

Police.

The numerous burglaries that have occurred of late in this city, without the detection of a single criminal or the unearthing of a single "fence" or place of deposit for stolen goods, are suggestive of the inadequacy of our Police force to grapple with and overcome the evil.

The excellent Magistrate has too much to do. He is the hardest worked officer of the Government. Besides being Stipendiary Magistrate, he is County Judge, Coroner, Governor of the Jail and Commissioner of Police, and although he discharges his multifarious duties faithfully and well, the ridiculously small force at his command precludes the possibility of his efforts to put down rogues being attended with success.

Thursday, Oct. 10th.

BOOK POSTAL COMMUNICATION.—The want of a book postal communication between England and this colony has long been seriously felt, and the Mechanics' Institute, through their excellent Secretary, Mr W. K. Bull, have addressed a letter to the Governor requesting that steps may be taken with a view to securing to this community the advantages resulting from this very desirable object.

FROM KOOTENAY.—The five Indians who murdered the three American miners have been captured. They are in custody at Fisherville, awaiting a requisition from the American authorities. Provisions are selling very low at the diggings—flour being \$32 per bbl. and bacon 40 cents per lb. The new diggings reported via Oregon are not slightly thought of.

MELES AT THE LATE WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE ELECTION.—EX-GOVERNOR KENNEDY AND MRS KENNEDY ASSAULTED.—On Saturday, at Dursley, the magistrates were occupied for nearly eight hours in hearing cases which arose out of the disturbances there after the declaration of the poll at the West Gloucestershire election on the 31st of July.

The carriage of Sir George Jenkinson was brought out of a yard adjoining the inn, and while the horses were being put in several persons threw eggs at the vehicle and Sir George's party as they made their way through the crowd to get to their carriage. Captain Kennedy, C.B., formerly Governor of Vancouver Island, who was with Sir George, said that he saw eggs, stone, and sticks thrown simultaneously, together with other various kinds. He was the last person of the party, and was walking with an aged gentleman, a relative, and they were left a little behind the rest of the party, so that he could see what went on in front.

THE NEW MINES ON KOOTENAY.—H. A. Hogue writes as follows from Pen d'Oreille, Sept 20, to the Waltham Statesman: A letter has been received this afternoon from a reliable gentleman (Mr S. L. Pope), at the diggings, dated 7th inst. He writes: "There are 75 men in this district or camp, (there are two districts), and lots of them coming in; the extent of the country is large, and cannot tell much about the country, we have no tools. John Hoge, my partner, from Watsburg, will go out for tools, etc. Can find the color anywhere: got fifty cents to the pan; have taken up claims for Charley A. and Jequith; cannot hold them long. Would not advise anybody to come. Lee is building a ferry. Haynes has taken up a horse ranch. No Indian sign in the country. Phelps went in with Pat Miller's party; left this place on the 27th of August; they were the first men in. He says: We found J. C. Herring when we arrived here, alone, and wounded through the shoulder; had lived twenty five days on berries. Allen, Moore, and Cavenagh were killed. Men out looking for them. Men are constantly going in, and there is not the least doubt about good mines. There is not the least indication of bad feeling on the part of any Indians; but the Upper Kootenay. Men travel alone in entire safety anywhere through this vicinity."

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY.—The police court was crowded yesterday with spectators anxious to hear the proceedings in the shooting affray case. Tomlinson and Marks were placed in the dock at 12 o'clock. Marks looked none the worse for wear; Tomlinson appeared thin and pale from the effects of loss of blood and fright. Mr Bishop announced that he appeared for the prosecution, and Mr Courtney was "instructed" for the defence. Mr Bishop asked that a man named George F. Smith, then in court, be taken into custody as an accessory to the attempt to murder Marks. The magistrate ordered one of the officers to arrest Smith, which was done. Mr Courtney asked upon what grounds the arrest of Smith was made? Mr Bishop replied, in consequence of telegrams from Smith to Tomlinson, which were found on the latter's person; besides, he was prepared to prove the charge against Smith by the direct testimony of several witnesses. The telegrams were handed to the magistrate, who declined to allow counsel for defence to peruse them, or to admit either Smith or Tomlinson to bail, and remanded both prisoners to jail for one day. Marks was allowed out on bail of \$5000 for one day.

REMARKABLE.—One evening in 1863 a naval officer, while handling a pistol in the French hotel, was shot through the hand by the accidental discharge of the weapon. The ball, after passing through the officer's hand, struck a bystander, flattening itself against a breast-button of his coat. The accident and remarkable escape from injury occurred within a few yards of the spot where Marks miraculously escaped death on Tuesday from a pistol-ball alleged to have been fired by Tomlinson.

THE BURGLARS got into Mr Wootton's (the Postmaster's) house on Tuesday night, and stole a quantity of clothing. They were heard and frightened away, but carried their booty with them. Burglaries are now of nightly occurrence, and not a single burglar or suspect has yet been caught. The offences are apparently perpetrated by one gang, and there must be an accumulation of stolen goods either at the Indian ranches or in some other suspicious locality that search-warrants would bring to light.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Alexandra arrived from New Westminster at seven o'clock last evening. Twenty five passengers were on board, among whom were Mr Bissett from Big Bend district, Mr F. Dally, photographer, from Cariboo, and Mr O. Oppenheimer from Kootenay.

THE CALIFORNIA.—A private despatch received last evening from San Francisco states that the steamer California sailed on Monday evening last for Victoria via Portland.

THE steamer Isabel has on board from Fraser river for this place 194 barrels of cranberries and 100 barrels of salmon.

JAMES MUTR, a native of Scotland, aged 30 years, died at the Westminster Hospital on the 7th inst.

THE Fidelity left Portland for this port last evening and will be due to-morrow afternoon.

THE new boilers of the Enterprise were submitted to a satisfactory test yesterday.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, Oct 4.—Elias Howe, inventor of the sewing machine, died at Brooklyn last night. St. Louis, 4th.—The members of the Indian commission left here for Medicine Lodge, on the Arkansas, to-day, where are now 2000 Indians assembled, comprising Kiowas, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Comanches—being led by the superintendent, who is anxious to meet the commissioners and confer on terms of peace.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Sept 29.—The crop report of the Department of Agriculture for August and September has just been received. The crops do not fulfil the promise of July; attributable to bad weather during the harvesting season. In some sections the grain is feared to be weeviled.

A lady was garrotted on the platform of a street car filled with people, yesterday, and robbed of four thousand dollars.

CHICAGO, Sept 28.—The Times' special says Grant's instructions to Thomas say the military cannot judge which faction has the right to control, but must confine its action to the prevention of hostile mobs.

ST. LOUIS, Sept 30.—Ex-rebel Gen Sterling Price died yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Oct 3.—Henry Howard, attache to the British Legation, was married to-day to Miss Cecilia Riggs.

NEW YORK, Sept 28.—Sheridan arrived here at 5 o'clock, and is the guest of Colonel Howe. A public demonstration occurs on Monday night, when the general visits the Union League escorted by 10,000 veteran soldiers. The buildings will be illuminated, speeches made and a splendid banquet served. Ex-Governor Curtin, Stanton, Hancock and Sickles are expected to be present.

BOSTON, Oct 3.—Charles Dickens telegraphs that he will come to this country and give a series of readings commencing 1st December.

Haiti.

Intelligence from Hayti to the 8th represents the country to be in a state of extraordinary agitation. Provisions are scarce. Flour is \$20 a barrel. Thirty four Haytian dollars are worth only one Spanish silver dollar. Coyacs is still in arms against Salnave. He has pillaged one large town.

Mexico.

Letters from the City of Mexico say that Tegoboff was endeavoring to secure the liberty of Father Fisher, Maximilian's confessor, whom Maximilian authorized to publish all his correspondence with Napoleon and Bazaine, during the French intervention here. It is said that Fisher recently refused 400,000 francs offered him by French officers for the documents.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 7.—The sections of the great sea wall have been extended north from Vallejo street about 180 feet, and the work is being rapidly pushed forward. About 600 cubic feet of rocks are placed in the embankment daily.

A heavy rain fell in this city and surrounding country on Saturday night.

The Western Union Telegraph bark Clara Bell arrived to-day from Plover Bay, Eastern Siberia, in the unprecedented time of 19 days. She brings the captain and crew of the ship Golden Gate, which was lost in the ice a year ago. She also brings a number of men who have been in the company's employ in Siberia. The ship Nightingale was to have sailed immediately with balance of employees.

Europe.

LONDON, Oct 4.—Garibaldi having refused to give his parole, the Italian Government in order to allay the popular excitement, sent him to Caprera and set him at liberty. Soon after his arrival he suddenly disappeared from the island and succeeded in reaching the mainland. His movements were watched again and he was arrested and is now under close guard at Caprera.

It is said that Sir Augustin Paget, Minister to Florence, will succeed Sir Frederick Bruce.

The committee engaged investigating the affairs of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad returned from America. Their report is highly satisfactory.

The steamer Quaker City is at Alexandria and will leave Gibraltar for home on the 7th.

Berlin correspondence asserts that at a recent meeting of the Emperors at Salzburg an understanding was arrived at as to the person they would appoint as successor to Pius Ninth.

LONDON, Sept 29.—During the session of the Pananglican Synod the writings of Colenso were discussed and condemned.

NEW YORK, Oct 2.—The Scotia brings dates to September 21st. Gov. Eyre's controversy is assuming a new phase. A Grecian officer, Capt. Edenboro, made affidavit that Gordon had entered into negotiations with him for the purchase of arms and munitions of war.

It is reported that a Spanish squadron under Admiral Nunez will be reinforced this winter and the bombardment of Callao undertaken.

BRUSSELS, Oct 2.—Gen. Prim, Spanish revolutionist, has been expelled from Belgium, where he had taken refuge.

Canada.

NEW YORK, Oct 5.—A Montreal special says a great fire is raging at St. Johns, near Rouses Point. It is reported half the town is destroyed. The authorities sent engines and firemen to the relief of the town.

Eastern States.

New York special says that Grant anticipates soon being relieved from the War Office.

Europe.

CHICAGO, October 5.—A London report, not fully authenticated, says that the King of Italy has appealed to the Great Powers of Europe against the provisions of the September treaty, which bind the Italian Government to prevent an infraction of the Pope's temporal dominion.

Extensive grain operations by the French Government and large mercantile houses have reduced the specie in the Bank of France to a million of pounds.

LONDON, October 4.—The report that a policeman had been killed by a Fenian at Rochdale is contradicted.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 8th.—The Western Union Telegraph Co's bark Nightingale arrived to-day from Plover Bay, Eastern Siberia, with Col. Bulkeley and his men. The party were all in excellent health. The bark onward is now due with the balance of the men and the property of the Company. All the line which they have constructed has been abandoned except a section of 800 miles running north from New Westminster and terminating at a point within 250 miles of Sitka, to which point it may ultimately be extended.

Oregon Shipping and Markets.

PORTLAND, October 9th.—The Fidelity sails at 5 p.m. to-day. Imperial and Standard Flour, \$5 60; country brands, \$4 to \$5. Oats, 3 1/2; Wheat, 85c per bushel. Bacon, sides, 11c; Shoulders, 8c; Hams, 18 to 20c; Eggs, 22c to 24c; Lard, Oregon, in tins, 11c to 12c; Butter, 15c to 25c; Isthusus, 37 1/2c.

DEED OF COMPOSITION

DATED THE THIRD DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1867, made between August Hoffmeister of San Juan Island, Trader, Frank W. Laumelster of William Creek, Trader and Miner, and George Stetiz of British Columbia, under the name and style of Hoffmeister and Company of the first part, the said August Hoffmeister, of the second part, the said Frank W. Laumelster and George Stetiz, of the third part, the said George Stetiz, of the fourth part, William Charles for Hudson Bay Company and Gustav Suetz, two of the proprietors of the said August Hoffmeister, Frank W. Laumelster and George Stetiz, and trustees on behalf of all other creditors, both joint and several, of them the said August Hoffmeister, Frank W. Laumelster and George Stetiz and each of them of the fifth part, being a deed of composition whereby, in consideration of the covenants therein contained, the said creditors, just as well as several, accepted and took the said deed in full satisfaction and discharge of their respective debts, claims and demands and discharged and released and quieted claim unto the said August Hoffmeister, Frank W. Laumelster and George Stetiz, all actions and suits, &c.

Dated this 4th October, 1867. RICHARD WOODS, Acting Registrar.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate and Effects of William Lang Mitchell, late of the Davis Claim, Williams Creek, Free Miner, deceased, Intestate.

ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INDEBTED to the above Estate are required to pay the amount due forthwith, and all persons who have any claims against the above Estate are required to send in their accounts on or before the 12th day of October, 1867, to CHAS. E. POOLEY, Official Administrator. Dated Richfield, 12th July, 1867. smj29

Information Wanted.

AS TO FATE OF WHERA BOUTS OF A HAGBATH (or George) HANSEN, a Norwegian birth, who is supposed to be connected with some of the Coal Mines on this coast. Any information left at this office will be thankfully received. 6c16 1m



Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of our cathartic pills. They purify the system from the obstructions which impede the free action of the bowels, and thus prevent the disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, opposed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, and cleanse out the impurities which have accumulated. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, opposed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, and cleanse out the impurities which have accumulated.

From a Forwardsing Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcers on her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. My wife has been long and grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGENTHAU.

As a Family Physician.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans. Your Pills are the prince of purgatives. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on that medicinal cathartic in my daily contact with disease, and believing, I do, that your Pills stand as the best we have, I of course value them highly.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER, Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst constipation by your Pills. I have in my practice proved more effectual in the cure of bilious complaints than any other remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City. Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as a aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual in the cure of bilious complaints than any other remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston. DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends.

Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountain of the blood. JOHN G. MERRILL, Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhea, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago. Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alternative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy in all cases of bilious dysentery and diarrhea. The sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

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Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, &c.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada. Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costiveness. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe costiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promoves of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Episc. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856. HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians in my hands, and was worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that has afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which although a valuable remedy in skillful hands, is dangerous in a public pill. From the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for \$1. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.

MAGENTA.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE. Are undoubtedly the most useful articles ever afforded to the public. Anyone can use them, anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless, may be made nearly as new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLORS.

Magenta Mauve Violet Scarlet Green Blue Pink Crimson Brown Canary Orange Black. Prices—Small bottles, 6d. Large bottles, 1s. 6d. each. May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or Wholesale of DANIEL JUDSON & SON, LONDON. And all Merchants. Liberal discount to Dealers. N.B.—A small bottle of color will dye 12 yards of bonnet Ribbon.

*SEE THAT YOU GET "JUDSON'S" 1112

Italy.

The condition of affairs alarming. The recent attempt of Garibaldi to invade Italy appears to have breathed into the Liberal party, an standing the measures adopted Italian as well as the Papal habits to prevent an outbreak of the Papal party. The Italian Government guaranteed the integrity of Romagna, and bound its forces to the country to invasion of the States by Should, it fail in this, France to dispatch an army to the aid of the Pope. Already French force has crossed the Alps, prepared to embrace the notice for the Italian as a constitutional modelled after the British and one can easily see popular pressure be brought upon the present Ministry must either recede from its policy and release and allow the revolution to work out its course, or resign and suffer to take office. In the terms of the treaty, and Napoleon must either army into Rome and prevent conflict with the Garibaldi risk of a rupture with France, and wash his hands of the matter, and tacitly acknowledge his Italian policy is as destructive to France and Italy as his Mexican policy. Between France and Italy, destructive to the East, both France and Great Britain, the reason that Prussia, a government having no common with the Pope, to destroy the supremacy in continental matters, with Italy against France could then quietly take the "sickman."

The Mission at Melita.

We are happy to learn that it is flourishing both temporally. On Sunday September 8th, nineteen and seventeen children were born to Dean Crudge. The examination occupied several days, on the part of the candidates a Christian truth not very common white people. A remark on this occasion was the number of persons that presented themselves of the number being over 100, and not a few of them of and ten. About four hundred the services.

The trade is in a flour. Almost every convenience and be obtained from the shop, with fully stored with goods. It is largely embraced by the powerfully conduces to their education from their former modes.

The profits of the trade are erection of public buildings undertakings for the common good, thus productive of the fat of furnishing employment to the inhabitants; who are now their daily toil, more in the steady English labourer, than the disposition of the Indian. A has been already thus spent more are in hand for similar.

A new building, 90 feet by the profits of the trade is now. The smaller portion is designed house; the larger for village a market house; also for the of Indians from other parts, a considerable numbers to parties, instead of being scattered village, will be more comfortable and thus afford a valuable preaching the gospel, and benefits of the trade. Bar passes but, there are strangers gation thus brought within the word of life. One of these five miles up the Skeena river to the other day, "you have of by what you have done a We shall not be long in coming All around know that your towards them."

There is a plentiful supply in the mission house; game, sides what is imported. A yield a profusion of excellent poultry and eggs, and the yield the ample supply of vegetable mission house, an excellent of cedar, 64 by 32, contains also a spacious dormitory for upstairs. In this building apartments designed for the married missionary with remainder; all these circ little to be desired for those fitted to this station.

The interior of the mission house of neatness, order, Here are in training for

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, October 15, 1867.

Italy.

The condition of affairs in Italy is alarming. The recent abortive attempt of Garibaldi to invade Rome appears to have breathed new vigor into the Liberal party, and, notwithstanding the measures adopted by the Italian as well as the Papal Governments to prevent an outbreak, the inhabitants in the Papal province of Viturbo, imbuing the revolutionary spirit of the great Liberator, have broken out into what has thus far proved successful revolt against the temporal rule of the Pope. Serious riots, attended with loss of life, are reported to have occurred in most of the large cities of Italy; and Garibaldi having refused to give his parole, remains a close prisoner in a military fortress. The Italian Government last year guaranteed the integrity of the Romagna, and bound itself to use the forces of the country to prevent the invasion of the States by its subjects. Should it fail in this, France is bound to dispatch an army to the protection of the Pope. Already we hear that a French force has concentrated at Toulon, prepared to embark at a moment's notice for the Eternal City. Italy is a constitutional Government, modelled after the British system, and one can easily see that should popular pressure be brought to bear upon the present Ministry, it must either recede from its present policy and release Garibaldi, and allow the revolutionary movement to work out its own salvation, or resign and suffer a new ministry to take office. In either case the terms of the treaty will be broken and Napoleon must either throw his army into Rome and precipitate a conflict with the Garibaldians at the risk of a rupture with Victor Emmanuel, or wash his hands of Italian affairs, and tacitly acknowledge that his Italian policy is as sad a failure as his Mexican policy. A rupture between France and Italy would be destructive to the Eastern policy of both France and Great Britain, for the reason that Prussia, a protestant government having no sympathy in common with the Pope, and anxious to destroy the supremacy of Napoleon in continental matters, might ally with Italy against France, and Russia could then quietly take possession of the "sickman."

The Mission at Metlakatlah.

We are happy to learn that this mission is flourishing both temporally and spiritually. On Sunday September 8th, ninety-six adults and seventeen children were baptized by Dean Cridge. The examination of the former occupied several days, and developed on the part of the candidates a knowledge of Christian truth not very common even among white people. A remarkable feature on this occasion was the number of elderly persons that presented themselves, twenty-six of the number being over fifty years of age, and not a few of them over threescore and ten. About four hundred natives attend the services. The trade is in a flourishing state. Almost every convenience and comfort can be obtained from the shop, which is plentifully stored with goods. This facility is largely embraced by the villagers, and powerfully conduces to their complete separation from their former modes of life. The profits of the trade are spent in the erection of public buildings and in other undertakings for the common weal; and are thus productive of the future advantage of furnishing employment to many of the inhabitants; who are now trained to follow their daily toil, more in the steady manner of the English labourer, than with the fitful disposition of the Indian. A sum of \$3000 has been already thus spent, and \$2000 more are in hand for similar uses. A new building, 90 feet by 30 (built out of the profits of the trade) is nearly completed. The smaller portion is designed for a Court house; the larger for village assemblies, and a market house; also for the accommodation of Indians from other parts, coming often in considerable numbers to trade. These parties, instead of being scattered over the village, will here be comfortably housed, and thus afford a valuable opportunity of preaching the gospel, another important benefit of the trade. Barely a Sunday passes but there are sittings in the congregation thus brought within the sound of the word of life. One of these from a camp 200 miles up the Skeena river told Mr Duncan the other day, "you have opened our eyes by what you have done at Metlakatlah. We shall not be long in coming over to you. All around know that your heart is good towards them." There is a plentiful supply of provisions in the mission house; game, fish, &c., besides what is imported. A flock of goats yield a profusion of excellent milk; there are poultry and eggs, and the mission garden yields an ample supply of vegetables. The mission house, an excellent frame building of cedar, 64 by 32, contains 7 apartments on the ground floor, besides outbuildings; also a spacious dormitory for the boarders upstairs. In this building is the suite of apartments designed for the exclusive use of the married missionary with common use of remainder; all these circumstances leave little to be desired for those who may be destined to this station. The interior of the mission presents an aspect of neatness, order, and activity. Here are in training for Christian wives

and mothers fourteen boarders, who, besides scholastic education, perform all the work of the establishment, not as menials, but as pupils of industry. They are cheerful and contented. It is curious to mark, when the time comes for the settlement in life of a mission boarder, the struggle which takes place between the natural desire to enter into the married state, and regret to leave the spot which has been a happy home. Mr. Duncan has great art in blending authority with kindness. The pupils brighten at his approach. At the same time they regard him with thorough respect, and their obedience is prompt and hearty. This institution is regarded by the Metlakatlah as one of their best treasures; and well did the Bishop remark in the deeply interesting report of the visit last year, "This is the successful experiment of Metlakatlah."

The school, which the fishing being nearly over, is filling again, contains within complete about 120 pupils. The progress of the pupils in the branches of a plain English education is remarkable, a very interesting token of which is afforded by the number of letters which come down by every opportunity to friends and well wishers at Victoria. Dean Cridge spent about seven weeks at Metlakatlah, during which time several interesting meetings took place; e. g., an exhibition of the magic lantern with slides kindly lent by the Bishop; a wedding and other feasts, a tea meeting, and parties at the mission-house. To show the feeling entertained by the officers and assistants, the employ of the H. B. Co. at Fort Simpson, we may mention that last spring, on Mr. Doolan's visiting them to baptize some children at the Fort, he was, on leaving, presented with \$25 subscribed in aid of the mission.

Mr. Cridge with Mr. Owen also visited the Naas mission, where a Christian village has just been auspiciously commenced, mainly through the self-denying and faithful labours of Mr. Doolan, aided more recently by Mr. Tomlinson. Mr. Doolan has come down in the Otter, en route for England, in consequence of a family bereavement. Through this much regretted event the sole charge of this interesting mission devolves on Mr. Tomlinson, who is devoting himself to the work with thorough earnestness. He left Metlakatlah the other day in command of the sloop Endeavor, freighted with goods for the establishment of a branch store at Tienacalee (the name of the new village), to be kept by a Naas Christian. Mr. Owen, of the Church Missionary Society, has also rejoined his family in Victoria.

The trip on the Otter, through the kindness of Capt Lewis, was very agreeable, and the party never enjoyed more excellent health. THE FIREMEN'S ELECTION.—Yesterday the members of the Fire Department held an election at the Union Hook and Ladder House for Chief and Assistant Engineer. The voting was by ballot. Considerable interest was manifested by the firemen, and several carriages placarded with posters advising voters to deposit their ballots for one or other of the rival candidates were kept running during the day. The greatest good humor was observed throughout the contest, and upon the announcement of the poll the fire-bells struck up a merry peal in honor of the successful candidates. The poll, which was announced at 4 1/2 o'clock, stood as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Kelly 54, Holden 51, Kelly's majority 3, Kriemler 56, Hicks 49.

In the evening the friends of Messrs Kelly and Kriemler were hospitably entertained at the Tiger Engine House by the successful gentlemen. A CASE OF KIDNAPPING.—The daughter of Squire Lewis, who we reported last week as missing, has returned to her home. It appears that on Friday evening, the child was engaged drawing a pail of water from the river, when some Indians approached and threw a blanket over her head, and then, placing her in a canoe, paddled away. After being brought to their ranch, a quarrel ensued between the savages regarding her, and at length it was determined to return her to the neighborhood from whence they had stolen her. With that end in view, they brought the child back to within 600 yards of her father's house, from whence she made her way home.—Seattle Intelligence.

SUGAR MONOPOLY.—Honolulu, S. I. advises say that the commercial agent of the San Francisco and Pacific Sugar Refinery, now at Honolulu, has had several interviews with planters, with a view of securing the sugar crop of the Hawaiian Islands, for two years, to be made into refinery grades between Nos 11 and 12. At last accounts, negotiations were still pending. The prospects of the speedy inauguration of a reciprocity treaty between America and the Hawaiian Islands, made planters rather obdurate of entering into any such contract as proposed. In the meantime, under limited contracts with some of the planters, liberal supplies of refinery grades will continue to be received.

FROM BARCLAY SOUND.—Mr Fisher arrived from Barclay Sound yesterday and informs us that the British brig Rona, Capt. Hayes, sailed from the mills two or three days ago for the Feejee Islands. She took in a cargo of lumber and salmon. All hands on the brig were well. The Indians at the Sound continue saucy and overbearing in their demeanor towards the whites, and complaint is made that Government has failed to redeem its promise made six months ago—to send a gunboat to the Sound to overawe the natives.

ADMIRAL HASTINGS, we learn, will sail for New Westminster in H.M.S. Sparrowhawk on this evening or to-morrow morning. Owing to the shifting of the sands at the mouth of the Fraser, it is feared that the Sparrowhawk, a very light-draught vessel, will be unable to enter the river, and that she will be compelled to ascend to the head of Burrard Inlet, whence communication with New Westminster, we believe, can only be had by means of a road.

THE MAILS.—The Panama steamer reached San Francisco at 3 o'clock on Thursday last. Her mails for this port are doubtless on board the California, which is supposed to have sailed for this port from San Francisco on Friday.

The steamship Sierra Nevada in running down Columbia River one night last week ran into the revenue cutter Joe Lane. Both vessels sustained some damage and a passenger on the steamship was seriously injured.

FREE SCHOOL.—At a public meeting held in the town of Seattle, the Intelligencer says it was resolved to establish a free school and to provide for the support of the same by levying a special tax of three mills on the dollar upon real estate in the district.

DEPARTURE.—The steamer Isabel, with His Excellency the Governor and Mr. Seymour, sailed yesterday for New Westminster. A part of the furniture from Government House went forward by the same conveyance.

THE NEW WORLD reached her wharf at 7 30 o'clock last evening. On her way across she landed 230 sheep at San Juan Island.

THE EVENING GUN.—The evening gun will in future be fired from H.M.S. Zealons at 8 p.m. on Tuesday and Friday of each week, instead of at 9 p.m. as heretofore.

FROM KOOTENAY.—A despatch from Yale yesterday announces the arrival there of Charles Oppenheimer from Kootenay with later news.

SEATTLE INTELLIGENCE.—A squad of U. S. soldiers have been dispatched to drive the Northern Indians that congregate about the mills back to this side of the line.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived from Puget Sound at six o'clock last evening with twenty five passengers, an express and freight.

PAID OVER.—The Government, through Mr. Devoe, has paid to the Treasurer of the Fire Department \$500 towards the support of that institution.

THE gunboat Forward yesterday conveyed the officers of the San Juan garrison to the Island.

THE rumors of the establishment of an opposition steamship line to Panama are renewed.

We are indebted to Mr. Crosby, purser of the New World, for late Portland papers.

The ship Day Dawn will sail from the cutter harbor to-day for Melbourne.

THE WONDERS OF THE MICROSCOPE.—We understood it in through the agency of this marvelous viewing instrument that Dr. Ayer has at length succeeded in finding the PALUDAL Miasm and determining its character. Of its effects we in this section have abundant evidence in the FEVER and AGUE which it alone produces when absorbed through the lungs into the blood. It has long been held to be a vapor or something in the vapor of water from decayed and decaying vegetation. Under a great magnifying power, the Doctor has found this vapor to contain distinct organisms or living bodies, corresponding precisely with those found in the blood of Ague subject. They are 13,000 times less than visible to the naked eye, but have distinct character and form.—He thinks they are reproductive in decaying matter or in the blood, and hence their long continued life or the remote effects of them in the system. He maintains that they resemble in character the other fermentative poisons, or such as the virus of rabies or of a dead body, &c., all of which are known to reproduce themselves with great rapidity, like yeast in moistened flour, so that the slightest quantity impregnates the whole mass. Yeast through a powerful magnifier is seen to be a forest of vegetation which grows, blossoms, and goes to seed in a short time. Miasm is not so distinctly vegetable, but has more the appearance of animal life, although its motions cannot be perfectly distinguished. What the Doctor claims to have settled is that it is an organic substance and he has further found and embodied in his "Ague Cure" what will destroy it.—Leader, St. Louis, Mo. *

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The Perfection of Medicine.—Nothing can surpass the restorative of the invalid; let the maldy be what it may, or be seated where it will, these pills, purifying Pills will address themselves to its removal and speedily accomplish their purpose. They cleanse the blood, and by that means not only prevent the deposit of unwholesome materials, but stimulate the absorbents to remove all corrupt or worn-out substance. Thus have Holloway's Pills won their way to public estimation, which is obtainable and retainable alone by what is intrinsically good. The significance of these remarks will be appreciated by thousands who took these Pills as a last resource, and derived from them their renovated health, after hope was almost abandoned.

A Card for the Dressing Room.—Ladies, your attention is invited to the special advantages of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water over every other perfume. It is manufactured from fresh floral extracts, not from unwholesome chemical combinations intended to counteract their odors. Besides being the most delicate and delightful of floral water, it has important sanitary recommendations. Its aroma relieves head ache, prevents fainting fits, promotes sleep, and soothes the nerves. Infused into the bath it renders it more invigorating and refreshing. Combined with water it imparts whiteness to the teeth, preserves the enamel, and removes the gums hard and rosy. No other toilet-water retains its fragrance so long after contact with the atmosphere. For sale by all Druggists.

Diseases of the Kidneys.—It is said that two-thirds of the civilized inhabitants of the world are afflicted more or less with disorders of the kidney and the bladder. Unquestionably kidney diseases have of late years become more frequent and unmanageable, especially in hot climates. Nothing seems to produce such a marked effect upon them as BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla. When the urine and lithic acids are in excess in the urinary secretion—and this is the cause of most of the class of diseases in question—the alkaline properties of the Sarsaparilla quickly stop the progress of the trouble while its tonic operation strengthens the relaxed organs and restores their natural action. BRISTOL'S Vegetable Pills should be used at the same time with the Sarsaparilla, so that the bowels may assist the kidneys by carrying off the vitiated matter set free in the system in the latter medicine. For sale by all Druggists.

THE LEADING PERFUME OF THE AGE! From Fresh Called Flowers,

MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water.

This exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from Bloom ing Tropical Flowers, of surpassing fragrance. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible; while its influence on the SKIN is most refreshing, imparting a Delightful Buo nancy to the overtaxed Body and Mind, particularly wh e mixed with the water of the Bath. For

Fainting Fits, Nervousness, Headache, Debility, and Hysteria,

Roughness, Blotches, Sun Burn, Freckles, and Pimples.

It is as delicious as the Otto of Roses and lends fres hness and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Di luted with water it makes the best dentifrice, impartin g a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it also removes al smarting or pain after shaving.

COUNTERFEITS. Beware of imitations. Look for the name of MURRAY & LANMAN on the bottle. Wrapper and ornamental label.

Prepared only by MURRAY & LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, 70, 71 & 73 Water Street, New York.

AND FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. m18 d & w ly

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

IN LARGE BOTTLES. when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and th e humours of the body rendered unhealthy by the gross and greasy secretions of the winter months. This goo dly and powerfully detergent cleanses every portion of th e system, and should be used daily as

A DIET DRINK by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. I t is the only genuine and original preparation for

THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASE OF Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boi Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers,

And every kind of Scrofulous and Scaly eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Tetter, Scald Head, Scoury, White Swellings and Neuragic Affections, Ner vousness, Headache, Indigestion, Loss of Ap petite, Langour, Dizziness, and all Affec tions of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Biliousness, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice.

It is guaranteed, to be the Purest and Most Powerful Preparation or

GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA And is the only TRUE AND RELIABLE CURE FOR SYPHILIS, Even in its worst forms.

It is the very best medicine for the cure of all disease arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood. The afflicted may rest assured that there is not an LEAST PARTICLE OF MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfect ly harmless and may be administered to persons in the ver y weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants, without doing the least injury.

Full directions how to take it, the most valuable medicin e will be found around each bottle; and to guard again st counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & K. is upon the Blue Label.

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

DISYNTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, & C

CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the doct or's fraud was a deliberate imposture, and he re gretted to say it had been worn to. See the TIMES, July 13th, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell commended the College of Physi cians and JT Davenport, that he had received informati on to the effect that the only remedy of any service for Chol era was Chlorodyne. See LANCET, Dec. 31, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from LANCET, Jan. 12th, 1866.—Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from MEDICAL TIMES, Jan. 12th, 1866.—Is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Con sumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure in Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge its use. See also Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysentery. To it fairly owes its restoration to health after eight months' severe suffering and when all other medicines had failed.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole Manu facturer J. I. Davenport, 38 Great Russell Street, Blooms bury, London. The immense demand enabled the pro prietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s 1/4; 2s 9d; 4s 6d and 11s.

AGENTS IN NEW YORK.—J. Applewell, William Street; F. C. Wells & Co., 115 Franklin street. j420

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 har mony with that greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humours or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these GREAT REMEDIES, maldies, 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 pre pared, and should be at once resorted to.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION LIVER COMPLAINTS 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 speedv an thorough cures.

Only 25 cts per Phial. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. m18 d & w ly Hostetter, Smith & Dean.

Three Prize Medals. Paris, 1867.

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

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

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

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

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, bottled in Oak Vats, by means of PLAINKIN STRAIN 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 & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Olmon's Stores of the highest quality. my29 1 aw

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEUR THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condition having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.

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

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

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Olmon universally. Agents for Victoria—Janin, Green & Rhodes. Jan 1 a w.

RIMMEL'S HIGHLAND WATER.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilets and Sanitary purposes.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality. RIMMEL'S GYNERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY and other Toilet Soaps, highly beneficial to the skin.

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RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER OR A C O R R S, SORNET WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated, 2s 10s.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER OR A C O R R S, Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.

RIMMEL, Perfumery to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96 Strand; 24 Cornhill; 125 Regent Street, London; and 250 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system unsteady, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids re-organize in the system. They stimulate the functions of the liver to vigorous activity, obstructed in the bowels, and where in the body, and these, if not removed, aggravate, suffering, condition, oppressed by the action of the bowels, and natural action of the system, feeling of health again. In this trial and com- in many of the deep- the same purgative similar effects, and the natural functions of and many of them surely, and to know, do not neglect to employ them orders they cure.

of St. Louis, Feb. 4. The paragraph of all that have cured my bowels upon her hands and feet for years. Her mother died with blotches on her hair. After our first trial of your Pills, and they cured my skin, and my bowels, and my stomach.

Physic. right, New Orleans. of purges. Their ex- perimental we possess, and are an effective in their makes them invaluable of disease.

che, Foul Stomach. Boyd, Baltimore. not answer you what your Pills better than with a purgative medicine on that effectual of disease, and be- than we could find in any other medicine.

of the Interior. D. C. 7th Feb. 1866. Pills in my general and you made them. They are the best cathartic ing action on the liver is usually they are the ad- vancements of that organ, and a case of bilious dis- order, not readily yield to LONZO BALL, M. D., of the Marine Hospital.

Reins, Worms. son, of Chicago. ing trial in my practice, as one of the best altera- tive effects, and an ex- cellent remedy, when used dysentery and diarr- hoea, then very suc- cessful in the use of women and

of the Blood. of Advent Church. your Pills with extra- ordinary and among those I am to regulate the organs of blood, and I can com- mend them to my friends.

of New York City. mirably adapted to their I find their beneficial effects indeed. They are more effectual for the than any one remedy I re- joice that we have, and worthy the confidence of

of Montreal, Canada. of your Pills for the cure of our fever, have I have, they should join benefit of the multitudes against which, although progenitor of others that need to originate in the that organ and cure the

Physician and Midwife. loss of your Pills, taken bellent promotives of the fully or partially suc- cessful to cleanse the They are so much the recommend no other

of the Methodist Epis. mah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1866. be ungrateful for the me if I did not report in my limits and neuralgia pains, which I have. Notwithstanding I the disease grew worse advice of your excellent medicine, I tried your Pills, and I am now entirely well.

Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1865. entirely cured, although a painful disease that has VINCENT SLIDELL, market contain Mercury, remedy in scitful hands, from the dreadful conse- quences of its incautious use, or mineral substance

of 5 Boxes for \$1. ER & Co., Lowell, Mass.

SON & SON'S

Scarlet Green Bine Canary Orange Black Large bottles, 1s. 6d. each. Sole agents throughout the Colonies.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, October 15, 1867

The News.

We have only time to-day for a passing allusion to the important despatches received late last evening. It will be observed that the elections in the East have resulted generally in favor of the Democracy. States that went Republican for many years have suddenly changed front and elected the opposition candidates. In Ohio negro suffrage was repudiated by a majority of 40,000, while the Democrats only carry the State by some 10,000 majority. The vote on this point indicates that a majority of 30,000 Republicans in the State are opposed to the extension of the franchise to colored citizens. President Johnson regards the result as an endorsement of his policy; and Congress will scarcely venture, in the face of the recent defeats, to insist upon the admission of the Southern States on the basis of negro suffrage. The proposed impeachment of Mr. Johnson must fall to the ground for the same reason. Affairs in Italy are still in a very unsatisfactory state. The Garibaldians, through the arrest of their great leader and his son, appear to lack the means of organization, and have degenerated into banditti, in which capacity they are as likely to inflict injury on friend as foe. A project, which it is said Napoleon favors, is that the Italian troops shall occupy the Papal States, and the Pope remain undisturbed at the Eternal City until his death, when the temporal power of future Popes shall cease. This seems a reasonable proposition. The Pope, of course, will object; but as the alternative presented is the destruction of the peace of Europe, it is not likely that his wishes or interests will be consulted in the matter. The Fenian troubles continue. Kelly, who was rescued by the mob at Manchester a month ago, was recaptured and has since died. It seems that nothing short of a fearful example will end the miserable delusion the ignorant masses of the Irish people labor under with respect to England.

Saturday, Oct 12th.

The Shooting Affray.

The adjourned inquiry into the shooting affray on Government street was resumed yesterday. Mr. Ring announced that he had been instructed by Mr. Courtney to appear for the defence of Smith and Tomlinson.

F. H. Lamb, sworn—Am superintendent of the telegraph line in this section and am acting operator. Recognize the prisoner Smith as the person who signed his name to telegrams; witness read a copy of a telegram signed G. F. Smith, to the following effect: Victoria, Oct 5, 1867.—C. O. Tomlinson, Seattle—Bring Bates and Paker Jack by my request; come fixed; answer quick.—G. F. Smith.

Mr. Ring said that the prisoner did not deny the telegram as having been sent by him.

Witness resumed—There are two telegrams of Oct 3, 1867. The first reads—Charley Tomlinson, Seattle—Come down on Monday's steamer; Marks is here; answer. A third telegram, also sent on the 3d inst, reads—C. Tomlinson, Seattle—Bring Jack Quail with you—don't fail.—G. F. Smith.

The despatches taken from the person of Tomlinson were handed witness, who stated that they corresponded with the despatches sent by him. Witness produced two copies of telegrams signed C. O. Tomlinson and received by witness from Seattle, the purport of which was that he would come down as requested.

Gaoler Mc Bride, sworn—Searched the prisoner Tomlinson and found three telegrams and other articles on his person: examined the prisoner's coat on the morning after the shooting and found a hole in it.

J. H. Carmichael, sworn—Am messenger and assistant operator at the Telegraph Office; received the telegrams dated Oct. 5th and directed to C. O. Tomlinson, Seattle, from Mr. Smith; two of the despatches were signed in my presence.

A. Baker, sworn—Know Tomlinson and Smith by sight; Smith was in my store on Friday or Saturday morning last; he was looking for a pair of derringers; he said he was going traveling on the other side and wanted a pair of pistols; I had no pistols of the kind he wanted.

H. Aaron, sworn—Know Marks, and have seen Tomlinson; saw Marks and Tomlinson on Tuesday last; was crossing Government street, and saw Tomlinson talking to Smith; Marks came along and said, can I see you? Tomlinson, and they then walked down Government street together; did not notice a man named 'Poker Jack' standing there; when I got to Turner's drygoods store I saw a scuffle between Marks and Tomlinson; saw a stick in Tomlinson's hand; he attempted to strike Marks and fell down; Marks then knelt down on him, got the stick from him and waled him over the head with it.

Cross examination—Took no notice of Smith after the affray took place; could not say who struck the first blow.

To the Court—Heard a noise but could not tell whether it was a pistol or not; saw a pistol lying in the lot; the noise sounded like a heavy package falling on the sidewalk; Smith was not there, I am positive.

F. Mancot, sworn—Saw the affray; saw Marks and Tomlinson fighting; saw something black in Tomlinson's hand and saw it go over the fence; saw Tomlinson have a stick in his hand which Marks took from him and struck him on the head and knocked him down.

Cross examined—Did not see who struck the first blow; Tomlinson picked up the stick from the sidewalk; have seen Tomlinson walking with a stick.

T. Alcott, sworn—Saw two persons who I think were Marks and Tomlinson fighting on Government street; picked up the pistol produced in Court in a lot opposite the spot where the affray took place.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon the reassembling of the Court, the prosecution called.

George Beckingham, who testified that he saw the affray; Tomlinson had the stick first and Marks took it from him.

In answer to Mr. Ring, witness said he did not know that the term "fixed" meant to cheat others to come over, I should think that the term "fixed" meant mischief to some one; it may have meant to "fix" the cards in some way to rob some one. [Laughter.]

Jacob Marks, sworn—[The Magistrate gave the witness a caution that he was not bound to criminate himself, and might on that account decline to answer any questions that might be put to him.] Know Tomlinson and Smith; three months ago Tomlinson made a communication to me respecting a certain woman, which I communicated to that woman; I saw Tomlinson and Smith after I made the communication; I came back from Cariboo on Saturday last, a week ago; on the following Tuesday I saw Smith at Doane's saloon; at that time nothing was said, but I afterwards saw Smith in the barber shop and told him in consequence of what I had heard I wished to speak to him; he said there was a lie out between me and Tomlinson somewhere or other; I told him I was not the party that told it; Smith told me afterwards that he had sent for Tomlinson and that he had received an answer that Tomlinson would be over on Monday; he showed me a copy of a despatch that he had sent to Tomlinson; had a conversation with Smith on Tuesday morning; he said Tomlinson has come over and I want you to choose a place to meet him; I replied that Tomlinson was in Capt. Duane's bar room, and that it was as good a place as any to see him; Smith then said he didn't want a street or bar room scene and I'd better pick out a place to meet him; I told him that it appeared to me you fellows are fixed for me; you're outdug in hand and batteries slung to you and I have no place to go to; Paker Jack was in the crowd; a person named Marshall, another named Waters; Smith said I'm a reasonable man, there shall be nothing of the kind used—I want you and Tomlinson to have an explanation as there may have been a misunderstanding about it. I then told him I would walk out on any of the streets with Tomlinson; he asked me if I knew where Ben Marshall's place was; I told him I did; he asked me if I would go out there and I said I would, and agreed to meet Tomlinson at 4 o'clock; in the meantime I saw Smith running about to places where firearms are sold and I spoke to Tomlinson about it; I saw Tomlinson and Smith in Buhler's store between the hours of 1 and 2 on Tuesday last. [The Magistrate here declined to receive the conversation that passed between Marks and Tomlinson previous to the affray as evidence.] After the conversation, Tomlinson fired a pistol at me with his right, which was in his right pocket, while he held a stick in his left hand; after he fired he jerked the pistol from his pocket and hit me over the head with it; at the jail I found a mark on my stomach from the pistol ball.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ring—The conversation between Tomlinson and I concerned one woman; Smith and I had some words before I went up to Cariboo; know a man named Waters; have had no conversation with Tomlinson except the one on Tuesday last; when I saw Smith in the barber shop I don't remember saying that I would cram a lie down his throat or would have a lie crammed down mine; I may have said there was a lie out somewhere, but it had no reference to this affair; Smith said that this little matter must be settled and if he was wrong he would acknowledge it; I did not strike Tomlinson first.

Mr. Ring addressed the court on behalf of Smith, claiming that nothing had been proved against him, and asking for his discharge.

Mr. Bishop objected; and said that an important witness against Smith was now at Sooke and could not attend before Monday. The magistrate said he would admit Smith to bail in the sum of \$5000, and granted a postponement until Monday next at 10 o'clock a. m., to which hour the court adjourned.

SPARRING EXHIBITION.—A very interesting sparring entertainment came off last evening in the Theatre Royal, the occasion being a benefit to Joe Eden. The beneficiary and Dan McCool had a friendly bout with the gloves which elicited much applause, Joe delivering several of his tremendous "ribbers" with a stunning effect upon his opponent. Tom Lafont, J. H. O'Neil, George Marsh, Miss Maynard and others appeared during the evening and were well received. During the evening Eden made a few remarks, in which he said he was sorry that he had so few friends present; he had done his best, and he only intended to remain here a few weeks, he would fight any man, great or small, on the Island for any sum, before he left. The offer was received with a round of cheers by the audience.

SKEDADDLE.—King, a Westminster man, who obtained a contract for building the military dwelling on San Juan Island, some months ago, was paid the money (upwards of \$2000) on Wednesday, and bolted on Thursday on one of the Puget Sound steamers, leaving all the sub-contractors and workmen to whistle for the sums due them. The transaction is a most rascally one, and every effort will be made by the authorities to bring the fellow to justice.

RIFLE MATCH.—The most interesting match of the season, and probably the last, will come off on the 26th instant, two weeks from date, between ten of the officers of the fleet and ten of the members of the Volunteer Corps. The ranges will be two, three, four and five hundred yards, over the volunteer rifle ground. Competition for the Victoria Ten will take place to-day and Monday next.

FOR BAYNES SOUND COAL SHAM.—A schooner with a number of workmen, tools and provisions for three months started for Baynes Sound, where it is the intention of the Company who have pre-empted the coal seam to work the rich and extensive deposit of coal known to exist there.

THE GUNBOAT GRAPPLER.—Paymaster Spark, R. N., advertises that he will receive tenders for the purchase of the gunboat Grappler until the 15th of next month. The vessel is in comparatively good order, and would perform many years' service as a coaster.

THE FIDELITER had not arrived up to the hour of going to press this morning. She is probably detained by fogs, dense banks of which hung over the Straits yesterday.

THE California, under the most favorable circumstances, will not be due here until Tuesday.

The Necessity for a Public Market.

VICTORIA, Oct 10, 1867.

EDITOR COLONIST:—You have several times urged in your columns the necessity of a public market. Those who buy as well as those who raise produce suffer much for want of this. Indeed, it is surprising that such a market has not been established long ere this. Those who bring to town the produce of their gardens get scarcely more than pays its carriage thither; those who bring cattle find that they eat their heads off before sold; and those who arrive with a season's prime pork from Comox or Cowichan have to hawk it round the town till disgusted with the whole concern. Now this is not for want of buyers, but just because buyers and sellers are not brought together. For instance, one day I met a farmer who had been peddling round with 1,000 lbs. of new potatoes, which he had pulled up in his boat under a sweltering sun. He did not wish to pull them back and offered them at any price. The same evening I met a gentleman who was victualling a ship about to sail, and who that very day had been hunting round for 1,000 lbs. of new potatoes, and offering much more than the other sought. As it was in the beginning of the season, no one had so large a stock and he had considerable difficulty in making up the supply in small quantities.

Now cannot the Municipal Council at once set the thing in motion. It will protect the lieges from green-grocers who are anything but green. They have simply to fence a bit of ground and proclaim that the first Saturday of every month is the market day of Victoria. There are several desirable spots for this—a bit of the Church Reserve, the Indian Reserve, or the front of the city prison. Or, if we may expect anything so small in the way of public improvement from our stately and self-satisfied Government, perhaps the Institution might be colonial rather than municipal. The square in front of the Government buildings would answer remarkably well. The treasury building would do well enough for an office, and the old assembly room, at present doing duty as a bedroom for one of the officials, could be turned into a sheep-fold and chicken-house. As I understand that a few horses and carriages which have been connected with court will soon be sold, the market would be all the more convenient. Indeed we want a market and want it badly. Do help us, Mr. Editor, and oblige yours,

AGRICOLA.

Great Harvest Home Festival at the Parsonage, Cowichan.

Notwithstanding that the weather has been anything but propitious, this annual festival came off with an amount of eclat surpassing the expectation of the most sanguine. Probably not more than half the number of persons got together that would have done so had the weather been more agreeable; nevertheless, no fewer than seventy-nine individuals (including a goodly number of ladies) assembled to hear the Harvest Home service, that we have all now learned to look forward to as quite an annual event. The church was tastefully decorated with the fruits of the field; beautiful devices and appropriate notices met the eye everywhere. Just over the east window, above the altar, and beneath a cross that stood out, an emblem of hope, and smiling bunches of grain, etc., was written in evergreen letters the text from which the Rev. Mr. Reece preached a sermon that went to the hearts of all his hearers. The rev. gentleman reviewed the different stages of plant life, from the seed to the ripened grain, and pointed out the analogy that exists between it and human life, and was constantly being carried on among men, where God, the great reaper, was daily, hourly, gathering to himself the souls of mortals and sowing them in his garner. He alluded with touching earnestness to the grand Harvest Home gathering that will be when time shall have ceased to roll, when the Almighty Jehovah shall have completed his harvest, when from the remotest ages down to the last turn of the wheel of time, all who have lived shall have been gathered in; when we all shall be there, either in the character of fruit fully developed and ripe, or as produce blighted by the untimely frosts of sin and iniquity. The sermon throughout was well reasoned and replete with home truths. Mr. Reece commanded the interest of his hearers throughout, and altogether the Harvest Home service was quite a success. Service over the little church emptied itself of its unwonted crowd of worshippers, who, on the invitation of Mr. Reece, adjourned to the Parsonage, where they found a beautiful repast provided for them. Mr. and Mrs. Reece did the honors with their usual good taste. Had the weather been better it was

intended that the multitude should be entertained outside; and tables and benches had been erected outside calculated to accommodate one hundred and fifty persons. The elements, as I have before said, were adverse to such an arrangement; old Sol never deigned to lift upon us the light of his countenance—not a single smile vouchsafed he for our benefit; but in spite of the old fellow we enjoyed ourselves and could do it again under similar circumstances, "for where there's a will there's a way." The outdoor games that had been looked forward to with such eager anticipations of pleasure by the youth of both sexes were of course out of the question; the rain put a damper on everything of the kind. Two or three hardy young men did indeed brave for a short time the pelting storm and play a game or two at quoits, but I noticed they soon surrendered their position in the wet and retreated to shelter beneath Mr. Reece's hospitable roof again. As evening drew on people began to think that their homes lay at a distance, and soon the tramp of freighted steeds and the parting greetings of friends announced that the festive party was breaking up, and that all were prepared to seek again their own respective residences. What matters it that the experience of every one was for a time after sounds of patter, patter, splash, splash. Stout frames and light hearts are proof against more serious things than wind rain, and mud. The whole affair from first to last was a complete success, for which Mr. and Mrs. Reece have the congratulations of every one, including,

Yours truly,

WILLIAM SMITHE.

Cowichan, Oct 6th, 1867.

The Diving Rod—The Practical Experience of a Medium in Quartz Mining.

EDITORS JOURNAL OF MINING:—Gentlemen—Your remarks (in a late issue of the Journal of Mining) concerning a work on the subject of the "witch-hazel," has led me to address you on the subject. While operating in mining in Colorado, a few years since, I was let into the mysteries of the "witch-hazel." Previous to that, I was as great a skeptic as any one in regard to it, but my senses of sight and feeling (as fate has ordained me one of the mediums) were too severely worked upon to remain any longer a doubter on the subject. At that time I tested its operations in every way, and was fully satisfied that it was a reality. For the past five months I have been operating in mining at Madoc, C. W., and have continued my experiments with the forked stick (not with the "hazel" alone, as I find most young wood will produce the same effect.) In April last I selected a spot where the stick indicated a vein running northeast and southwest, and set my men to work (where there were no surface indications of a "crevice.") After excavating a few feet, the crevice became very clearly defined, showing two regular walls, about four feet apart, with the vein running perpendicular. By continued experiments when the shaft had reached the depth of nine feet, I found (by the use of the stick) that there was a "lode" running northwest and southeast, crossing the vein we were working, about two feet from the northeast end of our shaft. Immediately directed the men to open the shaft six feet longer in that direction, so as to develop the two veins with the one shaft. This experiment proved the stick had not deceived me, as the "hanging wall" of a northwest and southeast vein, dipping to the northeast, was exposed, showing, as I expected, another well-defined "lode." I experimented with this system continually, and I am satisfied that it has never yet deceived me, and I venture to say that I can trace any quartz vein as fast as I can walk, taking a Virginia fence course, on the surface. Its operations are singular and worthy of a thorough examination. By walking directly over and in line with the vein, the stick is not affected, but the least deviation to either side, causes it to bend towards the person carrying it; or crossing a vein causes it to turn. Another peculiar feature is, that a coin placed in a slit, cut in the point of the fork, appears to break the connection, and its operation ceases. These are facts and as I intend to return to the Madoc mines in the early part of September, I shall be perfectly willing to prove them to any one who will undertake to fathom the mystery. My theory is that it is caused by a current of electricity passing up from the bowels of the earth, through these crevices, and diffusing itself through the atmosphere. As many use the "hazel" to discover water, oil, etc., it may be that electricity is carried by them; or, again, water and oil would more likely be found in or over a crevice, than in or on the solid rock. The operations of the stick, if properly understood, will save a large amount of time and money, expended in various places; in stripping the rocks of the surface soil, to discover a crevice; and in many instances of shafts being sunk, in blind groping for a crevice in the rocks, where the forked stick would have pointed it out in a few moments, without trouble or expense. It is time this puritanical stigma of witchery, was trampled under foot, and science assume the mastery. I would urge upon you the importance of this matter, and would be pleased to render any assistance in my power towards its development. I do not claim any scientific attainments. My information has been gathered from practical experience in quartz mining.

GEO. W. JONES.

AMERICAN ESTIMATE OF SIR MORTON PETO'S POSITION.—The New York Times says:—We should be extremely sorry to add to the misfortunes of Sir Morton Peto by ungenerous criticism, but if the statement which comes by the cable be true, there is a most extraordinary disparity between his means and his indebtedness. Liabilities to the extent of nine million pounds sterling, (say forty-five million dollars) and assets of three hundred thousand, or a trifle over a quarter of a million, is a balance sheet not often presented, even in the very worst cases. We cannot help doubting the statement as to the liabilities, but Sir Morton Peto's debts must be immensely large. He has been in difficulties a very long time, there is every reason to suppose that he was so when paying that visit to this country, which is memorable, if for nothing else, on account of its extravagance and pretension. After that there was an awkward relation in connection with the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, and the Spectator openly accused Sir Morton of fraud. The charge was not resented or disproved, although it might have been thought that a member of Parliament could not lightly afford to accept such a stigma. From that time to the present there have been repeated rumors that the Peto firm was in a state of collapse, and we confess that as the facts appear now we think it would only have been honest in Sir Morton Peto to have wound up his affairs long ago. He has only added to his ruin and dragged innocent sufferers into its vortex, by letting it be supposed that he could weather the storm. A pretty episode this to the display and profusion which the Peto party exhibited here two years ago!

GOLD IN RUSSIA.—The quantity of gold produced in 1864 by private industry, as well in the Oural mountains as in Eastern Siberia, amounted to nineteen tons, showing a slight falling off, as compared with the year 1863. The year 1865 was one of the most favorable character for the production of Russian gold, the results obtained having everywhere surpassed those of preceding years. As regards Eastern Siberia, the production of 1865 exceeded that of 1864 by 2,743 tons, and that of 1863 by 1,986 tons. This augmentation, which would have been greater if drought had not often interrupted the works, was the result of works in new bearings. In Western Siberia, 1865 yielded 2,722 tons more gold than was obtained in 1864, and almost twice as much as was produced in 1863. In the Oural district the production has scarcely changed of late years. From an absence of statistical documents as to the production of the state in the Oural and in Eastern Siberia, we can only form an idea of the importance of its bearing, adopt as a minimum the average production of former years—that is about 1,670 tons for the Oural group, and 2,293 tons for Eastern Siberia. The total production of gold in Russia was estimated at nearly twenty three tons in 1864, and at a little more than twenty six tons in 1865.—London Mining Journal.

COINAGE OF 1866.—In the year 1866, 4,047,288 sovereigns were coined at the Mint, and 2,058,776 half sovereigns, 914,760 florins, 4,989,600 shillings, 5,140,080 sixpences, 4,158 fourpences, 1,905,288 threepences, 4,752 silver twopences, 7,920 silver pence; also 9,999,360 copper pence, 2,508,800 halfpence, and 3,584,000 farthings. Altogether, there fore, money was coined at the Mint in 1866 to the amount of £5,076,876 in gold, £493,416 in silver, and £50,624 in copper, or £5,620,916 in all. Worn silver coin of the nominal value of £115,000 was purchased from the Bank of England, for re-coining, and a loss of £15,648 was occasioned by its re-coining.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—The number of emigrants, exclusive of convicts, who proceeded from this country to Western Australia in 1866 was only 167. Of these 144 were despatched by Emigration Commissions under the instructions from the Secretary of State, and consisted of 68 single women, 22 married people, 5 single men and 19 children. No deaths occurred on the voyage. The number of convicts despatched to the colony was 583. The land revenue of the colony in 1866, the latest date for which the Commissioners have returns, was £15,662 8s 9d. The entire revenue from local sources was £265,005 12s 7d; the contribution towards police and magistrates from the Commissioner at chest was £12,037 6s 4d, making a total of £77,942 18s 11d. The population on the 31st of December, 1866, was 20,260, of whom 13,005 were males and 7,255 females, being an increase, as compared with 1864, of 544, 987 males and 245 females.—total.—English Paper.

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 digest 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 states 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. 411

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, October 15, 1867.

The Economy of Confederation.

A late number of the Montreal Gazette contains a capital article on the economy of Confederation which we commend to the careful perusal of our readers—especially those who contend that the expenses of government under Confederation will be largely increased. The picture painted by the Gazette is a pleasant one. The writer shows beyond cavil that the Provinces will be heavy pecuniary gainers by Union. In discussing the question heretofore we have advocated Confederation because we saw that the political condition of the country would be improved thereby. Our Eastern contemporary, who has opportunities for obtaining information that we do not possess, considers the question from a financial standpoint, and makes out a strong case in favor of Confederation than any we have yet seen presented. Here is the article:

See with what economy the Federal Cabinet has been organized, and which should have comprised 14 members, if we had based our action as compared to that of Great Britain, where there are 27 to meet the wants of the Legislative Union of England and Ireland. We have a Confederation that triples the cost of organization, and yet we have in the Federal and Local Governments combined only five ministers more than Great Britain. Small governments sometimes require as many heads of department as more powerful ones. Witness Prince Edward Island, with 24 representatives, has nine ministers, and Newfoundland with only 15, has likewise nine heads of department. The assertion that Confederation will augment our Civil List is equally false. Let us not lose sight of this fact, that the expenses of the Civil List will not be met out of our revenue alone, but out of the combined revenue of Canada, that is, of the United Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

Let us also bear in mind that Confederation is contemplated to embrace the whole of British North America, and probably the next session will witness the admission of British Columbia and Newfoundland, who have already made steps to attain admission. Now, then, let us produce the figures. Let's first take the Legislative Councilors, under the old system, and we find:

Table with 2 columns: Province, Number of Councilors. Includes Upper Canada (31), Lower Canada (30), New Brunswick (22), Nova Scotia (20), Newfoundland (9), Prince Edward Island (6), British Columbia (15).

Total 123. These 123 Councilors represent an expenditure of \$73,000.

Table with 2 columns: Province, Number of Senators. Includes Ontario (24), Quebec (24), Western Provinces (24), British Columbia (14).

Total 86. which will prevent an annual expenditure of \$45,000.

Comparison—Under old system, \$73,800. Confederation, 45,000.

This one item saves \$28,800. The balance of \$28,000 will cover the expense of the Local Legislative Councils, Upper Canada having none.

We will next take up the Governor General's salary, which Mr Colby calls excessive. Formerly the Governor General received \$30,000. The several Lieutenant Governors combined 80,000.

Total \$110,000. Let us now deduct for Gov. General 50,000.

which will leave us \$60,000 to divide amongst seven Lieut. Governors.

Table with 2 columns: Province, Number of Ministers. Includes As to Ministers of the Crown—under the old system we had in Canada (12), Nova Scotia (9), New Brunswick (9), Prince Edward Island (9), Newfoundland (9), British Columbia (9).

Total 57. In giving to twelve of these \$5000 each, and the remaining 44 \$2400 each, we find an outlay of \$155,000.

Now with these 57 ministers we take 13 for the Federal Government at \$5000, and 88,000 for those of seven Local Governments, at \$2400.

Total \$153,800. Comparison under old system, \$165,000. Confederation, 150,800.

Balance saved \$11,200. Now for the Members. Under the old system there were 270 members for Canada, and Maritime Provinces,—annual cost, \$160,000.

Under the new order of things there will be for Ontario 82, Quebec 65, Nova Scotia 19, New Brunswick 15, Newfoundland 7, Prince Edward Island 5.

Total 193. Costing \$115,000. Balance Saved \$55,000. These \$50,000 will more than cover the

expenses of the several local Legislatures, whose session after the first, will scarcely exceed one month, and yet leave to the credit of Government a sum of \$31,840.

Therefore, instead of as formerly paying to our Representatives \$160,000 we will, thanks to Confederation, only pay \$138,000.

The Civil Service will also be reduced in cost. It is evident it cannot be otherwise. For example the law departments no longer exist under the Federal Governments, the employees of that branch being already detailed for under the respective local governments. The same may be said of the Crown Lands. In departments formerly requiring ten clerks, owing to the new order of things but there or four will be required—for example 60 clerks at \$800, \$48,000 under Confederation we will have but 30 clerks at \$800, \$24,000.

Gain under Confederation \$24,000. The thing is easy to understand to all who want to see it in its proper light. Confederation simplifies the machinery of Government. For instance, in place of the six law departments, there is but one, mainly of justice, with six branches. Thus a great saving both of time and money is effected. It is only to argue that, under the Confederation, each local government that formerly expended \$100,000, will not exceed \$25,000. A reduction of from \$60,000 to \$65,000 in five provinces will give us, independently of the foregoing figures, a further sum of \$400,000.

Wednesday, Oct 9th.

BLOODY AFFRAY.—The northwest corner of Government and Fort streets was the scene of a bloody affray, about 3 30 p.m. yesterday afternoon, between two men named Jacob Marks and C. O. Tomlinson. The men were walking together when high words arose between them, and Tomlinson, suddenly drawing a four-barreled pistol presented it at Marks and fired. The ball struck the waistband button of Marks driving it against his stomach a short distance above the navel, and leaving a black and blue bruise on the skin, but doing no other injury. Marks at once grappled with Tomlinson, when the latter threw the pistol over the fence surrounding a vacant lot and struck Marks upon the head with a knob-stick which he held in his left hand. This stick Marks succeeded in wresting from his antagonist, and beat him over the head with it until Sergt Bowden of the Police, who was standing near, rescued Tomlinson, and was escorting the antagonists to the Barracks when Tomlinson broke from his grasp and ran down towards Wharf street near the corner of which and Bastion street he was secured. Tomlinson bled freely from numerous scalp wounds on the head. The men are in custody and will be brought before the Magistrate to-day for examination.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—A BOLD WOMAN.—About two o'clock yesterday morning a colored woman named Ford, who resides at the corner of Quadra and Pandora streets, was awakened by hearing a window of her chamber raised, and upon looking in the direction of the noise, discovered a man in the act of entering the room. The woman at once seized a revolver and fired point-blank at the man. The fellow dropped and so did the window, instanter, and the courageous woman sprang from her bed and aroused the neighborhood with cries of "thieves" and "police." Upon the arrival of the neighbors, boot tracks were observed in front of the house, but the robber, who had been either badly scared or wounded, had got off. It is said that two strange white men were observed reconnoitering in the vicinity of the house on Monday. No doubt a gang of thieves have made this place their headquarters, and we are likely to have lively times through the winter months if the police force is not augmented and the rascals captured.

THE TOMATO.—A good medical authority ascribes to the tomato the following very important medical qualities: 1. That the tomato is one of the most powerful aperients of the liver and the other organs; where calomel is indicated, it is one of the most effective and least harmful medical agents known to the profession. 2. That a chemical extract will supersede the use of calomel in the cure of disease. 3. That he has successfully treated diarrhoea with this article alone. 4. That when used as an article of diet, it is almost sovereign for dyspepsia and indigestion. 5. That it should be constantly used as daily food. Either cooked or raw, or in the form of catsup, it is the most healthy article now in use.

OVERLAND COMMUNICATION BY LAND AND WATER THROUGH BRITISH COLUMBIA.—This is the title of a pamphlet of 24 pages from the pen of Alfred Waddington, Esq., the projector of the overland wagon road to Canada via Bute Inlet. The pamphlet contains a large amount of interesting matter and several comprehensive tables of distances with the land and water travel in separate columns. The pamphlet is worthy the attention of our readers, and may be obtained at the bookstore of Hibben & Carswell.

SPARRING EXHIBITION.—Joe Eden, the champion of British Columbia, will give a sparring exhibition at the theatre on Friday evening, when he will be assisted by a number of friends. Tom Lafont and Miss Maynard will also appear. We learn that the indomitable Joe has been a heavy pecuniary loser by his trip to Cariboo and his admirers should rally to his assistance on Friday.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, colored, a notorious vagrant, was captured by Sergt Bowden under suspicious circumstances on Monday night, and failed to give a clear account of his doings. The Magistrate consented to let him go if he would agree to leave the country for the country's good. The agreement was signed and Williams liberated.

LAST APPEARANCE.—Miss Jenny Ardot will make her last appearance on the stage on Wednesday next, on which occasion she will take a complimentary benefit under the patronage of Governor and Mrs Seymour, and will be assisted by the Marsh family and Miss Soledad, the charming young actress and danseuse.

The gunboat Forward returned from San Juan Island last evening.

OVER INSURANCE.—The San Francisco Bulletin attributes the great number of incendiary fires that have occurred in that city lately to over insurance. The greediness of the agents there is such that they will insure anything and everything—even a house when in flames against total destruction.

FINED.—The Chinaman who pounded another on the head with a ten-pound weight has been fined one pound by the Police Magistrate.

DAY OF ATONEMENT.—This, the Day of Atonement, will be observed by our Hebrew fellow-citizens in cessation from business and fasting and prayer.

The Fidelity is expected to arrive to-day from Portland, Oregon. She has on board a full cargo of Oregon produce for this port.

FLOUR is advancing, \$9 by wholesale and \$10 by the sack being demanded and paid for extra brands.

The Alexandra with passengers and freight sailed yesterday morning for Fraser River.

CHALLENGE.—Joe Eden challenges Wilson to fight him again.

We are without advices as to the movement of the steamer.

The wires were down all day yesterday.

The Fontainebleau Murder.

[From the London Times, August 16th.]

In the month of February of the present year two women of what is called in France the middle class were introduced to one another by a general agent in Paris, on the presumption that the acquaintance might turn out to their mutual advantage. One of them, Madame Mertens, a Belgian by origin, was left a widow in 1861, with a small fortune of £300, deposited at the Comptoir d'Escompt, and £20 in Lecuyer's Bank. The other, Madame Frigard, had a husband and children at Caen; she had come to Paris with the slender sum of £12, with which she still hoped to retrieve the fortunes of her family. She had set her eyes on the business of a M. and Madame Perrot, and had agreed to purchase their Italian warehouse in the Rue Montholon for the sum of £380, of which £200 were to be paid down upon taking possession on the 5th of May. The widow's money was, no doubt, admirably suited to the thrifty wife's interests, but Madame Mertens had her own plans for the investment of her funds in a lodging-house the information she received in answer to her secret inquiries as to the circumstances of her new acquaintance was not reassuring, and although easy and communicative in her intercourse, she maintained a prudent reserve as to any joint speculation with the bankrupt's wife. The intimacy between the two women continued, nevertheless. The widow was young, gay, and handsome. She had many lovers, and delighted in disreputable intrigues, in the pursuit of which her needy friends and other less desirable personal attractions but beyond reproach as to her own moral conduct—proved herself a complaisant auxiliary. It was thus, by ministering to the widow's profligate instincts, and by the ascendancy of a stronger mind and will, that Madame Frigard secured her hold of her companion's confidence to such an extent as to be able to boast that "she was acquainted with a young woman in possession of £320 whom she could easily wind round her finger."

Having wormed herself into her friend's secrets and obtained access to her papers, she forged a draught for £160 in her friend's name, and cashed it at the Comptoir d'Escompt on the 15th of April. With the funds thus obtained, she paid a first instalment of £60 to the Perrots for the purchase of their warehouse, sent £12 home to her husband, and bought jewelry for herself to the amount of nearly £15. That first step in the path of crime did not advance her much. She might possibly rob her friend of all the remainder of her property by repeated forgeries; but detection would be sure to come in the end, and it became absolutely necessary to forestall a catastrophe. The 5th of May came, and she begged and obtained from M. and Madame Perrot a delay of four days in the execution of the deed of purchase, for which the former date had been appointed. In the meantime she became more than ever intimate with the defrauded widow. She took her out on pleasant drives, treated her to dainty dinners, and plied her with viands and wines which induced sickness and drowsiness. At last, on the 7th of May, she proposed a trip to Fontainebleau. The two women set out together on the evening of that day. On the morning of the 7th, they left the hotel in the town, and drove about in the forest till half-past 10, when they alighted at Franchard's Restaurant, dismissed their coachman, breakfasted, and two hours later took the road to Fontainebleau on foot. It was after 12 when they left Franchard's together, and nearly 4 when Madame Frigard arrived alone at Fontainebleau. She stated that she had lost her friend in the forest, but that she had met her at the railway station, but hoped to meet her at the railway station, but in the meanwhile she called for her dinner, in the meanwhile she called for her dinner, pawned a brooch at a jeweller's to pay the bill, though she had a banknote for £4 in her possession, and finally left Fontainebleau by the quarter-past 6 train for Paris. At Paris the same evening she went to the widow's lodgings, and on the 9th, by means of forged checks, she drew out both the balance at the Comptoir d'Escompt and the £20 at Lecuyer's Bank, and attained at last the object of all her ambition by seeing herself in possession of the Italian warehouse in Rue Montholon.

Retribution, however, was at hand. On that same 9th of May, a woman elegantly dressed was seen lying in the grass at about twenty-five yards from one of the high roads leading to Fontainebleau, and at about two miles from that place. Her face was covered by a parcel, and she was thought to be sleeping; but as she remained in the same posture for nearly a week, she at last attracted attention, and it was then found she was dead, her face horribly disfigured by insects, and with evident marks of her having

come to her death by strangulation. She was identified as Madame Frigard's fellow-traveller at Fontainebleau. Madame Frigard, who had left her name and address at the jeweller's, was soon traced. Her forgeries were brought home to her beyond dispute, and she has been for several days on her trial for murder at Melun. She made no attempt to deny any of the particulars connected with the tragedy, with the exception of the act of murder itself. Her statement was that a rendez-vous has been appointed near Franchard's by herself and her friend with a man named Williams, an alleged lover of the widow; that, upon leaving the restaurant, she parted with the lovers in the forest, and had no knowledge of the consequences. No trace, however, could be found out to be the real person, could it even be proved that he had a hand in the murder, he would only have been brought in as an accomplice in Frigard's crime. Such being the case, we have no reason to be surprised on hearing by telegraph to-day that the woman Frigard was found guilty, though, strange to say, with "extenuating circumstances," and was condemned to penal servitude for life.

Stripped as our narrative must needs be of its less relevant but still interesting details, we have said enough to explain the attention which this trial has excited among our neighbours beyond the Channel. It is such a tale of blood and mystery as seems to exercise a peculiar fascination over them; such a tale as Edgar Poe would have delighted in spinning out of his morbid imagination, and for which even he would hardly have thought of choosing the scene anywhere out of Paris. The control exercised upon the mind of such a flighty woman as the widow Mertens by a person of her own sex—in despite of original mistrust and of ever-recurring misgivings and warnings, in despite too, of symptoms of nausea and sleepiness after meals, suggestive of foul play—seems to show uncommon strength of character in the murderess; and several passages in her previous life exhibit her as deep in the act of deception. But when we come to the final act, when we consider the paltry object she placed before herself, and weigh it against the terrible means by which she determined to compass it, when we see how miserably she bungled through the plan she flattered herself she had so cleverly laid, and what tracks she left behind for justice immediately to fasten upon her, we are confirmed in the maxim of which every page in the *Neptune's Calendar* bears out the correctness—there is nothing in the world so stupid as crime. Madame Frigard, clever as she was, was only cunning enough to overreach herself.

A Gubernatorial Slander Replied.

In the editorial of the *British Columbia* of the 2d June on Governor Kennedy's dispatches to the Home Government, I find the following quotation concerning our Free School system:

"In reply to one part of the Memorial complaining that the Legislative Council had amongst other things, 'prevented the passage of liberal and necessary laws,' His Excellency says, 'What may be the nature of the liberal and necessary laws' referred to in the Assembly I will leave you to infer. I state that the only measure passed, of which any apparent popular clamor has been raised, was a School Bill, passed in 1866 and which has already been the prolific parent of expenditure and jobbery."

Allow me, Sir, to make use of the publicity afforded by your columns to relate to the abominable calumny. The accusation is utterly false and unfounded, and it is disgraceful in a Governor to invent such stories and then privately send them home. As far as expenditure is concerned, by which of course must be meant "foolish or inconsiderate expenditure," may I ask, who it was that opened or salaried certain District Schools where not more than 7, 9, or at most children were being taught under Episcopal supervision at an expense of £1000 of from \$50 to 70 per head? Certainly not the Board of Education, who for those schools established. But the Board did open the two Central Schools in Victoria which were immediately attended by more than 220 children, and which ought to have been opened long before. And here I come to the alleged jobbery, in renting especially the old Central School, which after much discussion was leased at \$60 afterwards for \$40 per month. As to fitting up, alterations, and some slight repairs, the whole expense amounted to a \$280 for this school, of which a goodly sum was for benches and stock, and \$150 spent on the Congregational Church and on \$60 on the Craigflower School, also benches and repairs. In all these operations M. M. Bruce & Geary, the contractors, claimed that they hardly made wages, and have been abused by other parties, who could name, for protecting the interests of the Colony too scrupulously. Since first initiation, the Board of Education acted throughout with a purity and uprightness of conduct which are above all praise. But calumny, and above all calumny, dark, can demolish any reputation. I thought it just as well to let the public at once know the whole matter stands.

ALFRED WADDINGTON, Ex-Superintendent of Education. VICTORIA, Oct 7, 1867.

STRANGE PHASE OF INSANITY.—One day lately at Beambridge, near Nant England, there was a strange eccentric man named Hall, a horse dealer, had mad. The particular hallucination appeared to possess the man's mind was the devil was in the tree and wished to him, but to prevent such a contingent poor fellow was endeavoring to protect him by throwing his money up into the air. Three men had in vain attempted to help him. He had previously formed a club of bread and wheat, and occupying the of it affirmed that the devil could not get him. After some considerable raving, during which he said he felt the hot breath of the devil, he was at length secured.

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Our Paris Letter.

(Special Paris and Continental Correspondence.)

PARIS, Aug 2, 1867.

Paris has lately had a visit from one of America's distinguished sons—Admiral Faragut, of the U. S. Navy. The reception he met with here must have been very gratifying to him, for his hotel was instantly crowded with visitors.

Report says that the recent numerous fetes and entertainments given to the illustrious visitors will cost nearly £2,000,000, a large sum truly, and one which the Emperor contemplates paying by instalments in the next two or three years.

Among others the veteran Paul de Kock has at last been favored with a nomination as chevalier of the Legion of Honor. It was a universal comment that this most popular and amusing writer had been neglected year by year.

"They come, they come!" is still the cry in Paris, and king after king arrives. We have at this moment His Majesty the King of Bavaria, and His Majesty of Portugal. By the way, the King of Bavaria is considered the matrimonial *tit bit* among speculative court circles.

PARIS, Aug. 9th, 1867.

Many persons without any specified object do what they can to stir up strife and let loose the hell hounds of war. A short time since the Luxembourg Question was very nearly blown into a flame, and now that the stringers are strong hard to influence the evil spirit of the French against the Prussians, and the Prussians against the French.

The French army has been so organized as to be ready for the defence of the country in need, and is so strong as to discourage attack. The French Government has not assumed a hostile attitude, and even now were other nations to disarm France would not be backward in following their example.

I saw in the *Memorial Diplomatique* of July 31, a strange story that is worthy of being produced without much comment thereon. Mustapha Fazil Pacha, the brother of the Viceroy of Egypt, last year charged a gentleman in London to negotiate a loan of half a million pounds.

Mustapha's Hotel, whereupon the representative of the English bankers, after assuring himself that Mustapha Fazil did not figure among the official personages forming the suite of the Sultan as printed by order of the Lord Chamberlain, demanded that Mustapha Fazil should deposit by the 22nd of July £27,000 with the English bankers, in default of which he would be arrested.

PARIS, 16th August, 1867.

I am frequently written to and asked by Americans in Europe and those desiring to come here from America to give, through the columns of leading journals, advice that would be useful to foreigners who come for the first time to a strange country.

Persons coming from America have great trouble in purchasing bills of exchange, at least they are troubled with them before they get to the end of their journey. Bills of exchange bought on London are always the best, for there is a premium on them.

My letter of last week was closed twenty-four hours too soon to enable me to give a description of the great event of the year—the *Fete de l'Empereur*. This day, the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, was taken by the French Emperor from his uncle as his fete day, which many people seem ignorant of.

PARIS, Aug 23d, 1867.

My letter of last week was closed twenty-four hours too soon to enable me to give a description of the great event of the year—the *Fete de l'Empereur*. This day, the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, was taken by the French Emperor from his uncle as his fete day.

The Hon. Jacob Thompson is now in Paris and has been received here with pleasure by his numerous friends. Professor Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, arrived here to-night. Of news to write about there is none, and the readers of Paris letters for a short time will have to be content with dry items.

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found in Australia. But do what they will, in spite of banknotes, warrants and cheques, they will always be *parvenus*. They have not the ease of hereditary, they are always rich from yesterday, insolent, prodigal with arrogance.

A curious attempt at suicide was made a few days ago by a young man whose father, having become tired of paying his numerous debts, refused him any more money. He invited a young damsel of easy virtue to breakfast with him at the Cafe de la Paix, and coolly swallowed "a cup of cold pizen" during the dessert.

I am really sorry to say I cannot place before my readers news of some kind, for there is nothing whatever to write about; and so I must beg their pardon for the extreme dryness of the present letter.

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Boulogne, Dieppe, Havre, Deauville, Etretat, and those that have them, at their respective chateaux. Each of these well known *canis de mer* have their idiosyncrasies, the society at Etretat being composed chiefly of artists, composers, literary and theatrical writers.

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Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia

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

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

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CAUTION.—Ask for "Dinneford's Magnesia" and see that Dinneford & Co. is on every Bottle and Label.

SILVER MEDAL. PARIS EXHIBITION 1867.

PEPSINE.

Morson's Pepsine Wine, Lozenges and Globules.

These preparations are perfect palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion.

PANCREATIC EMULSION, in 4 and 8 oz. bottles. SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES.

Introduced by Dr Tilbury Fox, Diabetic Preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the Food of Invalids and Children, in packets.

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CAUTION.—On the Wrapper of each Bottle are the words "ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL" in white letters, and their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, in red ink.

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Is unequalled for its rare and inestimable qualities in improving and Beautifying the Complexion of the Face. Eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots and Discolorations, and renders the Skin soft, fair and blooming.

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Are indispensable to PERSONAL ATTRACTION, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

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OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

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—BY—

Holloway's Ointment.

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

Gout and Rheumatism.

Who suffers from the racking pains of rheumatism and Gout this Ointment will prove invaluable. After friction with warm water, the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems to soothe and soothe inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural motion, and expels the acids. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible.

Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Sore Throats, Coughs and Colds.

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

All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula and Scurvy.

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

Dropsical Swellings.

Aware of this dangerous and stealthy complaint which frequently creeps upon us by slightness, and which will, if neglected, lead to the most fatal issues, the Ointment is a certain cure for Dropsical Swellings, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, these distressing conditions from the knowledge of the most intimate friends. Persons suffer from hemorrhoids and similar complaints when they might be cured by the use of Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and effect their own cure without the annoyance of explaining their ailments 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, and perseverance will be necessary to effect a complete cure.

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

- Bad Legs, Cancers, Scalds, Bad Breasts, Contracted and Sore Nipples, Burns, Stiff Joints, Sore Throats, Skin Diseases, Blisters, Fistulas, Scrofula, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Ulcers, Wounds, Chapped Hands, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, Corns, (Soft)

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* There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

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By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Alabama...

New York, Oct. 5.—Monetary panic has...

A congressman who is a member of the...

The Times special says, Grant contradicts...

Mexico.

HAVANA, Oct. 4.—The wife of Santa Anna...

Europe.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Midnight—A despatch...

At a public meeting of Garibaldians...

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The authorities received...

The night it was expected, troops were...

The Standard, in a leading editorial...

Florence, October 6.—Despatches from...

By a royal decree and orders the effective...

Eastern States.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—The Times latest special...

PARIS, October 6th.—It is reported that...

LONDON, October 7th.—It is said Lord...

The Times says Edward Thornton, the...

Late advices report that a destructive...

PARIS, October 7.—Achille Fould, the...

A report is current that Prussia receives...

Oregon.

PORTLAND, October 10.—The steamer...

Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 9.—The agent at...

MARKETS.

Legal tenders 70 at 70 1/2. Flour, further...

San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 9th.—Flour firm...

Wheat—Market quiet; firm at \$2 25 @ 2...

Legal tenders, 69 1/2 @ 70 1/2.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The steamer...

Boston, Oct. 7.—Sheridan was received...

San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 11.—Private telegrams...

Flour—City manufactured superfine half...

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.

Oct 7—Steamer Alexandra, Swanson, New Westminster...

Oct 8—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Oct 9—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Oct 10—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Oct 11—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Oct 12—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Oct 13—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Oct 14—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Oct 15—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Oct 16—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Oct 17—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Oct 18—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Oct 19—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Oct 20—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

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Oct 22—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Oct 23—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

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Oct 25—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Oct 26—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Oct 27—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Oct 28—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Oct 29—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Oct 30—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Oct 31—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Nov 1—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Nov 2—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Nov 3—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Nov 4—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Nov 5—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

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Nov 27—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Nov 28—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Nov 29—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Nov 30—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Nov 31—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Dec 1—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Dec 2—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Dec 3—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Dec 4—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Dec 5—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Dec 6—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Dec 7—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

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Dec 28—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Dec 29—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Dec 30—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Wheat—Holders are now demanding \$2...

50 in view of the improved European...

Barley—\$1 65 @ 1 75.

Oats—Market quiet at \$1 60 @ 1 85 per...

California.

G. W. Pearson, J. E. Magary, and...

others, have petitioned the Board to...

superintendents to grant them the right of...

manufacture gas in this city, and to distribute...

the same for fifty years. They are the...

owners of the "Enley economical process,"...

by which the cost of manufacturing is...

greatly reduced, and they will be able...

to supply gas to consumers at less than...

\$4 50 per 1,000 feet.

A woman named Fanny Simpson, alias...

Dutch Fanny, has been arrested on a...

charge of throwing vitriol in the face of...

Jas. Price last night. Price is a steamboat...

and boarding house runner, and the woman...

claims that he married her in New York...

and absconded three days afterwards with...

another woman, after getting about \$1,000...

from her. Price's face is horribly burnt...

by one eye destroyed and the other endangered.

The new China and Japan steamer, the...

China, was visited by several thousand...

persons yesterday. The time of sailing...

of the steamer Montana on the 10th...

inst, has been postponed until 2 p.m., in...

order to accommodate the Jewish people...

desirous of observing the fast of the Atonement.

Eastern States.

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—The Democratic...

Convention to-day passed resolutions...

pledging the Democracy to reclaim New...

York from corruption and misrule, as the...

first step towards the restoration of the...

Union; that the national debt is a sacred...

obligation. The resolutions demand...

economy in the administration, and equality...

in taxation; denounce the general...

course of the Republican party, and call...

on the Federal Government to enforce the...

doctrine that adopted citizens are entitled...

to protection. They urge the repeal of the...

excise law, and conclude with thanks to...

the soldiers and sailors of that State.

Oregon Market.

Flour—Imperial and Standard, \$6 50;

Salem Mills, \$6; country brands, \$5 @ \$5...

50; wheat 95c @ \$1; oats, 40; apples,

40 @ 60c per box.

COAL EXPORTS

From Nanaimo, V. I., for the month ending...

Sept. 30, 1867.

DATE. VESSEL. MATERS. T. C. DESTINATION.

4. Ship Hamley, Hall's. 20 100. Westminister

6. Ship Sir J. Douglas, Clark's. 25 100. Victoria

7. Ship Victoria, Raymer. 994 00. S. Francisco

8. Ship Sir J. Douglas, Clark's. 25 100. Victoria

9. Ship Victoria, Raymer. 994 00. S. Francisco

10. Ship Sir J. Douglas, Clark's. 25 100. Victoria

11. Ship Victoria, Raymer. 994 00. S. Francisco

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33. Ship Victoria, Raymer. 994 00. S. Francisco

34. Ship Sir J. Douglas, Clark's. 25 100. Victoria

35. Ship Victoria, Raymer. 994 00. S. Francisco

36. Ship Sir J. Douglas, Clark's. 25 100. Victoria

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.

Oct 7—Steamer Alexandra, Swanson, New Westminster...

Oct 8—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

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Oct 31—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Nov 1—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Nov 2—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Nov 3—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Nov 4—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

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Nov 13—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Nov 14—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend...

Nov 15—Stmr Eliza Anderson