

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

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NO. 49

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

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his successor. The colonists look anxiously but confidently for an answer; and upon that answer hangs, to a great extent, the fate of the Colony—Law and order or robbery and confusion—Protection to life and property or security for neither. The question is not now, who is right? but, shall the law be enforced or trampled under foot? That is the issue, and let the Governor prove himself equal to the emergency, as we feel confident he will. TO GO TO THE SCENE OF STRIFE UNARMED WITH FORCE TO COMPEL SUBMISSION, WILL SIMPLY BE TO TRY WITH OUTLAWRY while the coveted treasure is being grabbed up.

We might multiply the extracts, but the journals will do that for the very man who advised the Governor to "march an armed force into the interior, now turns around and accuses the Colonist of having done so. In all our newspaper experience—and it has been considerable—we have never encountered so superlative a piece of impudence as that evinced by our New Westminster contemporary. To misrepresent another is bad enough; but to basely and deliberately accuse us of the commission of the crime of which he is guilty, is one of the most dastardly and contemptible pieces of business that we ever remember to have heard of. For such a person to affix the term "Honorable" to his name is a reflection upon the Legislative Councilors with whom he is unhappily associated; and were that body to take steps to cast out from their midst the "unclean spirit" that has taken up his abode among them, they would not only be doing the community no small service, but would be reflecting considerable credit upon themselves. Our position throughout this unfortunate affair has been consistent and honest. So long as it was believed that a new trial could not be legally granted, we advocated the support of Mr Ball with all the means at His Excellency's command. When, however, Chief Justice Needham decided that a rehearing could be legally had, we expressed ourselves satisfied. The reference of the case to Mr Needham, however, was an afterthought with His Excellency, who had promised the Canadians that he would have an *ex post facto* law passed to afford them a new trial. When he reached Westminster the Governor found that he had not the power to fulfil his promise. He then suggested an arbitration, but the Canadians telegraphed a refusal; and in despair, Chief Justice Needham was appealed to to assist the Government out of its difficulty. For his weakness and vacillation we have blamed—not abused—Governor Seymour, and we ask that for the sake of Mr Needham, in what position would His Excellency and the country have been placed to-day?

### Newspaper Chariotism.

Of all men in the Colony, we believe that Governor Seymour has the best reason to throw up his hands and exclaim, "Save me from my friends." If a Governor's reputation for fair dealing was ever damaged by the injudicious representations of a foolish friend, Mr Seymour's reputation stands an excellent chance of being wrecked through the unfortunate admissions of the unhappy creature who edits the *New Westminster Columbian*, *nee Scorpion*. When the "Grouse Creek War" first broke out, who so eager for an effusion of Canadian blood as the newspaper General at New Westminster? Who so strenuous in his demands for the adoption of a "vigorous policy" as the honorable John Barleycorn of the *Columbian*? Who so anxious to see the Colony put to "expense, trouble and annoyance" in vindication of its laws, as the pot-valiant libeller of the signers of the Capital petition? Who so willing to spend the last drop of his abled-bodied "relatives' blood in defence of the Fiume Company's ground, as the doughty Captain of the "Stay-at-Home Guards" at the "Capital" town of the Colony of British Columbia? And who but the valiant Knight who commanded the Government Contingent at the last session of the Legislative Council and sold the popular cause for a mess of very meagre pottage, attempted to influence the decision of the Executive Council in favor of the adoption of a bloody policy by the publication of a number of dots, lines and curves, which he termed a diagram, and which, fortunately, no one could understand but himself? These facts are too fresh in the popular mind to be successfully denied now. The files of the *Columbian* team with them—to use his own expression, one might "rum" through the columns of blood-thirsty advice tendered His Excellency by our fighting cotemporary while the "conflict" was in progress. And yet, in the face of these incontrovertible facts—in the face of a knowledge of the fact, that we have at our command the means to convict him of the most complete charlatanism, what do we find this "honorable gentleman" doing? Why, actually attempting to falsify the record which he himself has written by condemning the Colonist for advising the adoption of a line of policy that he himself advocated! That there may be no mistake in this matter, and in order to afford our "honorable" cotemporary no loophole through which to wriggle his lean body, we bring to the attention of our readers to the following extract from a two-column leader in the *Columbian* of Saturday last:

"In the first instance the Governor was abused because he did not have recourse to measures at once the most harsh and expensive, by marching an armed force five hundred miles into the mountain fastnesses of the interior. \* \* \* Because the Governor preferred to adopt a mild and conciliatory, and, as the sequel proves, a cheaper and wiser policy, he was pronounced as pusill, old woman, coward, costermonger, and a thousand and one equally opprobrious epithets, of which the Colonist possesses an inexhaustible stock in trade. He was, in short, pronounced by that immaculate authority utterly unfit to hold the reins of Government a day longer than was absolutely necessary for the appointment of a successor. Suppose the opposite course had been adopted by his Excellency, what would have been the position of affairs now? The colony would have been saddled with a heavy fresh debt— heavier than it could bear."

The epithets in the above extract we disclaim. We never used them. They are the offspring of the vulgar imagination of our cotemporary, who is so accustomed to scurrility that he cannot forego its use even when referring to his Excellency. Turning to the files of the *Columbian* of the 27th of July last we find that the editor, referring to the state of affairs then existing on Grouse Creek, said:

"It is simply a question of British Law vs. Lynch Law. Governor Seymour is called upon this very instant to say which we shall have. If the latter, then we shall have no further need of his services or of the services of those under him. Judge Lynch will be

LILLOOET.—A correspondent writing from this district, under date of October 4, says: "The grain is nearly all in and the chief of it thrashed; we will send you the total yield by and by. The yield has been very large this year, on Hoey's ranch being upwards of 2000 lbs to the acre. The two flour mills are running. The great excitement here now is jumping Chinaman's ranches, who have been years improving the same, and paying rent to the Government. It may be law, but it looks like anything but justice. I should not be surprised to see it end in fire, shooting, &c. We have had two snowfalls here. The thermometer ranges now between 70 and 80."

On Saturday morning last, about 2 o'clock, the inmates of a dwelling at the corner of Cormorant and Quadra streets were aroused by an attempt made to raise the window of one of the bedrooms. Two of the male inhabitants *en deshabille* sallied for the yard, pistol in hand, and discovered a man disappearing around the corner of the fence. They followed closely; but the fellow must have been gifted with a pair of electrical feet, as he was not seen after turning the corner. From the appearance of the man he is supposed to have been an Indian.

ADMIRAL HASTINGS departed at Burrard Inlet on Wednesday and rode overland to Westminster, where he was received as the guest of the Governor. The Sparrowhawk was subsequently piloted over the sandheads to New Westminster by Captain Cooper, who had surveyed the channel for the purpose a few days previously; and on Saturday morning, at 10, she again successfully crossed the heads with the Admiral on board, reaching Esquimalt at 7 o'clock the same evening.

CONSPIRACY CASE.—We (S. F. Bulletin, Oct. 6), mentioned several days since the case of two men, C. D. Henry and John Cusheon (formerly of Victoria, V.I.) who had been arrested on a charge of conspiracy to cheat and defraud an old man who went to them seeking employment. The case came up in the Police-court to-day, when Mr Cusheon was discharged, and the question whether Mr Henry should be released taken under advisement by the Court.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIDELITER.—The steamer Fideliter, with four passengers and a full cargo, arrived on Saturday afternoon from Portland, Oregon. Through the kindness of Capt. Bristle we are in receipt of San Francisco papers to the 11th inst.

FOX FRASER RIVER.—The steamer Alexandra arrived from the river on Saturday evening. Among the passengers were Chief Justice Needham, Lieutenant Needham, and Hon. F. J. Barnard and Mrs Barnard. The express contained \$81,000 for the banks.

THE CALIFORNIA.—A despatch from Portland yesterday announces that the California would leave last evening for this port. It is a pity that the mails and express were not placed on board the Fideliter at the mouth of Columbia River.

The Isabel, towing the ship General Cobb, lumber laden for Australia, arrived on Saturday morning. The Isabel also brought a large quantity of salmon and cranberries from Fraser river.

FLOVA has advanced at Portland to \$6 50 per bbl for extra brands, and is held here at \$9 and \$10.

The San Francisco Call of the 6th says the California has a very heavy freight for Victoria and Portland.

The California crossed Columbia river bar on Friday afternoon, and will be here on Tuesday.

The Enterprise will resume her trips to Westminster to-morrow.

### Mining Intelligence.

(From the Cariboo Sentinel of Sept. 30.)

WILLIAM CREEK.—The unprecedented dryness of the weather during the last few weeks has had the effect of lessening the water in the various streams to such a degree that mining operations have been almost totally suspended. Even this creek, which receives the additional supply of the water from the Fiume Co.'s ditch, does not contain much more than a good sluice head at present; and unless we are very soon visited with a heavy fall of rain, which we usually have about this period, we fear that times will be as dull as they were in the early part of the season. Above Richfield there are only two or three companies at work, where there would be thirty if water was plentiful; between the last named town and the canyon there is not one white man to be seen. Several Chinese companies are working over old ground with water obtained from the Fiume Co.'s ditch, and are making very good Chinese wages. Below the canyon, the same mining inactivity prevails, and not until the Aurora claim is reached is there any work going on, if we expect two companies who are running tunnels into the eastern hill, in the rear of the old Diller claim. The work of reconstructing the Drain goes on rapidly, and although this town has suffered considerably by its unfortunate obstruction, it is gratifying to know that it will soon be open so as to enable creek claims to resume work and continue the same throughout the winter.

The Lilloomet co., we observe, have started their wheel and are preparing to wash, and it is probable that before another week elapses the Cariboo co. will be prepared to do likewise, and then will follow in quick succession the Welsh, Australian, Baldhead and Sheepskin companies. The only claims that we are aware of having taken out pay last week are the Aurora co., which washed 127 ounces, the Morning Star claim, which is yielding \$12 a-day to the hand, the Raby claim, which yielded 60 ounces.

STOUT GULCH.—Notwithstanding the great scarcity of water, the claims in this gulch are paying well. The Aurora claim, which is yielding \$12 a-day to the hand, the Raby claim, which yielded 60 ounces.

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ingly done, and the money invested in their mortgage of real estates in Yorkshire. Such being the true version of affairs, it seems difficult to understand upon what principle of equity the gift can be revoked. Mrs Lyons married the grandson of the Earl of Strathmore, and has been a widow about seven years.

### Facts and Fancies.

One thousand dollar Confederate bonds are used as newspaper wrappers in Texas. A foolish undertaking—convinced that the bonds would be sold at a profit, the *Boston Post*.

Sporting man, (persuasively).—"Could yer kindly assist a poor man with a copper. I'm that knock up I can hardly hold this 'ere dawg off yer legs."—*Judy*.

"Thou art a little bear, Madame," said a Quaker to a fashionable belle at an evening party. "Sir!" exclaimed the dismayed one. "About the shoulders, I mean," smilingly replied he.

Boston at present contains 18,281 dwelling houses and hotels. Of these houses, 1,720 are valued at less than \$1,000; nine at more than \$375,000. Two hotels are appraised at \$116,000 each; five, each at \$120,000, \$125,000, \$145,000, \$150,000, and \$175,000; two at \$225,000; one at \$381,000; and one at \$325,000.

Clerks in shoe stores, when they assist young ladies in trying on gaiters, are not apt to exhibit remarkable dispatch. The quantity of wrinkles they think it necessary to smooth out, and the extent of lacing performed may be artistic or even esoteric, but to our mind it squirts just a little towards a fellow feeling a little for a foot.

The *New York World*, in a recent article on the sporting community of that city, figures up a total of twenty-six thousand one hundred men, among whom are included owners of fast horses, jockeys, stablemen, dog-trainers, dog-fighters, cock-fighters, prize-fighters, etc. If the pirates of Wall street, the faw dealers, the mock auctioneers, and other representatives proper of the sporting class had been enumerated, the sum would have been nearer one hundred thousand than the figure given.

Fanny Fern thinks it ought to be considered a disgrace to be sick, confidently adding, "I am fifty-five, and I feel half the time as if I was just made. To be sure, I was born in Maine, where the timber and the human race last; but I don't eat pastry, nor candy nor ice cream. I own stout boots—pretty ones, two. I have a water-proof cloak, and no diamonds; like a nice bit of beefsteak and a glass of ale; anybody else who wants it may eat pap. I go to bed at ten and get up at six. I dash out in the rain because it feels good on my face. I don't care for my clothes, but I will be well; and after I am buried, I warn you don't let any fresh air or sunlight down on my coffin, if you don't want me to get up." We suppose Parton will have that final injunction piously carried out.

A South Carolina paper says: "An old negro woman, on Tuesday last, gave a letter to the mail agent on the Carolina train, at a station near Branchville, and asked him to send it for her. The agent said the letter must be stamped. The old woman became indignant, said the darkeys were free, and 'Whar de use of freein' de cullud pussions ef you don't send de letters free, too?' and finally yelled out: 'How many stamps you want, eh?' The mail agent said, 'Three!' Down went the old woman's heel. 'Dar! Dar! Dar! Dar!' three stamps; dat enuff, eh?' She was in angry earnest, and the bystanders were amused accordingly. The mail agent saw the joke, volunteered to pay the money stamp, and thus doubly stamped, the letter was sent to its destination.

ENDURING POPULARITY.—If ever a luxury possessed the elements of enduring popularity, that luxury is MURRAY AND LARKMAN'S FLORENDA WATER. Its freshness, its purity, its delicacy, its unchangeableness, its wholesomeness, and its distinctive properties in the sick-room, place it far in advance of every other perfume of the day. No other toilet-water is like it; nothing can supply its place; no one who uses it can be persuaded to use any other perfume. Hence the amazing rapidity with which its sales increase. It is so far superior to all other perfumes of this hemisphere that it may be said to have no second; it stands alone, and after being thirty years before the people, is now making more rapid progress than ever before. 521.

INDOLENT SORBS.—Vitality is so weak in some systems, that any vicereous diseases with which they are afflicted, lapse almost immediately from the acute or inflammatory phase into the chronic condition, becoming sluggish and indolent. But they are not the less dangerous on that account, while they are much more difficult to deal with, in no class of cases has BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA been administered with more signal success than in these. It supplies to the system and the constitution the vigor necessary to fight the disorder, while its antiseptic properties exercise a direct and most beneficial effect upon the sores. It is important to use BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE PILLS at some time with the SARSAPARILLA, as they carry off from the system depraved and vitiated humors set free by the SARSAPARILLA, and in this way hasten a cure. 503.



The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle. Tuesday, October 15, 1867.

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 NEW MINES ON KOOTENAY.—H. A. Hogue writes as follows from Pen d'Oreille, Sept. 20, to the Walla Walla Statesman: A letter has been received this afternoon from a reliable gentleman (Mr. S. L. Pope), at the diggings, dated 7th inst.

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.

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

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.

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.

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, attaché 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.

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

HAYTI.—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. Coyees 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 in Mexico. 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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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 Fideliter 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, 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 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 debt 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.

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 WHEREABOUTS OF A HAGBARTH (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. 6016 1m

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.

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.

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.

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, attaché 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.

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

HAYTI.—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. Coyees 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 in Mexico. 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.

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.

THE condition of affairs alarming. The recent attempt of Garibaldi to invade Italy appears to have breathed into the Liberal party, an Italian as well as the Papal habits to prevent an outbreak of the Papal party, imbibing the any spirit of the great have broken out into what far proved successful revolt, the temporal rule of the Papal, attended with loss reported to have occurred the large cities of Italy; and having refused to give his main a close prisoner in a tress. The Italian Government guaranteed the integritas Romagnola, and bound its forces of the country to invasion of the States by Should, it fall in this, France to dispatch an army to the of the Pope. Already French force has been Toulon, prepared to embalmen's notice for the E modelled after the British and one can easily see popular pressure be brought upon the present Ministry must either recede from ent policy and release and allow the revolutionment to work out its tion, or resign and suffer try to take office. In the terms of the treaty, and Napoleon must either army into Rome and pconflict with the Garibaldi risk of a rupture with manuel, or wash his hands affairs, and tacitly acknowledge his Italian policy is as between France and its destructive to the Eastern both France and Great the reason that Prussia, government having no common with the Pope, to destroy the supremacy in continental matters, with Italy against France could then quietly take the "sickman".

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 restore the natural functions of the system. They are a safe and reliable remedy, and will cure all the diseases which arise from a deranged state of the bowels. They are a safe and reliable remedy, and will cure all the diseases which arise from a deranged state of the bowels.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best I know of. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternal regards, ED. W. FRIEDEL, Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

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The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle. Tuesday, October 15, 1867.

The Mission at Metlak

We are happy to learn that the mission at Metlak is flourishing both temporally and spiritually. On Sunday September 8th, nineteen children were baptized by Dean Cridge. The examination occupied several days, on the part of the candidates a Christian truth not very common among white people. A remembrance of the number being over 100, and not a few of them of tender age. About four hundred of the natives were present. Almost every convenience and comfort was obtained from the shop, which was fully stocked with goods. The large number of the natives were powerfully induced to their conversion from their former modes of life. The profits of the trade are being applied to the erection of public buildings, and the construction of the common school, thus productive of the future of furnishing employment to the natives; who are now their daily toil, more in the stead of the English labourer, than the disposition of the Indian. A new building, 90 feet by 100 feet, is now being erected. The smaller portion is designed for a market house; also for the use of Indians from other parts, a considerable number to parties, instead of being scattered about the village, will be comfortable and thus afford a valuable preaching the gospel, and the benefits of the trade. Bar passes but there are strangers gathering thus brought within the word of life. One of these families 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 vegetables, the larger for village 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 circumscribed to be desired for those fitted to this station. The interior of the mission house is neatness, order, Here are in training for

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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 with 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 of 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:

FOR CHIEF. Kelly..... 54 Holden..... 51 Kelly's majority..... 3 FOR ASSISTANT. Kriemler..... 56 Hicks..... 49 Majority for Kriemler..... 7

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. Zealots 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. DeYoung, 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.

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 HERRMEL'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. HERRMEL'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 CELEBRATED 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,

It is a sure and speedy relief with the very ELITE Fashion; it has for 25 years maintained its ascenda ncy over all other perfumes, throughout the West India Cuba, Mexico and Central and South America, and w e confidently recommend it as an article which, for a delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanen ce has no equal. It will also remove from the skin

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 l 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

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, Loss of Appetite, 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 MERCURY, 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.

DYSENTERY, 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 it to the College of Physi cians and J. T. Devenport, 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 the LANCET, Dec. 31, 1864.

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. Devenport, 38 Great Russell Street, Blooms bury, London. The immense demand enabled the prop rietors 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 d 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 Oilmen'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 Condiment 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 Oilmen universally. Agents for Victoria.—Janin, Green & Rhodes. j417 1 aw

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.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.

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.

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 10 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. m20 1 y4d

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

re 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-organized in the system. They stimulate the functions of the liver to vigorous activity, obstructed which makes weakness in the body, and in the mind. These, if not removed, will aggravate, suffering, condition, oppressed by the action of the system, and the natural action of the eye, feeling of health again. In this trial and error course, in many of the deep-seated, the same purgative, similar effects, and the natural functions of the mind of many of them surely, and to know, and neglect to employ them, orders they cure.

Persons in some of the other well-known public

of St. Louis, Feb. 4,

the paragon 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 use of your pills, and they cured her.

Physic. right, New Orleans. Dr. Ayer's pills cured my chronic rheumatism, and made 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 this disease, and be the first to afford us the best we could get.

Tras, Pa. May 1, 1855. I have been repeatedly anybody can have by a few pills, and I can testify to its efficacy.

ED. W. PEBBLE, West of Steamer Cleopatra. Liver Complaints, of New York City, admirably adapted to their I find their beneficial effects indeed. They are more effectual for the than any one remedy I have used, and worthy the confidence of the

of THE INTERIOR. D. C. 7th Feb. 1856. 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 disor der not readily yield to LONZO BALL, M. D., of the Marine Hospital.

Reins, Worms. sons of Chicago. ing trial in my practice, as one of the best alterative effects, and an excellent remedy, when used dysentery and diarrhoea, 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 con fidently say, that I can cure my friends.

Y. H. HINES, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855. your Cathartic Pills in my excellent purgative to fully the fountain of the M. MEACHAM, M. D.

ness, Suppression, Neuralgia, Dropsy, of Montreal, Canada. of your Pills for the cure of our fatality have I have, they should join benefit of the multitudes against which, although progenitor of others that cannot originate in the that organ and cure the

Physician and Midwife, loss of your Pills, taken sellent promotives of the fully or partially sup plemental to cleanse the They are so much the recommend no other

of the Methodist Epis. mah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856. 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 pills, I tried your pills, and I am now entirely well.

Ronge, La., 5 Dec., 1855. entirely cured, although a painful disease that has VINCENT SLIDELL.

market contain Mercury, remedy in skillful hands, from the dreadful conse quences of its incautious use, or mineral substance

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

WATER FOR THE PEOPLE.

ful article ever afforded to men, anything can be dyed without soiling the hands, are as "Household" that have been put aside made nearly equal to new, the directions appended to

COLORS. Scarlet Green Blue Canary Orange Black Large bottles, 1s. 6d. each. Retailers throughout the

SON & SON, ON

all discounts to Dealers will give 25 yards of bonnet

1857



## 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 shoot 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 which 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 Lafon, 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 as 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 0,272 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 to 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 last revenue of the colony in 1865, 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, 1865, 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 76 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 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 \$5,000 each, and the remaining 44 \$2,400 each, we find an outlay of \$155,000.

Now with these 57 ministers we take 13 for the Federal Government at \$5,000, and 88,000 for those of seven Local Governments, at \$2,400.

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, instantaneously, 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'Escompte, 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, a small woman, middle-aged, high shouldered, and otherwise destitute of 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'Escompte 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'Escompte 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 rendezvous 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 Memorandum 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 all 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 £100,000 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, suppose, and fitting up these two schools especially the old Central School, where 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 subdue him. He had previously formed a club of bread and wheat, and occupying the field 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 desert 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 Fazil really formed part of the suite will have to be determined by English law courts, and the whole affair has created quite a sensation, as it is out of the usual routine of law cases.

var'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.

The weather here is hot, and after the long spell of wind and rain which threatened to sweep us away, the sun now looks forth with such power as to threaten "drying us up." What with commercial treaties, international alliances, great exhibitions, increased facilities of communication and locomotion, it might be supposed that the inhabitants of France were becoming better acquainted with the manners and customs of England and America.

The ideas formerly entertained of Frenchmen by the English and Americans—that they lived upon frogs, seldom washed, and cropped their hair short—have well nigh exploded; but still the majority of Frenchmen continue to believe that the English live on *rosbif*, get drunk at every dinner-party, and settle all their difficulties with their fists—whilst the Americans *dote* on "cock-tails" and "sherry cobbler," sight seeing, going armed and settling their difficulties with the revolver.

If the ideas of a foreigner are formed in regard to "John Bull" and "Jonathan" from the classes he meets abroad, it is not strange that he should form erroneous opinions, for it must be admitted that there are some strange specimens from both countries now distributing themselves in European cities. The remark of the Frenchman on being told that "Lord Dandrey" represented a class of noblemen in England—"Are all your young noblemen like zat, zen?" was indeed very *apropos*, judging from a class one often sees here.

And I have little doubt that many Frenchmen who visit Sothen at the Theatre des Italiens go away firmly convinced that they have seen a fair representation of a young English nobleman in all his blooming stupidity, one who was an idiot, stammered, performed his toilet half a dozen times a day, and "lived, moved and had his being," ate and slept with a glass to his eye.

During the day there were many decorated with the red ribbon, and amongst them six Americans. Paris is becoming dull and hardly kept alive for a time now, except by the visitors. Most of the strangers are flying to the different watering places, Baden, Weisbaden, Hamburg and the Rhine. Rumor says that a young English officer has just succeeded in breaking the bank at Hamburg.

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.

It produces grateful cooling effect. As a safe and gentle medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dineford's Magnesia is indisputably the most valuable and the most palatable of all the Saline Syrup forms.

Dineford'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.

A Delightful Effervescent Saline Aperient PREPARED BY DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON.

And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "DINEFORD'S MAGNESIA" and see that Dineford & Co. is on every Bottle and Label.

SILVER MEDAL. PARIS EXHIBITION 1867. PEPISINE.

Morson's Pepsine Wine, Lozenges and Globules.

These preparations are perfect palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion. In bottles and boxes, from 2s.

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.

GELATINE and CREOSOTE (Morson's). PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS.

\*. See Name, Address and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

Orders to be made payable through Agents or by English drafts.

SHIPPING ORDERS CAREFULLY PACKED.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness PEPISINE.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, PEPISINE GLOBULES IN BOTTLES on order, WINE, and LOZENGES. The POWDER is PURELY VEGETABLE.

T. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

And may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers.

GELATINE (Morson's Patent) MORSON'S KREOSOTE.

And every description of Chemicals, and all new Preparations carefully packed for shipment.

Orders to be made payable in London. Wholesale Agent for British Columbia, ROUT HARVEY, Victoria.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES, Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL Possesses peculiarly nourishing powers in the growth, restoration, and improvement of the Human Hair.

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.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, Is unequalled for its rare and inestimable qualities in improving and beautifying the Complexion of the Face.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO OR PEARL DENTIFRICE, For Preserving and Beautifying the Teeth, imparting a Pearl-like Whiteness, Strengthening the Gums, and for rendering the breath sweet and pure.

SOUND AND WHITE TEETH, Are indispensable to PERSONAL ATTRACTION, and to health and longevity by the proper maintenance of food.

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

Have long devoted attention to the Manufacture of IMPLEMENTS FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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

they are fully acquainted with the kind of Implements adapted for various countries. Their Implements are made principally of wrought and malleable iron, and are not only constructed so as to take to pieces and pack in the smallest compass to save freight, but are so simply arranged as to leave no difficulty in putting them together.

PACKING CASES AND PACKING CHARGES COST PRICES. Catalogues, with full particulars, sent post free on application.

London Office—4 Chancery Lane, three doors from St. Paul's Church.

Catalogues can be obtained of the Publisher.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.

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.

Gout and Rheumatism. It suffers from the racking pains of rheumatism and Gout this Ointment will prove invaluable.

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.

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.

Dropsical Swellings. Beware of this dangerous and stealthy complaint which frequently creeps upon us by slightness of cough or trifling jaundice, of which little or no notice is taken until the legs begin to swell.

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.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Bad Legs, Cancer, Scalds, Ulcers, Contracted and Sore Nipples, Burns, Stiff Joints, Sore Throats, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Fistulas, Scrofula, Scurvy, Bites of Mosquitoes, Gout, Sore Heads, Ringworm, Gunshot Wounds, Ulcers, Wounds, (Chapped Hands, Piles, Rheumatism, Corns, (Soft) Rheumatism.

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY & SONS, (near Temple Bar) London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size. DIRECTIONS for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

Pharmaceutical Preparations, Photographic Sundries, Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines, Drysalteries, Dye Goods, Colors, Lozenges, Chemicals, Oilmen's Stores, Veterinary Sundries.

Perfumery, Drugs, Paints, Glass Ware, Medicine Chests, Storekeepers' Sundries.

Thirty thousand prices of the above forwarded, free of charge, monthly, by

BURGOYNE, BURBRIDGES & SOUIRE 16 Coleman Street, London.



By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Alabama... New York, Oct. 5.—Monetary panic has apparently ceased for the present.

Mexico.

HAVANA, Oct. 4.—The wife of Santa Anna has petitioned Juarez for the release of the General without trial.

Europe.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Midnight—A despatch from Florence says insurgents are in strong position at Bigrossa in Viurbo.

Eastern States.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—The Times latest special claims election of Thurman, democrat, for governor of Ohio by 10,000 majority.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—The squatter difficulty culminated in a riot last night during which one man was killed and three others wounded.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The steamer Perla (?) has arrived in nine days and two hours from Brest.

San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 9th.—Flour firm; City brands superfine, half-cs, \$5 75@80; qr-cs, \$6 25; extra, half-cs, \$6 75@70.

San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 11.—Private telegrams quote Gold in New York to-day at 144 1/2.

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PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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Wheat-Holders are now demanding \$2 50 in view of the improved European advices per cable.

Market very strong at \$2 25@2 40 for fair cargo to choice bay.

Barley—\$1 65@1 75. Oats—Market quiet at \$1 60@1 85 per 100 lbs.

California.

G. W. Pearson, J. E. Magary, and others, have petitioned the Board of Supervisors to grant them the right of manufacture gas in this city, and to distribute the same for fifty years.

California.

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.

California.

The new China and Japan steamer, the China, was visited by several thousand persons yesterday.

Eastern States.

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—The Democratic Convention to-day passed resolutions pledging the Democracy to reclaim New York from corruption and misrule.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—A telegram from Athens, Greece, Sept. 23rd, says hostilities have recommenced in Candia.

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FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE.

BY GRIMAULT & CO., Chemist to H. I. H. Prince Napoleon.

49 RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH. This syrup is employed with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This new medicine is a sovereign remedy in phthisis and other diseases of the lungs.

No More Poverty of the Blood and Pale Complexion.

DRS LERAY'S PHOSPHATE OF IRON. This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones.

Nervous Headaches and Neuralgias.

Instantaneously cured by GRIMAULT'S BRAZILIAN GUERRA. A vegetable substance, used from time immemorial in Brazil, and entirely innocuous.

Better than Copaliba.

GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATIOU VEGETALIS. Where all other preparations have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure.

DIGESTIVE LOZENGES AND POWERS OF ALKALINE LACTATES.

BY BERNARD BUISSON. This delicious preparation is prescribed by the most celebrated doctors in France.

General Depot in Paris.

At GRIMAULT & CO'S 48 Rue Richelieu, N. Y. At FOUQUERAY 30 N. William Street, N. Y.

Northern Assurance Co.

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. CAPITAL, \$10,000,000.

INVESTED FUNDS, \$3,000,000. FIRE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. This Institution accepts proposals at the rates of premium applicable to Europe.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE. CAPITAL—TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

RESERVE TO MEET LOSSES FIVE MILLION DOLLARS!

CHARLES TURNER, Esq., M. P. CHAIRMAN, PERCY M. DOVE, Manager.

The Fire Branch.

Of this Agency in 1864, was nearly double that of 1863—risks in Victoria alone amounted to \$1,100,000.

SPROAT & CO. Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

Answer to G. Wilson of Cariboo.

I WAS MUCH SURPRISED AT noticing a Challenge from Mr G. Wilson to fight me for \$100 to \$500. I think his and his friends must be aware that I was loser on the last fight.

THE

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

HIGGINS, LONG

TELEGRAMS: For Annual Advance... For Three Months... For One Month... For Week.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

OFFICE—Colonist Building, Government Street, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

AGENTS

THE RECIPROcity Treaty

Sandwich Islands

On Saturday the full Reciprocity Treaty between the U.S. and the U.K. appeared in this paper.

It has been approved by the Assembly of Honolulu with a dissentient voice.

The U.S. Government grants the greater privileges than the U.K. Government.

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