned from Fairview, the scene of the stage capture, and gives additional items with regard to that affair. The Indians, twenty strong, were hid in the burned walls of the old station, and rushed out when the stage was twenty feet from them. They killed the driver at the first fire. W. A. Fuller was the only passenger who escaped. The Indians scalped the two men, killed and stripped them of their clothing, demolished the coach, cut the mail sacks and scattered the contents. They took eight head of stock. The Riverside operator is hemmed in at Godfrey's ranch, thirty miles east of the Junction, and reports the Indians in full possession of the road in the vicinity of Riverside. Yesterday the Indians killed one of his men, who was assisting in repair-

ing, and captured the horse and repair tools. He has a company of infantry with him. Two freight teams are reported captured and destroyed near Riverside. The report is not yet confirmed. Yesterday the Indians made a raid on Elk Mountain, and took the operator's horse and six or seven head of stage stock from within a few yards of the station. The operator and stage men gave chase for five miles, but coming upon a large Indian camp returned without attacking them. The Indians attacked Three Crossings Station yesterday morning. The operator and four other men fought them from the station all day. One Indian is known to be killed. The whites left the station last night on their way to South Pass. The line is broken and it is supposed the station is burned. We have no military assistance in that section of country.

California. SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—The ship David Woodley, 1009 tons, has been sold to Pope & Talbot, and will load lumber at the Sound for a foreign port. The bark Gen. Cobb, 649 tons, has been sold to Adams, Blinn & Co., who will put her in the Pacific Coast trade.

The sailing of the steamship Montana, heretofore advertised for Sitka on Monday, has been indefinitely postponed.

SALT LAKE, June 8.—The following despatch was handed in to-day to be sent to the Assistant Postmaster General at Washington, by Post-office A. Brooks, a special agent of the Post-office Dept. The overland route is seriously obstructed by Indians from the western terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad to Green River. The route is perilous and the danger continually increasing.

The contractors are doing all in their power to push the mail through; all their stations are being burned, their animals driven off, and their employes killed. I earnestly recommend that the War Department be urged to order an adequate force to protect the line, especially west of Denver. If the depredations continue to increase, the mail service must be abandoned.

SALT LAKE, June 8.—1 p. m.—Ben Halladay and J. J. Tracy, Superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co., left by coach for the East this morning, taking a strong force of picked men from the employes as an escort.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—Arrived, June 7th, bark Lizzie Boggs, 9 days from Port Discovery; June 8, bark Fremont, 6 days from Seabeck; bark Glympe, 7 days from Port Discovery.

Sailed, June 7.—Bark Scotland, Puget Sound; French bark Deux Cousins, Port Townsend.

Canada. (Dates to April 23.) BELLEVILLE, April 25.—The snow having nearly disappeared from the back townships a great deal of prospecting is being done in the gold region. A fine show of gold was discovered yesterday on the Gardner farm, Bannockburn.

A further discovery of gold has also been made in Elzevir, in the proportion of over \$1000 to the ton. The Richardson mine still remains closed, owing to the suit now pending in the court of chancery. The company of mounted police who have been drilling here for some weeks past left to-day for Madoc. There are now eight daily stages between this place and the gold regions.

The Ottawa Citizen says: A young lady of this city, having been afflicted with a frightful odor for several days, which repulsed her friends, at last discovered in her water-trail a dead mouse. It had been placed there by a mischievous brother.

J. Bates, an advocate, was fined \$10 and costs in the police court, at Montreal, for assaulting Major Simpson, the latter having struck Bates' dog. Bates then brought the Major before the Recorder on a charge of cruelty to animals, and it appearing that the blow inflicted on the dog was heavy and unprovoked, he was fined \$4 and costs.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Hawkesbury on the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m., passing from the west to the east. The duration of the shock was between three and four seconds, making a considerable noise and vibration.

A portion of the furniture for the new residence of the Governor-General at Ottawa, is in process of construction by Messrs Jacques & Hay, of Toronto, and will be ready by the 1st of June.

Jamaica. HAVANA, May 25.—St. Domingo advises that Salnave has assumed the Dictatorship, sent for Souleouque and dissolved the Provisional Government. The British Consul landed at night and sent for men of war next day to protect his person and British interests.

A Young Methodist clergyman has preached from the steps of his church in Salisbury, N. H., all through the winter, the house having been closed against him soon after he was sent there. No one comes to hear him, but in storm or shine, he takes his position with uncovered head, and exhorts and prays, and no expostulation or outcry can turn him from what he deems his duty.

COAL EXPORTS

From Nanaimo, V. I., for the month ending May 31, 1867.

Table with columns: DATE, VESSEL, MAHER, TONS, DESTINATION. Lists various ships and their destinations like Victoria, Esquimaux, etc.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA. ENTERED. Jun 3—Str E Anderson, McIntosh, Nanaimo. Jun 3—Str E Anderson, McIntosh, Nanaimo.

LEAVED. Jun 3—Str E Anderson, McIntosh, Nanaimo. Jun 3—Str E Anderson, McIntosh, Nanaimo.

MEMORANDA. The C. O. & M. S. Co's Steamer Active, Chas. F. Murr, Commander, sailed from San Francisco, June 1st, at 4 30 p. m., arrived at Victoria June 6th, at 11 50 a. m.

PASSENGERS. Per ship EUNICE NICHOLAS from Shanghai—Mr Moffatt, Mr Clark, Mr Fred, Mr Freeman, Mr Boston, Mr Bloomer.

CONSIGNEES. Per ship ACTIVE from San Francisco—Casamayan, Barbiniere, Watson, Spencer, Millard, Str E Anderson, etc.

IMPORTS. Per ship ACTIVE from San Francisco—39 pigs agricultural implements, 15 cs books, 1 pkgs boots, 1 pkgs boots, etc.

GOODS ON THE WAY. Per bark MONYER, sailed from San Francisco May 30—16 hd bbls dried apples, 308 ske barley, 18 bread, etc.

DEPARTS. In New Westminster, on the 1st inst., the wife of W. Macnaughton Jones, Esq., M. D., of a son.

DIED. At Barkerville, Cariboo, on the 24th ult., William Lang Mitchell, of St. Mary's, Canada West, aged 32 years.

INFORMATION WANTED. Friends of the whereabouts of Mr WOOD HOLLOWAY, who, when last heard from, was in British Columbia.

A GREAT MANY SIDE HITS ARE

being made at the Plantation Bitters, by a score or two of disinterested men. It is all of no use. The people who are long in the saddle every day, and what's what's the matter. They are in same sized bottle, and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.

The original quality and high character of these drugs will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations.

C. LANGLEY & CO., Proprietors, New York City. General Agents for the Colony.

Barnes' Magnolia Water

A toilet delight! The ladies' treasure and gentlemen's boon! The "sweetest thing" and largest quantity. Manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia.

DEMAS BARNES & Co., Props. Exclusive Agents, N. Y.

Over a Million Dollars Saved.

Montgomery, Ala. June 17th, 1866. "I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scalds or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for Burns, Bruises, Sores, Rheumatism, &c., and all say it acts like magic."

Foreman for American, Wells Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in a shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered.

ED SEELY Gloucester, Mass. August 1, 1866. "I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scalds or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for Burns, Bruises, Sores, Rheumatism, &c., and all say it acts like magic."

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It eradicates scurf and dandruff. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.

Lyon's Kathairon.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It eradicates scurf and dandruff. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy. It prevents hair turning gray and falling out.

Lyon's Flea Powder

Lyon's Magnificent Insect Powder is instant death to Fleas, Ticks, Housches, and everything of the insect species. It is one of the few articles that can be relied upon, and for a mere two bits we can save the bites and bills of these little pests.

Lyon's Extract Ginger.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—For Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warm stimulant is required.

Plantation Bitters, Magnolia Water, and all above articles.

J. & F. HOWARD, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford.

And being the Largest Exporters in England of PLOUGHS, HARROWS AND HORSE RAKES.

They are fully acquainted with the kind of implements adapted for various countries. Their implements are not only constructed so as to take to pieces and pack in the smallest compass & save freight, but are so simply arranged as to leave no difficulty in putting them together.

Catalogues, with full particulars, sent post free on application. London Office—4 Chapsdale, three doors from St. Paul's.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c., &c.

Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, FURZEY TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

Well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Her Majesty's Table. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of OILS, and of the highest quality.

FRAUD. On the 27th June, 1866, MOTERWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; and on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES.

CAUTION.—Anyone SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted.

500,000 CIGARS AT Five Dollars per Thousand.

B. C. HORN & CO., CORNER FRONT AND OLAY, SAN FRANCISCO.

NEWTON & TRIPP SHIPPING AGENTS PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

CREWS SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES

UDSON'S Victoria Violet and VICTORIA ROSE MAGENTA. Trade Mark: "A YEACOCK" packed in 1/2 lbs. Tin, 1 lb. Tin, 10 lbs. Tin, 100 lbs. Tin.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, LONDON.

THE

VOL. 8. PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY. HIGGINS, LONG

TERMS: Per Annum, in advance. For Six Months. For Three Months. For One Month.

AGENTS: OFFICE—Colombia Building, Government Street, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

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THE Last Attempted Assassination. The sailors tell us of little cherub that sits up aloft with the sole duty of guard and protecting "poor Jack numerous unsuccessful attempts have been made of late y the lives of great personages almost induce one to believe biggest walks of life as we humblest have their guards Bismarck, last summer, narr osted destruction at the ha German youth who had grow focal up n the subject of reput but notwithstanding the p directed point blank at the Premier, within a few feet of the assassin missed his aim seized by his intended vic handed over to the police. I above a dozen years ago th Napoleon, while driving to the one evening, had the carriage he was seated blown to piece of his body-guard and his hors and grenades, thrown by and yet the Emperor escaped a scratch. A few years after Victoria came to the th mania's hand that held a weapon was struck up and preserved to a grateful Within a twelvemonth two a have been made on the life of sian Czar. The first was Petersburg; but the aim of the sin was destroyed by a Russia ant who stood near and seiz regicide's arm as he fired. Th ant was ennobled—the assass hanged. The late attempts in as near as we can gather fro despatches, appears to have beo out any political significance ever. The man says he came Belgium, and that he has no n plices. He was evidently a not hunter. There are some m thoroughly eager for notoriety they would commit any devilry within the power of the mind o conceive, and would walk roadif rejoicing were they bu ain that their names would ege, however infamous, in country's history. Such men hudder to shed the blood of a p s humble as themselves, but consider it a meritorious act to inate a King. Booth (who by vav was the only successful lass assassin of the present ge tion) when he fired the fatal bul ood Mr Lincoln, thought he oing a meritorious act, and lary (lately published) taken in ection with the tenor of his oation with friends immediately ore and after the homicide, show e was anxious to emulate the ample of the "youth who fired Lithian dome." But what good was subserved by either? The attempt on the Czar was made— runately for the credit of the ci a the streets of Paris, to whic had been invited by Napoleon. he deed was attempted by a Pol was tad enough. If by a Belgia ther foreigner, it was infamous y a Frenchman (whose great vility the Czar was) the weight of amy is a thousand times greater t it rested on either foreigner Pole.

DEFLECTION FOR COUNSELLOR. If the layers of Yates street ward value interests rightly, they will unanime agree upon the return of Mr. John Bank their representative in the City Council. Banks is a pioneer resident, and is emine fitted to go into the Council.