



Tuesday, November 13, 1866.

The Municipal Election.

The extraordinary power with which it is asserted by our highest legal authority the Corporation of Victoria is endowed, renders it necessary that the electors, on Friday, should choose none but the right sort of men as Mayor and Councillors. Our present worthy Chief Magistrate having declined to come forward for re-election, Mr W. J. Macdonald has consented to stand for the position, and will, we are sure, receive the almost unanimous support of the electors. The present, of all times in our history, is one in which the utmost care should be taken in the selection of civic officers. The Corporation is the only Representative Government left us, and to select men as Mayor and Councillors who would disgrace instead of representing the city, would be one of the most calamitous circumstances imaginable. If we want to be respected as a city, and to urge our claim for additional representation upon the Imperial Government, we must have proper men to represent us. Particularly is this the case with the office of Mayor. We do not want a vindictive, cantankerous, foul-mouthed man—one who, while he is cringing to those above him, would use the power placed in his hands to oppress the weak and unfortunate. We do not want a Mayor who would insult, and come to a dead-lock with his Council—nor one whose daily conversation is made up of ribald jokes, horrid profanity and disgusting obscenity. Such a character should not be allowed to seat himself in the chair about to be vacated by Mr Franklin. No man should be entrusted with the highest civic office whose past record renders it improbable that he will support the dignity of the position. None but a man of strict probity and morality, who will administer the by-laws equitably, and who will not allow personal spleen to impel him to acts of meanness or oppression towards the most influential of his fellow-citizens, should be returned. Mr Macdonald possesses all the good and none of the bad qualities mentioned above. He is a pioneer resident. He has been foremost in every good work—has interests and ties which bind him to the Colony he has made his home. He can afford to be independent, and may be relied on at all times to discharge his duties faithfully and honestly. The requisition which appears elsewhere is numerously signed by all classes of citizens, and insures Mr Macdonald an easy victory. Of the present Councillors, there is not one who we cannot cordially recommend for re-election. All have discharged their duties faithfully, and the highest compliment that can be paid them by their constituents is to renew the confidence so worthily bestowed a twelvemonth ago.

The Condemned Fenians.

When the Canadian borders were overrun by a horde of armed pirates, styling themselves Fenians, soldiers of a republic that had no recognized existence; when the lawful authority of the Government was openly defied, and peaceable, unoffending subjects were either robbed or murdered in defence of their homes, indignation filled every patriotic breast, and the people cried aloud that the wretched creatures who had so outraged the laws of God and man should speedily expiate with their lives the wrongs they had committed. Popular feeling became intensified by the solemn funeral obsequies of the gallant young men of the Queen's Own, at Toronto, and vengeance it was demanded, should be visited on the ringleaders who had fallen into the hands of the Colonial Government. Had every Fenian vagabond who crossed the border on his errand of pillage and bloodshed forfeited his life in the attempt, what right-thinking person could have shed one tear of regret? Mankind would have concurred in the justice of their fate. But circumstances alter cases; and what is re-

garded as homicide under the influence of excitement, may be construed as murder when committed in cold blood. Had certain prominent Fenian prisoners been condemned by a Drum Head Court Martial, when and where captured, and sentenced to be shot, the proceeding might have been fully justified as necessary, under the extreme emergency, to deter the shedding of innocent blood, but it was otherwise. The chiefs of the wrong-doers, Sweeny, Roberts and others, who concocted and carried out the vile scheme for motives of a selfish and self-aggrandizing nature—without the remotest hope or belief that it would be the means of liberating Ireland, escaped the hands of justice, and although they should have been the first to suffer, were soon at large in the neighboring States inciting fresh dupes to enlist under their standard. Nearly six months have elapsed since the raid took place, and we now learn that two of the prisoners, named Lynch and McMahon, the former a Colonel, who claims to have been in Canada as a correspondent of the Louisville Journal, and the latter, a Catholic Priest, have been sentenced to death. The circumstance is evoking a strong feeling in the States, and is not unlikely to lead to fresh international complications.

Mayor Hoffman, of New York, convened the Common Council, who passed resolutions requesting the President to interfere. Similar resolutions, it is said, were also passed at a large meeting, held in Tammany Hall, while the Fenian and Democratic circles are much excited, and threaten fresh invasions should the sentences be carried into execution. In reply to the deputation from Tammany Hall, the President refers to Secretary Seward's letter to Sir Frederick Bruce. This letter (mention of which is made in our news columns), expresses the views of the United States Government in courteous but unmistakable terms. The British Minister is asked to cause the executions to be suspended, if occasion for delay should arise; and the letter concludes by declaring the offences to be of a political nature, and the desire of the American Government that mercy and forgiveness should be extended to the prisoners, as was proposed to them in kindness of spirit in the recent civil war, by Great Britain and all the Governments of Europe. Meanwhile, petitions are coming in from Canadians demanding that no mercy be shown, and the authorities find themselves impaled between the two horns of a dilemma. If the sentence of the law be carried out, the comity at present existing between the two nations will be disturbed, and the Fenians, should they renew their dastardly outrages on Her Majesty's subjects, will not be again thwarted by America as they have been. On the other hand, if the prisoners are pardoned, there is the dread of encouragement being given to renewed attacks. Of the two evils, we think the latter by far the least dangerous, and we hope to hear that the Canadian Government has been "wise in time." Whether we allow the case of the Fenian attempt to subvert the Government of Great Britain, and the civil war in the States to be parallel cases or not, England can afford to be lenient, and will gain more than she can lose by extending a generous clemency to the misguided creatures who have rendered themselves amenable to her laws, and now lie awaiting their doom in the criminal's cell.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, Nov. 7th 1866. VICTORIANS AT BLACKFOOT.—Mr A. W. Shultz, who returned from Blackfoot yesterday, informs us that in August last Mr Lang, a German carpenter, lately from Victoria, fell from the roof of a building he was engaged in shingling, and sustained such severe injury that he died a few days afterwards. Hunter George, another Victorian, lost both of his feet from frost last winter. Several other persons from Her Majesty's dominions are at Helena, but have not been favored by fortune. The schooner Crosby sailed from Portland for Victoria on the 30th ult., with a cargo of produce. SALE OF THE ST. GEORGE.—Messrs Franklin yesterday sold the St. George Hotel buildings and lot for \$7000 to Mr Thomas Lowe.

HORRIBLE SUPERSTITION AND ITS RESULTS. Some months since a man calling himself a Spiritual Doctor—the city is becoming overrun with such humbugs—came here from Victoria in company with a woman and her little daughter, some ten years of age. The woman, as we are informed, left a husband, the father of the child, in Victoria. The man and the woman were affected with spiritualism, and something put it into their heads that if the woman would submit to starvation up to a certain point, she would be developed into a "seeing medium." She determined to devote herself to the work, abstained from food until she was unable to sit up, took to her bed, and persisted in the effort to attain the beatific point until death released the poor victim of a wicked impostor from mortal sufferings. It would be but natural to suppose that the man—if he can be called such—would have become satisfied of the criminal folly of his proceedings by this time and would desist from further operations of the kind. Instead of this, however, the spirits demanded another victim, and assured him that if he would subject the child to the same treatment to which the mother was subjected, the progress made by the mother towards the desired point would be credited to the child, and she would become a "seeing medium" in a short time. The child was actually placed under the starvation treatment, but the neighbours becoming indignant put a stop to the matter yesterday by taking out a warrant for the arrest of the child, and her examination for the Industrial School. The child was taken into custody last evening, and taken to the County Jail and placed in the custody of the good matron of the establishment pending the examination. We state the report as given to us, leaving our readers to make their own comments.—S. F. Alta, Oct. 27.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—The third annual meeting of the Mechanic's Literary Institute was held last evening. There was a large attendance of members and others. A satisfactory report of the general and financial position of the Institute was submitted, and we understand that a series of Lectures will be delivered in the winter months, and that other new attractions will be introduced. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:—President, E G Alston, Esq; Vice-President, Dr Ash; Treasurer, R Wallace; Hon'y. Secretary, T J Weekes; Members of Committee, Dr Tolmie, E H Babbitt, C B Young, W K Bull, J J Cochran, J Teague, J Fell, T Trounce, A B Gray. After the usual business, the meeting resolved itself into a pleasant and social reunion. The programme was as follows:—Her Majesty the Queen and Royal Family, and the Officer Administering the Government, proposed by the chair; Army, Navy and Volunteers, by the chairman, responded by T J Weekes and Tyler; Returning officers, by E H Babbitt, responded by R Wallace; President and officers elect, by F Dally, responded by the chair; The Press, by T J Weekes, responded to by members; The Ladies, by W K Bull, responded by A B Gray; Success to the Mechanic's Literary Institute, by Dr Tolmie, responded by Dr Ash. Various other toasts and songs were given with the National Anthem at the close.

THE FUR TRADE.—The New York Shipping List, of the 13th ult., says: We have received by ocean telegraph the report of the sales of the Hudson Bay Company and O. M. Lamson & Co., in London, September, 1866, as follows: Minks, musquash and fishers sold at old prices. The following declined from last sales: Martins and otters, 10 per cent; beaver, 15; bears, 20; red foxes and musquash, 30; and opossums, 40. Our price list must necessarily be nominal till full advices arrive by mail, and probably till after the close of the Leipzig Fair; but, taking into consideration the war and its effects in Europe, the London sales have been wonderfully good. The exporters feared a general decline of at least 50 per cent. The quantity of raw furs here is unusually small, confirming our prediction made early in the year; and if our manufacturers, who have made up comparatively few goods (from fear of shams), should have a fair trade (and there is every indication of a good one, though later than last year), there will not be enough raw furs for their wants, and prices will therefore, be very apt to advance. The agents of the Hudson Bay Company at Montreal advertise an auction sale of 9,000 mink, to take place there on the 14th inst.; but by another advertisement he postpones that sale, without giving a reason or fixing a new date. That Company's minks having realized last year's prices in London, the almost natural conclusion is that the 9,000 skins are likely to be sent to London, or have been bought at private sales by some one of our large dealers.—Alta, Oct. 22.

THE SEYMOUR RECEPTION.—At the meeting of the Board of Delegates, and officers of each company, held last evening, it was resolved, That the Fire Department should turn out in uniform on the arrival of His Excellency to take part in the reception extended to him. The firemen will assemble, night or day, at the single tap of the bell, and should the Active arrive at night, a torch light procession will take place. An address will be presented to the Governor by the Chief Engineer, and the Mayor will present a citizen's address. As the Active left at noon on Saturday, she may reach the harbour to-night, but we hardly expect her before the morning.

MINERAL AND OTHER SPECIMENS.—L. Lowenberg, Esq., has collected a number of specimens of gold-bearing quartz, silver ore, copper, iron, and coal, which he designs forwarding to the Prussian government, for the purpose of drawing the attention of that power to the mineral resources of these Colonies, with a view to attract a German immigration to our shores. THEATRE.—Marsh's Entertainment comes off this evening; doors open at 7:30; curtain to rise at 8, sharp. Those who do not secure their places to-day may find themselves disappointed in obtaining seats, as there was a rush yesterday on the box office. BASE BALL.—The second match between the Cricketers Nine and the Olympic Club's Nine, will be played on Prince of Wales' Birthday. Players are requested to be on the ground at sharp 1 p.m.; some good playing is anticipated, as the Nines are in excellent trim. LATE PAPERS.—P. McQuade, Esq., who arrived from San Francisco via Portland and Olympia yesterday, has placed us under obligations by laying on our table a file of papers to the 27th October.

PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHDAY.—This holiday will be more generally observed than usual; a general closing of stores in honor of the day has been suggested. PHOENIX COAL MINE.—Mr Parker arrived yesterday from Clallam Bay, and reports the seam widening and the quality of the coal improving. THE SOUND STEAMER JOSIE McNear, with passengers, stock, and the U. S. Mails, arrived at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. A Bold Assertion. MESSRS EDITORS.—The Evening Telegraph advises the Electors to vote for Chas. B. Young, for Mayor. Even if returned, (of which thank God, there is no fear) Young is disqualified from taking the office for the reason that he is an American citizen. I make this assertion boldly, and am fortified with the "documents" to prove it if necessary. AN OLD CALIFORNIAN.

A party of Cincinnati visitors at Newport, who had made an abundance of money at the day, and while they were in the dressing rooms they were plundered of \$100,000 in money and \$12,000 in other valuables. The checks and notes were returned by mail the next day from Boston, but the greenbacks and diamond rings remain to be discovered. Take AYER'S SASSAPARILLA, to purify the blood and purge out the humors, pimples, boils and sores which are merely emblems of the rottenness within.

NIAGARA TRANSIT.—It is currently reported on good authority that the Central American Transit Company has received a large accession of capital from English sources, which has put the company on a more substantial basis. It is said that the purchase of six vessels built for the New Orleans line has been effected, and that it is the intention to retain two in the Atlantic to run between New York and Aspinwall, while the other four will be despatched to the Pacific, three for active service, and one for a relief boat. The Central American Transit Company will maintain their present monthly service via Nicaragua and use the vessels to compete with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. When the dredging operations now being prosecuted at Greytown are completed the whole of the Central American Transit boats will be brought on the Nicaragua line.

THE CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.—The hearing of the charge preferred against Messrs. Fee and McGee by Miles Sheridan, of conspiring to cheat at cards and by betting, was resumed in the Police Court yesterday. Mr Bishop called Mr Mason to prove that McGee paid him two \$20 pieces the day after the alleged offence—Mr Robertson to prove that Sheridan had been to his place on the night in question, in a state of intoxication, and had money in his possession—Owen Reynolds to prove that McGee told him he had won \$40 in a foolish bet with Sheridan, and would have returned it if so much fuss had not been made about it; but now he would sooner lose his situation than give it back. Mr Ring commenced to open his defence, but the case was finally postponed on the application of Mr Bishop, until Thursday, to enable him to procure a necessary witness from New Westminster.

PEPPYISM.—The "two-bit" concern both lives to steal and steals to live. Not content with filching our telegraphic despatches, the brazen-faced scamp has the audacity to assert that the "Colonist" stories about the line being down, are bogus! This is piling insult upon injury. However, if the public feel interested they may inquire at the electric telegraph office, where they will be told by the operator that the wires were "down" four days last week, and on Monday, which will account for no news coming along for us. The assertion of our cotemporary will appear all the more audacious when we state that the Evening Telegraph has not published an original despatch for three months, and that the few telegrams it did obtain at the start have not yet been paid for.

REMOVAL.—Mr Digby Palmer has removed to Kaee street, three doors below Mr Fawcett's residence, where he will continue giving instruction on the Piano Forte, and singing. Evening parties attended and Pianos tuned and repaired. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These pills are more efficacious in strengthening a debilitated constitution than any other medicine in the world. Persons of a nervous habit of body and all who are suffering from weak digestive organs or whose health has become deranged by bilious affection, disordered stomach, or liver complaints, should use no time in giving these admirable pills a fair trial. Coughs, colds, asthma, or shortness of breath, are also within the range of the sanative powers of this very remarkable medicine. The cures effected by these Pills are not superficial or temporary, but complete and permanent. They are as mild as they are efficacious, and may be given with confidence to delicate females and young children. Their action on the liver, stomach and bowels, is immediate, beneficial, and lasting, restoring order and health in every case.

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THE "FIDELITY" we hear, will leave Portland to-day for Victoria.

Gossip. The Duchess de Mouchy leads the fashion in Paris. A fashion writer records that at the last dinner party of St Cloud, the Duchess wore a mauve and white silk dress, the stripes were narrow and of equal width, every breadth was trimmed at the seam with a cross band of mauve silk, worked with crystal beads. The Empire bodice, which was low, square and plain, was trimmed with mauve silk bands, ornamented with beads; the hands were arranged in the form of a sheaf. A new Empire sash was added to this dress. It was a white waist, and which did not encircle the waist, as it stopped at the side and formed in front a trollop of narrow mauve straps. This sash was made of rich mauve grain, covered with crystal beads.

The spicy letters from the Prussian army, for the London Times, are written by Captain Hosier, of the Guards. The Monsieur de l'Armee did him the honor of translating his account for its pages, and it is said that the King of Prussia is so pleased with the chronicler of his glory that he intends to decorate him. In the matter of special correspondence, and in particular war correspondence, the foreigners are far behind the English. They see less, apparently, draw fewer inferences from what they do see, and tell the story of it with a weak flow of language, instead of the graphic vigor we find in Capt Hosier's, Sala's and Dr Russell's writings.

A newspaper editor inadvertently wrote about a woman who had not been buried without proper observance the following sentence: "She was buried like a dog with her clothes on." Next week he saw his mistake and corrected it thus: "She was buried with her clothes on like a dog." The third week, exasperated with the previous blunders, he had it thus: "Like a dog with her clothes on she was buried." He gave it up.

The Portland relief committee tells of a man who two or three days ago applied for aid. He was requested to answer several questions like the following:—"Did you lose your house and furniture by the fire?" "No." "What grounds, then, do you ask aid upon?" "Well, a man owed me a note. That man has lost all his property, and I had to settle with him at a discount, and thought you might make it up to me!" Horses are brushed by steam in England.

LANGUAGES.—Mons. B. Deffis, graduate of the Academie de Paris, Professor of Languages, begs leave to state that he intends resuming his classes in French and Spanish for the winter season. Lessons given to public schools in Greek, Latin, general Grammar, Literature, Rhetoric and Philosophy. Having had several years experience in teaching, his mode of tuition will be found easy and effective. On Monday next, 5th November, at 7 o'clock, p. m., M. Deffis will give an insight into the origin, formation and progress of the English, French and Spanish languages, and will explain the theory of their pronunciation and their distinctive, peculiar genius, glancing at the same time, slightly, at other modern tongues. Parties (whether desirous of becoming pupils or not) who take an interest in the study of modern languages, are invited to attend the class. The regular classes will commence for French, on the 6th, and for Spanish on the 7th November, at 7 o'clock, p. m. Persons wishing to learn Spanish or French will do well to join the classes at the commencement, as the bases of these useful languages will be then laid down. Address, Trounce cottage, Trounce alley, near Government street.

VICTORIA RIFLE CORPS.—The Corps will parade in full uniform on Monday at 8 p. m. Attendance compulsory. Company Drill, Thursday at 8 p. m. Sword Drill Wednesday at 8 p. m. Prize Firing: Chief Justice Needham's Rifle, on Tuesday and Saturday, firing will commence at 11 a. m. Ranges 200, 300, 400, 600 yards, five rounds at each. All Comers Prize: A purse of \$10 with one trances \$1. Ranges 150, 200 yards. Target 2x6ft to be shot for on Saturday next at 1 p. m. By order, J. GORDON VINTER, Lieut. and Adj.

NOTICE.—Mrs Digby Palmer begs to inform her pupils and the public that she intends holding her Dancing Class twice a week, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 8 to 11 o'clock, commencing on the 1st November next, at the Sing-Verein Hall Exchange Buildings, Government street.

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"The Toilers of the Sea." From a correspondent of the N. Y. CHESTER, MAHONE BAY, NOVA S. Aug. 24, 1866. Hugo has given us in his graphic "Toilers of the Sea." I propose a chapter upon the

"TOILERS OF THE SEA." Among the spots I have visited island in Mahone Bay, on the Nova Scotia, known as Oak Island for over a century has been centre interest. I give you the story as to me:— Many years ago, when this poor, bleak, snow-capped wilderness with here and there a small clearing which arose the smoke of some hard but an old man then resided in British Colony of New England, had been wrapped in mystery. He a sailor in his younger days, and said he had been a soldier too, for a brown face there still remained traitor. Often had the curious one to sound him on his early career, a fruitless task. The old man was as the rock regarding his history when the people began to give up of ever extracting his secret, the mopolite was taken sick, and on bed admitted that he had been of Kidd's rovers; that many years ago in burying over four millions of gold beneath the soil of a seashore east of Boston, the proceeds of Kidd's. The death of this mysterious secret he had divulged were lip to lip, until Kidd and his hide became a household word among along the New England coast, years searched all the island along for some trace of the subterranean vaults. But all these searches light upon the buried treasure, rolled by and people gave up the nearly a quarter of a century men, named Smith, Vaud, and emigrated from New England, and Chester, N. S. Smith and McGin up lead on Oak Island. As some men had erected their huts they their work of felling the forest the island, McGinnis, while on the island one day, was astonished cover traces of former civilization, pushing his explorations further ere that the first growth of timber down, and that a second g springing up, while some stumps had fallen under some white man's visible. Adjoining this clearing, old gigantic oak whose forked over the small clearing, and to part of the oak, by means of a worm, converting the fork into a smel was attached an old tackle block he marvelled much he wondered, evidences of prior settlement, went to Smith and Vaud and they secret. The following day they spot together, and on attempting the block it broke to pieces, so did it by age and exposure.

While exploring the island, that the remaining timber on the road from it to the west shore of were still discernible, and part of it still seen. The first thought them was that this was the island to be the dying soldier. The situation of the island, the marks habitation, appeared in keeping with had heard of Kidd's hidden plan were still more strongly impressed belief when they found that the g which the block and tackle hung at three paces set to work. On removing the surface soil for about they struck a tier of flag stones, very formed there by nature. Subsequently ascertained that these stones were generous to the island, but had been there from Gold river, two miles DISCOVERY OF AN OLD PIT. Removing the stones, the treasure entered the mouth of an old pit of seven feet in diameter, the sides of tough, hard clay, but the earth it had been filled up was soft and easily removed. Still they the shaft foot by foot, discovering indication that increased their interest last hitting the long buried treasure feet from the surface they struck solid oak logs tightly attached to and below this two feet of vac caused by the filling of the pit had down. They pushed their fifteen feet further down without the sought-for prize, and after driving in the mud, filled up the shaft and ed the work.

THE SECRET DIVULGED. Compelled to abandon the search of money. Smith and his associates to enlist the assistance of hours and told their secret; but were poor and ignorant, and laugh for attempting to find Kidd's money invariably "killed a nigger to fifteen years passed without attempts being made to fathom t of the old pit. A COMPANY FORMED TO PROSE At length an old resident near heard the story of the pit, visited examined the ground and believed the vaults of Kidd, went home a company. Early in the following they loaded a small schooner with arriving at Oak Island, commenced anew under the supervision of the old discoverers. Digging down covered the sticks planted by Vaud, and fifteen feet further y struck a second tier of oak logs further down, they struck a tier and ten feet further, or about fifty the surface a tier of puity. Fur was a flag stone one foot by two, rudely cut letters and figures upon the mystery, but they were unable to find indications of water; at a feet the water increased. Night they sunk a crowbar down five struck a hard impenetrable sub



The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE. Tuesday, November 13, 1866.

The Mayorality. Mr Macdonald is sure of a triumphant return as Mayor of the city—in fact, there will be no serious opposition to him. Mr Bunster, it is true, is in the field with staring letters; but it is understood that he would much rather the electors should accept his sale than him, and we hope that he will not be disappointed, for he brews a good article. Our evening cotemporary, we are amused to notice, continues to urge the claims of its patron, C. B. Young, upon the public; but as it is asserted that that person is ineligible for the position, and that he would not be allowed to take his seat even if returned, the efforts of our cotemporary are probably only intended to influence another "contribution" from its favorite. Seriously, we hope that Young will stand, for the whole community would be delighted to see the conceit taken out of him by an overwhelming defeat such as he would be sure to sustain. The electors are determined that none but good men shall occupy the positions of Mayor and Councillors. For the latter, they cannot do better than select the old Board, and for Mayor, if they wish to maintain the respectability of the city, they must return Mr Macdonald.

The Reception. The unostentatious yet respectful reception extended Mr Seymour yesterday, was all that his friends could have asked or expected. There was no enthusiasm; but a feeling in favor of giving the new Government a fair trial, and to assist it in every possible way, was universally expressed. There was no attempt at excitement or insult—notwithstanding the efforts put forth in that direction for several weeks. The disposition manifested was conciliatory, and if the people did not exactly extend the olive branch to His Excellency, they, at least, by their respectful, quiet demeanor, gave him to understand that there are no more loyal or law-abiding subjects than Victorians; and that they are prepared to give him a warm support should his future acts entitle him to it.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE. Municipal Council.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7th. Council met at 7 p.m. Present—His Worship, Mayor Franklin, and Councillors Gowen, Lewis, Layzell, Jeffery, Jun., and Hebbard. An account of the Telegraph for \$37 was ordered paid, when funds are forthcoming. An account of \$5 for advertising in the Evening Post was similarly disposed of. Balance of account of \$220, due the City Messenger, was passed; also balance due Town Clerk, \$183 64, passed, to be paid when funds are in hands. Committee reported in favor of granting permission to J. Crosson to enclose a portion of the street in front of his premises in lieu of laying a platform; also of awarding the publishing of By-law of the Council to the journal tendering at the lowest rate. Reports accepted. Councillor Lewis, on behalf of the Auditing Committee, presented the financial report of the Council for the current Municipal year, amounting to \$1266. 13, which includes salaries, rent, &c. Report received. Messrs Lewis and Gowen bore testimony to the ability and assiduity with which the town clerk, Mr W. Leigh, had at all times, conducted the duties of the office. Councillor Lewis, in a few remarks, moved a vote of thanks to the Town Clerk and to the Messenger for favors rendered the Corporation. Seconded by Mr Layzell and carried unanimously. The matter of repairing culverts, tenders for which were advertised some weeks since, was deferred for the incoming Council to act upon. ADDRESS TO THE MAYOR. Previous to the adoption of the minutes, Councillor Gowen said he regretted the Mayor did not consent to offer himself again to fill the chair in which he so ably presided, and was now about to vacate: The following address was then presented and agreed to unanimously: To LUMLEY FRANKLIN, ESQ., Mayor of the City of Victoria, V. I. DEAR SIR,—We, the City Councillors of the City of Victoria, V. I., at this, the closing Meeting of the Municipal year, desire to express our great satisfaction at the courteous manner in which you have presided over and conducted the deliberations of the Council during your Mayorality, and for your ready and prompt assistance afforded at all Committee meetings. While we desire to convey to you the expression of the high appreciation and esteem we entertain towards you, we sincerely trust that, although having relinquished the civic chair, the citizens of Victoria may still continue to enjoy the benefit of your counsel and advice; and, in conclusion, we fervently hope that your successor in office may feel a deep and lasting interest in sustaining the welfare of the citizens at large and of supporting the dignity of the Municipal Council. We have the honor to be, Dear Sir, Yours, very sincerely, CHAS. GOWEN, RICHARD LEWIS, W. HEBBARD, ROBT. LAYZELL, JOSEPH JEFFERY, JOHN JEFFERY, Councillors. His Worship replied thus: GENTLEMEN—I cannot sufficiently return you my thanks for the kind expression of your good will, you have addressed me on the occasion of my retirement from the Mayorality. Be assured that any attempt to preside satisfactorily over your councils would have been futile, had I not been warmly and considerably supported on all occasions by every member of this body. In the discharge of my public duties I have endeavored to act fairly and impartially, and according to the best of my judgment, and it is indeed gratifying to me now to find that my decisions and general course of action in the position I have just filled, has met with your unanimous approval. As a citizen of Victoria I shall at all times be ready to aid and advance any good measures emanating from the Municipality and I will always feel great interest in watching its proceedings. I sincerely share with you in the hope that my successor may support the dignity of the office with courtesy and zeal. And in now, I shall ever refer to the year passed so agreeably by me as your presiding officer, with every feeling of pride and satisfaction. LUMLEY FRANKLIN. VICTORIA, 7th Nov., 1866. The address and reply were ordered to be recorded on the minutes of the Council. The Mayor bore witness to the remarks made in connection with the Town Clerk and Messenger, and sincerely regretted to part with the members of the Council. He hoped they would be found occupying their old places in the next Council. Mr Hebbard endorsed the observations of Mr Gowen in regard to the Mayor. The Council then adjourned sine die.

Arrival of Governor Seymour. Contrary to general expectation the steamship Active, bearing His Excellency Governor Seymour, Mrs Seymour, and suite, was seen to round Race Rocks yesterday at 10 a.m. The fire bells soon after summoned the firemen to assemble and the whole city was on the qui vive. In the meantime H. M. S. Malacca was observed to leave Esquimalt harbor and meet the coming steamer. On passing the Active the yards of the Malacca were manned and the Marines presented arms. The Active then steamed ahead taking in tow the ship's launch, and the Malacca followed to the mouth of the harbor, where she fired a salute. On entering the port the Active fired several guns in honor of the distinguished party on board. A large crowd had by this time collected at Brodick's Wharf, the Rifle Corps under Lieut. Moorhead, and the Fire Department under Chief and Assistant Engineers Keenan and Barnes, being drawn up in line to receive His Excellency. The steamer was brought alongside the wharf in a seamanlike manner, and the following government officers immediately stepped on board and welcomed His Excellency and lady: The Hon W A G Young, Administrator of the Government; the Hon. A N Birch, Administrator of the Government of British Columbia; Mr Maussell; Mayor Franklin; Hon. Attorney General Wood; Hon. Treasurer Watson; Hon. Surveyor General Pearce; Sheriff Adcock; Acting Colonial Secretary Nesbitt; Acting Registrar Woods; the Town Clerk, &c. His Excellency was accompanied by his brother-in-law and Private Secretary, Mr Stapleton. On landing, the Volunteers presented arms, the band playing God Save the Queen, and His Excellency and party having passed through the lines and received the salutes of the firemen, entered a close carriage in waiting on Store street, and drove immediately up to Government House. The Volunteers and Firemen then fell in, and after a short march through some of the streets, dismissed at their respective headquarters. At 1 o'clock the Gubernatorial party partook of luncheon at Government House.

A WAR-TATTERED EMBLEM.—Waving over the pilot house of the Active, as she approached the wharf yesterday, were the remains of a silk flag, which hung in tatters from a staff. On inquiry we learned that the flag was the property of Company E, second U. S. Artillery, which company was on board en route for Steilacoom, W. T. The Second Artillery has a glorious fighting record, and the flag passed through forty-three engagements in the late American rebellion. The battle-flag is owned by its soldiers, and they have the greatest reverence for it, having nearly lost it once, and rescued it by the most desperate valor. At Trevilian Station, Virginia, on the 11th of June, 1864, the flag was captured, together with a field piece, and a considerable number of men, but by valiant effort, aided by the cavalry who came to the rescue, the flag and gun were recovered.

The telegraph wires from the East have reached Montana. Deane, who killed Ross, at San Francisco, has been acquitted.

FROM COMOX.—The steamer Emily Harris returned from Comox via Nanaimo, yesterday morning. From W. R. Burrage we learn that Mr Landale's party of two men were landed at the disputed coal seam on Saturday last. They were met by two men in the employ of the original coal company, who notified Landale and his men to quit the ground within 48 hours; no attention was paid to this notification, and on the return of the Emily Harris from Comox it was ascertained that no steps were taken to drive them away. At Comox the settlers were found to be much disappointed in consequence of the low price of produce. Mr Gordon of Nanaimo has taken up a farm at the settlement, and intends to remove his family thither.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon a serious accident occurred at the Presidio, during the visit of Governor Kennedy, of Vancouver Island. Battery B, of the second Artillery, was firing a salute, and while one of the gunners, Michael Casey by name, was ramming down a charge of powder, the person attending the vent, or touch-hole, removed his finger, when the piece was discharged prematurely, tearing the flesh from the shoulder and arm of Casey, and inflicting a wound which may terminate fatally.—S. F. Call.

SALLIE HINKLEY.—Most theatre-goers in this city remember the sprightly little actress whose name heads this paragraph. After leaving here Sallie took to doing the Mazepa business in the smallest quantity of clothes that a regard for decency would allow; subsequently she found her way to New York, where she did a rushing business and attracted the attention of a reputed Grandee of Spain, with whom she eloped to Paris, where she discovered that her companion was an impostor, who robbed and left her penniless in the French capital.

THE REASON WHY.—The Columbian says the reason why the New Westminster Cricketers were so badly beaten was because they had not practised together. The other day the same paper discovered that it was not owing to the good shooting of the Victorians but to the bad shooting of the New Westminsterers that the former won the Rifle Match at New Westminster.

RETURN OF THE "ISABEL."—The steamer Isabel returned from Nanaimo last evening. The engines worked admirably. The steamer made the run up in 11 1/2 hours from Esquimalt with the bark Delaware in tow, and ran down light in 6 1/2 hours. The distance is 70 miles. Capt. Stamp and all on board were delighted with the performance of the vessel.

MARSH'S BENEFIT.—The theatre was crowded last night, and the entertainment was in every sense highly successful, both professional and non-professional eclipsed their previous efforts, and were loudly applauded. Owing to the pressure of mail news on our columns we are compelled to defer a critique on the performance.

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday from Fraser river with 102 passengers; amongst whom were the Bank messengers, and Mr F. V. Lee, who left the prisoner Barry charged with the murder of Blossing at New Westminster. The news in the Sentinel of the 29th has been mostly anticipated.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL.—The public will be pleased to learn that this handsome hotel has been leased by Mr E O Holden—a gentleman who has had sixteen years' experience in the business—and that it will be opened on Friday as a first-class family hotel. The establishment will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr and Mrs Holden, a fact that furnishes a sufficient guarantee for its respectability.

BANKRUPT COURT YESTERDAY.—J J McCredy passed second examination and protection extended. L A Bendixon and J T Tarte passed first examination. P Carter appeared for first examination, which was adjourned to 21st November.

ANNEXATION FALLACIES. Messrs ERRORS.—One might be led to infer from the non-attendance of the assessor put forth, as argument by Mr McClure at the theatre and the wayward approval of the position assumed by him with which our ears have been greeted since by certain sympathizing friends, that the assertions were facts, and the position assumed invulnerable; but, with your permission, I will endeavor to show that nothing is farther from the truth than such a conclusion. It is not my object to speak of the meeting or its origin, but merely the arguments adduced by Mr McClure to attain the end proposed in reciprocity with the United States, and a cheap and responsible form of Government.

I will, in order to place the case before you in as concise a form as possible, reduce the "speech" to its original propositions: 1st, Reciprocity with the United States is desirable; 2d, a cheap and Responsible Government was also desirable; 3d, seeing that under British rule, neither the one or the other can be obtained, annexation to the United States should be sought at any cost, in order to obtain the end desired. Such a style of syllogism may do very well for Mr McClure's purpose, but he knows full well that it is not the first lineament of sound argument about it. Before, then, as premises, he must define what he intends by reciprocity with the United States. I mean that we should admit all American products into our ports duty free, on the condition that they admit all our products free of duty into their ports, he will find "it won't pay." With reference to his second proposition, "I fail to perceive" any connection between it and the first, and am led to believe that they were intended for two arguments, the "secondly of which got misplaced," or Mr McClure thought by adopting a sophisticated style of reasoning, to palm off on his audience a very clumsy fallacy.

To put then what he wished to say, in its true logical form (supposing all his propositions had been clearly defined and proved) it would stand thus: 1st, Reciprocity in trade with the United States is desirable. This cannot be obtained without our becoming an integral part of the United States; therefore Union with the United States should be sought for. His second argument is thus: Let a cheap and responsible form of Government be desirable for the Colony; 2d, the United States has a cheap and responsible form of Government. Therefore, by annexation to the United States, we shall obtain both a cheap and Responsible Government, and free trade with them.

This, then, is what I conceive to be the end aimed at by Mr McClure. But as his propositions were neither defined nor proved, merely taken for granted, he must not think it strange if the whole of his conclusions are pronounced incapable of being supported by facts.

1st, Reciprocity with the United States is desirable. If Mr McClure had defined what he meant by the term, we should have been in a better position to decide on the equity of the arrangement. If reciprocity is to be restricted to certain articles; then it may be effected now, we are to become a dutiable port without annexation. It has been before in Canada. But if Mr McClure means to extend it, as referred to above, the effect will be to keep all our ports free for American products, and to close them to the mother country, and all the world besides. By adopting this course we should be compelled to retain our real estate and all the other obnoxious taxes to sustain a Government, for California would supply our market. To have a proposition in so undefined a state precludes the possibility of saying whether reciprocity is desirable or not. The second proposition falls to the ground, because it has been shown that reciprocity has existed between the United States and British possessions on the eastern side of the Continent without annexation, and therefore may in the west.

"His second argument"—1st, Cheap and Responsible Government is desirable. 2nd, The United States have a cheap and responsible Government. Therefore by union with or annexation to the United States, we shall obtain both a cheap and responsible Government." Now, there will hardly be two opinions on the desirability of the first proposition; nevertheless, in order to have a clear understanding as to what it meant, some definition is necessary; for whatever we may think about it, Governments as marketable commodities are not always the "cheapest" that are to be purchased at the lowest nominal price, and therefore we ought to have clearly defined what is meant by cheap and responsible Government, otherwise the use of such terms is calculated to mislead. The second or minor premise in the argument, Mr McClure would wish us to take for granted as a fact. Now, however successful he may be in defining the first, I deny in toto his assumption in the second, and therefore his conclusion, and assert, without the fear of successful contradiction, that the Colonial Governments of Great Britain are less expensive and more responsible than the Governments of the United States. To prove this will be sufficient to refute Mr McClure's assertions, but I might go further and show that the Governments of the United States are more expensive than the Governments of Great Britain.

Without going into detail of figures to prove the assertion here made, I deem it sufficient to show the financial arrangement of the United States Government. The Central Government controls all the imports, or customs and internal revenues which in the last year fell little short of £100,000,000 sterling, not one dollar of which returns to the respective States from which it was drawn toward the expenses of the State, county or city, Governments. This large sum of money has been raised and will continue to be raised by the people of the United States, with a debt on their shoulders of nearly six hundred million sterling, bearing an interest on the average of seven per cent, which makes the debt, taking the amount of interest to be provided for (as estimate), equal to half as much again as the national debt of England, its interest being not more than three and a half per cent.

In addition, then, to this large amount, every State has to sustain its own expenses. The Governor, it is true, get when compared with Governors of British Provinces small salaries, but all other officials downward have as large salaries as the provincials, and who does not know that the salaries are the smaller portion of income in the U. S. office? The principle being "to the victors belong the spoils." British Governors and other officials are precluded from business or speculations of any kind, or to derive directly or indirectly any profits from their position. Governors are to have no pecuniary interest in the affairs of the Colony, and are therefore prepared to administer the governments over which they preside impartially. Their income though large compared to United States Governors, are given them to spend in sustaining the dignity of the Crown's representative, not to pocket. Few Governors, if any, can be found that live on their income from office; the community then "in this way or in that" derives the benefit. What have we to gain by man can be found credulous enough to believe or with impudence to assert that our Colonial government officials staffs cost the country as much as the United States Government do. I shall not now dispute whether the nominal salaries with fees is better than a fixed salary and all fees passed into the public treasury, that is another question. What I contend for is that, whether an official be compensated for his services by a fixed salary or by fees, the country pays; in the one case you know what is paid, but in the other you do not know what is received, the latter at all times to be well pleased with the emoluments of his office. But the great cause of complaint is that the Governors have too high salaries, and that Her Majesty's Government ought not to interfere with the civil lists of the Colonies. Whether the assertion if we were annexed to the United States we should have the power to say what we would pay.

Now let us look at matters from another stand point: If we should become a part of the United States, we should have to contribute annually our quota for the sustaining of the General Government, and providing for the national debt. The direct taxation of the United States at this time is much heavier than the taxes of Vancouver Island. But supposing that we continue to import from England and elsewhere as much as we have been wont to do, how should we stand think you? some years our imports have been \$4,000,000; now suppose that one half of this amount be foreign, and the custom dues now being paid, how would it be? 50 per cent on \$2,000,000 would have to be paid by this territory, for that would be our standing, as customs dues in addition to the direct taxation—the whole of this to pass into the Federal coffers, but little of it to return to the territory. And what should we get for all this? the empty honor of being a part of a confederation of States, the Government of which has during a civil war of four years duration, sunk the nation in debt to an amount greater than the debt contracted by England in all her tedious wars by land and sea during the long reign of George the Third. And this Mr McClure says is a cheap, efficient and responsible Government!! But suppose that England were to adopt the same plan of collecting customs as the General Government of the United States does—(and allow all the internal revenue from this Colony for our own use), and agree to pay the whole civil list from her customs, should we not be in a much better position so far as cheap government goes? How many staffs of officials think you would the customs pay? how many miles of road sidles would it support? It may not be known to many, but England did collect customs at her Colonial ports of entry, and delivery, up until 1838 or 40, out of which however she paid the civil list of the provinces. Never passed them into the coffers of England. Of what then are we complaining from which annexation to the United States would exempt us. Have we not to-day all the protection for life and property that the most forward State has? and have we not as much control over the affairs of the Colony as any State or Territory? and that too without paying any contribution whatever toward the national debt of England or toward the sustaining of her government.

Is it then the simple dignity of being a part of the glorious nation that has contracted such a debt as above referred to, that we seek. One is almost tempted to say, for the purpose of putting millions in the pockets of contractors for the army and navy, the parties having the management of the public affairs, sharing in the plunder, Responsibility!!! to whom? If it is honor we seek, then surely to have floating over us the flag that has braved the battle and the breeze for a thousand years, or to be a part of a nation whose commerce, intelligence and valor controls the destinies of the world, is equal to should ever again attain that point.

Look again to the vitality of Great Britain and Ireland, though not larger than three of the smaller States, sustains a population equal to the whole of the United States. Again the Colonial Empire of Great Britain is in extent more than five times that of the United States. The resources and present available wealth of Great Britain and her Colonial Empire, is beyond computation. What then has to be gained by annexation? Let not the sophistry and fallacious reasonings of inflated politicians deceive you; for notwithstanding the many things we have to complain of, and may have for a long time to come, yet of what nation could we form a part, or what form of Government could we devise for ourselves in which there would be no cause of complaint?

On a review of all the premises, will you not agree with me that "it is far better to bear the ills we have, than to fly to those we know not of." ANTI-HUMBUB.

Governor Kennedy and family left San Francisco for the East on the 30th ult. The "CARIBOO SENTINEL" will be conducted during the winter by Mr John McLaren.

The Custom receipts at New Westminster amounted last week to \$2523 38; passengers, 64.

It was reported last evening that the dam at Leech River had given way.

From SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamer Southgate and 56 U S soldiers, left yesterday morning from San Francisco. Active will go to New Westminster.

The nomination for Municipal officers will take place at the Police Barracks at noon to-day.

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The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE. Tuesday, November 13, 1866.

The Election. The candidates before for the position of Mayor W. J. Macdonald and Arthur. The first named gentleman clear and manly addressings, completely disarming opponents, who have compared to "badge" him already stated the Mr Macdonald should in the position of Chief of the city of Victoria at it requires the exercise of energy and ability to see proper light before the Imperial Government. saying, that if we wish to be by others we must have a proper respect for and in no way could the proverb beshown more effect by the elevation of a gentleman, influence and in the position of Mayor. "fills the bill" in every way, and by returning him will show their own good evince a just appreciation qualities that have ever of him in the daily walks invulnerable is Mr Macdonald the worst thing his sense upon and urge against a slip of the on the stand yesterday, however, was instantly his telling the electors would return him he should the compliment a highest honors that conferred upon a fellow citizen the Church Reserve is so we wonder a sane man sent to pen it. The question and buried, and if it were editor of the Fenian sheet last man to allude to it, he who advised the mischief pull down the Church Bells and after they had done to find their way out of the law as best they could, are those of the city. The largest taxpayers in and has every inducement to alter the laws equitably taxation is light, and every foot of property in the city is preserved for the call upon every independent the interests of the colony and who wishes to see sensible, honest and man in the Mayor's chair W. J. Macdonald. Of Mr Macdonald to say. We have little to good. We have a jolly good fellow brewer of an excellent art but we have yet to learn a man possesses the one can perform the latter public satisfaction, he occupies the highest office. The fact is, Mr Bunster is a man, and the great unkindness his friends would be to place him in the duties of which he is to attend. Mr Bunster could not be expected public duties to clash with interests. It would not be to expect it, and the business public must stand aside while the brewer is being. In returning Mr Macdonald need entertain no as he is not in any way commercial pursuits, and will devote his entire time to the performance of the duties of the office. We agree all independent men who the city prosper, to the Mayor.

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The Weekly British Colonist.

LAND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, November 13, 1866.

The Election.

The candidates before the electors for the position of Mayor are Messrs. W. J. Macdonald and Arthur Bunster. The first named gentleman, in his clear and manly address at the hustings, completely disarmed his political opponents, who had come prepared to "badge" him. We have already stated the reasons why Mr Macdonald should be placed in the position of Chief Magistrate of the city of Victoria at a time when it requires the exercise of all our energy and ability to set us in a proper light before the Colonial and Imperial Government. It is an old saying, that if we wish to be respected by others we must show that we have a proper respect for ourselves; and in no way could the truth of this proverb be shown more effectually than by the elevation of a gentleman of character, influence and independence to the position of Mayor. Mr Macdonald "fills the bill" in every particular, and by returning him the electors will show their own good sense, and evince a just appreciation of the good qualities that have ever distinguished him in the daily walks of life. So invulnerable is Mr Macdonald, that the worst thing his enemies could do is to seize upon and urge against his return was a slip of the tongue while on the stand yesterday, which slip, however, was instantly rectified by his telling the electors that if they would return him he should appreciate the compliment as one of the highest honors that could be conferred upon a fellow citizen. The clap-trap in the evening paper about the Church Reserve is so absurd that we wonder a sane man would consent to pen it. The question is dead and buried, and if it were not, the editor of the Fenian should be the last man to allude to it, since it was he who advised the misguided men to pull down the Church Reserve fences, and after they had done so left them to find their way out of the meshes of the law as best they could. Mr Macdonald is as true as steel; his interests are those of the city. He is one of the largest taxpayers in the country, and has every inducement to administer the laws equitably; to see that taxation is light, and to see that every foot of property belonging to the city is preserved for its uses. We call upon every independent man who has the interests of the city at heart, and who wishes to see a practical, sensible, honest and independent man in the Mayor's chair to vote for W. J. Macdonald. Of Mr Bunster we have little to say. We know him to be "a jolly good fellow," and the brewer of an excellent article of beer; but we have yet to learn that because a man possesses the one quality, and can perform the latter duty to public satisfaction, he is entitled to occupy the highest civic position. The fact is, Mr Bunster is a business man, and the greatest mark of unkindness his friends could show him would be to place him in a position to the duties of which he has not time to attend. Mr Bunster cannot afford to take the office, and consequently he could not be expected to allow his public duties to clash with his private interests. It would not be reasonable to expect it, and the business of the public must stand aside while the business of the brewer is being transacted. In returning Mr Macdonald the electors need entertain no such fear, as he is not in any way connected with business pursuits, and will be enabled to devote his entire time to the faithful performance of the duties pertaining to the office. We again call on all independent men who desire to see the city prosper, to vote for Mr Macdonald.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamer Active, with Governor Seymour and lady, Mr Southgate and 56 U.S. soldiers, arrived yesterday morning from San Francisco. The Active will go to New Westminster this morning.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, Nov. 13th 1866.

Nomination for Civic Offices.

At 12 m., yesterday, Sheriff Adamson proceeded to call on the electors of the city to nominate suitable persons for the offices of Mayor and Councillors. About 150 persons were present.

Mayor Franklin proposed W. J. Macdonald for the office of Mayor. Mr Macdonald, he said, was a gentleman known favorably to all (hear.) If the electors wanted a man who would override all the conventionalities of life, and forget all that we were struggling for, Mr Macdonald was not their man. But if they wanted a man who would sit with "pour oil on the troubled waters," and who would perform the duties faithfully, Mr Macdonald was their man. A Mayor should never originate to those above him; but it would be quite as improper to ignore those in power or to shake his fist in the face of a Governor, or meet him with a drawn sword instead of the palm of peace. If a proper man were not returned for Mayor, the citizens would make a very great mistake, for the Corporation were now known to possess great power. The seat of Government would eventually be fixed here, if we showed ourselves worthy of it; but we should neither have that or any other favor extended to us if we were improperly represented (hear.) If Mr Macdonald was elected they would have a man who would uphold the dignity of the office, would treat his Councillors properly, and would be in every way worthy of the position.

F. F. D.—You've made a good speech, Lumley Franklin.

Mr Southgate seconded the nomination, saying he did not feel at all alarmed at our prospects if a good man were returned for Mayor.

Mr Robert Bishop came forward and hurled the word "antithesis" at the electors, upon which he was told to "jump the big words" and make a speech. He continued that he was there to propose C. B. Young, who, notwithstanding he had been vilified lately, was a true advocate of the people's rights. [ironical applause] he had been twice returned as member for the city, and had got a steak in the country—if he hadn't he would not be there to-day; he called on the electors.

F. F. D.—What business have you here? you're no elector.

Mr Bishop concluded by saying that Mr Macdonald was not a competent man, and urged the electors to support Young.

Three cheers were proposed for Young, but not a voice responded.

Mr Fell seconded the nomination; he said that Mr Macdonald tried to break up the Council, and that it had no more power than a now. Young was a man of experience and ability, and he called upon the electors to place him at the top of the tree.

Mr Allatt proposed Mr Bunster for the office of Mayor.

Mr A. Phillips seconded, saying that nearly all the electors knew Bunster, and those who didn't know him drank him (laughter).

The nominations for Mayor were here closed and that of Councillors were taken: Robert Layzelle, nominated by Mr Allatt; and Richard Lewis, nominated by Mr Pidwell, were unanimously elected for Yates street Ward.

Chas. Gowen and Wm. Hubbard, nominated by Mr Layzelle and Mr Macdonald, were unanimously elected for Johnson street Ward.

For James Bay Ward there was a contest. Mr Pidwell nominated Joseph Jeffrey; Mr Layzelle, M. W. Gibbs; Mr Lewis, John Jeffrey, who was seconded by Mr Trayne, who declared him to be a "nice young man."

Mr Pidwell then nominated Mr Trayne, another "nice young man," and the nominations were declared closed.

The show of hands was taken for Mayor, and Mr Bunster, having the majority, a poll was demanded for Mr Macdonald.

The show of hands for Councillors in the James Bay Ward resulted in Mr Gibbs and Mr Trayne having the majority, and a poll was demanded on behalf of Joseph Jeffrey.

Mr Macdonald then came forward and made his bow to the electors. He was extremely well received, and said that he had served in the Council for a year and a half, and had good reason for doing so. The then Chief Justice had decided that the Corporation had no power, and they were running the city into debt with no prospect of paying it off. If the present Chief Justice had taken the same view, he (Mr Macdonald) would not be there to-day asking their support (applause). If elected, he would do all in his power to make taxation light, and would discharge his duty faithfully. He had no ambition but to do his duty, and he would feel proud, if returned, for the honor conferred upon him. In response to Mr Hubbard, Mr Macdonald said he would faithfully carry out the will of a majority of the Council.

F. F. D.—That'll do, Mr Mayor (great laughter).

C. B. Young next came forward, and was greeted with, "Now for it, Fenian!" The candidate said he felt highly flattered, because the nomination was unasked for. (Voice—Oh, modesty!) He relied on his past truthfulness to give him a victory, and added, that his past career should be sufficient guarantee for the future. He felt like a horse with a full belly. He had been sated with honors, and had been asked by a large number of his fellow-citizens to stand for the Legislative Council (Voice—"Oh, lordy!" laughter), and he didn't know which to take. (Voice—"Take the head-centreship of the Finnegans!" roars of laughter.) After a vain appeal to the police to stop the interruptions, the candidate again sought to impress upon the people that he had not sought for the position, and that if Mr Bunster really meant to stand, he would give way to him. He feared, however, that Bunster was put forward to split the vote; that his nomination was an electioneering dodge; if elected, he (Young) would try to govern the city without levying taxes; [laughter] as to meeting the Governor with a drawn sword, he (Young) was a friend of Governor Kennedy, until he was so mean as to refuse to give a ball on the 24th of May! [bisses and ironical applause, amid which Mr Pidwell declared that Young was "down on"

Governor Kennedy because he was too mean to give him \$4000 for Russian Codfish.] Mr Young then informed the electors of the immense sacrifices he was making by coming forward, and retired without a favorable word from any one.

Mr Bunster said he had been accused of being a tool by Young, this was untrue; he was nobody's tool, and would stand till the close of the poll; if the electors liked Bunster, they would find him a man of works and not of words. He would attend to the duties of Mayor so long as they did not interfere with his business.

The Candidates then briefly addressed the electors and the meeting dispersed.

Theatre.

The large attendances at the recent amateur theatrical performances show a desire on the part of the public to accord a liberal patronage to periodical entertainments of that nature during the season, and with so much talent available a performance about once a month, while no regular company is in the field, would no doubt be highly acceptable to the citizens. Marsh's benefit tendered to him by the Amateurs was crowded to excess and passed off with great eclat. Among those present were the Hon. Administrator of the Government and Mrs Young, the Hon. Chief Justice Needham, many officials and prominent citizens with their families, and officers of the British and United States Navies. The curtain rose promptly at 8, on Maddison Morton's excellent farce of the Two Bonnycastles, in which the most ludicrous situations are brought about by the genuine Bonnycastle (Mr Godfrey Brown), committing a supposed highway robbery and fleeing from the wife of his bosom to Canterbury, where he, under the name of Jurum, accepts clerkship in the office of one Smuggins (R. G. Marsh), who has a charming niece (Jenny Arnot), whom one John James Johnson (W. A. Harries) accidentally sees and woos under the assumed name of Bonnycastle. The two Bonnycastles, of course, come in contact and demand mutual explanations, when to add to the difficulty, Mrs B. (Mrs Marsh) puts in an appearance. The burden of the piece rests on the real Bonnycastle, and Mr Brown made the most of the part, drawing down frequent applause, but he was well supported by the rest of the characters, who contributed much to the success of the piece. After an interlude, in which "Women's Rights" was recited by an amateur, in character, who showed ability, but pitched his voice too high to be appreciated, Byron's capital burlesque of the Babes in the Wood was presented. Mr Clarke taking the character of Sir Rowland; Mr Marsh, Lady Macassar; Mr Rushton, 1st Rufian; Mr Solomon, 2nd Rufian; Messrs Callingham and George Marsh, Tommy and Sally (the babes), and Miss Jenny Arnot, the Governess; other minor parts being filled by Messrs G. Hankin, Keast, &c. The plot was worked out with considerable humor, the numerous puns and hits, and the travesties on well-known tragedies were given with real gusto; the songs and dances being executed with "real talent." The comicallities of the "babes" frequently convulsed the house, while the fairy scenes in which that unrivaled sylvan, Mr Hutcheson, figured conspicuously, tripping with light fantastic grace to the command of the sweet Queen of the Ladybirds (Jenny Arnot), were the source of infinite amusement to the audience. Rushton and Solomon were two veritable cut-throat ruffians, and acted well. Clarke was particularly happy in his conception of the henpecked husband and tender-hearted "nunkey," and Marsh, both in appearance and embodiment of the strong-minded Queen Catherine. His sleepwalking scene, where he appears in bed-room attire, and after depositing the flickering light, breaks off into a sailor's hornpipe, was admirable, and called for a loud encore. The scenery, particularly the interior of the Fairy Bower, at the close of the entertainment, was very effective. The music, under Mr Haynes, Mr Rhind accompanying on the piano, was faultless. Altogether, the beneficiary has every cause to congratulate himself upon having produced one of the most successful entertainments yet given in this city.

By the Committee who formed the deputation.

To which His Excellency replied: GENTLEMEN—I can assure you that I receive with feelings of great satisfaction the Address you have been kind enough to present to me. I fully appreciate the sentiments of loyalty to Her Majesty, which induced you to give a cordial reception to Her Representative. You may depend upon receiving support and assistance so long as I have the honor to administer the government of this Colony. We meet as strangers. It will be my steadfast purpose to conduct the affairs of the Colony in such a manner that when we part Victoria may believe that she parts with a friend.

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for some days, and he was about to leave for the other Colony; but on his return, he hoped to meet the gentlemen of the deputation again and have a talk over matters.

Opening to some misapprehension as to the hour at which the deputation was to be received, several gentlemen were precluded from being present.

At 2 p. m., a deputation from the Fire Department, composed of Chief Engineer J. C. Keenan, Assistant Engineer Thos. Burnes, Secretary E. C. Holden, President V. F. D. Saml. Kelly, and delegates from the Deluge, Tiger and Hook and Ladder Companies, John Dickson, A. M. Goldsmith and J. S. Willis, was introduced to His Excellency, and the Chief Engineer read and presented the following address:

To His Excellency Frederick Seymour, Governor of British Columbia, Command-in-Chief, &c.

May it please your Excellency, the Fire Department of Victoria beg respectfully to congratulate your Excellency upon your safe return to these shores.

Acknowledging and appreciating as we do the deep interest which your Excellency on all occasions formerly manifested in those institutions having for their object the public good, we feel confident that the new era in our Colonial history about to be inaugurated by your Excellency, will be one of prosperity, not only to the United Colonies, but to this Department.

Your Excellency will be pleased to learn, that, notwithstanding the obstacles which have unavoidably arisen during the present year, depriving the department of public support, its members, recognizing the fact that the existence of an efficient Fire Brigade was essentially necessary for the protection of the lives and the property of the Citizens of Victoria, have, up to the present time, at their own expense, maintained its organization intact.

Your Excellency may rest assured that this address proceeds purely from a desire to express our loyalty and respect towards one occupying the high position of the representative of our Beloved Queen, and we earnestly hope that your Excellency and lady may long be spared to spend many happy days amongst us.

We have the honor to remain your Excellency's most humble and obedient servants.

(Signed) By the Committee who formed the deputation.

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A CHANGE.—Mr C. C. Pendergast, for seven years past the efficient agent in Victoria of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, has resigned his position with a view of returning to his home in the East, from which he has been absent many years. Mr Pendergast has numerous friends in both Colonies, whose memories will long retain pleasurable recollections of many happy hours passed in his company, and who will part from him with deep regret. We wish Mr Pendergast every success in life that can attend a gentleman of his acknowledged worth, ability and goodness of heart. Mr F. Gareshe, of California, who arrived on the last steamer, will succeed Mr Pendergast as Manager for Wells, Fargo & Co. in these Colonies.

CHALLENGE CUP.—The cup has been handed over to Sergt. Woollocott, he having won it three times. On the last occasion that the cup was shot S er; and Private Gerow tied with 29 points each. The tie was shot off on Wednesday afternoon, when Sergt. Woollocott won with a score of 8 points in five shots at 600 yards.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—The Elocution and Debating Class met last evening, Nov. 8th, for the election of officers. Mr Cochrane was elected President; Mr Gray, Vice-President; and Mr Finlayson, Secretary. Messrs. Ball, Wallace, Babbitt, Weekes and Young were appointed Managing Committee.

INSPECTION.—His Excellency Governor Seymour, accompanied by Administrators Young and Birch, yesterday visited and inspected the Government Building, the Police Barracks, Gaol, the Post Office, etc, and expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance of matters.

JAMES BAY WARD.—There are four candidates in the field for the representation of this Ward, viz: Joseph and John Jeffrey, J. W. Trayne and M. W. Gibbs. All are sensible men, and good citizens, and would make efficient officers.

It is understood that His Excellency, who will leave to-day for New Westminster, to arrange matters in the Sister Colony, will proclaim the Union of the Colonies in a few days, and will then rejoin Mrs Seymour here.

NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—The telegraph company have leased an office in the basement of Mr DeCosmos' brick building on Government street, known as the Colonist building.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL.—Mr E. C. Holden will re-open this handsome new hotel this evening and invites all his friends to call upon him.

Mr Macdonald's friends should see that no elector leaves by the Enterprise to-day before voting.

NO PAPER.—To-day being a general holiday, no paper will be issued from this office to-morrow.

The Fideliter left Portland yesterday at 4:30 p. m. for this port.

Canada.

Some twenty years ago a relic of the old French war was picked up at Lake George, which spoke loudly for itself and told conspicuously what it was made for. This was a bombshell, which was found in the lake, near the shore, under Fort William Henry, and which was in all human probability discharged at the time the Marquis de Montcalm besieged it in 1758. This shell must, therefore, have lain at the bottom of the lake about eighty years. Those who found it undertook the foolhardy experiment of testing its efficiency, and applied a fuse to it. To their astonishment it exploded, and a piece of it passed through the Lake House (which is of wood) and lodged in an attic chamber.

A serious accident occurred at Montreal lately. A cabman named Garophy was driving two officers to their vessel, which lies at the long wharf. The lights all along the wharf, for some unexplained reason, had all gone out, and the only light to be seen was on a wood barge lying at the wharf.—The cabman drove for this light, and when he found his mistake turned towards the Py-lades, but the wharf makes an angle inwards and in the dark he drove straight into the water. The officers with difficulty got open the cab door, and getting into the water laid hold of the driver and endeavored to bring him towards the light on a barge, but the current was too strong for them, and their strength failing they were compelled to let him go. The cabman and horses were lost, but the officers got out by climbing the chain of a barge's anchor.

The Montreal Herald publishes a correspondence extending over last fall and winter, between the Canadian Finance Minister and the financial agents of Canada in England. This correspondence shows that the Canadian Exchange was reduced to the most humiliating rebuffs from the men of money. It is stated that the causes of these straits were: 1st. Chronic deficiency, 2d. Extra expenses on account of Fenians, 3d. High rates of interest rendering it difficult to borrow, 4th. Poor credit in Britain. Just so.

REMOVAL.—Mr Digby Palmer has removed to Kane street, three doors below Mr Fawcett's residence, where he will continue giving instruction on the Piano Forte, and singing. Evening parties attended and Pianos tuned and repaired.

PRaisEWORTHY AMBITION.—In Cleveland, Ohio the other day, a newspaper editor found an infant left at his door in a basket. With it came this note, showing that the mother thought well of newspaper men: "Mr Stranger Local, I send an item. You are at liberty to give editorial endorsement. It is a man-child, and his poor father and I want it taught to be an editor. MACDALEN."

By the Committee who formed the deputation.

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The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, November 13, 1866.

Who Destroyed the President.

The triumph of the Radical Republican Party at the late elections is generally accepted as a withering rebuke to the reconstruction policy of the President, and a deathblow to the administration.

It is the unquestionable right of the people of the United States to make such changes in the Constitution as they, upon due deliberation, may deem expedient.

So far so good. Congress had no right to make "changes in the fundamental law without the concurrence of three-fourths of all the States."

Mr. Hebbard advocated at some length the publication of the by-law according to the provisions of the act.

Additional advices from French Creek, state that the Black Hawk Company continue to roll out the rich ore, and that the Hudson Bay Company's employees are so pleased with the result of the washings that they have located and staked off ten claims adjoining the Black Hawk ground.

stood prepared to repeat their perfidy. The National party made a brief struggle for existence and then died, leaving the two old factions—Democratic and Republican—to fight the battle of the fall elections.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Municipal Council.

Council met at 7:30 p.m. Present—His Worship the Mayor and Councillors Gowen, Lewis, Layzell and Hebbard.

From the Acting Colonial Secretary, advising the Council that the Sheriff had been directed to furnish a copy of the assessment roll.

Mr. Lewis stated that the Committee appointed had waited upon the Hon. Administrator of the Government for information respecting the Municipal funds in the hands of the Government.

Mr. Thos. Young was appointed returning officer for Johnson street Ward.

Mr. Alf. Barnett for Yates street Ward.

Mr. Ohas. Clarke as returning officer for Mayor in Yates street Ward.

The remuneration was fixed at \$5, to be paid by the candidates in terms of the act.

Requisition.

VICTORIA, V. I., Nov. 2nd, 1866. LUMLEY FRANKLIN, Esq. DEAR SIR—We the undersigned residents and voters in the City of Victoria having a high appreciation of your services during the past year whilst occupying the onerous position of Mayor of the City, respectfully request that you will kindly allow yourself to be put in nomination for election to fill the same office during the coming year, pledging ourselves to support you, and to use every lawful means to ensure your return, being convinced that, if elected, you will fulfil the duties of the office to the satisfaction of the community and to your own honor.

We remain, yours, faithfully, Thos. Lowe, W. C. Siffken, J. Englehardt, Jas. Strachan, Jno. G. McKay, J. McCandlish, J. Nagle, J. Robertson Stewart, George J. Stuart, John Ash, Henry Nathan, jun., James Lowe, Alex. J. Langley, Thos. Lett. Stahlmidt, W. F. Tolmie, Rod. Finlayson, W. C. Ward, J. A. Raymond, Jas. Moorhead, George Beekingham, J. A. Jones, Emil. Sntro.

Gentlemen:—Gratefully acknowledging as I do the highly flattering requisition you have kindly presented to me requesting that I should again offer myself as a candidate to decline that honor.

In view of the approaching changes in the Government of this Colony, it is highly essential that a wise and proper selection should be made both of the Chief Magistrate, and of Councillors, who are to serve under the new state of affairs, as it may occur that the City Corporation will in the future be the only deliberative public body left to represent our citizens in Victoria, and if its proceedings are hereafter characterized, as they should be, by a straightforward, dignified and unanimous action, they will doubtless receive the support of the Government as well as that of the public at large.

For myself I have had but little to do in my official capacity during the past term, but it is a source of gratification to find that even that little has met the approval of my fellow townsmen.

From Sitka. The Russian Fur Company's steamer Prince Constantine, Capt Lindfors, consigned to Janion, Green & Rhodes, arrived yesterday morning from Sitka via Fort Simpson.

RECEPTION OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.—A meeting of the Board of Delegates and officers of each Fire Company, is called for this evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock, to consider the propriety of extending to Governor Seymour a reception.

WHISKY TRAFFIC UP NORTH.—The Russian Government, we learn from officers of the Constantine, will shortly place two revenue cruisers on the Northwest Coast for the prevention of the whisky traffic with the Indians.

LEECH RIVER.—The ditch at Leech River is finished and the saw mill is ready for active operations.

Summary Court. MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1866. Duck v. Wilby.—To recover \$43. Judgment for \$30 30.

THE MAYORALTY.—It will be seen by correspondence published to-day that Mayor Franklin has declined to comply with a highly respectable requisition, requesting him to allow himself to be nominated for re-election as Chief Magistrate.

A SAN FRANCISCO AN ANNEXATION.

A writer in the San Francisco Alta of the 20th October, (received per brig Rice) says:—"The idea of annexing Vancouver Island to the United States is one which many here seem to cherish. It is by no means so popular with Americans upon the Island and in the adjacent country.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE.—A meeting of the Elocution Class was held last evening, when a number of Readings and Recitations was delivered by members, and was followed by humorous and spirited criticisms.

MARSH'S BENEFIT.—This entertainment will take place to-morrow evening, and promises to be well attended.

TRANQUIL RIVER is a tributary of the Thompson River, into which it flows at a point nearly on a line with Fort Kamloops.

INSTRUCTION CLASSES.—Mons. Deffis last evening opened his classes for instruction in French, Spanish and English languages.

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ARRIVAL.—The brig W. D. Rice, Captain Gilman, from San Francisco on the 23rd of October, arrived yesterday morning at the Hudson Bay Company's wharf.

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LEECH RIVER.—The ditch at Leech River is finished and the saw mill is ready for active operations.

Andrew Coyle was yesterday fined \$50, with the option of three months in the chain-gang, for indulging in the Indian whisky business.

Humors of the Telegraph.

A gentleman telegraphed to Philadelphia for Webster's Dictionary. His correspondent replied: "Why do you wish Webster's?"

"Betty Willastein died this morning; funeral to-morrow.

"Betty Wallor will be down this morning; furnish conveyance."

A gentleman at St. Louis, wishing to intercept the steamer at Memphis on her way down, telegraphed as follows: "To John Gillespie, clerk of Western Union, Memphis, etc. Jack received it: 'John Gillespie, Clerk.'" etc.

"Plug" in the rural districts to operator at head office, (log.)—"Please don't bear so hard on your key when you send me."

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By Electric Telegraph.

Eastern States. CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The Maryle attracts considerable attention.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—The court Swann's new commission made a writ of habeas corpus to bring now held in custody; the writ to-morrow seems inevitable.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The Prince leaves England for Russia on November, (to-morrow) with a suite, to attend the marriage of the Dagmar with the Czarovich.

California. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3rd.—Ship Angerovia, from Puget Sound at Shanghai on August 26th.

China. An extraordinary excitement in Hongkong in consequence of a Stamp Act, which had been by the Legislature.

India. NEW YORK, Nov. 4th.—The fan has almost ended, and the plea bids fair to restore the country prosperity.

Delayed Despatch. CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Secretary directed our Consul at Toronto to copy of the trial and conviction of McMahon, and also of all further convictions of a similar character.

The Fenians. CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Secretary directed our Consul at Toronto to copy of the trial and conviction of McMahon, and also of all further convictions of a similar character.

Judge Wilson, in pronouncing death on Col. Lynch last Thursday, the evidence brought to bear in his case and conviction of the Canadian as a newspaper editor, occasion charged in the indictment were armed in some kind of manner if you were there as a report not guilty. Your object in the to encourage others to come if they be successful or if reversed had looking at your conduct in that cannot be surprised that the law enforced and that you should satisfy. You complain that those who command on that occasion were to testify in your behalf.

HERWOOD'S PORK SAUSAGE.—Elixer of Life.—Mr. Heywood of the Yorkshire Market has commenced for the season to make his Celebrated Pork Sausage, manufactured from the very best of Island feed pork. Every body buys them because they are good and only Twenty-Five Cents per pound.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Eastern States.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The Maryland imbroglio attracts considerable attention. Gov. Swain concluded the trial of the Police Commissioners on Wednesday night, and removed them on Thursday morning, appointing James Young and Wm. L. Valliant. The old Board refused to surrender the office: and the new Board made a proclamation inviting all good citizens to recognize their authority and keep the peace. Much solicitude prevails here concerning the troubled condition of affairs in Baltimore. It is reported that troops were to-day sent to that neighbourhood, to be ready in case of emergency. If there should be any hostile demonstrations on the part of the authorities, the U. S. Government will declare the city under martial law for the purpose of preserving peace.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—The steamer Sacramento arrived this morning from Panama.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—The counsel for Gov. Swan's new commission made application for writ of habeas corpus to bring out parties now held in custody; the writ to be issued to-morrow seems inevitable. Both sides expect it, and are prepared for it; each wants the other to take the initiative; there is a strong guard of Radical police, both regular and special, at the Commissioner's headquarters, and at every police station in the city, besides several thousand boys in blue, ready for action at a moment's call. The Conservative force is equally well organized, and is more confident, from belief that the Federal force now here (about 4000) will assist in the event of a fight. Grant arrived at midnight.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The Prince of Wales leaves England for Russia on the 5th of November, (to-morrow) with a numerous suite, to attend the marriage of the Princess Dagmar with the Czarovich.

The Standard theatre, at the East End of London, was burned on the 21st ult.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3rd.—The British ship Angerovia, from Puget Sound, arrived at Shanghai on August 26th.

China.

An extraordinary excitement prevails in Hongkong in consequence of a threatened Stamp Act, which had been brought up in the Legislature.

India.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4th.—The famine in India has almost ended, and the plentiful harvest bids fair to restore the country to its usual prosperity.

DELAYED DESPACHES.

The Fenians.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Secretary Seward has directed our Consul at Toronto to procure a copy of the trial and conviction of Lynch and McMahon, and also of all further trials and convictions of a similar character, and he has addressed Sir Fredk Bruce, British Minister at Washington, notifying him that our Government will take the action required by the highest consideration of national dignity. Seward said to Bruce: "It would be very gratifying to the President if you should be able to give an assurance that the execution of the sentences will be suspended if occasion for delay should arise. Finally, I deem it proper to say that the offences involved in these trials are in their nature eminently political, and it is the opinion of this Government that sound policy coincides with the best impulses of benevolent nature in recommending tenderness, amenity and forgiveness. This suggestion is made with freedom and earnestness because the same opinions were proposed to us in our recent civil war by all Governments and public bodies of Europe, and by none with greater frankness and kindness than by the Government and statesmen of Great Britain."

Judge Wilson, in pronouncing the sentence of death on Col. Lynch last Thursday, said: "The evidence brought to bear in the court is clear and conclusive that you were not in Canada as a newspaper reporter on the occasion charged in the indictment, but you were armed in some kind of manner; yet even if you were there as a reporter you are not guilty. Your object in that case was to encourage others to come if these men had been successful or if reverses had happened. Looking at your conduct in that light, you cannot be surprised that the law should be enforced and that you should suffer its penalty. You complain that those who were in command on that occasion were not allowed to testify in your behalf. If the crown had given any such pledge of safe conduct as has been spoken of, it could not be carried out. You have had all the justice you could possibly get, as the case now stands. You might be sentenced to immediate death but as much as the law is ex post facto as to you, I shall not exercise any discretion I may have to shorten your existence one hour more. Moreover you have a right to bring the whole case into Court upon an appeal, and God forbid I should deprive you of that opportunity. The period of your execution will therefore be delayed until the end of the next term.

The prisoner, Robert B. Lynch, is a native of Galway, aged 48 years, and was connected with the Quarter-master department at Louisville during the war. He claims to have been in Canada as correspondent of the Louisville Journal, and before sentence of death was pronounced he said: "I am innocent of the crime charged against me, and will therefore be delayed until the end of the next term."

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of which I have been found guilty. I pledge myself before that God in whose presence I must some day appear, that I am wholly innocent."

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The Fenian trials at Toronto cause great indignation in the Fenian and Democratic circles. Mayor Hoffman convened the Common Council, which body adopted resolutions requesting President Johnson to interfere. Tammany Hall had a rousing meeting and also adopted resolutions. The reports of Headquarters are universally animated, and the Fenians declare that if Lynch and his followers are hanged Canada will suffer fresh invasion in revenge.

A committee from Tammany Hall, including Gen. Murphy, Supervisor Roach, Judge Hogan, etc., waited on the President yesterday and submitted the Tammany resolutions. The President said he had already received a copy through Mayor Hoffman, and referred the committee to Secretary Seward's letter, which he hoped would convince the Fenians of the determination of the Government to protect its citizens wherever they may be.

Mexico.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—A correspondent writing from the City of Mexico under date of Oct 10th, says: Bazaine has received no less than three separate orders to return to France in accordance with the express wishes of Maximilian, but as these orders are not peremptory but conditional, he availed himself of various excuses to remain. The first order arrived some five or six months since, but instead of obeying it, he replied that affairs were so critical and complicated that no General direct from France could understand it. If he should be removed it would cause great disaster to the French troops and the ruin of the Imperial interest. The second order was met and promptly settled upon the ground of Madame Bazaine's delicate situation. The impertinence of the American government soon caused the third order, but it did not find the Marshal unprepared with an answer; he was engaged in preparing plans for the withdrawal of the troops. If he should leave, it would change the plans for concentrating the forces upon Mexico. As soon as the third order had been disposed of, Bazaine left the city in hot haste for San Luis Potosi to concentrate the troops in the northern provinces, and while in San Luis, Matamoros fell, and the French garrison at Tampico suffered capture without any attempt being made to relieve it.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The Times this morning says it cannot be doubted that the Government of Juarez has already sought aid of the United States in its efforts to establish its authority over contending factions that will arise upon ruins of the Empire, unless reports received from Washington are at fault.

The President has signified his willingness to enter upon such arrangements, and it is disposed to send to the city of Mexico, if such steps should be deemed admissible, a force of 20,000 men, under Gen. Grant or some other proper officer of high rank and reputation, clothed with power to aid the Government of our sister Republic in the restoration of order and security. As a matter of course, the Government of Mexico will be expected to incur all expenses of such an enterprise. She has abundant resources for this as well as to secure us for whatever guarantees it might be wise for us to give for the payment of debts justly due England and France, which were made a pretext for the second invasion of her soil. Payments of these debts cannot, of course, include those of the Empire, which we have never acknowledged and for which no valid claim on the custom to be collected at Mexican ports already pledged to foreign powers and which would be transferred to the United States.

The Times' Washington special says, Lewis D. Campbell, Minister to Mexico, has left Washington, with instructions accredited to the Juarez Government.

The French evacuation will commence next month and be completed by the 1st of January. Our Government will extend a protectorate over the Juarez Government, which in return concedes to the United States the whole of Lower California, Sonora and Chihuahua.

Sherman and Hancock are both named to command the American expedition, and it is rumored that Sheridan has been ordered to Washington, which, if true, may indicate him as the coming man.

From private advices from Guaymas, we learn that peace and quiet reigns in the State of Sonora.

Panori, the Indian chief who had made his escape at the time the French forces evacuated Guaymas, had been taken and shot by the Liberal forces. It seems that he, with some twenty others, were on board a small vessel bound for Mazatlan. In the Gulf of California they were met by a larger vessel, with Liberal forces on board, who, taking them prisoners, conveyed them back when they were shot.

The death of Panori relieves the fears of the people of Sonora from a further repetition of a series of assassinations. Masseter's and other outrages which have been committed by the forces of this chief during the last three years. He was a Yaaki Indian, had been decorated with the Cross of Legion of Honor by the hands of Maximilian, for services rendered in Sonora to the Imperial cause. He is reported to have been a scourge to humanity, no crimes being too infamous to be done by the people under his command and bidding.

The news from Mazatlan reports that the French are preparing to leave. Some think that the evacuation will take place on the 5th of November, but no one doubts that it will be effected by the 15th of the month.

The French commander at Mazatlan had sent away the Imperial Commissioner and all other officials under Maximilian. He had also sent a commissioner to Tepic to ascertain if a safe passage could be had for the French troops to be sent via San Blas to the City of Mexico, preparatory to the withdrawal of the entire force as contemplated by Maximilian.

the Juarez government, and the parties have received their formal orders of possession through the Mexican Minister, at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Mexican Minister has received despatches from the city Puebla, Mexico, containing official report of a battle at Ixmiquilpan, a place of 30 leagues from the city of Mexico, occupied by Liberals. The Imperialists were repulsed with the loss of a legion, 20 officers killed on the spot, and retired to Intulla, leaving their artillery in the hands of the Mexicans. The officers who survived the battle have since embarked at Vera Cruz for Belgium. The following is a translation of a letter received here to-day:—

Vera Cruz, Oct. 12th, 1866, 11 p. m.—The St. Nazaire steamer arrived here early this evening, having Gen. Castellan on board. His instructions are to send to France in two detachments all French troops. He brings besides a message from Napoleon to Maximilian, advising him to abdicate in favor of anybody he pleases, and to go home. He is authorized to offer Max the protection of the French flag, with a view that he return in safety. Miramon Marquis de Galliter, has no mission of any kind, and he only comes to join his regiment and return to France. Gen. Bazaine came to Puebla to meet Gen. Castellan. The general feels very sore against Maximilian for very discreditably reports that Carlotta has spread in Europe.

Europe.

The Herald's Paris correspondent says: The Empress Carlotta is insane. During her frequent interviews with the Pope she gave evidence of excited mysticism and piety. Her failure with Napoleon, and the pending downfall of her throne in Mexico, added to the reverses of her family in Europe, the humiliation of Austria, and the death of her father Leopold, has so worked upon her mind that, flying to Rome, she threw herself at the feet of Pius Nono, implored his protection, and absolutely refused to quit the Vatican. The Holy Father treated her with kindness, and invited foreign ladies of distinction to remain with her in the place, where she remained over night, contrary to rule and precedent. A letter from Rome in the Gazette gives further details of the sad affair. In her first interview with the Sovereign Pontiff, the Princess discussed with quiet earnestness the question of the Concordat with Mexico, and insisted with much pertinacity on obtaining concessions which were deemed inadmissible. The letter says all that was irregular and eccentric in her conduct towards the Holy Father must be attributed to nervous excitement, from which she has suffered so long, and which frequently disturbs her reason. She went at last one morning, at 9 o'clock, to the Pope, without any previous announcement, and declared to him that she was the object of atrocious persecution, and that there were designs upon her life. She stated that an attempt had been made to poison her at her lodgings, at the Hotel de Rome, that she did not believe herself safe and could not dine there. The Holy Father received her with fraternal kindness, tranquilized and reasoned with her, and ordered dinner served for her in the library, in which she passed the rest of the day. In the evening an endeavor was made to get her to return to her hotel, but she refused, constantly repeating that she was followed by assassins and that she believed herself safe nowhere except in the Vatican. Her reason again wandered, and she even objected to swallowing a glass of water, fearing danger. The Pope then ordered an apartment prepared for her in the palace where she passed the night and the following day, and was subsequently conducted to Turram. Her medical attendants hope that care will restore her reason.

The Emperor of Austria has ordered a special steamer to proceed with haste to Vera Cruz, but for what errand is not publicly known. It is certain, however, that the cable has been liberally used to confer with Mexico. The most of the French give up the cause of Maximilian in Mexico.

Bismarck had complained to the Austrian Government that the ex-King of Hanover received too much space to ventilate his pronouncements against Prussia through the Vienna papers. The Emperor Francis Joseph replied that the press is free in Austria.

The Italian troops entered Verona on the 16th inst., and met with an enthusiastic reception.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Advices from Japan are conflicting. The latest report is that the Tycoon's army suffered a heavy defeat at the hands of the insurgents, and that the Tycoon had abdicated.

It is said the British Government is about to ask of Paris an amount of a million pounds sterling in the amount voted for the army, and a large addition to the sum appropriated over former years for the navy.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 27.—The steamship Persia from New York left the 17th has arrived.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—It is said that the relations between Austria and Prussia are assuming a menacing character.

The London Times says the Prussian Government is intriguing for the further disintegration of Austria.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The project submitted by France and England to the Spanish Government for the settlement of the Chilean difficulty has been approved by the Queen and her Ministers.

FLORENCE, Oct. 27.—An arrival from Candia says that another great battle took place on the 17th of October, and the Greeks report that the Turkish army was repulsed.

The London Star of a late date says Col. Taylor, Government whipper-in, has forwarded a circular to conservative agents throughout England, urging them to devote their special attention to a new register, as an appeal to the country will be made next session. Great reform demonstrations are to be held in London, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Sandwich Islands.

By the bark Comet we have Honolulu dates to October 8th. Ship Sea Serpent, bound to China, having Dr Magoun, Mr Westral, of the New York Herald, and others on board, arrived in Honolulu October 4th, in 15 days from San Francisco. Among those who left by the Comet were his Excellency M. Desnoyers, late Commissioner and Consul from France at the Hawaiian Islands,

who has been assigned at his own request, on account of the health of his family, to the Consulate of Newcastle, England.

Seven natives were killed by the falling of some rocks from a precipice at Kalabiwai, while they were engaged in fishing at the base.

On the 7th of September, at Loner's plantation, on the Maui, a Coolie committed suicide by hanging himself from a beam in a trash house. No reasonable cause is assigned for the act by any one.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria has appointed James H. Woodhouse, now Her Majesty's Consul at Paris, to be Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General at the Hawaiian Islands.

The new paper recently started here by J. J. Ayers, of San Francisco, is progressing favorably, and will apparently become a success.

China.

The Stamp Act, published in full, was read a second time in the Legislative Council in the face of the united opposition of all the non-official members.

It is reported that the Russians intend shortly to annex the southern half of the island of Saghalien, in which they have already several settlements.

The Tycoon's forces at Nagasaki, are reported as having suffered a severe defeat from Chosen's troops. A fourth battle has been fought with immense slaughter on both sides; the Tycoon's forces were signally defeated. H. I. M. frigate Guerriere arrived at Hongkong, August 20th, from Saigon.

Penniless and destitute European seamen are frequently picked up in the streets of Hongkong.

A good deal of excitement had been occasioned at Shanghai in consequence of pretensions set up by the French community to exercise rights of a kind which are not claimed by other nationalities.

In consequence of the inundation, trade was stagnant at Hankow.

Japan.

The treaty between Japan and Italy was to be signed on the 25th Aug.

The Russian man-of-war Akoid had arrived at Yokohama.

There is civil war in Japan. The Tycoon has 30,000 men in the field. The noble Chosen is in rebellion. A number of skirmishes have taken place, but the results have not been very decisive either way. The Tycoon troops were defeated in one engagement because they were not all armed with rifles. A great battle was expected to occur soon.

Australia.

Advices from the Atlantic States announce the total loss of the British bark Bellissama, hence for Sydney, February 15th: She was driven on the reef at the north-west side of the Island of Omaha. The Bellissama had 11,000 sacks of wheat, valued at \$32,700. The cargo was fully insured in Australia.



A GREAT MANY SIDE HITS ARE being made at the Plantation Bitters, by a crew of two disgruntled friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people would be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that'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 Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, Merchants and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c, will find immediate and permanent relief in these Bitters; but above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate female and mothers.

The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, pari and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come a near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & Co., Proprietors, New York City. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, Country Stores and dealers everywhere throughout the world. C. LANGLEY & Co., Victoria, General Agents for the Colony.

Barne's Magnolia Water.

A toilet delight! The ladies' treasure and gentlemen's boon! The "sweetest thing" and largest quantity. Manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia. Used for bathing the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to prevent eruptions, to perfume clothing, &c. It overcomes the unpleasant odor of perspiration. It removes redness, tan, blotches, &c. It cures nervous headache and allays inflammation. It cools, softens and adds delicacy to the skin. It yields a subdued and lasting perfume. It cures musquito bites and stings of insects. It contains no material injurious to the skin. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. Try the Magnolia Water once and you will use no other Cologne, Perfumery, or Toilet Water afterwards.

DEMAS BARNES & Co., Proprietors, 21 Colver St., N. Y. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, Country Stores and dealers everywhere throughout the world. C. LANGLEY & Co., Victoria, General Agents for the Colony.

Over a Million Dollars Saved.

GENTLEMEN:—I had a negro man worth \$1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment. It soon effected a permanent cure."

Montgomery, Ala. June 17th, 1866. J. L. DOWNING. "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 and Harnden's Express. The sprain of my daughter's ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced to use your celebrated Mustang Liniment."

Gloucester, Mass. August 1, 1866. ED. SEELY. 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. Families, Liver-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plated engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top. An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. Look closely!

Lyon's Kathairon.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It eradicates scurf and dandruff. It keeps the head cool and clean. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy. It prevents hair turning gray and falling off. It restores hair upon permanently bald heads. This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the cart-load, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it. E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Lyon's Flea Powder

Lyon's Magnolia Insect Powder is instant death to Fleas, Ticks, Roaches, and everything of the kind. 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. None is genuine unless signed by E. Lyon, and bearing the private stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., New York.

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. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. So everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's Pure Extract." Take no other. Caution.—See that the private U. S. Stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., is over the cork of each bottle; none other is genuine.

Plantation Bitters, MAGNOLIA WATER, AND ALL ABOVE ARTICLES.

For sale by all Dealers. C. LANGLEY & Co., Victoria. General Agents for the Colony. THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS

Are confidently recommended as a simple but a powerful remedy for indigestion. They act as a purgative and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use. Sold in bottles at 1s. 7d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World. \*Orders to be made payable London Houses. de23 law 2 Agent for Victoria, W. M. SEARBY, Chemist, Government street de26-1y W 4

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness

PEPSINE. THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, PEPISINE GLOBULES IN BOTTLES, ON ORDER, WINE, and LOZENGES. THE POWDER IS PURE, the WINE UNALTERABLE, and the LOZENGES a NEW, AGREEABLE, and convenient manner of taking the medicine. Manufactured by

T. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russel Square, London. And may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers. GELATINE (MORSON'S PATENT) MORSON'S KREBSONTE. And every description of Chemicals, and all new Preparations carefully packed for shipment. \*See their Name and Trade Mark on all Preparations. Orders to be made payable in London. de26-1y W 4

