

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, September 18, 1866.

Imperial Rights in the Colonies.

The discussion in the House of Lords on the 18th of June, on the Constitution of our Colonial Bishops, elicited by the presentation of Miss Burdett Coutts' Petition, called forth the expression of opinions on Imperial Rights, Civil as well as Ecclesiastical, in the Colonies, which, emanating from the highest judicial authorities in the land, are of peculiar interest to us. The Petition, which was presented by the Bishop of London, set forth that as long back as 1847 the petitioner contributed £17,500 to the funds of the Bishopric of Cape Town, and that she was asked to contribute that money and did so contribute it for the establishment of a branch of the United Church of England and Ireland. Her Majesty's Government for the time were parties to the arrangement under which the money was paid, for certain letters patent were issued which embodied the proposition that the Bishop so appointed was to be a Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland, having jurisdiction over the clergy in the colony of the Cape, and exercising that jurisdiction in accordance with the law and the principles of the United Church of England and Ireland, and acknowledging the supremacy of Her Majesty the Queen. In the same year the petitioner was also induced to contribute the sum of £17,500 for the foundation of another bishopric in the colony of Adelaide, in Australia, and as late as the year 1859 she contributed £15,000 for the foundation of a bishopric in British Columbia, adding thereto the sum of £10,000 for the endowment of two arch-deaconries in the same colony. The petitioner now prayed that the money, amounting, altogether to £60,000, might be devoted to the purposes which she had in view at the time of its contribution: It might be said that in case of any diversion from the original purposes the law might be put into operation, but it was no easy matter at once to carry on suits in Adelaide, British Columbia, and the courts at home. The petitioner did not desire to recover the money, but her present action was due to the conviction that great public principles were at stake—principles of the utmost importance to our Colonial Church. The Right Rev. Prelate, in an able and lucid speech, explained the present position of the Colonial Bishops through the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Colenso case, and in the case of Long vs. the Bishop of Cape Town, and pointed out the necessity for legislation to set at rest existing doubts and grievances with regard to the powers of the Crown over the colonies in matters spiritual. He trusted he might be allowed to press upon the noble earl who presided over the Government that in any legislation on the subject great care should be taken to secure the colonists in their right to remain members of the Church of England and Ireland if they desired it. When colonies were separated from the mother country they necessarily became independent in ecclesiastical as in all other matters; yet, while they remained connected with the mother country, there was appeal in all civil matters to the courts at home, and so the same connection with the mother Church should be preserved till the day arrived when the colonies became independent States. If they were to have this absolute independence in matters ecclesiastical, it would be time enough to give it when they were perfectly independent in matters civil. The Rev. Prelate then explained that the decision did not effect all the colonial churches; there were only 18 out of 40 to which it directly applied, and because there were difficulties affecting these 18 it would be a great mistake to reduce the whole 40 to the same condition. Lord Brougham fully endorsed the judgment in the Colenso case, and thought that in the colonies as in the mother country a

Bishop ought to be subject to a Metropolitan. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who spoke next, said the problem to be solved was, how, under existing circumstances, after the two recent decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the connexion between certain colonial churches and the mother country could be maintained. It was proposed that by legislative action they should pronounce that those churches were in the same connexion with the Established Church of England in point of doctrine and discipline as they were before those decisions. He thought it would be very difficult to prove that this could be the case. He then read portions of the judgment in the two cases referred to, to show that the United Church of England and Ireland is not a part of the Constitution of the Colonial Settlement, and cannot be treated as part of the law which the settlers carried with them from the mother country. The question involved the interests of millions, and he entreated their lordships to deal carefully with this grave subject, and not to rush into premature legislation. Earl Grey called their lordships' attention to the power of the Imperial Parliament over the colonies. He fully recognized the great respect due to Colonial Legislatures created in various parts of the Empire; but he maintained that if the Empire was to be kept together the Imperial Parliament, in case of necessity, must have the right, for the general interests of the whole, of exercising supreme power over all members of the Empire. It was the doctrine of Burke, and all great men of former days, which had been lost sight of of late. He alluded to the fact of the Imperial Parliament having suspended the legislative functions of the independent Legislature of Lower Canada and placed in that colony a Governor and a person nominated by the Crown to assist him in the Government. When an Act was passed abolishing slavery in all parts of the British Dominions, no doubt was entertained about the supreme power of Parliament, and no one doubted at the present moment, if the Legislature of the Cape of Good Hope, or of Canada, wished to establish slavery they would be precluded from doing so by the terms of the Act of Parliament. This drew to his feet the noble Lord at the head of the Government (Earl Russell), who observed that there could be no doubt that in case of necessity the Imperial Parliament had the supreme power over colonial legislatures, but it was a power which ought not to be exercised without a clear necessity [hear, hear]; and above all, their lordships and the other House of Parliament should not exercise it so as to aggravate and not assuage passions. After dealing with the question before the House, and pointing out the delicacy of the ground on which their lordships were invited to tread, he concluded with the following significant words: "He must, at the same time, observe that he had always understood that, although the Crown might govern the colonies by statute, or by means of a Governor and Council, yet that when the Crown had once given to a colony a representative constitution, it was not within its power to withdraw that constitution." Several noble lords followed the Premier, to whose arguments we shall hereafter recur.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, Sept. 11th.

Politics in the Fire Department.

EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE:—I ask a space in your columns to insert the enclosed communication, containing a copy of my resignation as Treasurer of the Fire Department. And, although averse to rushing into print, I feel it my duty to make this public avowal, and enter my protest against the course taken by the Conference Committee on Saturday evening last. To the President, and Members of the Board of Delegates of the Victoria Fire Department. GENTLEMEN:—I hereby tender my resignation as Treasurer of the Victoria Fire Department; and, in order that I may not be misunderstood, with your permission I would beg to submit the reasons which most reluctantly compel me to take this step, on the eve of the expiration of my term of said office: The position in which I am placed, as Treasurer, leave me no other alternative than, either to forward to the hon. Colonial Secretary a certain reply, passed by the Board of Delegates in conference with the Company's Committee, or resign. I have no hesitation in preferring the latter course; as I consider a portion of said reply is calculated to do a great injury to the best interests of the Department. The clause in said reply, to which I refer, reads as follows: "The Fire Department, whilst it appreciates the 'extreme regrets' expressed by His Excellency, cannot but deplore the action of the Legislative Council, by which the laudable efforts of the House of Assembly to reduce the expenses of Government, in accordance with the condition of the Colony, have been frustrated, and the existence of the Fire Department seriously imperiled." The language of this portion of the reply,

is of a decidedly political character; a course, of all others, which the department should avoid, and which, if persisted in, will be certain to destroy the harmony of the organization; and have a greater tendency to "seriously imperil the existence of the Fire Department" than even the great financial embarrassment of which we justly complain. Hoping this subject may seem of sufficient importance to the Board of Delegates, to take some steps to lay the matter before the Department, and if possible, reconsider said reply, which was carried in the Committee of Conference by a bare majority of one, I have, &c., &c. JNO. DICKSON, Treasurer V. F. D. Victoria, Sept. 10, 1866.

COMPLIMENT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.—If Englishmen possess one prominent characteristic it is that of honest criticism. No nation under the sun is so ready to acknowledge with good grace its own foibles and shortcomings, or at the same time so willing to accord credit to its neighbors. In an excellent article on the relative merits of English and American Ironclads, the London Times pays the following handsome compliment to America: "To say that the Americans are a great people is but to repeat a universally acknowledged aphorism. They build a city, launch a fleet, or set an army in the field in about the same space of time it would occupy us in this grand, old, but slow-moving country to discuss the preliminaries. A pressing national want felt by them is supplied at once, without reference to bewildered and bewildering 'select committees.' Theoretical problems, in the art of war especially, are reduced with astonishing celerity into a practical, definite form, and the work, when completed, stands forth an accomplished fact, with its virtues and its faults freely open to the criticism of all Europe, and is, under all conditions, a striking monument of the energy, decision, and practical business sense of the statesmen and people of the youngest and most powerful among the world's family of nations."

A LITTERARY TURN.—John Butts appeared in the dock at the Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of having stolen a number of old papers from the Telegraph office. Butts pleaded not guilty, and said he wished to go before Judge Needham, where, if found guilty, he was willing to go to jail for five years, and added, "Though poor we might be, despised, forgot"—"Judge, I've told you that before. I didn't take and steal the papers, you bet." A Chinaman to whom the papers were sold by Butts came forward as a witness. Butts—I reserve my defence for Judge Needham. I wish to state to you, Mr Pemberton, as an honest, candid fact, those papers were given to me in the goodness of a man's heart; but whatever John Butts has did or done, he is willing to acknowledge the corn, and will lie in jail, if God willing, to the end of his days. Mr Pemberton—What is the name of the man who gave you the papers? Butts—No, no, Judge, I can't tell that. Mr Pemberton—I see you want to be committed to jail until the Assizes, and have two or three months of easy times; perhaps it would be better to proceed against you under the Vagrant Act. You are remanded for one day. Exit Butts, exclaiming, "don't bother my time—walk off!"

WIFE-BEATING.—Mrs Gullion, the wife of Charles Gullion, appeared in Court yesterday to complain of her husband having struck her in the face and blacked her eye at their dwelling in Pandora street. Mr Courtney, who appeared for the prisoner, said his client would leave the country if liberated. The poor woman's face wore a most distressed look. She stated that her husband always treated her well when sober, but that he knocked her and the children about time after time, and she could stand it no longer—her desire was to be separated from him, as she could support herself and children very well. The Magistrate remanded the man for three days, to give him a chance to leave the country.

A NOVEL PLAN.—Our evening cotemporary, since he has ceased to take telegrams and depends entirely on what he can filch from the COLONIST & CHRONICLE to make his sheet readable, has hit upon a novel plan to insure a circulation. As he can neither give away nor sell his papers, he sets a pile of them in the way of John Butts, (who, Heaven help him! has sunk so low that he will even steal a Telegraph); and John picks up the bait and sells it to a Chinese laundryman for wrapping paper. This is a clever device to make worthless "paper" a "circulating medium;" but we do protest against poor Butts being punished for stealing an article of such little value as a pile of the Evening Telegraph.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL had a short session last evening, but the business before the Council was unimportant. A communication was read from Mr D. Leneve complaining of certain rubbish being dumped on his property, corner of Chatham and Government streets. The Sanitary Committee reported over 180 cases of nuisances, of which some 50 or 60 had been attended to. Two parties had been summoned before the Mayor. Time had been granted in other cases.

GOING TO SEA IN A BOWL.—Recently Capt John M. Hudson and Capt J. E. Fitch, set sail in a very small boat from New York to London. The vessel is a full-rigged ship, three tons burden, five feet beam, and twenty-three feet long. She was named the "Red, White and Blue," and is the smallest craft of the kind ever set afloat on the Atlantic. On her trial trip to Sandy Hook she passed every sailing craft easily. And she is going over the water to beat everything driven by wind, and show herself at the Paris Exposition as the fast little Yankee. They expect to make the passage over in forty days.

POLITICS IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Treasurer of the Fire Department has resigned in consequence of the political tendency of the reply to the Governor's message on the subject of the "deadlock," passed by the Board of Delegates. Mr Dickson takes this step rather than present the communication to the Governor; and he is right. Once convert the department into a political machine and its efficiency and harmony will be destroyed for ever. We hope the Board will reconsider its unwise and ill-advised action.

RICH QUARTZ FROM CARIBOO.—We were shown yesterday, at the store of Henry Nathan, a specimen of quartz-rock containing gold, silver, and galena. This specimen is from the Borealis claim on Williams creek, and bears evidence of great richness. The lead has been traced a distance of 1400 feet. The specimen has been brought down for assay, and should the result prove as rich as is expected, the Borealis company will immediately commence operations to open the lead.

THE REWARD OF GENIUS.—An unhappy Prussian inventor most lucklessly announced just at the present juncture his discovery of a new explosive cartridge and a terrible explosive bullet, two secrets which, it is said, will make the Prussian army invincible, and so determined is the Government that the secret shall not escape, that the man is guarded night and day by a squad of twelve soldiers; every letter that he writes is inspected; and he is not allowed to communicate orally with any person, except in the presence of his guard. Rather a severe penalty for genius.

ALLISON RANCH MINE.—The Nevada Gazette says the average yield of the Allison Ranch mine, for the first half of this year, has been \$40,000 a month—a total of \$250,000—more than half of which may be set down as clear profit. This was extracted from some 2,300 tons of rock, the average yield being \$104 a ton. The vein is now being worked at a depth of 500 feet from the surface.

GYMNASIUM HALL.—Workmen are engaged in fitting up this hall for the accommodation of Mr Sommerville's congregation. The building will be lathed and plastered, lighted with gas, and furnished with seats and other conveniences.

"WEARING OF THE GREEN."—An Indian was arrested on Saturday for stealing a green blanket from Mother Copperman, on Store street, wrapped in which he paraded the streets in a state of bawling intoxication. The Magistrate sent him to prison for two months, in default of a \$25 fine.

EXCURSION TO COMOX.—The Sir James Douglas will proceed on an excursion to Comox on Tuesday next. Tickets have been fixed at \$6 50 each, and may be obtained of Capt. Clarke.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived at 12:30, a. m., with 42 passengers and a small freight. The Josie McNear was seen entering Seattle.

NAVAL.—H. M. S. Sutley returned from Nanaimo and Comox last evening, with Chief Justice Needham on board. H. M. S. Scout is at Nanaimo, coaling.

CROPS IN.—The crops at Comox are all in; the yield has been most gratifying.

FOR CALLAO.—The bark Mohawk sailed for Callao last evening.

I HAVE finally come to the conclusion that there ain't truth enuff in the world just now to do the bizness with, and if sum kind of kumprromise kant be had, the devil might as well step in and run the consarn at onst. Don't tell the world your sorrows, any more than you would tell them your shame. Felopoppers are like graveyards—they take all things just as they come, and give them a decent burial and a suitable epitaph. Enny body kant tell where lightning struck last, but it takes a smart man to find out where it is a going to strike next time—this is one of the differences between learning and wisdom. Sailors heave the lead for the purpose of finding the bottom, not for the purpose of going there—it is not so much for the purpose of follerin it, az for the purpose of strengthening their own plains. I have a fast rate rekolekshun, but no memory. I can rekolekkt distinctly of losing a ten dollar bill once, but I kant remember where, for my life.—Josh Billings.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the Lost Appetite, FRESH'S HAMBURG TEA. It is the best preservative against almost any sickness, used timely. Composed of herbs only, it can be given safely to infants. Full directions in English, French, Spanish, and German, with every package. TRY IT! For sale at all the wholesale and retail drug stores and groceries. EMIL FRESH, Wholesale Druggist, Sole Agent, 410 Clay St., San Francisco.

OUR LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.—When our attendant satellites revolve in quite other orbits, than we are slowly returning to our original dust to rest unfurrowed in "God's acre" till the coming of the heavenly husbandman, our last will is the moving cause of hopes, and fears, and passions, and to some extent agitates and deranges society. A man's will is nearly certain to contain some slight indications of character, unless, indeed, it be made in time of sickness, or in terror at the "imago mortis." There would seem to be no reason for hypocrisy in matters which cannot see the light until after our death; in them, at least, all that glazing pliability with which we meet the world, or that fraction, with large denominator, of humanity which stands us in the stead, all masks of fair seeming and tricks of courtesy might, we should think, be laid aside. We have here an opportunity of exhibiting ourselves to our friends as they have never known us, but as we have known ourselves, and as nature and the influences of the world have fashioned us. A mean, pitiful scorned will enjoy by anticipation the chagrin of those in whose minds he may have excited expectations which he meant to disappoint, and will exact to the last scruple all that supple fawning and abject servility from which a golden result is fondly expected. A good man, on the other hand, will scrupulously abstain from raising vain hopes, and to no one, therefore, will he be a cause of mortification "weeping, wailing, and gnashing of teeth." We have heard a great deal lately about Napoleon, who was, of course, a great man, and not the less because his companions were Famine, Disease, and Death, and his enemies Happiness and the sisters of Peace. That great man can do mean actions we know from the experience of history, but not even the authority of the third Napoleon—master of many legions, Colossus of modern Europe as he may be—shall persuade us that the acts are less mean because they were committed by great men. By the will of Napoleon, which was made at St. Helena, and may be seen at Doctors' Commons, he bequeathed 10,000 francs to the man who attempted to assassinate the only enemy he ever feared. So low did he stoop—he, the greatest captain of his age, the cynosure of a world's regards, the genius of dynasty to millions of people, whom the eulogy of partisanship would exalt to the majesty of a demigod! Yes, this is the conqueror of Wagram and Austerlitz; but the victorious eagles, the captured cannon, the awful paraphernalia and stage properties of war, no longer attend him; it is the man Napoleon alone with himself. Good Isaac Walton—dear to the memory of anglers, the biographer of Hooker and Donne—concerns himself in his Will for the benefit of certain poor and deserving people; and Samuel Johnson takes care that so far as lies in his power his faithful negro servant, Frank, shall not know the misery of want. These are the figures which, when the history of the world shall be written in a proper spirit, will stand out in its pages clear and bright and eternal.—Family Friend.

THE ITALIAN GENERALS.—The principal Italian Generals are thus described: General La Marmora is a tall man, with a long face and a prodigious nose. He has a great passion for his profession, and is an inflexible disciplinarian. General Cialdini is a good-looking man, below the average height, with a bushy mustache and imperial hair. He has keen, sparkling eyes. This officer is very popular in Italy, and the soldiers have great confidence in him. General Durando is a fine old man, with a grand military aspect, and is greatly esteemed throughout the continent. General Della Rocca, the King's principal Aid-de-Camp and intimate friend, is about fifty years old. His hair and mustache are quite white, and his general appearance is that of a dignified, aristocratic veteran.

THE common phrase, "Give the devil his due," was turned very wittily by a member of the Bar of North Carolina on three of his legal brethren. During the trial of a cause, "Hillman, Dews, and Swain" (all distinguished lawyers), handed to John Dodge, the Clerk of the Supreme Court, the following epitaph:— "Here lies John Dodge, who dodged all good, And never dodged an evil; And after dodging all he could, He could not dodge the devil."

Mr Dodge immediately sent back to the gentlemen the annexed impromptu reply:— "Here lies a Hillman and a Swain! Their lot let no man choose; They lived in sin and died in pain, And the devil got his dues! (Dews).

A venerable, seedy, but not too successful dramatic author, called for his piece in fifteen acts, which he had left six months before with the manager. After a search of half an hour, the old bundle was discovered, but *helas!* terribly rat-eaten. "I regret, monsieur," began the *regisseur* apologetically when returning the MS. "Not at all, not at all," said the poor dramatist, "I am happy at least to see that my MS. has procured the means of some one dining well and frequently, if it has not done so for the author."

A boy at a crossing, begging something of a gentleman, the latter told him that he would give him something as he came back. "Your honour," replied the boy, "you would be surprised if you knew how much money I lose by giving credit that way."

Marriage.—Mr Quibble, reading that "it has been decided in the Court of Queen's Bench, in Dublin that a clergyman of the Church of England can legally marry himself," observed that might be very well as a measure of economy, but that even in the hardest times he should prefer to marry a woman.

It was once observed to Lord Palmerston that a certain M.P. always in debt, intended to bring in a bill. "Let him," cried the Premier; "but it would do him more credit, and prove more satisfactory to certain parties, if he were to take up one."

A correspondent entered an office, and accused the compositor of not having punctuated his communication, when the type carrier replied—"I'm not a printer, I'm a setter."

A Boston paper has the meanness to say that the line of business of Miss Adah Isaac Meuken is not the clothes line.

[DATES TO AUGUST 31] Lord Henry Lennox has been Secretary of the Admiralty. Lord Stanley has given a coroner the rumor that England would Prussia to seize Hanover. The health of Prince Leopold, son of Queen Victoria, excited benison. In the House of Commons, night, the 23d, Lord Stanley said were anxious to remove any irritant out of cases connected with the North and the South. If the presented by the American Cabinet Government intended to commission to inquire into the laws, and, if possible, to revise the. In bringing forward in the Honors his annual motion for the Berkeley said he had been for years in Parliament, and during that time he had observed the state of corruption at elections. The rejected by a vote of 197 to 110. In the House of Commons, Mr Mill had put a series of questions enquiring as to whether they prosecute those who were charged during the Jamaica disturbance, lawfully putting to death cert Mr Disraeli said Governor Eyre dismissed, but further than this, ment at present could not give. A very large fraudulent failure taken place at Lille, where it had covered that a banker called Joire aged to issue forged bills to the over £100,000. M. Joire has been at Vichy, where he was taking with his daughters, but his managing business during his stay at present eluded the search made. The Lille branch of the Bank of been victimized for £40,000. The bill for the renewal of the of the writ of *habeas corpus* in read a second time in the House on Friday, August 3rd. Mr Gladstone, supported the Governmently praised the treatment accorded by the American Government. Magraw's resolutions against the negated by a vote of 106 against. In the Goodwood races the stakes were won by Special, and wood up by Duke. The reform meeting in Hyde ised by the Reform League, as with suppression by police. A ministerial statement by Mr W. House of Commons, which Monday evening, the 22d of J wanton interference of the police an occasion of disorder and eve. From about 2 o'clock in the afternoon the fashionable around Hyde Park were disturbed happily not even witnessed in the. The beautiful park, at a season when its charms are at their full, with every demonstration of host the people, to whom it was supposed; and its broad walks and were taken possession of by the military authorities. In the evening there was much good the crowd having swayed again fence, it broke and the masses park only to be attacked by. About 50 were injured. It was the military came that the people closure. The Times says, that following the rioting began a crowds congregated in Hyde Park attacked the police with stones an. They tore up the shrubs, broke off es from the trees, and wrought tion in the Park which it will time to restore. As night appa attack on private houses was res windows of the Athenaeum smashed, for what reason it is conceive. In other streets near similar outrages were committed of the police are said to have hurt. The Lord Chancellor shared the fate of those on the of the Park. Complete quiet stored in the Park on this see the riots, and the service of the horse and foot, have been requi and foot.

Canada.

[DATES TO AUGUST 31]

Col. Booker, who commanded Own at the battle of Fort Erie acquitted of the charge of cowardice. Hon. Mr Quesnel, M. L. C., Montreal.

The Ministerial Tariff Bill has Legislature. All the Free Ports closed.

A bill for the amalgamation of interests is before Parliament. It is confidently expected in another Fenian invasion will place. The militia are kept drill attempt is being made to have prorogued in the latter part of to avoid an investigation of the affair.

Mr John Ross has complained to the Parliament that the Crown badly managed, that a great many settlers were driven to States where more encourage given them.

The Republican party in Lov have been defeated in their effort a Democratic form of Legislature of 69 to 31. Upper Canada Legislature of one Elective Chan at Ottawa, Canada, July 31st.

batants were Mr Dorion, one of prominent members of the House of Commons, and Guern La Jolie, editor of the *De la Franchise*, in which of the *De la Franchise*, in which articles recently appeared national is alleged, on the domestic front. The latter met Dorion in denied the truth of the assertions paper concerning him, charged by their authorship, told him to defend a man, and the fight immedi

European Mail Summary.

[DATES TO AUGUST 3d.]

Lord Henry Lennox has been appointed Secretary of the Admiralty.

Lord Stanley has given a contradiction to the rumor that England would not allow Prussia to seize Hanover.

The health of Prince Leopold, the youngest son of Queen Victoria, excited some apprehension.

In the House of Commons, on Monday night, the 23d, Lord Stanley said the Cabinet were anxious to remove any irritation arising out of cases connected with the war between the North and the South.

In bringing forward in the House of Commons his annual motion for the ballot, Mr Berkeley said he had been for nearly twenty years in Parliament, and during the whole of that time he had observed the steady increase of corruption at elections.

In the House of Commons, Mr John Stuart Mill had put a series of questions to the Government as to whether they intended to prosecute those who were charged with murder during the Jamaica disturbances by unlawfully putting to death certain persons.

A very large fraudulent failure has just taken place at Lille, where it has been discovered that a banker called Joire, has managed to issue forged bills to the amount of over £100,000.

The bill for the renewal of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland was read a second time in the House of Commons on Friday, August 3d.

The reform meeting in Hyde Park, promised by the Reform League, and threatened with suppression by police notices, and a ministerial statement by Mr Walpole in the House of Commons, which was held on Monday evening, the 22d of July, by the wanton interference of the police was made an occasion of disorder and even bloodshed.

The principal thus described: General man, with a long face. He has a great passion, and is an inflexible moralist. He is a good average height, with and imperial. He has a very officer is very great military aspect, and is throughout the continent, the King's principal intimate friend, is about his hair and mustache are a general appearance is aristocratic veteran.

Canada. [DATES TO AUGUST 3d.] Col. Booker, who commanded the Queen's Own at the battle of Fort Erie, has been acquitted of the charge of cowardice.

The Ministerial Tariff Bill has passed the Legislature. All the Free Ports are to be closed.

A bill for the amalgamation of the railway interests is before Parliament.

It is confidently expected in Canada that another Fenian invasion will soon take place. The militia are kept drilling, and an attempt is being made to have Parliament prorogued in the latter part of this week, to avoid an investigation of the Port Erie affair.

Mr John Ross has complained to the Canada Parliament that the Crown lands were badly managed, that a great revenue was lost, and settlers were driven to the United States where more encouragement was given them.

The Republican party in Lower Canada have been defeated in their efforts to obtain a Democratic form of Legislature, by a vote of 69 to 31.

There was a fight in the Parliament house at Ottawa, Canada, July 31st. The combatants were Mr Dorion, one of the most prominent members of the House of Assembly, and Guerin La Jolie, editor of the Le Canada.

Dorion is believed to be the editor of the De la Franchise, in which some articles recently appeared seriously reflecting, it is alleged, on the domestic virtues of La Jolie.

The health of Prince Leopold, the youngest son of Queen Victoria, excited some apprehension.

mened. After a short but severe struggle the editor had decidedly the best of the battle, leaving Dorion's face in a wretched plight from the effects of his blows.

Montreal, July 31, 1866.—The Right Rev Monsigneur Laroque, for many years Cure of St. Job's in this province was consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of St. Hyacinthe, on Sunday morning last.

Central America.

Her Britannic Majesty's steam corvette Clio, arrived at Tobago on the evening of the 15th ult, last from the coast of Mexico, where a large number of the crew contracted the fever.

The coffee market of Costa Rica has been unfavorably affected by the prices which that article is reported to be realizing in Europe.

There was great rejoicing down in the tropics over the arrival of a ship at Aspinwall freighted with Boston ice.

Hon. Greville Buckley Matthew, Colonial Secretary of Honduras, died at Belize, June 8th.

Advices from Tolé, state that a force of 25 revolutionists attacked Los Horconitos and San Lorenzo on the 29th ult, but were repulsed by the Government party, who had arrived the previous evening, leaving behind them four prisoners and some arms.

From these accounts it seems the revolutionists gained possession of the city of David, July 23d, and continued to hold the place.

New Granada.

The Chronicle and Star are at loggerheads over the appointment of Admiral Tucker as Chief of the Peruvian and Chilean Navy.

On the 5th instant, the city of Panama was visited by one of those fearful storms of thunder and lightning such as few have ever witnessed. Several of the thunder claps were so severe as to make the strong walls of many of the edifices in the city appear to tremble; and two of the shocks caused some amount of damage in our immediate vicinity.

At Mr Lee's workshop in the old Jesuit College, the lightning played around the engine and along the shafts and beltings in a manner sublime and awe inspiring, but the effect on the water tank was indeed surprising.

This tank, which was made of iron, weighed some two thousand pounds, and was firmly embedded in cement. In it at the time, was about eight thousand gallons of water, weighing between sixty and seventy thousand pounds. The tank was made cone shaped, consequently the lower part is much wider than the upper, and the volume of water greater at the base.

From Japan. By the bark Valetta, 31 days from Kanagawa, we have later dates from Japan.

In the harbor of Yokohama, there were four English men-of-war, two French and one Italian.

Chiosu and Satsuma are in arms against the Shogoon, and war has begun. Satsuma will hold his own troops in reserve. The Shogoon must fight, compelled thereto by Daimios hostile to him in the Mikado's court, and will probably be worsted.

The officer specially entrusted with the care of the Metropolis, and who is understood to be favorable to the Shogoon, can be induced to weaken his garrison by detaching reinforcements to his friend, an excellent opportunity will be afforded to Satsuma of possessing himself of Miako and the person of the Mikado, and of taking that lead in Japanese politics, to which his rank, wealth, and very superior intelligence, most undeniably entitle him.

The system of bonded warehouses has been inaugurated and is now in operation in Yokohama, under the direction of Benjamin Sears.

There had been a serious riot at Sinagawa, a rowdy suburb. Three hundred rowdies, armed with axes, etc., broke into eleven rice stores. The police and soldiery captured about 50 of the rioters.

On the morning of the 27th ultimo, Yokohama, was visited by a sudden and most severe hurricane.

The Italian corvette Magenta, had arrived at Yokohama.

The Japan Times says: Business is very dull. The prospects of the new silk crop are not favorable, and our import trade remains in the same depressed state.

The same paper says: We need not remark on the fall of the Commercial Bank. We regret to have to announce that the Central Bank of Western India has also closed its doors here.

LUCKY.—It is reported that Frank Way and Billy Armstrong, both formerly well known in British Columbia, have made a lucky strike in Montana. A company of five, to which Way and Armstrong belong, took 1,600 pounds of gold out of a claim on McClellan's Gulch in a very short time.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday, Sept. 13th.

UNLICENSED BROKER.—A. J. Welch, a gentleman from the vicinity of Bow Bells, was fined \$30 in the Police Court yesterday for doing business as a broker without a license.

It seems that he played smart upon a legitimate broker, and by pretending to be desirous to purchase a saloon, got the address of a man who wished to sell out. He then went to the saloon, and telling the owner that a friend of his might be induced to purchase the place, got an offer of \$100 commission.

THE COXOX COAL DISPUTE.—We understand that there is likely to be trouble in respect of the coal mine at Comox, which the Government recently sold to a San Francisco Company. The original prospectors claim that they were legally in possession at the time of such sale, and have retained possession ever since, which they will insist upon maintaining.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamer Active, Capt. Williams, arrived yesterday afternoon from San Francisco with 60 passengers, and freight as per manifest elsewhere, valued at \$37,866.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—Messrs J. P. Davies & Co., will hold an extensive sale of valuable city and suburban property to-day at their auction rooms.

RETURNED.—Among the welcome faces on board the Active yesterday, we noticed those of Mr and Mrs M. W. T. Drake, Mr and Mrs J. H. Turner, Mrs Geo. Morrison, Mr W. H. Oliver, Mr J. H. Tye and Mr Tandale.

THE "ENTERPRISE," last evening brought down 45 passengers, among whom were Dr Helmsken and daughter, Mrs Bushby, Mr Blunt, Mr Dissette, and Mr Backus.

THE FIRMEN'S MEETING has been postponed until Friday evening next, when the whole question of the present complication of the department will come up for consideration.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.—A complimentary dinner to S. Reinhart, Esq., will be given by a number of his friends at the French Hotel, this evening.

YALE REPRESENTATION.—In response to a numerously signed requisition, Mr George Wallace has consented to become a candidate for the Legislative Council.

THE "GLAARAMARA."—On July 28th, this fine ship was loading at London for this port. She will sail consigned to the Hudson Bay Company.

WITHDRAWN.—Positive intelligence was received yesterday, that the Union Bill had been withdrawn. Mr Cardwell was, no doubt, ashamed of his own bantling.

BASE BALL CLUB.—At a meeting of Base Ball players, last evening, at the Gymnasium Hall, a club was formed under the name of the Olympic. Mr Gillon was elected President; and Mr E. McQuade, Secretary; Messrs T. Fowler, J. Davies, and R. H. Adams, jr., were elected Directors.

RECIPROcity PROPOSITION.—The British Government has proposed to the United States, through the Department of State, a reciprocity between the two countries, in substance as follows: That England agree to send home to the United States all distressed American seamen in British waters, the United States to follow suit.

DARIEN SHIP CANAL.—The U. S. Congress has again authorized a survey of the Isthmus of Darien, with a view to the construction of a ship canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

PURE "I.L.E."—The proprietors of the oil well on Trounce Alley intimate with becoming gravity that "further important developments" were made yesterday, and a notice has been put up informing the public that there is "no admittance to the oil spring."

"THE NEW HONOURS AND DIGNITIES."—A misprint yesterday made us say that Hon. Horatio Waddington had been called to the Privy Council.

THE P. S. STEAMERS.—The Josie McNear and Eliza Anderson are announced to leave for ports on Puget Sound at an early hour this morning.

DEATH OF A BRITISH COLUMBIAN.—Advices from Honduras state that the Hon. Greville B. Matthew, Colonial Secretary of the Colony, died on June 8th.

CRICKET.—A match we understand will be played on Saturday next at Colwood, between the officers and men of the fleet.

LIQUOR SALE.—Mr P. M. Backus, will sell to-day, a large consignment of liquors of the best brands ex Mohawk.

THE ACTIVE will sail for New Westminster at 5 this morning.

At 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon the Active will sail for San Francisco.

Cariboo Intelligence. We have the Cariboo Sentinel to the 3d instant. Water on Williams Creek was very scarce, and many companies were obliged to stop work in consequence.

THE DISCOVERY.—We have the Cariboo Sentinel to the 3d instant. Water on Williams Creek was very scarce, and many companies were obliged to stop work in consequence.

THE DISCOVERY.—We have the Cariboo Sentinel to the 3d instant. Water on Williams Creek was very scarce, and many companies were obliged to stop work in consequence.

THE DISCOVERY.—We have the Cariboo Sentinel to the 3d instant. Water on Williams Creek was very scarce, and many companies were obliged to stop work in consequence.

THE DISCOVERY.—We have the Cariboo Sentinel to the 3d instant. Water on Williams Creek was very scarce, and many companies were obliged to stop work in consequence.

THE DISCOVERY.—We have the Cariboo Sentinel to the 3d instant. Water on Williams Creek was very scarce, and many companies were obliged to stop work in consequence.

THE DISCOVERY.—We have the Cariboo Sentinel to the 3d instant. Water on Williams Creek was very scarce, and many companies were obliged to stop work in consequence.

THE DISCOVERY.—We have the Cariboo Sentinel to the 3d instant. Water on Williams Creek was very scarce, and many companies were obliged to stop work in consequence.

SUGAR SALE.—The cargo of the schooner "Crosby," from Honolulu, consisting of Sugar and Molasses, advertised by Mr McCrea, to be sold by auction yesterday by order of Messrs Janion, Green & Rhodes, was largely attended.

THE COXOX COAL DISPUTE.—We understand that there is likely to be trouble in respect of the coal mine at Comox, which the Government recently sold to a San Francisco Company.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamer Active, Capt. Williams, arrived yesterday afternoon from San Francisco with 60 passengers, and freight as per manifest elsewhere, valued at \$37,866.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—Messrs J. P. Davies & Co., will hold an extensive sale of valuable city and suburban property to-day at their auction rooms.

RETURNED.—Among the welcome faces on board the Active yesterday, we noticed those of Mr and Mrs M. W. T. Drake, Mr and Mrs J. H. Turner, Mrs Geo. Morrison, Mr W. H. Oliver, Mr J. H. Tye and Mr Tandale.

THE "ENTERPRISE," last evening brought down 45 passengers, among whom were Dr Helmsken and daughter, Mrs Bushby, Mr Blunt, Mr Dissette, and Mr Backus.

THE FIRMEN'S MEETING has been postponed until Friday evening next, when the whole question of the present complication of the department will come up for consideration.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.—A complimentary dinner to S. Reinhart, Esq., will be given by a number of his friends at the French Hotel, this evening.

YALE REPRESENTATION.—In response to a numerously signed requisition, Mr George Wallace has consented to become a candidate for the Legislative Council.

THE "GLAARAMARA."—On July 28th, this fine ship was loading at London for this port. She will sail consigned to the Hudson Bay Company.

WITHDRAWN.—Positive intelligence was received yesterday, that the Union Bill had been withdrawn. Mr Cardwell was, no doubt, ashamed of his own bantling.

COUNT BISMARCK.—Count Bismark was born in 1814 at Schoenhausen, on the Elbe, and is of a family which claims lineal descent from one of the ancient chiefs of a powerful Slavonic tribe. He studied at the Universities of Göttingen, Berlin, and Griefswald, became volunteer in the infantry, was made member of the Diet of Saxony in 1846, and of the general Diet in the following year. The singular vivacity of his language, and his irrepressible tendency to start some bold and audacious paradox, which he then maintained with remarkable vigor and ability, quickly fixed the attention of political people. One of the theories which he expounded in this fashion was to the effect that large cities were centres of all that was mischievous and wrong—that they were obnoxious in the highest degree to the general welfare of nations, and ought to be destroyed as hotbeds of evil principles.

There were no cases in the Police Court yesterday.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, September 18, 1866.

Imperial Rights in the Colonies.

On Monday last, we drew attention to an important debate in the House of Lords, touching the rights of the Crown in the Colonies, which ensued on the presentation of Miss Burdett Coutts' petition; but the Bishop of London, Lord Brougham, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Earl Russell were not the only speakers on the occasion, and in the remarks that fell from several of those who followed we find much that is equally important in its bearing upon the relations of the Mother Country and her Colonies. The Bishop of Oxford concurred in the belief of the moral incapacity after what had passed to remedy existing inconveniences in particular Colonies by creating there in point of fact, a church in connexion with the Church of England, on the simple ground that when Parliament gave to those Colonies legislatures of their own, it, while reserving to itself supreme Imperial power to overrule the decisions of those bodies, bound itself morally not needlessly to interfere with their action. His Lordship explained how every Court, ecclesiastical and civil, in England should be held in the name and under the authority of the Queen. A Bishop held a Court, therefore, not as a successor of the Apostles, but by license from the civil power; and every such Court was as much the Queen's Court ecclesiastical as other Courts were Her Majesty's Courts civil. If the Queen's supremacy was to be established in the Colonies in question, Courts must first of all be created through which the supremacy of her officer—be he Archbishop or Bishop—should be exercised. To permit it to be exercised by an individual without the intervention of a Court would be most un-English. The first step therefore must be to establish Courts ecclesiastical in the Colonies, from whose decisions appeals might be made in the ordinary course, thus setting on foot the whole of that machinery which belonged to the Established Church—that was to say, a favored class of religionists, to whom the nation gave certain advantages and whom it guarded with strong limitations. Now, that being so, he maintained with his most reverend friend (the Archbishop of Canterbury) that, after what had taken place, it would be morally impossible for the Parliament of England to dictate to the Colonies so far as to say that they must have such a favored religious body. Further on the rev. prelate observed that he had given the utmost attention to the whole of the ins and outs of the subject, and could see no way whatever, consistently with the pledges which the Imperial Parliament had given, by which it could by any facile and easy legislation maintain the connexion between the church at home and the church in the Colonies. The whole history of the church showed that it was not by the enactments of Parliament but through the undying faith of the church itself that it had maintained its unity, and he contended that it would be most unfair to subject the representatives of the church in the Colonies to restraint without giving them corresponding advantages. Such was his confidence in the love and reverence which the daughter churches in the distant settlements felt for the mother church, that he was fully persuaded nothing but an attempt to overbear their rights would sever the union at present existing. He believed that if Parliament would trustingly remove by law the difficulties which the law had created and then leave the church to maintain its own unity, none of the dangers which now menaced it would exist. The supremacy of the Crown as exercised in England was the great safeguard of the national church. In the Colonies at the present time a great struggle was going on between many different kinds of religionists. Rome was planting her communion freely in every one of our Colonies, and every form of Protestant dissent was multiplying itself as it could find adherents, and what

would be the result if on the representatives of the church the Imperial Legislature inflicted obligations and imposed fetters from which every communion around them was free? The body thus fettered would be unable to do its own work. Legislation upon this question should bear upon its front the indication that all it aimed at doing was to set free the particular body of religionists who represented the faith of the church at home. His Lordship concluded by recommending that the evidence of Colonial Bishops then in the country, and of the great religious societies, be taken by a select committee, which would pave the way for the intelligent consideration of any bill on the subject that might be brought up from the other House. Lord Lyttelton said he had long held the opinion that the Colonies had a right to manage their own affairs. There ought to be a distinction drawn between the actual state of the law and what the law on the subject ought to be; and he contended that as it was set forth in the two celebrated judgments recently given it was sound and just. These were in accordance with the whole current of public opinion. It was distinctly laid down that the Church of England was in no sense the Established Church of our Colonies, and the effect of this was that the Royal supremacy could not exist in the Colonies in the sense in which it existed in England. Although the Colonies were looked upon as part of the Queen of England's dominions, the Colonial Executive and laws did not in all respects agree with ours. So, he thought, the Colonial Churches could be in perfect union and substantial agreement with the Church of England, although they were not in all respects parts of it. It would be best, in his opinion, if the Colonies had entire freedom in matters ecclesiastical as well as civil. On that broad ground, then, and without regard to the personal considerations which entered into the case, he was of opinion that the prayer of the petitioner, resting as it did entirely upon the alleged supremacy of the Crown, which he believed could no longer be maintained, could not be acceded to by their lordship's House. He was of opinion that enquiry should precede legislation on the subject, and thought the better course would be to ascertain what the law was and to make it intelligible before Parliament proceeded to legislate afresh. Lord Houghton maintained an opposite view to the previous speakers, and contended that the supremacy of the Crown still existed in those Colonies to which England had given representative constitutions, although he admitted that it should be exercised with very great discretion and only under circumstances of peculiar pressure. This terminated the discussion, when the Archbishop of York gave notice that he would move for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the connexion between the Colonial and the mother churches. Later advices state that Lord Carnarvon had declined to dabble, with a subject so pregnant with difficulties, this session.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, Sept. 14.

FROM THE EAST COAST.—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived yesterday from Nanaimo with about a dozen passengers and some freight. The *Nanaimo Tribune* of Saturday says that a sample of gold has been exhibited by Messrs. Glabone and Bradley, alleged to have been washed from three pans of dirt, by a party who prospected a creek to the west of Mount Benson. The gold is similar to Leech dust. On Tuesday night a fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. McEvoy & Co., and in spite of the exertions of the people and a band of blue jackets from H. M. S. Sutej, the house and contents were consumed. The bore is down 375 feet and the Newcastle seam is not yet reached. A Siwash having had an altercation with the partner of his joys, which resulted in the weaker vessel being worsted and expelled the castle by "humane force," in a fit of contrition set fire to his shanty and wrapping himself up in his blanket lay down inside to await the result. Some white men rescued the would be suicide. Messrs. Bolton and Cook are building a new schooner of thirtytons. The *Tribune* understands that the gunboat Forward has, at the request of the British Columbia Government, been detailed for preventative service in Northern waters. The schooner Fannie Hare arrived on Tuesday; the schooner Carolina on Sunday.

Obituary.

The last mail brings word of the demise of Mr George Hunter Cary, of the English bar, formerly Attorney General of this Colony. Mr Cary came out here in 1859 under the auspices of his friend, Sir Hugh Cairns, now Solicitor General under the Derby Government, and filled the office of Attorney General during the administration of Sir James Douglas until the year 1863, when he obtained leave for the benefit of his health to proceed to Cariboo, Mr D. B. Ring holding the interim appointment. Mr Cary having returned to Victoria in the fall of that year resumed his duties. An over-worked brain with a weak constitution, however, told upon his health, and visibly affected his intellect. His unfitness to act as the legal adviser to the Crown became manifest, and he was induced to resign in 1864, when Governor Kennedy elevated the present incumbent to that important position. Mr Cary continued to practice in this city until his friends became so alarmed at the rapid decay of his mental powers that he was persuaded to return to England, and accordingly left the Colony with Mrs Cary some months ago. He never, however, recovered, and death finally removed him beyond the pale of earthly trials. In his profession, during his palmy days, the late Mr Cary ranked high, and had his mental and physical energies not yielded to the strain put upon them, it is but doing his memory justice, to say that he would have advanced far beyond most men of his age in the honorable calling to which he belonged. Of an eccentric, and sometimes irritating temperament towards his opponents, his arguments were nevertheless invariably treated with respect, and although somewhat rash and impetuous in dealing with questions that came before him his views and opinions were always regarded as sound. The deceased was a member of the Executive and Legislative Council of this Colony and many of the Acts now forming the statutory law of the Colony were traced by his pen.

JOHN BUTTS.—This unfortunate fellow-creature, who stands charged with stealing property (200 *Evening Telegraphs*) that the smallest coin in the realm would be too high a price to pay for, was brought before Mr Pemberton yesterday for sentence. Inspector Welch stated that the pilot of the Josie McNear had promised to secure a berth for Butts in a vessel bound for Australia. Butts, who seemed very penitent, and wept freely, said that he felt he had disgraced his father, mother, brothers and sisters, and would gladly leave this country for his distant home. The Magistrate spoke kindly to the "erring one," and besought him to mend his ways, before he became too hardened in vice. The unfortunate man was remanded until the return of the Josie McNear and left the Court. Much sympathy is expressed for Butts, in view of the lightness of the offence with which he is charged.

A "TAKES OFF."—In retaliation for Mr Bank's silly proposition to annex the British North American Provinces to the United States—a proposition that seems to have met with great favor among a certain class here—a blue-nose legislator named Skinner has introduced into the New Brunswick Parliament a bill "to establish conditions for the admission of the States of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, into the British North American Confederation, and for the organization of Territorial Governments for the other States of the American Union."—*Am. Paper.*

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Messrs J. P. Davies & Co., held a sale of real estate yesterday. The following were the prices obtained for some of the principal lots: Lots 58, 59 and 60, Oakland estate, 7½ acres, with house, &c., \$1100; lot corner of Pandora and Quadra streets, \$375; 2 lots adjoining, \$210 each; lot 4, with brick house and improvements, \$1530; to Mr W. Farron; lot 15, on Mason street, with building, \$375. Other lots in the same neighborhood brought from \$65 to \$95. The steamer Cariboo sold for \$1600.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.—Last evening, at the Hotel de France, a large number of gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous repast, given in honour of Simon Reinhart, Esq., who is on the eve of leaving this Colony for a trip to Europe. R. Burnaby, Esq., presided, and was ably supported by Jules David, Esq., and David Leneveu, Esq., as Vice Presidents. The entertainment was one of the most social ever given here and passed off in a pleasant and agreeable manner. A report of the speeches will appear to-morrow.

ROYAL HOSPITAL.—Dr Dickson and Dr Haggin attended this institution yesterday, and extracted the ball (rather a large one) from the breast of Timothy Boggies, of San Juan, who was shot about ten or twelve days ago at Cedar Hill, by some person who has not yet been traced. The ball had passed through the blade bone, on the right from the breast, striking against the spinal vertebrae passed forward to the breast bone, from which it was removed.

—An English ship, supposed to be the Royal Tar or the Prince of Wales, from London, was reported outside last evening.

THE ADMIRALTY COURT.—Mr Alston, instructed by Pearkes & Green, yesterday made a motion for a warrant for the arrest of the steamer *Fly alias Cariboo*. The motion was granted—Mr Dougal, the owner, being ordered to bring into Court the register of the said vessel within ten days from date.

TRADE ENERS.—We learn that the names of delinquent traders have been handed to the Sheriff, with instructions to levy upon the goods and chattels of those who have not paid by to-morrow. Traders to whom the Government is indebted, will, we hope, be allowed to place their accounts against the amount due the Government.

AN EXTRA MAIL.—H. M. S. Sparrowhawk was despatched yesterday for San Francisco to bring the Navy mail, which, by some inadvertence, was left behind on the departure of the Active. She will go down and return under steam, and will, perhaps, bring an English mail. Her return may be looked for in ten days from date.

PROMOTED.—Lieut. Parker, of H. M. S. Scout, and Lieut. Maxwell, of H. M. S. Sutej, received news by last mail of their promotion to the rank of Commanders in the Royal Navy. Both officers are deservedly popular on this station, and their friends are much gratified to hear of their advancement.

THE OIL STRIKE.—We understand that still further developments have been made in the petroleum well off Trounce Alley, and the spring is being opened under the supervision of a skillful engineer, hard by who is said to be strongly impregnated with the mineral richness of Vancouver "ile."

BUNSTARY JOSEPH.—A petition from the defendants in this cause was yesterday presented to the Supreme Court, praying for an appeal to the Privy Council. The prayer of the petitioners will be granted—each party to give security for costs by mortgage.

FROM NANAIMO.—H. M. S. Scout returned yesterday from Nanaimo, where she coaled. She brings no news. Extensive bush fires are raging on the coast, the smoke from which was almost suffocating on board and live cinders were scattered on the ship's deck.

THE NAVAL BUILDINGS AT ESQUIMALT.—Mr Thomas Trounce has been awarded the contract for constructing the storehouse and machine-shop at Esquimalt. The buildings will be erected on Hospital Point, where ground was broken to-day.

BROKE DOWN.—The steamer Eliza Anderson broke a minor shaft yesterday morning when halfway across the Straits on her way to Port Angeles. She repaired damage and started again last night for Olympia.

ARRIVED.—The steamer Fideliter, Capt. Erskine, 50 hours from Portland, with 15 passengers and a full freight, arrived this morning as we were going to press.

THE U. S. REVENUE CUTTER LINCOLN.—Capt. White, arrived yesterday from Port Angeles.

COURT DAYS.—The Summary Court will be held on the 17th, and the Bankruptcy Court on the 21st September.

European Summary.

(Continued.)

A Paris correspondent describes a fearful scene at the burning of a circus in this city: "The central quarter of the Champs Elysees was thrown into consternation to-day by the appearance of flames bursting forth from the elegant circus called the Cirque de l'Impatrice. The stables caught fire just as the company were assembled for rehearsal. The gas had been badly turned off the night before, and a spark from a groom's pipe caused an explosion. A fearful scene ensued. In a moment all the straw and hay in the stables was on fire. The cloths of several horses strapped on with girths, caught fire, and before any aid could be given, five of these poor animals were so dreadfully burnt that their flesh came off them in lumps. They will all probably die. Twelve men and women and children were carried away to Beaujon Hospital, and several deaths are expected. Baty's lions and young cubs were in the building at the time. It is frightful to think what might have happened had the lions got loose at that hour when so many nurses and children are in the Champs Elysees. Some of the employees of the place ran across the causeway to the cafe opposite with the young lions in their arms, and placed them for safety in one of the up-stairs rooms.

On Monday afternoon, the train from the south to Kingussie brought home from Wimbledon young Cameron, the champion shot of Great Britain, along with other competitors from the north who have likewise distinguished themselves, although to a lesser degree. The 6th Company of Inverness-shire Highland Rifle Volunteers, to which corps Cameron belongs, turned out to welcome the youthful hero, who was received with cheer after cheer by his brother Volunteers and the large crowd assembled at the station, and at last carried in triumph shoulder-high through the village. The ovation was most enthusiastic.

A supplementary estimate of the sums required to provide for the estimated excess of the Army expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1867, beyond the ordinary grants for the year 1866-67, for the conversion of muzzle-loading small arms into breech loaders, has just been laid on the table of the House of Commons. The total amount and estimate is £245,000.

The cause of Mr Bright's absence from London in the early part of the week is explained by the announcement of the marriage of his daughter, Miss Ellen Priestman

Bright to Mr William Stephen Clarke, manufacturer, of Street, Somersetshire, who were married in the Friends' Meeting House, Rochdale, on Tuesday, in the presence of a large assembly.

Ecclesiastical proceedings are about being instituted against the Right Rev. Dr Baring, Bishop of Durham, for an alleged violation of the law of the Church. It appears that at a confirmation recently held in his diocese his lordship openly rejected in church 30 candidates who had been prepared and presented by the Rev. William Darnell, M.A., rector of Bambergh, and chaplain to the Duke of Buccleuch, on the ground that they were under 15 years of age, one of them being the rector's daughter. The opinion of Sir R. J. Phillimore, Q.C., the Queen's Advocate, has been taken upon the point, and he declares the conduct of the Bishop of Durham to be illegal.

The Prince of Wales visited the brewery of Messrs Truman, Hanbury, Buxton and Co. and spent a considerable time in viewing the various departments of that great establishment.

The funeral of the Marquis of Lansdowne K.G., who died suddenly on Thursday week, took place on Thursday, in the family mausoleum at Bowood, Wiltshire, which stands in the woods about two miles from the house itself. The body was removed from Lansdowne House, Berkeley-square, at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, and lay in state on Wednesday.

It has been satisfactorily ascertained by the foreign physicians that old rum is one of the most efficacious preventives against cholera, especially when taken with hot tea. The consumption in rum on the Continent is in consequence, much on the increase.

On the 18th ult. the London and Westminster Banking Company held their half yearly meeting in London. The Directors stated that the net profit for the half year was £1,331,550, which with £77,485 brought forward from the former half year made £1,409,035 at the disposal of the shareholders. They proposed to add £513,000 to the reserve fund, which now stands at £2,250,000, and carry over \$115,000 to profit and loss—the remainder would give a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and 11 per cent. bonds, making the total dividend of the year 28 per cent. on the paid up capital. The Chairman added, that while the deposit and current accounts on January 1st were only \$95,000,000, on July 1st, they amounted to \$105,000,000, and had not been for 3 months below \$100,000,000, and that the bank held \$30,000,000 in cash and securities in readiness for any emergency. The London and Westminster came out of the panic unscathed both in credit and in profits and has opened 500 new accounts since the crisis which has been removed from less substantial establishments.

SCENES ON THE NILE.—Before leaving Cairo the English ladies were invited to spend an evening in the royal harem, and accordingly at eight o'clock found themselves in a beautiful garden, with fountains, lit by a multitude of variegated lamps, and conducted by black eunuchs through trellis-covered walks to a large marble-paved hall, where about forty Circassian slaves met them and escorted them to a saloon fitted up with divans, at the end of which reclined the pasha's wives. One of them was singularly beautiful, and exquisitely dressed in pink velvet and ermine, with priceless jewels. Another very fine figure was that of the mother, a venerable old princess, looking exactly like a Rembrandt just come out of its frame. Great respect was paid to her, and when she came in every one rose. The guests being seated, or rather squatted, on the divan, each was supplied with long pipes, coffee in exquisite jewelled cups, and sweetmeats, the one succeeding the other, without intermission, the whole night. The Circassian slaves, with folded hands and downcast eyes, stood before their mistresses to supply their wants. Some of them were very pretty, and dressed with great richness and taste. Then began a concert of Turkish instruments, which sounded unpleasantly in English ears, followed by a dance, which was graceful and pretty; but this again followed by a play, in which half the female slaves were dressed up as men, and the coarseness of which it is impossible to describe. The wife of the foreign minister kindly acted as interpreter for the English ladies, and through her means some kind of conversation was kept up. But the ignorance of the ladies in the harem is unbelievable. They can neither read nor write; their whole day is employed in dressing, bathing, eating, drinking and smoking. The soiree lasted till two in the morning, when the royalty withdrew, and the English ladies returned home, feeling the whole time as if they had been seeing a play acted from a scene of the "Arabian Nights." It is difficult to realize that such a state of existence was possible in the present century. The Sunday before they left, curiosity led them after mass to witness the gorgeous ceremonial of the Coptic Church. The men sat on the ground with bare feet; the women in galleries above the dome, behind screens. The Patriarch—who calls himself the successor of St. Mark, and as the leader of a sect whose opinions are almost identical with those condemned by the Council of Chalcedon as the Eutybian heresy—was gorgeously attired in a casaque of green and gold, with a silver cross in one hand (St. George and the Dragon being carved on the top), and in the other a beautiful gold crucifix, richly jewelled, wrapped in a gold-encased handkerchief, which every one stooped to kiss. After the reading of the Gospel and the Creed, the people joined with great fervor in the Litanies; and began the consecration of the sacred Species, which lasted a very long time. The Holy Eucharist was given in a spoon to each communicant, the bread being dipped in the wine, and the Patriarch laying his hand on the forehead of each person while he gave the blessing. At the same time, blessed bread stamped with a cross, and with the name of Christ, was handed round to the rest of the congregation, like the *pain benit* in village churches in France. The Coptic boast that there has never been the slightest alteration in their religious rites since the fourth century, and they are undoubtedly the only descendants of the ancient Egyptians.—*The Month.*

WIRES DOWN.—The wires went down near Steilacoom, last evening.

—The Post office will close to-day at 2 p. m.

The Weekly British AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, September 18, 1866.

The Union Bill.

The rumour that the Union passed the House of Lords, received the Royal assent is, too true, and our people must nerve themselves to meet it unflinchingly the very worst affairs that it is possible for colonists to endure. We say worst, because we fear that which gave our Legislature native of accepting or rejection, has been struck because we have it on executive authority that Governor Seymour failed to procure the Janer's endorsement, for which he was cant—is now on his way of charge of the united Colonies much of justice and liberal expectations by Vancouver Island hands of this gentleman, understood by those who have his remarkable despatches. Home Government and not statements which they containing as a Governor who wish over us—to meet our people to come in contact with us and to meet us on common ground prepared to work for the advancement and perpetuation of British on the North Pacific, we lose to understand how Mr could have ventured to trajectograph beneath a tissue of so palpably untrue as his to Mr Cardwell. Policy, if ciple, would have dictated different course; but Mr Seymour appears to possess neither quality nor the other, an misfortune could not have Vancouver Island than to be man sent to rule over us. been astonished to hear some intelligent people exclaim: "must not be worse than they are a but these people talk without consideration. In the first place, Ver Island has a debt of only while British Columbia owe of \$1,200,000. The interest combined debt would be full per annum, or nearly one-half entire estimated revenue of ny for the current year, an of debt and interest we would shoulder, give up the consent to a rival port of New Westminster. It is goods shipped at Victoria, cape detention by the Customs authorities at New Westminster that would be but a small compared with the actual tages, delay and expense, of steam across the Straits. one wished to lay a case Governor. Nor would the for a Lieutenant Governor, Victoria, mend matters, would be then, as now, two officials to maintain and all and annoyance consequent reference of public business chief office at New Westminster the delay of several days in an answer. The terms proposed are humiliating and Vancouver Island, and are if we are to have any voice matter, we cannot accept committing an act of political Even if the terms were favorable, the known he Mr Seymour to every thing convection, would preclude acceptance. With a new Governor—one totally self-interest or prejudice—be sure that the natural of Victoria over any other commercial *entrepot*, and tion for the capital, would influence that could not be fully resisted for any length. But with a Governor naturally decided against us as a people interested in the real estate of the sister Colony, our advantages will be ignored well grounded complaints. ed. As for Union itself strongly in favor of it, but a basis that would be fair able to both sections—A U

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, September 18, 1866.

The Union Bill.

The rumour that the Union Bill has passed the House of Lords and received the Royal assent is, we fear, too true, and our people must begin to nerve themselves to meet boldly and unflinchingly the very worst state of affairs that it is possible for British colonists to endure. We say the very worst, because we fear that the clause which gave our Legislature the alternative of accepting or rejecting the measure, has been struck out; and because we have it on excellent authority that Governor Seymour—having failed to procure the Jamaica Governorship, for which he was an applicant—is now on his way out to take charge of the united Colonies. How much of justice and liberality may be expected by Vancouver Island at the hands of this gentleman, will be understood by those who have perused his remarkable despatches to the Home Government and noted the misstatements which they contain. Writing as a Governor who wished to rule over us—to meet our people socially—to come in contact with us officially—and to meet us on common ground, prepared to work for the advancement and perpetuation of British Interests on the North Pacific, we are at a loss to understand how Mr Seymour could have ventured to trace his autograph beneath a tissue of statements so palpably untrue as his despatches to Mr Cardwell. Policy, if not principle, would have dictated a totally different course; but Mr Seymour appears to possess neither the one quality nor the other, and a greater misfortune could not have befallen Vancouver Island than to have such a man sent to rule over us. We have been astonished to hear some very intelligent people exclaim: "matters cannot be worse than they are at present;" but these people talk without due consideration. In the first place, Vancouver Island has a debt of only \$300,000, while British Columbia owes upwards of \$1,200,000. The interest on the combined debt would be fully \$100,000 per annum, or nearly one-half of the entire estimated revenue of this Colony for the current year, and this load of debt and interest we would have to shoulder, give up the capital, and consent to a rival port of entry at New Westminster. It is true that goods shipped at Victoria would escape detention by the Customs' authorities at New Westminster; but that would be but a small item when compared with the actual disadvantages, delay and expense, of having to steam across the Straits every time one wished to lay a case before the Governor. Nor would the proposition for a Lieutenant Governor, to reside at Victoria, mend matters, for there would be then, as now, two staffs of officials to maintain and all the delay and annoyance consequent upon the reference of public business to the chief office at New Westminster, and the delay of several days in awaiting an answer. The terms proposed in the bill are humiliating and ruinous for Vancouver Island, and are such that, if we are to have any voice in the matter, we cannot accept without committing an act of political suicide. Even if the terms were the most favorable, the known hostility of Mr Seymour to everything Vancouverian, would preclude their acceptance. With a new man for Governor—one totally devoid of self-interest or prejudice—we might be sure that the natural advantages of Victoria over any other point, as a commercial entrepot, and as a location for the capital, would exert an influence that could not be successfully resisted for any length of time. But with a Governor naturally prejudiced against us as a people, and interested in the real estate and town lots of the sister Colony, our natural advantages will be ignored and our well grounded complaints disregarded. As for Union itself, we are strongly in favor of it, but only upon a basis that would be fair and equitable to both sections—A Union with

one set of officials, one Legislature each section to fund and provide for the payment of the indebtedness incurred before Union, by a small annual tax on real and personal property, until the whole is cleared off; the location of the capital, and the manner of raising a revenue to be determined by the people's representatives—and, above all things, anybody but Mr Seymour as Governor. On a basis somewhat similar to the above, we believe Union would be acceptable to the people of both Colonies. With the terms of the Bill, which we have every reason to believe has become law, no one outside of New Westminster is satisfied; in fact, it is a piece of heartless special legislation—concocted in London by Governor Seymour and Colonel Moody, and designed to build up the capital of British Columbia at the expense of the commercial depot of the North Pacific. We do not say that its passage will ruin Victoria. The Seymours and the Moodys in London could not keep this town from eventually becoming a great centre of commerce. Nature has looked after our interests in that respect. But we do say, that its effects will be felt a long time—that it will increase the depression now prevailing—will weaken public confidence in the permanency of the City, and set us back several years. All this it will effect without materially benefiting New Westminster, which must always remain a place of secondary importance. For the reasons set forth above we oppose the Union of the Colony with British Columbia on the basis proposed in the Bill; and we have no hesitation in adding that even were the Bill much more favorable in its tendency, Mr Seymour would not be acceptable to the people of either Colony.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Complimentary Dinner.

The complimentary dinner to Mr Simon Reinhart, on the eve of his departure from the Colony, at the French Hotel, was one of the most interesting affairs of the kind that it has been our lot to attend during a long residence in this Colony. About forty gentlemen sat down, at 8 o'clock, to a sumptuous repast, and the enjoyment, which was unalloyed, was continued until a late hour. Robt. Barnaby, Esq., presided, supported by Jules David and David Leneveu, Esqs, as Vice Presidents. On the right of the President sat Mr Reinhart (the guest of the evening), Capt White, of the U. S. S. Lincoln, and Messrs J. Wilkie, C O Pendergast, E Grancini, F Weissenburger, J P Couch, J Boscowitz, P M Baekus, B Barnett, E Marvin, and N I Neustadt. On the left of the President sat Messrs D B Ring, J G Shepherd, Henry Nathan, J Weil, Mr Greenebaum, J Loewi, Emil Sutro, M Sporb, O Gillingham, J A McCrea, and T L Stahlschmidt. Letters of apology were read from the U S Consul, Capt Coode, of H M S Sutlej, and Capt Franklin, of the U S war steamer Saginaw, expressing their deep regret that previous engagements prevented their attendance to do honor to a citizen and merchant so universally respected as Mr Reinhart.

The President then proposed the health of "the Queen," and "the President of the United States," which were received with cheers and national airs.

Mr David proposed the health of Governor Kennedy, who from the despatches lately published, had shown himself a true friend to the Colony, and a wital free-trade man, (applause) [Music—Governor's March.] The President proposed the health of "Our Guest," who had been with the Colony through all its ups and downs, and had ever been foremost in enterprise, business and charity. The guest was going to join his vrow in Fatherland, and the President hoped he would safely reach his destination, and bring back with him 100,000 men. He wished Mr Reinhart all the happiness it was possible for a mortal to enjoy—*bon voyage*, and a speedy return. [The oast was drank with three times three. i—He's a jolly good fellow.]

Mr Reinhart, in rising to respond, was received with applause. He said he found much difficulty in responding to the toast, and wished that he had the ability of an orator to reply in suitable terms. He regretted that he was about to leave so many kind friends behind him, and hoped that on his return he would find the Colony as prosperous as Mr Seymour represented British Columbia to be in his despatches. (laughter and applause) He looked upon Victoria as his home, and expected soon to return and settle down in the Colony of his choice. [Cheers.]

Vice-President Leneveu proposed "The Armies and Navies of Great Britain and the United States." The proposer hoped that the good feeling now existing between these two arms of defence would endure forever. (Cheers.)

Music—"Red, White and Blue."

Capt. White, of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Lincoln, said he was out of his element in responding to a toast. The armies and navies of Great Britain and the United States combined could conquer the world; but as his battery only consisted of small howitzers he must beg to be excused from further service in the talking line.

Capt. Lang responded, and in allusion to the Rifle Corps, said he hoped that the volunteers of Great Britain would never be called on to do fighting, but if they were he trusted they would strive to emulate the example of their brethren on the American continent. (Applause.)

Vice-President Leneveu proposed "The Bench and Bar," coupling therewith the name of Mr D B Ring.

Mr Ring said he took it that the toast was intended as a compliment to the Bench and Bar of the whole world. He paid a flattering tribute to the purity of the bench and the bar—who were actuated by feelings of liberality and justice without respect to persons. [Three cheers were given for the "Bench and Bar?"]

Mr Gillingham proposed—"England and America—one blood, and representing the same civilization." He hailed himself, gladly, of the opportunity of responding to a toast that brought in connection the names of England and America. He would be derelict of his duty, and ungrateful for the happiness he had experienced here during the past eight years, were he to decline to propose a toast that so completely spoke the sentiment of his heart. [Three cheers were given for the subject and the proposer.]

Capt. Lang said it was a hard thing to respond to this toast, because when we came to talk on a subject that all held to be true, there was no occasion for long words. [Applause.] Between England, the great mother, and America, the great daughter, there could never be any serious difficulty. There might be diplomatic misunderstandings; but there was a deep feeling of fealty and attachment among the people. England and America forever! long might the two nations go on side by side, carrying the banner of civilization into the remotest quarters of the globe. (Cheers.)

Mr Neustadt proposed the "Health of the Ladies." His knowledge of the fair sex was so limited that he could not venture upon any extended remarks. (Great laughter.) He would merely propose the health of the dear creatures and called on Mr Grancini and Mr Pendergast for a response.

Mr Grancini could say nothing at all about the ladies, because he was an old bachelor; he wondered why he was called on to respond, when Mr Pendergast was present.

Mr Pendergast felt glad of the opportunity to say one word in behalf of the Ladies; the guest the evening was about to meet Mrs Reinhart, (applause)—a lady for whom all present experienced a feeling of respect. He would propose of Mrs Reinhart. The toast was drank with three times three, and after a brief and appropriate response from Mr Reinhart, volunteer toasts commenced, and with a sentiment the remainder of the evening was passed. At the conclusion of the repast, the guest was escorted to his dwelling, and loudly cheered. Mr Reinhart will leave on the mail steamer to-day Europe.

The Fire Department.

The Board of Delegates of the Fire Department, last evening met the Committees from the several Companies, and resumed the consideration of the present condition of the Department.

The Committee appointed to wait on His Excellency to obtain a guarantee that the sums now due, and those required for the Department for the future, would be placed on the Estimates, reported that His Excellency, who had received them most courteously, informed them that he could not possibly give such a guarantee; as in the event of Union of the Colonies, which might soon take place, he might possibly not remain here, and his successor would not be bound by any obligation he might enter into. As regarded any present assistance, the Legislature had bound him hand and foot, or to use their own words, so completely hedged him in, that he was unable, though a warm friend of the department, to grant assistance. His advice was to apply to the City Council for aid, who he thought had the power to levy a rate if they chose to exercise it, and would, he believed, from what had fallen from the Chief Justice, in the Council, be sustained by the Court.

The report was received, and on motion, the reply to the Colonial Secretary's letter of the 31st ulto., and resolutions 3 and 4 adopted at last meeting were reconsidered, and unanimously rescinded.

It was then agreed, on motion of Mr Foreman J. C. Keenan, that the same Committee wait upon the several Insurance Agents requesting their aid for the present support of

the Fire Department, assuring them that unless that aid was received the Department would be compelled to declare themselves out of service for want of funds to meet current expenses.

On motion of Mr Secretary E. C. Holden, it was further agreed that a memorial be prepared for presentation to the Mayor and Council, praying that a by-law be passed under the Incorporation Act, to levy a rate for maintaining the Fire Department.

Committee adjourned subject to call of President, and Board resumed business, received new Delegates, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: S. L. Kelly, President; E. C. Holden, Secretary; John Glassey, Treasurer; being one from each company.

Treasurer reported all funds exhausted, and nothing in hand to pay steward's salary.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to apply to the several companies to advance funds from private sources for payment of steward's salary, he being in want thereof and Board adjourned.

CANADA.—Major General Sherman, U. S. A., visited Quebec recently and was hospitably entertained by the authorities. A fire on St. John street, Quebec, brought out the firemen, who indulged in a riot, and a reign of ruffianism prevailed during the evening. A large number of persons were badly hurt, before the *emete* could be quelled. Mr George Peabody, the American philanthropist, is trout-fishing in Canada. Crops throughout the Province are well spoken of; the yield will be an average one. In Toronto, a man named Brock, shot at a dog but killed a man, instead. The careless fellow was arrested; but the Coroner's jury found that nobody was to blame and he was liberated. A fire in the hardware store of W. R. Harris, Toronto, destroyed the building and \$20,000 worth of the stock. A young ruffian, named Merick, aged ten years, at London, fired a gun loaded with buckshot at a Mrs Thomson, because she had reproved him for allowing some fowls to stray into her garden. The charge missed its object, and the recoil of the gun knocked the scamp down, when he was secured. That "young idea knows how" to shoot.

EARL RUSSELL AND THE FENIAN INVASION. On the occasion of Lord Derby's ministerial statement in the House of Lords, July 7th, Earl Russell who reviewed the policy and proceedings of his ministry, paid the following tribute to the friendly conduct of President Johnson during the raid on the Canadian borders, and to the energy displayed by the Canadians in defending their shores:—"Both the public despatches and private letters of Lord Monck bore testimony to the fact that the Fenian insurrection could not have been put down so quietly and completely as it had been, if it had not been for the loyal conduct of the President of the United States. Greater energy and greater promptitude were never seen than that manifested by the people of Canada in support of the free institutions of the day. That is a proof of our friendly relations with the United States, and it is a proof that our conduct towards Canada for the last quarter of a century has been such as to promote the loyalty and attachment of that people to our throne."

ARRIVAL FROM ENGLAND.—The ship Royal Tar, Capt. John Mark, 137 days from London, consigned to Henry Nathan, arrived last evening and anchored in Royal Roads. Capt. Mark reports variable weather during the first part of the voyage; crossed the Equator, in the Atlantic, on the 24th of May; rounded Cape Horn on the 4th of July; on the 12th of July, experienced a heavy gale; crossed the Equator, in the Pacific, on the 4th of August; sighted Cape Flattery on the 12th inst. The ship brings a full cargo of general merchandise and five passengers. She draws 16½ feet of water. The passage is one of the swiftest on record between the two ports, and the fine condition of the ship and the quick passage reflect much credit on Capt. Mark's ability and seamanship.

MARRIAGE.—The North Wales Chronicle announces the marriage, on the 21st of June, on the occasion of the celebration of the coming of age of the Hon. Miss Hughes, of Anglesey, daughter of the late Lord Dinorben, of Edward Shelley, Esq., nephew of the poet Percy B. Shelley, to Miss Mary Smyth, niece to the Right Hon. Lady Dinorben. Mr Shelley was formerly a Captain in the 16th Lancers, and in the Crimean war commanded the Albanians or Bashi Bazoooks. He subsequently travelled over the Rocky mountains, and visited this Colony, where he remained some time and formed many friends, who will be pleased to hear of his social advancement. He had been engaged to the lady of his choice for 18 years.

NO 2 COMPANY.—At a meeting for the appointment of officers of this Company, held at the Mechanic's Institute on Thursday evening, Lieut. Wood was elected Captain; vice Capt. Young resigned; private Gillon was elected Lieutenant; Sergeant Widdowson Color Sergeant; Corporal McKenzie Sergeant.

THE "ACHIVE" came down at midnight from New Westminster.

UNION RUMOURS.—A private letter from San Francisco, states that Governor Seymour applied for the Jamaica Governorship but failed to secure the appointment, and that, as the next best thing, he is coming out to take charge here. A local rumour yesterday was to the effect that Governor Kennedy had received information that the Union Bill had become law, and that he is instructed to transfer the Government to Mr Seymour, immediately upon his arrival here—which will be on the next mail steamer, or, perhaps on H. M. S. Sparrowhawk. We give these statements for what they are worth.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Papers are to August 3d—Cholera rumors were rife at St. Johns two fatal cases had occurred. A sailor stabbed another to death at Richibucto on the 20th of July. A fire in Charlottetown destroyed four blocks of buildings, nearly in the centre of the place, causing a great loss of property and much individual distress.

NEW WESTMINSTER.—By the steamer Acative we learn that a telegram, announcing that the Union Bill had passed, had been received at the sister capital. The Onward and Lillooet have laid over one trip, and will not start up river until this morning; in consequence of which, the Enterprise will not return until Tuesday.

FROM PORTLAND.—The steamer Fidelity, Capt. Erskine, with ten passengers and a cargo of Oregon produce arrived yesterday morning. The Fidelity was detained in the Straits by a thick fog. We are indebted to Capt. Erskine and Mr Patterson for files of Portland papers.

RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.—Great seams of coal have been found at Vermillion Lake; it looks like Welsh coal. The *Norwester* complains of a refusal on the part of the Hudson Bay Company Justices of the Peace to punish rowdies.

The new Presbyterian Church on Broughton street, in connection with the Church of Scotland, will be opened tomorrow. Morning and evening service will be conducted by the Rev. Thos. Somerville, M. A.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Divine Service will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Pandora street, on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, by Rev. D. Duff, of New Westminster; in the evening, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. R. Jamieson, of Nanaimo.

THE "PREMIER."—This schooner was towed yesterday to Burrard's Inlet B. C., by the steamer Enterprise to take in lumber for the Sandwich Islands. The schooner will call here on her way out.

ENGLISH MAILS.—A telegram from San Francisco yesterday states that the English mail of August 2nd arrived there on Thursday. The Sparrowhawk will bring that mail.

FOR CHARTER.—Messrs Janion, Green & Rhodes announce the ship MacKay, now on the way to this port from Liverpool, as up for freight or charter.

Execution of Twenty one Sergeants at Madrid—Shocking Scene.

A Madrid letter in the *Temps* gives the subjoined terrible narrative of the execution of the sergeants in this city. I could have wished to write this letter in a cheerful strain, but find it impossible. I remember that at a certain time military executions were very frequent in Spain, and the *Charivari* used to sum up its news from that country by conjugating the verb *fusiller*. The tradition seems to be still respected, and the logic of revolution appears destined to remain eternally the same. At noon, two days back, 21 young fellows of the army engaged in the late insurrection, almost all of handsome appearance, were taken out of the prisons and, after being tied together two by two, were placed in carriages with the windows wide open and escorted by a numerous body of troops to the place of execution, a spot selected in the vacant ground between the Salamanca Palace and the Champs-Élysées. One of my friends is having five houses built not a hundred paces from the spot: the masonry and scaffolding are in course of erection, and affording excellent positions for viewing the scene. There was a preliminary ceremony of military degradation; a promenade under the flag; then a discourse, which I could not hear, but which lasted two hours, during which time these unfortunate men must have already suffered a thousand deaths. An enormous crowd which had followed the procession was kept at a distance by the troops. At last the 21 victims were ranged in file, at about a yard's distance from a low clay wall, with their backs to the soldiers, and then the discharge took place. Nearly all of them fell. At that moment the *Hermanos de la Caridad*, or brothers of Charity, rushed forward to save at least a few, but were repulsed by the troops, and the firing recommenced, and continued. The firing went on, and more than two hundred shots were fired. What a sight!

I saw one man raise himself three times and falling again on his knees with his arms extended in a direction from which a piercing voice was heard to shriek in the midst of the massacre 'Eradicarlo! Eradicarlo!' The soldiers then approached the corpses, turned some of them over with their feet, and still perceiving some signs of life here and there, discharged a last shot point blank. All was then over. The bodies were thrown upon tumbrils, and the regiments filed off, on an air of the *Norma*; more are to be shot in a day or two, soldiers also; the rest will come after. Let us hope the Queen will show some compassion.

William Stephen Clarke, street, Somersetshire, who e Friends' Meeting House, day, in the presence of a

ceedings are about being e Right Rev. Dr Baring, for an alleged violation hurch. It appears that at pently held in his diocese y rejected in church 30 d been prepared and pre- William Darnell, M.A., and chaplain to the p, on the ground that they e of age, one of them be- aughter. The opinion of e, Q.C., the Queen's Ad- ken upon the point, and duct of the Bishop of gal.

ales visited the brewery Hanbury, Buxton and Oo. erable time in viewing the e of that great establish-

Marquis of Lansdowne idenly on Thursday, week, eday, in the family mau- Wiltshire, which stands t two miles from the house was removed from Lans- keley-square, at 6 o'clock ng, and lay in state on

isfactorily ascertained by as that old rum is one of ous preventives against when taken with hot tea. n rum on the Continent is ch on the increase.

the London and Westmin- any held their half yearly e. The Directors stated fit for the half year was with \$77,485 brought former half year made \$1, a total of the shareholders. d \$513,000 to the reserve and at \$2,250,000, and 0 to profit and loss—the ve a dividend at the rate annum and 11 per cent. total dividend of the year paid up capital. The hat while the deposit and a January 1st were only y 1st, they amounted to ad not been for 3 months 0, and that the bank held and consols in readiness.

The London and West- of the panic unscathed both ofis and has opened 500 the crisis which have been substantial establishments.

NILE.— Before leaving ladies were invited to n the royal batem, and 8 o'clock found themselves en, with fountains, lit by legated lamps, and con- enuence through trellis- large marble-paved hall, Circassian slaves met them to a saloon fitted up with d of which reclined the e of them was singularly quaitely dressed in pink e, with priceless jewels. figure was that of the e old princess, looking ex- and just came out of its ect was paid to her, and n every one rose. The d, or rather squatted, on e supplied with long pipes, jewelled cups, and sweet- eeding the other, without hole night. The Circassian hands and downcast eyes, mistresses to supply their em were very pretty, and richness and taste. Then of Turkish instruments, blessing to English ears, e, which was graceful and ain followed by a play, in e slaves were dressed up, arselves of which it is im- e. The wife of the foreign ed as interpreter for the through her means some n was kept up. But the dies in the harem is un- can neither read nor write; s employed in dressing, drinking and smoking- till two in the morning, withdrew, and the English ne, feeling the whole time n seeing a play acted from abian Nights," so difficult at such a way of existene e present century. The y left, curiosity led them e the gorgeous ceremonial ch. The men sat on the feet; the women in galleries behind screens. The Patri- himself the successor of St. eader of a sect whose opin- tional with those condemn- l of Chalcedon as the was gorgeously attired in and gold, with a silver and (St. George and the ved on the top), and in the gold crucifix, richly jewell- gold-coloured handkerchief, tooped to kiss. After the pel and the Creed, the great fervour in the Lit- the consecration of the ch lasted a very long time. et was given in a spoon to t, the bread being dipped the Patriarch laying his ad of each person while he At the same time, blessed a cross, and with the e handed round to the rest n France. The Copts e never been the slightest religious rites since the e they are undoubtedly the of the ancient Egyptians.

The wires went down at evening.

Ice will close to-day at 2

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

California.

San Francisco, September 10.—Arrived, September 8th—bark Kutsoff, 15 days from Port Gamble; 9th, ship Mary Glover, 20 days from Kodiak; bark Live Yankee, 11 days from Seabeck with lumber; brig Crimea, 15 days from Port Ludlow; 10th, ship Galatea, 120 days from New York.

Sailed—Sept. 9th—ship Samuel Glover, Liverpool; British ship, Warrior, Melbourne; British bark Annie Langton, Puget Sound; bark Scotland, Puget Sound; British bark Sunshine, Sydney; British brig Princess Alice, Auckland.

San Francisco, September 9.—The British brig Ann Sanderson, Captain Sanderson, sailed from Yokohama, Japan, for San Francisco on the 7th of June, deeply laden. Shortly after her departure a sudden and most severe hurricane was experienced on the coast of Japan, accompanied by frequent whirlwinds, during which the brig is supposed to have foundered. The vessel and cargo were consigned to Brooks & Co., of this city. The Ann Sanderson being now 94 days out, and no tidings having been received of her, the supposition that she is lost is doubtless correct. She had two or three passengers on board, and a cargo insured with the China agents of the British companies.

The total number of deaths in this city last week was only 49.

Several attempts at incendiarism were discovered in different parts of the city last night, but all were fortunately extinguished before much damage was done.

Eastern States.

New York, Sept 8.—Seven cases of cholera were reported in the city to-day, but none fatal.

The Santiago de Cuba arrived with San Francisco passengers via Nicaragua.

Our Consul at Liverpool writes to the State Department "that large quantities of rags are being exported from this country to the United States, and it seems now to be admitted, at least in this country that all clothing, &c., from persons having cholera, which became infected, has been sold for such purpose and that there is great danger in spreading the disease by such clothing. There is not only a possibility but probability that infected rags are to be mixed with those that are now being sent, and it would be well for the health authorities at different ports to look after these importations, and when any doubt arises to take steps to have them destroyed."

Eastern States.

New York, Sept. 10.—The Herald's Troy, N. Y., special says: The Fenian Congress adjourned sine die yesterday, having been in session all Saturday night. Roberts was re-elected; President Mahoney, President of the Senate, and General Sweeney was deposed from the position of Secretary of War. No successor was named. His accounts are satisfactory, but he was believed to be incompetent. Gen. O'Neal was appointed Inspector General of the Irish Republican army, and Col. Bailey Chief Military Organizer. It was hoped that Gen. Sheridan would be prevailed upon to accept the chief command. Another movement on Canada will undoubtedly be made during the fall if contributions are plentiful.

Europe.

New York, Sept. 10.—The following foreign items were received by the City of Boston: Count Bismarck delivered a most significant speech in defence of the German annexation policy. He declares that Prussia must lay hold on and keep what is offered her; that the Crown is determined and able to defend its new territorial acquisition. He believed the consolidation of the power of the Prussian Crown strengthened German unity.

The French commander of the Camp at Chalons in dismissing the troops, addressed the soldiers by order of the Emperor, calling attention to the victories by name in which Napoleon the first defeated Austrians, Russians and Prussians—telling them to ever cherish the memories of Vienna and the Austrians. It is reported the insurgent Poles in Siberia, have defeated Russian regiments, and being joined by revolutionary Russians, have moved towards the frontier.

[BY CABLE.]

The Upper House of the Prussian Diet has passed a bill to indemnify the King, for acting without the assent of the Diet in the matter of the Budget, and army supplies. The Chamber of Deputies rejected the Government proposal for the issue of sixty million treasury notes and passed an amendment authorizing the issue of thirty million payable in one year.

It is reported that the King of Saxony has decided to resign in favor of his son.

Madrid, Sept. 10.—Papers state that the recent visit of the Queen of Spain to Eugenie was of a political nature.

London, Sept. 10.—The Directors of the British California Bank are urged to wind up the affairs of the institution.

Lord Stanley is spoken of as successor to Lord Cowley, as British Ambassador to France.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 10.—It is said the tribes of Dagestan have revolted against the authority of the Czar.

Florence, Sept. 10.—The Conference be-

tween the plenipotentiaries of Austria and Italy progress slowly.

The Italian Government has issued a decree which disbands 58,000 men. Austria has invited Italy to send plenipotentiaries to meet others appointed by Austria, for the purpose of adopting measures for the improvement of telegraph and post communication between the two countries.

Athens, Greece, Sept 8.—The Crotons have rejected the terms offered by the Turkish Government and continue in revolt.

The Epirates, inhabitants of Epirus, also claim their freedom from Turkey and have abandoned their habitations and taken to the hills.

Eastern States.

Chicago, Sep. 5.—The President arrived at Detroit last evening, where Gen. Grant joined the party, which will be at Chicago this evening. The President and Secretary Seward have spoken at every station along the route from Washington except Oberlin, Ohio, and the sameness of the President's everywhere confiding the Constitution, Union and flag to the keeping of the assembled people renders the omission to do so at Oberlin more noticeable. At several points along the route between Cleveland and Detroit yesterday there was marked dissatisfaction that General Grant was not present, and pretty strong murmurs of disapproval of the President. Gen. Oglesby declines to attend the Chicago celebration, saying in a speech at Springfield yesterday, that he could not meet and welcome a man who had prostituted a pilgrimage to the tomb of Douglas into a tour for most selfish and unscrupulous ends. He would never welcome Mr. Johnson to Chicago, Springfield, or any other place in the State. Gov. Morton also announces that he will not welcome the President at Indianapolis because the President has accepted the invitation of the Democratic State Central Committee who will make the visit a purely partisan affair. The course of Oglesby and Morton finds further justification because at Albany and various places in New York, Seward had spoken contemptuously of Gov. Fenton's welcome to the President which was addressed to him as Chief Magistrate and not a patriotic, faithful Executive of the nation. Every effort has been made at Chicago to divert the reception of the Douglas monument ceremonies of any partisan character, but in view of the speeches and demonstrations all along the route, the committee here considered themselves sold. The board of trade having originally tendered their hall, have been largely inclined to revoke the offer, and have held some exciting meetings on the subject, but wiser counsels have prevailed. It seems probable, however, if the President and Mr. Seward use the hall for a political harangue, the board will after they think about it.

At the Union Convention at Philadelphia, Rev. Mr. Brownlow, of Tennessee, said he had concluded a journey of a thousand miles in forty-eight hours and came at the head of fifty loyalists of Tennessee. They came to the Convention of what was termed by the Executive "mean whites," and "poor sneaks," but it was a Convention where it would not be necessary to cause to be excluded any of the delegates to produce harmony; nor would it be necessary to muzzle any of the delegates. He placed President Johnson in nomination. As God forgives him, he hoped that the people of Pennsylvania would also forgive; but he would say it would have been better if the whole of the Tennessee delegates had been in the prison instead of Baltimore. In regard to the South he would say, if the spirit of the South and the rebellious spirit combined with the treachery and Copperheadism of the North, shall bring another war in the country and force you to leave your wives and children, your homes and parents, and invade the South and put it down, I want to have something to say about the division of force. Let there be three divisions; let the first go armed according to regulations, with small arms and artillery, and let them do the killing; let the second go with pine knots and burning torches, and let them do the burning, let the third go with bayonets and compasses and chains, and we will sell out the land to pay the expenses of the war, and settle the country with men who will honor the glorious banner. [Cheers.]

Hannibal Hamlin, Collector of the Port of Boston, tendered his resignation to the President, in a letter dated August 28th, in which he says: "I do not fail to observe the movements and efforts which have been, and are now being made, to organize a party consisting of those engaged in the late rebellion and their allies who sought to cripple and embarrass the Government. These classes of persons, with some fractions of others, constitute the party. It proposes to overthrow the Union Republican party, and to restore to power, without guarantees for the future, men who have been disloyal—those who sought to destroy the Government. I have all the influence I possessed to uphold the Republican party during the war, without the aid of which the Government would have been destroyed and the rebellion a success. With such a party as that now inaugurated I have no sympathy, and I now therefore tender my resignation, to take effect from the time my successor shall be appointed and qualified."

New York, Sep. 11.—Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, started home to-day, via Aspinwall. She was at Montreal when the intelligence of the death of her mother came by telegraph.

California.

San Francisco, Sep. 2.—Col. Geo. T. Knox, an old Californian and a military officer formerly on the staff of Gen. Hooker, in the army of the Potomac, left Mexico last week, to take service under the Liberal Government of Mexico. It is rumored that some sixty able bodied men, left here by another mode of conveyance, about the same time, and that they will meet Col. Knox somewhere on the Mexican coast.

The Executive Committee of the Union State Central Committee announce Senators Nye and Stewart and Representative Ashley, of Nevada, who have just arrived from Washington, will address the Union citizens of San Francisco to-morrow evening on the state of the nation.

Thomas Byrnes, the cold blooded murderer of Chas. T. Hill, and the perpetrator of numerous and varied other crimes, suffered death by hanging in the county jail, to-day. From the moment of his being brought suddenly and unexpectedly face to face with the corpse of his victim down to the morning of the execution, the prisoner preserved the appearance of a most complete and heartless indifference, never admitting his crime and never expressing himself in terms of kindness and forgiveness towards the witnesses or jurors in the case. On the same day Byrnes' father died of grief.

Attachment suits were commenced against the firm of J. G. Jackson & Co., lumber dealers on Stuart street.

Japan and China.

Reports has been received from Hokokadi of a collision between the Japanese and Russians at Sighatien, in which several of the latter were killed. It appears that a siegling party of Japanese were carried by the clan of their dogs into a Russian encampment. The troops began to beat the intruders notwithstanding their apologies, and the latter drew their swords and killed five of their adversaries.

In Hong Kong five Chinamen were convicted and sentenced to death for piracy and murder, upon the crew of the Danish bark Carl. The vessel was boarded and robbed, and Capt. Hieserberg killed.

Central America.

New York, August 31.—The steamer Arizona brings Panama dates to August 23. The troubles in Chiriqui continue. The rebels are reported in possession of the Central Department, including the Capital. They have about 4,000 men under arms. The remainder of the State is in comparative quiet, though efforts are making to get up a revolt in Panama.

Honduras has signed a treaty of peace, amity, etc., with Spain.

The price of coffee at Costa Rica was unfavorably affected by late news from Europe.

Mexico.

Galveston, August 31.—Mexican news reports that a squad of Liberal cavalry penetrated within seven miles of Vera Cruz, after burning much property and exchanging shots with the Imperial horseman, retired unpursued.

Various attempts have been made by the Liberals to breed pestilence among the French camps.

Two hundred Indians were enrolled under the Juarez banner, a few days ago, all splendidly armed and equipped.

New York Aug. 31.—The Herald's dispatches from Matamoros, August 17th, says:

The cause of the revolution which displaced Caravajal and made Canales Municipal Governor, is traced to the general dislike to the former manifested by all the Mexicans in the city, which is caused by his having besieged the city formerly for near three months, and his Mexican proclivities in having gathered around him a staff of American ex-rebels. It is now feared Cortez will make an attack for the purpose of assuming command himself over the city.

Kootenay.

The following letter from Wild Horse Creek, August 14th, is copied from the Walls Walla Statesman of Aug. 31st: We are all "O. K." up here and doing pretty well. But the fact is, we want one hundred thousand pounds of "grub" for winter, as there will be about four hundred persons here, including Chinamen.

The big shaft will be in operation again in ten days. The result I will inform you of. The Keese Tunnel Co., are doing well. Griffith & Buchley sold for five thousand dollars; Dorr claim, eight thousand dollars, Kerby claim four thousand dollars. Finley creek is attracting attention: Some men are working there, and good prospects are obtained. A creek named Skookum, on which gold has been found, is now being thoroughly prospected.

Judge O'Reilly visited this place and yesterday returned to Big Bend. The road from Fort Stevens is open for packing. Everything here bids fair for this country being the best mining camp north of the line.

Fisher formerly of this place, is prospecting on the Boundary pass, with a company, so Linklater, of the Hudson Bay Co., informs us. Report speaks of good diggings there, but we have no confirmation yet.

Europe.

New York, Sept 11.—The following is additional news by the steamer City of Boston: The London Daily News of the 1st instant says, Confederate bonds which have of late been altogether neglected are in demand at an advance. They opened at 4 1/2 and closed at 4 1/4. It is surmised that accounts may have arrived favorable to the Philadelphia Convention. It is difficult, however, to see how the prospects of bondholders can thereby be improved, since an absolute condition has been made and agreed to that the war debt of the South shall be totally repudiated.

A strange rumor comes from Rome to the effect that a conspiracy to poison the Emperor or of the French at Vichy, was discovered before he left that place. Poison was to have been given in a potion which the Emperor was accustomed to drink after his bath. It is asserted that a man named Valentine was to have carried the design into effect, but when it was discovered through a warning letter sent by one of the conspirators in Rome to the Emperor, Valentine committed suicide.

A French newspaper thus announces the failure of the Archduchess Carlotta's conditions with Napoleon: The Empress Carlotta has paid her last visit to the Emperor and there is no longer the slightest doubt that he has lately announced to the Princess with extreme regret his irrevocable resolution not to

subscribe to any of the arrangements which she had come to propose as the means of aiding the dynasty of Mexico. It is now certain that the Empress of Mexico will not again return to her country and that Maximilian will soon join her in Europe after having abdicated.

London, Sept. 10.—Evening.—The Eastern question seems to be looming in the future.

Russia shows signs of moving once more to obtain control of Danubian principalities, and probably eventually of Constantinople. The Porte has determined to recognize Prince Charles, of Hohenzollern, as Emperor of the Principalities.

Vienna, Sept. 10.—Evening.—Orders have been issued by the Minister of War declaring that regiments of the Austrian army named after the King and Princess of Prussia, Duke of Baden, and some others, shall cease to be so named.

PACIFIC COAST APPROPRIATIONS.—It is quite impossible to get at the Appropriation bill which passed during the last hours of Congress, to ascertain exactly what the items for the Pacific coast were. The California items in the Naval Appropriation bill which passed some time ago, may not have reached you; if so, here they are: For the foundry and boiler establishment at Mare Island, \$85,000; for cisterns and buildings, \$7,000; for quay wall, \$50,000; for grading, \$20,000; for cistern and holder for gas works, \$2,500; for repairs of all kinds, \$50,000; for repairs of building appendages, painting, glazing, furniture, and miscellaneous items, \$7,500.

Surveyor General Upson, who is still here, is entirely satisfied with the amount of appropriations provided for service of his office; so we may assume that California is all O. K. on the land question.—Bulletin's Washington Letter.

Odds and Ends

A lady in London recently called at the shop of a maker of chimney ventilators to see if he had any contrivance which would make her husband stop smoking.

"Tell me angelic host, ye messengers of love, shall swindled printers here below have no redress about?" The shining-angel band replied—"To us is knowledge given; delinquents on the printers' books can never enter Heaven."

A stranger in our printing-office asked the "devil" what his rule of punctuation was. "I set up as long as I hold my breath, then I put in a comma; when I gasp, I insert a semicolon; and when I want a chew of tobacco, I make a paragraph."

A California editor, speaking of the complaints by his readers that he don't publish all the local items they desire to see, justly observes that it is often their own fault, in not sending the facts. He says he don't like to publish a birth after the honeymoon is over, or the death of a man after his widow is married again.

SENSE AND SENTIMENT.—A SPRING SERENADE.

Come forth in the garden, my darling, For night is his ceased, There's the thrush on the lawn and the starling Is having a feast; For the dawn is far up in the sky—"and the wind's in the east!"

Come forth in the garden, my dearest, For quenched is night's lamp, And the stars that at midnight were clearest Have broken-up camp. And the dew is glistening the earth—"and the grass is quite damp!"

Come forth in the garden, my sweetest, Come forth and behold The dawn, when its triumph completes In blossom its gold.

"Yet, no! You had better stay in, love, for fear you catch cold!"—"Fun."

WEAK STOMACH OPPRESSION AFTER EATING, &c.—Indigestion takes innumerable shapes. Sometimes the stomach becomes so sensitive that it rejects even the simplest food; and in other instances, digestion is so painful that the patient is afraid to indulge the appetite. It is in cases like these that the tonic properties of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are most strikingly manifested.

Mrs. Margaret McElroy, of Troy, New York, testifies that for five years, she was unable to get solid food—taking nothing but jellies, rice, and arrow-root—and even these caused her so much uneasiness that she was obliged to limit the quantity to a couple of ounces three times a day. She was terribly emaciated, and to use her own words, "hardly cared to live." After having tried more than twenty modes of treatment, she at length commenced taking Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, and she relates the result as follows: "I am thankful to say that I am quite well. I eat heartily, sleep comfortably, have recovered my flesh, and feel no pain. All this I owe to Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, and I earnestly recommend them to all who suffer from weak stomach. They are sure. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills should be used in connection with the Pills. For sale every where."

SANITARY CONQUESTS.—Milton says, in the greatest of his sonnets: "Peace hath her victories Not less renowned than war."

The vicaries which BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS have been daily achieving for the past thirty years have been of this class. They have involved the distress of almost all human complaints. Scrofulous disorders have been cured, eruptions removed, affections of the liver cured, and all distempers originating in an acrid condition of the secretions and corruption of the blood, rapidly overcome. Scores of cases as hopeless as that of Mr. Alexander Mann, of Rochester, New York, whose tongue, mouth and facial muscles were nearly gone, have been brought to a triumphant issue, and it is known that in more than twenty thousand instances the most malignant external diseases have been permanently cured by BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. For sale by all Druggists.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The introduction of this healthful and delicate perfume must inevitably render the inferior scented waters, manufactured from strong and impure essential oils, a drug in the market. Twenty years ago it took the place of the Raro perfume extracts and essences, in the South American and West Indian markets, superseding every kind of Eau de Cologne. Its aroma is a closer approximation to the breath of living flowers, than that of any other article in use; and as a wash for the teeth, and for the complexion (when diluted with water) it is unequalled. As there are imitations abroad, it is important to see that the name of Murray & Lanman, are embossed on the bottle and in scribbled on the label. For sale by all druggists.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Grand Discovery.—The knowledge that all the different components of the body—flesh, bone, brain and skin—are alike extracted from the same food, led the inventor of these medicines to the conclusion that disease was likewise nourished from one source—impurity of the blood. Taking this new view of the cause of ill health, he set himself to the task of finding out the means of ridding the circulation of all poisonous or deteriorating matters, and after Ointment and Pills succeeded in propounding his celebrated "Blood Purifier." The former, when rubbed upon the skin, relieves the local vessels of every taint and all disorders; the latter repels every atom of corruption from the general circulation.

YALE COLONIAL HOTEL, And Restaurant,

Perrie & Latremouliere, - Proprietors

The above new and first-class Hotel, situated nearly opposite the Steamboat Landing, in the town of Yale, B. C., is now open for the accommodation of the public, and having been fitted up with great care, is provided with every accommodation for the comfort of its guests. In the

RESTAURANT DEPARTMENT, The cooking will be found of "Rare Excellence" and the table supplied to suit the most fastidious taste.

THE SLEEPING APARTMENTS, Are neat, comfortable, and commodious, and the accommodation for private families, excellent.

THE BAR, Is stocked with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The whole establishment being under the special management and superintendence of the Proprietors. Guests may rely upon being treated with every care and attention.

YALE, JULY 28th, 1866. and side

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce.

PROVINCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE, and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH. EXTRACT OF A LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his Brother at WORCESTER, May, 1853. "Tell LEA & PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Caution. Lea & Perrin's WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious and inferior SAUCES, the labels closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. forged.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who manufactures or vend such imitations and have entrusted their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringing of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrin's Sauce. Sold Wholesale and Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Cross and Blackwell, 25, Abchurch Lane, London; etc., etc.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Janior, Green & Rhodes, Agents for VICTORIA, V. I.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c., &c. (Free from Adulteration.)

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

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S VARIOUS first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every dealer in the Colony. Purchasers should insist on having C. & B.'s goods when they ask for them, as it is not at all unusual for inferior preparations to be substituted. Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

Her Majesty's Table. C. & B. invite attention to the following: Pickles, Tart Fruits, Sauces of all kinds, Pickled Meats, Durham Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Calif's Foot, and other Table Jellies, Pure Mushroom Catsup, and numerous other articles, all of which are of the highest quality, and are prepared with the most complete attention to Purity and Wholesomeness. Their Salad Oils is the finest imported.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs's Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Sayer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Orleans Sauce, and Captain Whitten Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste.

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

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

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them. To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, bottled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Colls; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRIN'S Celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Olives and Stores of the highest quality.

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

Are confidently recommended as a simple but powerful tonic remedy for Indigestion. They act a powerful tonic 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 1/4d., 2s., 9d., and 11s. each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World.

Orders to be made payable London 4-8, Old Bailey, W. M. SEABY, Chemist, Agent for Victoria, W. M. SEABY, Chemist, Government street. 4-26-1y W

The Weekly British AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, September 18

The "Deadlock."

The Governor has declined the gratuitous services of the public officers who have some time ago that the Government would not hold itself responsible for their salaries. Their positions therefore vacant. The school and other institutions, will be closed for the children, who were making satisfactory progress, to the streets. The public have opportunity of realizing "crisis" is. They now see of the hostile legislation of the House, and the obstinacy of Chamber, with regard to mates. "The conflict with the Government," which certain uneasy this Colony have labored so earnestly to bring about, has occurred, and what step do they take to escape from the effects of their own acts? What pay the ills we labour under, suffered for our relief? Annexation to the United States. Of all the schemes concocted mad brains of political humors is the wildest and most ruinous. In the first place, England never consent to our "severance" from her; and, in second place, we are not Uncle Sam would take us as a nation. According to the argument Annexationists, we are "bankrupt," "rotten to the core," "why, then, should our neighbors have a share in our debts, a bride that has no dowry debts to offer in return for protection? The proposition from the same cracked brains have so often led the country on other topics. It cannot be carried out, and the people settle down to that better for themselves and the some sensible plan will be devised to put an end to the present "lock," for which there is not excuse. The House should be the Governor as much money thought the country could pay, and should have stopped. Instead of doing that, they their powers, afforded the Council an opportunity to them, and the result is be country.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

Wednesday, Sep

CHERRY CREEK SILVER.—Spe

Cherry Creek silver ore, submitted at the Bank of British North America, have yielded at the rate of 2 dwts. and 16 grs. of silver, and 2 dwts. of gold, to the ton. The were taken promiscuously from the Hon. J. B. Morris, and were brought most faithfully.

The importance of and silver quartz interests should be for the public.

VISITORS.—The Sound steamer landed fifty-nine passengers on the effect of low fares, which both sides of the Straits, and the addition, if maintained. We need to see fares at their old standard waters; their existence was ruined interest.

"LEA."—An attempt to dig a shaft rear of Mr Wilson's clothing store, developed a spring which shows under the presence of coal oil. The creates not a little excitement in the neighborhood, and leases have slid up figure—the holders believing that slipped into large fortunes.

A CORRECT ESTIMATE.—For several the other day, John Butts was sent a month in the chain-gang. For two hundred Telegraphs, yesterday,istrate merely advised him to leave try. The relative value of the two easily ascertained by any arithmetic.

THE SUDDEN DEPARTURE.—When formed that the boot and shoe department vacated his premises so summarily, dap last, stood in no danger of his property seized—the mortgagee of the property having both notified they would not molest him in any way.

U. S. DESERTERS.—The officer of the American garrison at Island notifies all deserters from that they will be restored to duty trial or punishment, on reporting quarters on the Island.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, September 18, 1866.

The "Deadlock."

The Governor has declined to accept the gratuitous services of any of the public officers who had notice some time ago that the Government would not hold itself responsible for their salaries.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, Sept. 12th.

CHERRY CREEK SILVER.—Specimens of Cherry Creek silver ore, submitted for assay at the Bank of British North America of this city, have yielded at the rate of 574 ozs. 18 dwts. and 16 grs. of silver, and 2 ozs. and 9 dwts. of gold to the ton.

VISITORS.—The Sound steamers yesterday landed fifty-nine passengers on our shores—the effect of low fares, which will benefit both sides of the Straits, and the steamers in addition, if maintained. We never wish to see fares at their old standard in these waters; their existence was ruinous to every interest.

"L.R."—An attempt to dig a sink in the rear of Mr Wilson's clothing store has developed a spring which shows unmistakably the presence of coal oil. The discovery creates not a little excitement in the neighborhood, and leases have stid up to a high figure—the holders believing that they have slipped into large fortunes.

A CORRECT ESTIMATE.—For stealing a goose, the other day, John Butts was sentenced to a month in the chain-gang. For stealing two hundred Telegraphs, yesterday the Magistrate merely advised him to leave the country. The relative value of the two may be easily ascertained by any arithmetician.

THE SUDDEN DEPARTURE.—We are informed that the boot and shoe dealer who vacated his premises so summarily on Saturday last, stood in no danger of having his property seized—the mortgagee and owner of the property having both notified him that they would not molest him in any way.

U. S. DESERTERS.—The commanding officer of the American garrison at San Juan Island notifies all deserters from the camp that they will be restored to duty, without trial or punishment, on reporting at headquarters on the Island.

PERSONAL.—Mr James C. Dow, Assistant Editor of the Oregon Herald, arrived yesterday by the Josie McNear on a visit. Mr Dow is most favorably impressed with the natural advantages of Puget Sound and believes that it is destined to be a great distributing point for the commerce of the East.

JOHN BUTTS yesterday, with an air of injured innocence, pleaded guilty to the charge of theft. The Magistrate gave John a severe lecture and remanded him for two days to enable him to make himself scarce.

LOOKING UP.—Millmen are in demand across the Sound. At Port Madison several vessels await cargoes of lumber. The Seattle Weekly is highly gratified to find that the home and foreign markets for lumber are improving.

ARRIVALS.—Among the passengers by the Josie McNear, yesterday, were Mr J. C. Dow, one of the Editors of the Portland Herald; Major Francis, U. S. A., and wife; and Mr J. B. Josephs of San Francisco.

COMMISSION OF THE PEACE.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Lieut. D'Arcy Anthony Denny, R. N., in command of the gunboat Forward, a Justice of the Peace for Vancouver Island and its dependencies.

SALE OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Mr McCrear will offer, on the wharf of Janion, Green & Rhodes, at 11 o'clock this morning, the cargo of sugar and molasses ex Crosby from Honolulu. The terms will be liberal.

SALE OF CLOTHING.—J. P. Davies & Co., at their salesroom, What street, will sell, at 11 o'clock this morning, the balance of the stock of clothing of Mr N. Solomon, of Yates street.

THE "SAGINAW."—This U. S. war steamer went outside for gun practice yesterday morning, returning to her anchorage in the afternoon.

Since obtaining a divorce from her husband, Mrs Hayne has dropped her marital name, and is now simple Miss Julia Dean again.

INSURANCE.—The Government will receive, until noon of the 17th instant, tenders for the Insurance of the Government Buildings at James Bay against loss by fire.

The Fall Term of the Washington Territory University will commence at Seattle on Monday next, with Rev. George F Whitworth as Principal.

IDAHO.—The Democrats in Idaho Territory have swept everything before them, the Republicans only electing two candidates.

Nine convicts escaped from the Oregon State Prison a few days ago. One was subsequently shot. The rest are still at large.

Donahue, an escaped murderer from Oregon, is reported to be at Big Bend.

Adventures of an Aeronaut—Gymnastics in the Clouds.

On the afternoon of the Fourth of July Mons. Auguste Buisley, of the gymnastic troupe, whose elegant and graceful execution of the most difficult gymnastic feats at the New Bowery Theatre have been attracting large and enthusiastic audiences for the past two weeks, was advertised to make a balloon ascension from Elm Park.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, fasso delicacy concealing them from the knowledge of the most intimate friends. Persons suffer for years from piles and similar complaints when they might be relieved by the use of Holloway's Pills, which effect their cure without the annoyance of explaining their ailment to anyone.

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

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Bad Legs, Contracted and Sore Nipples, Scalds, Burns, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Scurvy, Sore Throats, Skin Diseases, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

Low Brothers, COMMISSION MERCHANTS & GENERAL IMPORTERS, WHARF STREET, VICTORIA. Agents for the Home and Colonial Assurance Co. (limited), Fire and Life Agents for the Union Insurance Co. San Francisco, Marine.

usually obtained, the balloon became stationary for a few moments, and then began to descend. Tais was owing to the dampness of the atmosphere—a severe rain storm then prevailing, which served to render dense the hot air with which the balloon was inflated, and finally to render inoperative its sustaining qualities. The machine began to descend gradually, acquiring increased velocity with each foot of space it traversed, until it finally began to descend as a lump of lead, retarded only in its downward course by the parachutes attached to it.

Monsieur Buisley is in no wise discouraged by the narrow escape from drowning, but will, on Saturday next, repeat the experiment. As there is every prospect of his disappearing beneath the river for good and all, or dashing his brains out on some convenient rock, or breaking his neck in some way, there will doubtless be a large crowd to witness the unpleasant performance.—N. Y. Times.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.

Holloway's Ointment.

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

To sufferers from the racking pains of rheumatism and Gout this ointment will prove invaluable. After commencing with warm water the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to lessen inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expels the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible specifics.

This Ointment is a certain cure for Rheumatism, Scurvy, Scrofula or King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases of the human race. They can be treated without a scab or more speedy relief than Holloway's Ointment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which act so powerfully on the constitution and so purify the blood that these diseases are completely eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained.

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

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation. These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, fasso delicacy concealing them from the knowledge of the most intimate friends. Persons suffer for years from piles and similar complaints when they might be relieved by the use of Holloway's Pills, which effect their cure without the annoyance of explaining their ailment to anyone.

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

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Bad Legs, Contracted and Sore Nipples, Scalds, Burns, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Scurvy, Sore Throats, Skin Diseases, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices: Is 1/6, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 35s each 1/6. It is 1/6, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 35s each 1/6. It is 1/6, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 35s each 1/6.

Low Brothers, COMMISSION MERCHANTS & GENERAL IMPORTERS, WHARF STREET, VICTORIA. Agents for the Home and Colonial Assurance Co. (limited), Fire and Life Agents for the Union Insurance Co. San Francisco, Marine.

THE LEADING PERFUME OF THE AGE!



MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED Florida Water.

This exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from Blooming Tropical Flowers, of surpassing fragrance. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible; while its influence on the system is most refreshing, imparting a delightful buoyancy to the over-taxed Body and Mind, particularly when used with the water of the Bath.

Fainting Turns, Nervousness, Headache, Debility, and Hysteria, is a sure speedy relief! they relieve as soon as they are used, and are used in all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Cuba, Mexico and Central and South America, and we do not deem it an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin all spots, pimples, and eruptions.

It is as delicious as the Orto or Roses and lends freshness and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Diluted with water it makes the best dentifrice, imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it also removes all smarting or pain after shaving.

Counterfeits. Beware of imitations. Look for the name of MURRAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and ornamented label. Prepared only by LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, 71 & 73 Water Street, New York.

AND FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. nov14&wly Hostetter, Smith & Dean.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

IN LARGE BOTTLES. THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD! Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER.

When the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body are deranged, the gross and greasy secretions of the winter months. This good though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as

A DIET DRINK by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, and every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions.

It is also a sure and reliable remedy for Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Tetter, Scald Head, Scoury, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the System, Loss of Appetite, Langour, Distress, and all Affections of the Liver, Nerve and Gout, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice.

It is guaranteed to be the Purest and Most Powerful Preparation OF GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA AND IS THE ONLY TRUE AND RELIABLE CURE FOR SYPHILIS IN ITS WORST FORMS. It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood. The afflicted may rest assured that there is not one last remnant of MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless and may be administered to persons in the weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants, without doing the least injury.

Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found upon each bottle; and to guard against counterfeit, see the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Hostetter, Smith & Dean, Agents, San Francisco.

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia

Is the great remedy for Acidity of Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations & Bilious Affections. It is the Physician's cure for GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of Fever and Feverish Irritability of Skin.

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

A Delightful Effervescent Saline & Aperient, Prepared by DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON, and Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA AND SEE THAT "Dinneford & Co." is on every bottle and label W. M. Seabury, Agent for Vancouver Island.

BRISTOL'S (Vegetable) SUGAR-COATED PILLS!

THE GREAT CURE For all the diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS. Put up in Glass Phials, warranted KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.



These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in the most powerful manner on the system, and are used in all cases arising from depraved humors or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills are the safest, the quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be used as resorted to.

DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, DROPSY, PILES.

For many years these PILLS have been used in daily practice, always with the best results and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable Extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost, and the combination of rare medicinal properties is such, that in long standing and difficult diseases, where other medicines have completely failed, these extraordinary PILLS have effected speedily and thoroughly cures.

Only 25 cts per Phial. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. nov14&wly Hostetter, Smith & Dean.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN. OSTEO EIDON.

PATENT, March 1st, 1862. MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for those long resident in warm climates.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs G. to forward either a partial or complete set of GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGICQUE, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change color, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha 10s. 6d. per box.

GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on the Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps. ap2-17 w

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness] PEP SINE.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, PEP SINE GLOBULES, THE POWDER on order, WINE, and LOZENGES. THE POWDER IS PURE, HE WINE UNALTERABLE, and the LOZENGES a NEW, AGEABLE, and convenient manner of taking the medicine. Manufactured by T. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

And may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers. GELATINE (MORSON'S Patent) MORSON'S KROSOTE, 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. Agents—W. M. SEABURY, Chemist, Victoria, V. I. feb-17 w

Sporberg & Rueff, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS OF GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, Boots & Shoes. WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V. I. 9044 w

