

THE question of compensation to officers who built residences at New Westminster is said to be still engaging the Executive Council, and may possibly be voted upon. We warn the Administrator of the Government that any such procedure will meet with universal condemnation by the people, and we trust he will pause before lending his countenance to such an unjust appropriation of the people's money. It may be quite true that a resolution authorizing compensation was passed through the Legislative Council; but no legislation can make a bad act a good one, and the mere fact of its having passed is no reason why it should be carried into operation, when it is likely to lead to public discontent. Can the present holders of office have some intimation that when the new Governor arrives their services will be dispensed with; and that they are in duty bound to secure as much public money as possible before leaving their comfortable position? If this is not the case, Governor Musgrave ought to be duly informed of the job when he arrives, and although the whole transaction may be perfectly legal, it might be made an excuse for a change in the positions held by the various participants. If the builders of the residences had lost their positions when the Capital was removed there would have been some excuse; but inasmuch as they have drawn salaries at the public expense ever since, when many of those who have assisted in paying their salaries from that time have been nearly ruined by so necessary a change, it looks very much like cruel heartedness to press the payment of their bond of flesh so completely regardless of every feeling of delicacy or common fairness. Possibly these gentlemen may think that in being discharged under the new order of things, as it is possible they may be, that they as prudent men, should make the best of their present position. If that is the view they take of the question it may accord with a certain code, but it is taking up a position in which they may commit a great error (i. e.) they may lose the substance by plunging after the shadow. If compensation be now insisted on they may, to a certain extent, attain their ends, but it will cost them all public respect, and when achieved will really amount to very little, as they will be closely watched and extravagant claims may result in decided opposition. What if they obtain a few dollars each? Will that repay them for public esteem and the refusal in a future possible claim for compensation on their being discharged? Will any citizen raise his voice in desiring the present incumbents to retain such positions as it may be thought necessary to fill, when the reduction of expenditure takes place? We say, decidedly not; and any possible claims otherwise admissible would, with the bad impression created by carrying out the present intentions of the claimants, be strenuously opposed.

THE vicinity of Cherry Creek is known to be rich in silver. Prospecting parties long ago established this fact, and at least one well defined lead has been discovered and located there. Specimens from this lead, assayed at San Francisco, showed great richness, and the late W. H. Sutton, of Yale, proposed investing a large sum of money in the enterprise by opening up the lead. It is highly probable that had he been preserved to the Colony, the mine would to-day have been in successful operation. Under existing circumstances, little or no work is being done upon the lead for want of means; but it is proposed by several influential citizens to fit out a company and send them to prospect the entire district thoroughly. We have in our midst several miners who were at White Pine and Nevada during last spring, and they assert that they saw no indications of silver at either of those localities which would compare in richness with indications of a similar character at Cherry Creek. They come back to us, poorer in purse but richer in experience, to test the wealth of Cherry

Creek. They propose to start for the silver leads and investigate them thoroughly during the few weeks that remain when active operations may be prosecuted. In this praiseworthy resolve they should be strengthened by the active co-operation of every man of means amongst us.

Co-OPERATION IN AMERICA.—It is a singular fact that the co-operative stores which have been tried in the United States have nearly all turned out to be failures. A very excellent building association was established in New York on the co-operative principle, but it soon collapsed. The proprietors of some large iron works set up a store for their workpeople at which goods could be purchased at a little over cost price. The profits could be divided among the workmen. This, too, broke down. In New England the co-operative stores are generally successful. One cause of this is the superior attractions held out by the ordinary grocery store in America. In the first place ready money is not only not asked for, but long credit is given. Then spirits are usually sold in such shops, so that the family marketing may be carried on over the convivial glass. The co-operative store is obliged to do business in a more rigid fashion. Co-operation in whaling or piloting enterprises is found to pay.

We are requested by the Stipendiary Magistrate to state that in his reference to the English Postal Laws he did not decide whether they had force in this Colony or not, and that he merely referred to them as bearing upon the question at issue, should a similar prosecution be instituted in the future. Whatever may have been the intention of Mr. Pemberton it is quite evident that his decision was based upon the English and not upon the local statute. Under the latter the defendant's acquittal was certain, because the complainant failed to prove the carriage of the letter; and the reference to the English Act was not only unnecessary but in the face of previous decisions of high judicial authority, unfortunate.

AN APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT.—The late Capt. Greenwood, who was struck down so suddenly, leaves a disconsolate widow and eight children who are entirely unprovided for. The breadwinner has been taken from them without a moment's notice and they are left helplessly dependent on the kind offices of a few friends. We cannot imagine a case in which human sympathy and aid are more loudly called for, or where the proverbial generosity of our citizens will find a more fitting opportunity for acting good Samaritans. We trust that some of those ladies who have so often come forward and distinguished themselves in acts of charity will volunteer their aid to succor a bereaved sister and her little children.

MR SEWARD and party will arrive here in the Active, which is due to-day or to-morrow. We presume the comfort of the distinguished gentleman will be duly attended to by his countrymen, and Britons might well join in showing a slight mark of respect to a statesman who has filled so important and honorable a page in his country's history.

MISS MILLS' SCHOOL.—This school was examined yesterday. Present, Rev Messrs Jenne, Somerville and Buss and other friends of the school. Twenty pupils were examined in arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, drawing and reading. The scholars presented a good appearance and acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the examiners.

THE ORIFLAMME.—This steamship, with the Congressional party on board, arrived at Port Townsend at a very early hour yesterday morning, where she took on board a pilot and sailed at once for Seattle, Steilacoom, Olympia and Nainaimo. At the latter port she will take in about 300 tons of coal for San Francisco, and will reach this port about Monday next.

FROM NAINAIMO.—The schooner Black Diamond arrived from Nainaimo yesterday morning, with a cargo of black diamonds for the supply of the French ship l'Estree. Capt. Radlin reports a heavy fall of rain at Nainaimo on Monday. The Shooting Star was under the shute when the schooner sailed, loading for San Francisco.

HOLLADAY CITY.—A map of this new claimant for the railroad terminus was shown us yesterday at Mr Franklin's rooms. The town is situated near Olympia and possesses every requisite for a commercial depot—good anchorage and fine harbor, and beautiful site.

MR THORNTON'S colossal statue of the Queen is now ready. It represents her Majesty in half military costume, such as she used to wear when visiting the camp at Chobham with the Prince Consort. It is 14 feet high, and will be placed in front of St. George's Hall, Liverpool.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER has sold his great work in the Academy—the "Swannery invaded by Sea Eagles," to the Marquis of Northampton, for four thousand guineas. Mr. Millais's portrait of "Vanessa" has found a purchaser at the price of £700.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ says that fish is a kind of food which refreshes the system, especially after-intellectual fatigue. There is no other article that supplies the waste of the head so thoroughly as fish diet; and the evidence of it is in the fact that all the inhabitants of the sea shores, the world over, are the brighter population of the country. Fish contains phosphorus to a large amount, a chemical element which the brain requires for growth and health.

THE STEAMER COLFAX arrived from Port Townsend yesterday afternoon. She will await here the arrival of the Active, from San Francisco, with Capt. Blinn on board, when she will convey that gentleman to his mill on Puget Sound.

THE BAND.—It is proposed to invite the band of l'Asiree to visit Victoria on this or to-morrow evening to perform from the Alhambra balcony. A subscription should be started to pay the cost of their coming to Victoria. The treat would be one seldom enjoyed by our residents.

THE report that John Hart, of Comox, has been murdered by Indians, is believed to be incorrect, the sloop Alarm in which he was engaged in trading having been spoken by the Otter a week subsequent to the date on which he is said to have lost his life.

THE Enterprise, Capt Swanson, sailed for New Westminster yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. She took a small freight and about twenty passengers. Among the latter were Messrs Barraud, H Nelson, Lachapelle and Capt Fleming.

A CORRESPONDENT of The Ripon (Wisconsin) Commonwealth gives the number of clover seeds in a bushel. He counted the seeds in one ounce, and found 17,300. In one pound there would, therefore, be 276,800; in one bushel, 16,608,000.

THE Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works will visit the settlements very shortly for the purpose of inspecting the roads with a view to placing them in a state of thorough repair.

A SUBSTANTIAL new crosswalk was yesterday laid from Mr Lomley Franklin's action room to the opposite corner of Commercial and Yates streets.

THE Beaver started North yesterday to resume her surveying duties.

Mr. Seward.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Will the Secretary of State for the United States be allowed to come and go as Major-General Thomas was allowed to come and go—without the slightest notice being taken of his presence amongst us by the gentlemen who are now provisionally filling the highest colonial offices and drawing the highest colonial pay? Cannot a dinner, or a picnic be arranged in honor of the distinguished visitor? One who has always proved himself a consistent friend of Great Britain.

JOHN BULL.

The Fanatics of Willis' Rooms.

(From the Spectator of June 12.)

A good many Peers and other gentlemen dined together at Willis' Rooms on Wednesday, to persuade each other that the present House of Commons is a sort of Irish bull, made simultaneously by the United Kingdoms, in sympathy with each other, and the House of Lords the true representatives of the people,—so made by a sort of divinely pre-established harmony, unexampled if not miraculous, and certainly quite without precedent in the political history of our nation. In this they appeared to attain a certain moderate success; but not one quite so complete but what the stronger heads amongst them had an uneasy feeling that there was something rotten at bottom in the convictions so so often expressed. The Bishop of Derry (Dr. Alexander) betrayed, we think, his suspicion that there was some unhealthily lurking in the mutual assurances of the noble lords and right-reverend prelates, that the Peers are supported by a great majority of the people of England, when he remarked, reflectively,—and shall we not say by way of laying the ghost of a fear haunting his own mind?—that the words "Church and State" (of course in relation to Ireland) "went up to the throne of God not in the accents which men shouted over their cups, but in the accents in which they breathed them in their prayers." Evidently the right-reverend prelate would have felt easier in his mind if he hadn't seen the wine-cups (wine-cups, we have observed, is rhetorical for wine-glasses) before him, and had not observed that the words "Church and State" were being uttered then at least by not a few gentlemen in the accents which men shout over their wine-cups, and not in those in which they are accustomed to breathe their prayers. The Bishop felt that a good deal of their confidence might possibly be due to the "wine-cups," so he immediately reassured himself by saying it was not the wine-cups. Just so the timid butler, after the burglary in Oliver Twist, when he finds all his courage and the courage of his companions oozing away, intimated that it wasn't the

sight of the burglar with his pistol which cowed them all, but the necessity of climbing over the gate which had cooled the wonderful heat of their pursuit. Dr. Alexander is just in the same state of mind. "It isn't the wine-cups," he soliloquizes, "it's the intense depth of our spiritual feelings which gives us such a glow as we pronounce the words 'Church and State.'" But how did it occur to the right-reverend gentleman that it wasn't the wine-cups? Evidently through a restless feeling that perhaps it was,—in which we are disposed to concur with him.

For no one can read the reports of the various speeches at Willis' Rooms and not see everywhere the eagerness for that factitious encouragement for which uneasy men plead with each other by every inflexion of the voice and every turn of the style. The Duke of Rutland fortifies himself in the extraordinary delusion—of this dreamy character of which he is evidently more than half-conscious—that the House of Lords represents the people and the House of Commons not, by adding, for his own comfort, that at least the House of Lords has a right to speak its own mind openly about those very useful members of its own assembly,—the Irish Bishops,—of whom the Bill proposes to deprive it. Here his Grace evidently feels on comparatively firm ground. He is quite aware that the country has expressed as yet no opinion,—probably will never care to express an opinion,—as to the meritorious legislative character of the Irish Bishops as elements in the House of Lords. He can dilate on that without insisting on the paradox that a hereditary assembly has a secret national inspiration of which an elected assembly, and a quite recently elected assembly, cannot boast. The only defect of that invaluable argument from the preciousness of the Irish Bishops to the House of Lords, is that the Duke of Rutland evidently thinks so very much more of the preciousness of the House of Lords to the Irish Bishops. He insists on not being able to give them up, just as England or America insists on not being able to give up political refugees,—not that these countries really cling to the refugees for the strength added by such refugees to their counsels, but that this is a polite and respectful mode of leuding them their axis. The Duke of Rutland no doubt loves the Irish Bishops with a fond political love—for the moment. But would he find the House of Lords as blank without his Grace of Armagh, or Dublin, or the Bishop of Killaloe? When he makes it a matter of political privilege for the Lords themselves whether they can or cannot bear to be parted from the two or three Irish who adorn their deliberations, we think even he himself could scarcely deny that he is making rather a strategic use of the right-reverend Irishman, than avowing his real object. Had the Bill been one depriving the House of Lords of the assistance of these worthy persons without disestablishing or disendowing the Irish Church, we should scarcely have had the Duke of Rutland presiding over those "wine-cups," to which the Bishop of Derry made that eloquent but, we suspect, uneasy allusion.

But the signs of weakness—the indications that these valiant recommenders of valiant deeds are not really easy in their own minds as to the plans of which (with the assistance of wine-cups, for we observe, that even at Lymington the popular meeting convened to hear Mr. Gathorne Hardy encourage the Lords, "was again a banquet") they talk so loudly, are by no means confined to the speeches of one or two of the reconverts. Almost all these valiant persons feel compelled to refer to the elections in Dumfriesshire and Stafford as signs that the country is changing its mind though they might, just as well refer to the elections in Paris and Marseilles for that purpose. In Dumfriesshire everyone knows that the Liberal triumph in November was a surprise, and that when the battle had to be fought over again with full time for the application of the landlords' screw, there was but little chance for the Liberals. That victory, at all events, had just as much reference to the Irish Church Bill as it had to the financial statement of Count Cambray Digny in Italy. As for the Stafford election, it is clear, no doubt, that in a very corrupt and rather small borough, full of freemen, where the Tories had returned one of the two candidates before they have now returned both—but a man must be driven to desperation for signs of reaction to regard this as one. We might as well argue that an ebbing tide had begun to flow from a ripple in a paddle on the beach which had no connection with the sea at all. Lord John Manners and Mr. Gathorne Hardy were near the mark when they spoke of the House of Commons as an assembly of which they are heartily ashamed, and avowed that, so far as the House of Commons is an indication of the national opinion at all, it lends not the slightest colour to the notion that the country is Conservative. It is logically far safer to take the certainly

paradoxical line of asserting that the House of Lords is (by inspiration) intimately acquainted with the present temper of the country, and the House of Commons, by a sort of divine judgment, shut off from all insight into it, than to accept the elections in such places as Stafford and Dumfriesshire as omens of political feeling, when all the elections of the United Kingdom which took place six months ago are treated as entirely valueless for that purpose. We observe that the Conservatives in their despair have called in the aid of Dr. Cumming, and have allowed him to prophesy the establishment of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, though not to support his prophecy out of the book of Revelations, as he must naturally have yearned to do. Since Mr. Newdegate was permitted to argue for an alliance with the Greek Church against the Roman, and to regret that we did not seize the opportunity to ally ourselves with Russia before the Crimean war,—surely Dr. Cumming need not have been so sedulously restrained from a style of argument evidently appropriate to the occasion. We have no doubt he could have found both the coming battle in the Pears and the Ecumenical Council in Rome, accurately forecast in the Book of Revelations, and their issues closely connected together, and we are quite certain that this style of argument would have been quite as profitable, and much more amusing, than that of most of the reverend gentleman's colleagues.

Clumber House in the Hands of Bailiffs.

A correspondent, writing to the Sheffield Independent, says:—Having had occasion to be in the neighborhood of Workshop on Saturday, I thought I would drive over as far as Clumber, the well-known country seat of the Duke of Newcastle. The afternoon was charmingly fine, and the whole place seemed vocal with the music of birds. Wherever sorrow hides surely it cannot be here, was the instinctive feeling amid the surroundings of such unmistakable evidence of wealth and luxury. At the left of the house there is a large paddock surrounded by a range of handsome new stables and out-houses; and in the paddock were a number of brood mares with foals running by their sides. I should think there were about a score of them and while looking at them one could not help thinking and feeling that, innocent though they were, they had in a sense been the cause of the disgrace that had fallen on their illustrious owner. Leaving this part of the park I next turned round and walked to the left, which brought me on to the bridge which crosses a large and beautiful lake, and where you have a full front view of the house, connected with which is an old chapel, with richly-stained windows. This clear-water lake stretches as far as the eye can reach, and is laid out somewhat in the serpentine form. On its surface were to be seen swans in abundance and a great number of wild water-fowl, and here and there is an artificial weir or dam, over which the water falls with beautiful effect, and all this surrounded by magnificent trees, gives the place a charming effect; and yet amid all this splendour, there seemed an air of neglect and dilapidation which betokened either poverty or carelessness. Things seemed everywhere to be running to seed or ruin. Looking at the house from the bridge, behind which there is a fine new chateau, the tall spire of which is conspicuous above the roof of the house, I observed that all the blinds in the house were drawn down, which seemed to indicate sorrow within; but it was not the sort of death, but disgrace, which in many senses is worse than death. The church and the paddocks were new—the work of the young duke. A taste for the turf, tempered with a tribute to the clergy, is an attempt to make the best of both worlds, which has so far proved a failure. Coming near to the house again, I made a few inquiries concerning the state of affairs, when I found that no less than eleven of the mysterious but very matter-of-fact people called bailiffs were inside. The only occupants are the servants, all of whom, I was informed, are under notice to leave. The bailiffs were stationed, like so many sentinels, in various parts of the house, and in some instances at the doors, and on various parts of the grounds. There was, consequently, a deep gloom cast over the place, and all that I came in contact with seemed to deeply deplore the sad condition of the family and the place. We were informed that Mr. Gladstone had been in the neighborhood only a few days ago, and was guest for the night with Lord Foley, at Workshop Manor. When it is remembered that the Premier is a trustee for the late Duke of Newcastle, his presence on the present occasion can be easily accounted for. The quiet, clean, and pretty little town of Workshop seems to be cast into deep mourning by the events at Clumber. When at the railway station, on my way home, who should I see but the veritable Padwick. Mr. Padwick, it will be remembered, has a claim of £95,000 against the duke, and it seems by his presence that the bailiffs and he, have some connection with each other.

During the visit to the Northwest, the Packet was the whiskey selling fine of \$500 having captain, which he the vessel was taken brought to Victoria seen by the advertisement, is to be sold day next by order. The Government when fines recovered fictitious and not paid any goods and chattel defaulter in due counsel care in such breach of the law than properly expect but that the proof be duly made clearment of the penalty the propriety of H doing all in their illegal traffic in aborigines; but who not absolutely caught is well that the can investigated by the cers that all proper because there are a question. It is big the minds of Capt Chief Commissioner a prima facie case we submit that it evidence should be Justice before ultimate taken in the matter the proceedings no Supreme Court in the Nanaimo Pacific ready to prove the vessel was illegal verdict adverse to to be met by the not think ourselves make any remarks cost of any over will have to come or we deprecate a to. We have a lively repute and trouble seizure of schooner Collector of Customs fraction of the law, admission by the illegality of the pro

We observe the Government is trying opinion from them servative predecessors sensation precedes the sinian war. The res was highly creditive Ministry, and he ferrad to by Conserv the hustings as re upon Conservative Mr. Mundell's, a Lliament, takes exce to say that a great racterized the expect estimated cost was but subsequent con Sir R. Napier to talk of 10,000, as origin Mundella may thin mine of political ca is greatly mistaken timats since the cing above the last, t £8,500,000, a large the first sum mentio compared with the the British arms those who remembe ner in which Br were squandered seems the height about the cost of ed expedition to A cost of which is kn to £8,500,000, the mere trifle. With expedition in 1808 soldiers died from which was 10 time Alysianian affair; troops returned in tactics seem to hav ing of old account rather mean syste gratifying to find, his liberal colleag

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Saturday, July 24, 1869

During the visit of the late Governor to the Northwest, the schooner Nanaimo Packet was seized for a breach of the whiskey selling Ordinance...

We observe that the present liberal Government is trying to divert public opinion from themselves to their Conservative predecessors...

The game of Mr. Mundella which is generally esteemed as not worth the candle; and with the exception of furnishing a few newspaper items...

RITUALISM has received its death-blow in San Francisco and St. James' Church, where the system was inaugurated...

THE BARCLAY SOUND MURDERS.—H.M.S. Sparrowhawk is under orders for the West Coast. Her mission is to convey the Sheriff and the assisins of the thark John Bright...

Table with 4 columns: OLYMPIC CLUB, DOMINION CLUB, PLAYERS, RUNS, OUTS. Lists names and statistics for a baseball game.

LOCAL BREVITIES.—Miss Mills' school will be re-opened on Monday, August 2nd. The examination of the pupils of St. Ann's Convent school will commence to-morrow morning...

THE MEADOWS.—We learn that the Government has granted a lease of the Meadows to the company of capitalists who sent in their application some months ago...

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION RE-ESTABLISHED.—Yesterday Mr. Pitts, formerly operator at Cariboo, was dispatched by Mr. Lamb to Lopez Island in a canoe...

Tax Thrifts are doomed. The axe is being laid at their root, and in a day or two the roots alone will remain to make the spot where the touch-me-if-you-dare plant now rears its head...

Monday July 19. According to the reading of the News the Municipal Council are engaged in a very respectable practice which ought to be checked...

Mr. Seward.—A meeting of American residents was held at the office of the American Consul on Saturday afternoon...

ACCIDENT AT ESQUIMALT.—On Saturday afternoon, while a number of men were at work on the H.B. Co's wharf at Esquimalt...

THE FIREMEN'S PLO-NIC.—Extensive preparations are being made for the Firemen's picnic, to come off on Saturday next at Medina's Grove...

THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will meet at Smith's Hall on Friday next at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of selecting officers and transacting other business...

DEPARTURE.—The steamer G. S. Wright sailed at 11 o'clock on Saturday night for Portland. The come-aboard gun created the impression that the Active had arrived...

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLAND.—A notice in the Government Gazette reserves Mitchell (or Gold) Harbor. This reserve is made to encourage the prospectors who recently visited it in search of gold bearing quartz...

THE FRENCH SHIPS.—La Mothe Piquet sails to-day for San Francisco and will be followed, to-day or to-morrow, by the Astrea. A letter from Admiral Cloze, published in another column, states that a telegraphic dispatch will compel him to shorten his voyage...

THE Wesleyan camp-meeting will commence on Friday, the 23d inst., at Maple Bay. The Enterprise will convey parties to and from the Bay.

THE Cherry Creek district explorers will start in a few days upon the hunt for silver. They will meet with every encouragement.

ASTREA BAND.—Note from Admiral Cloze.

Mr. Seward has received this moment a letter signed by twenty-three persons who request that I should head the band of the Astrea to Victoria. It is a request, but the sincerest regret since our departure should take place on Monday...

The Visit of His Excellency the Governor to the Northwest Coast.

We have before us a printed report and journal of the hon. Commissioner of Lands and Works of the proceedings in connection with the visit of His Excellency the late Governor to the Northwest Coast...

The Company's buildings consist of a storehouse, office, and boarding-houses for their workmen, all framed buildings, with some minor houses scattered around. Here we found Messrs Gibbs and Landale, who are engaged under contract with the Company in constructing a tramway from the harbour...

By this gentleman we were conducted into the tunnel called Nicholson's Tunnel which is 619 ft long. At 210 ft from its mouth the coal is struck, and thence extends to the end of the tunnel, where there is a fault, the walls of the vein coming together gradually for the last 100 feet until they close altogether...

These veins are nearly vertical, and their general course bears N. 40° W. The coal has been proved by practical experiment to be of very good quality. We were also shown by Mr. Robinson three other tunnels which have been driven 112, 439, and 450 feet respectively...

Of the Squash (commonly written Squash) mines, Mr. Trutch says: Here Captain Mist, Mr. Lowndes and myself went ashore to visit the coal workings at that place, and with the intention of getting off some coal so as to avoid the necessity of stopping at Nanaimo...

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Popular Feeling in Ireland.

On Monday night Mr. Charles P. O'Connell who under the nomme de plume of 'Cairn Theira' has been a contributor to the 'National' literature, delivered a lecture on Irish poetry at the Cork Athenaeum before a crowded and enthusiastic audience...

Important Experiments with Heavy Guns.

The London Times gives the following interesting summary of the results of recent experiments with heavy guns at Woolwich. One pattern of the Woolwich 'colled wrought-iron gun' endured 400 rounds with ordinary service charges of thirty pounds...

The second gun fired 400 rounds with thirty-pound charges, and 649 with forty-three pound charges—1,049 rounds in all. During the firing of the 400 thirty-pound charges, and during 207 of the forty-three pound charges, the vent was in the rear of the usual place. The last 442 rounds with forty-three pounds were fired through a vent, in the ordinary service position, which is more severe upon the gun...

A curious book on the relations prevailing between the Emperor Napoleon and Prince Napoleon during the existence of the French Republic, from 1843 to 1851, has been written by one of the editors of the 'Independence Belge,' who was formerly a member of the French National Assembly, and exiled in consequence of the coup d'etat. It is said that this volume proves, by the most incontestable testimony, that Prince Napoleon at one of the meetings held by the various groups of the people on the 2d of December, moved, in an excited manner, that Louis Napoleon should be declared hors la loi, and that, in the speech in which he advocated the adoption of his motion, he intimated very plainly that Louis Napoleon had no Napoleonic blood whatever in his veins...

The New York Tribune is an intensely anti-British newspaper. The organ of the war branch of the Radical party, and professedly anxious for a fight with England, it has alternately patted the Fenians and the Nova Scot a annexationists upon the back in the belief that "England's difficulty is America's opportunity."

The ambition of the Canadians is to extend their dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the possession of the new territories encourages them. Though to the farther north of the hunting grounds nothing invites the settler, yet the southern and fertile belt just above Minnesota has the capacity of receiving a population equal to that of England, and is upon the highway between Canada and British Columbia.

By It and Try It.—Russell's celebrated coffee. The best on the C. ast. Warranted a pure and healthful beverage.

Distribution of Premiums Merited by the Pupils of St. Ann's Convent, Victoria, V. I., July, 1869.

- Miss Mathilde Delatre—1st class, ribbon of merit, 1st prem. Politeness. Miss Leila Fleming—2nd class, ribbon of merit, 1st prem. Good Conduct. Miss Virginia Campbell—3rd class, ribbon of merit, 1st prem. Good Conduct. Miss Emily Henderson—1st prem. Christian Doctrine.

City Council.

Present—His Worship the Mayor, Councilors McKay, Russell and Gerow. Communication from property holders on North Park street, asking for improvements to be made on the above street before the winter commences. Referred to Street Committee.

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NAVAL.

From a private letter received by a gentleman in this city we learn the following information with regard to the movements of H. M. ships of war on the Pacific coast. The letter is dated from Valparaiso, May 31st:—The Camelson and Charybdis had left for this place, and are now fully due. The Boxer had arrived from England en route for this place. She may be looked for in the course of two months. The Topaze had sailed for England. The Zealous was still at Valparaiso. The Satellite will leave here for the Southern coast after the arrival of the ships now due.

CEMETERY FENCE ON FIRE.

Yesterday word was brought to town that the fence and brush at the Jewish Cemetery were in flames, and Messrs. F. W. Keyser and H. M. Cohen, [manager of the Cemetery,] proceeded to the spot in a buggy, and fortunately arrived in time to save a great portion of the fence and extinguish the fire before it had reached the railings surrounding the graves. The damage done is about \$80. The fire was discovered by a boy who brought the news at once to town.

European M

Our files bring us when order had been given, and the police gaged in disposing persons who were late troubles. A been set at liberty sentenced to various terms. A letter from the H has been published, jesty declares that not to yield to pr The manager and a pel have been sente prisonment for exci strike among the m led to a collision w eight or ten perso Count of Palikao, has been sent to St. ragoons actin of t press in traversing in an open carriage roughfared, captiva the people, and cheerd. The Pa gaged in a contro blame for the recedial journals ascri investigation of the Or an factions, while declare that they police in order to a Large numbers of ris under the appr lution was immit Napoleon has had view with the Pas arrived in Paris, T ing to the new Spe fixed for the 18th J dreds of military a the oath. The 20 Madrid were also solemn adhesion to that part of the cen in consequence of question of a Rege in the Cortes, and supported the prary measure which ble Spain to select. In Austria the mos has been the summ to appear before Bishop of Linz for a Pastoral upon the regulating marria Minister, Count that preparations warlike purpos. examing contests ev had terminated in Seely jun, by a Mr. Digby Seymo was in a most tur early in the day; by wartsians on e profusion; small m ambulating the tow into collision. The thoroughfares wer took the lead at s o'clock was be we hundred votes ab After twelve o'cloc ered ground prog citement increased. hour stone throw police and special powered a body of bayon ts fixed we House of Corroct of Col. Storcr, th the Exchange Ro broken at Mr. See rooms on the Lon smashed in two o the town. Some a large mob preve party of his frie central committe hon. candidate w hustled the penio and charged the space there. The and the Mayor (Riot Act. All th Market-place wer crowds and great which reached its which was annouced as "Seymour, 4525. thanks from the h the dastardly mot of which narrow wards they smash dows.

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, July 24, 1869

European Mail Summary.

Our files bring us to the 24th of June when order had been maintained in Paris, and the police magistrates were engaged in disposing of the cases of 1,100 persons who were arrested during the late troubles. A great number have been set at liberty, and others sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. A letter from the Emperor to a Deputy has been published, in which His Majesty declares that a Government ought not to yield to pressure nor to revolt. The manager and an editor of the Rapel have been sentenced to fine and imprisonment for exciting to sedition. A strike among the miners at St. Etienne led to a collision with the military, and eight or ten persons were killed. The Count of Palikao, with reinforcements, has been sent to St. Etienne. The courageous action of the Emperor and Empress in traversing, without escort and in an open carriage, the leading thoroughfares, captivated the sympathies of the people, and they were cordially cheered. The Paris Press is now engaged in a controversy as to who is to blame for the recent disorders—the official journals ascribing them to the instigation of the Orleanist and Republican factions, while the Opposition papers declare that they were fomented by the police in order to alarm the bourgeoisie. Large numbers of persons did leave Paris under the apprehension that a revolution was imminent. The Emperor Napoleon has had a lengthened interview with the Pasha of Egypt, who has arrived in Paris. The ceremony of swearing to the new Spanish Constitution was fixed for the 18th June, and some hundreds of military and civil officers took the oath. The 20,000 troops now in Madrid were also to have given their solemn adhesion to the Constitution, but that part of the ceremony was postponed in consequence of bad weather. The question of a Regency is being discussed in the Cortes, and General Prim has supported the proposition as a temporary measure which will ultimately enable Spain to elect a suitable Sovereign. In Austria the most remarkable incident has been the summoning and compelling to appear before a magistrature of the Bishop of Linz for attacks contained in a Pastoral upon the laws recently passed regulating marriage. The Hungarian Minister, Count Andrassy, has denied that preparations are being made for warlike purposes. One of the most exciting contests ever held in Nottingham terminated in the return of Mr. C. Seely, jun., by a majority of 109 over Mr. Digby Seymour, Q. C. The town was in a most turbulent state from very early in the day. Colours were worn by wartsians on each side in unusual profusion; small mobs of 'roughs' perambulating the town, and often coming into collision. The shops in the principal thoroughfares were closed. Mr. Seely took the lead at starting and by eleven o'clock was between twelve and thirteen hundred votes ahead of his opponent. After twelve o'clock Mr. Seymour recovered ground progressively, and the excitement increased. During the dinner hour stone throwing began, and as the police and special constables were overpowered a body of pensioners with their bayonets fixed were marched from the House of Correction, under command of Col. Storer, through the streets to the Exchange Rooms. Windows were broken at Mr. Seely's central committee rooms on the Long row, and panes were smashed in two or three other parts of the town. Some time after two o'clock a large mob prevented Mr. Seely and a party of his friends from entering his central committee-rooms, and as the hon. candidate was in danger of being hustled the pensioners were brought out and charged the crowd, so as to clear a space there. The disorder still continued, and the Mayor (Mr. J. Barber) read the Riot Act. All the avenues of the Great Market-place were blocked by enormous crowds and great excitement prevailed, which reached its height when the close was announced as follows:—Seely, 4634; Seymour, 4525. Mr. Seely returned thanks from the hustings, when a part of the dastardly mob threw stones, several of which narrowly missed him. Afterwards they smashed the Exchange windows.

AMONG the crowd of distinguished visitors who have come to see and admire our beautiful city, no one can claim precedence of the gentleman who arrived yesterday on the Active—the Hon. W. H. Seward. His great talents as a Statesman are admitted by all. Although the great events that were being enacted when he grasped the helm had evolved on the part of the American people, passions that must have more or less influenced him, Mr. Seward displayed an amount of tact during his administration that places him far above any former leader of the government at Washington. During the rebellion, when the reverses met with by the Federal troops created a feeling of undisguised dissatisfaction throughout the country, he so wielded his influence with the various parties as to keep them in check and render their attacks upon him futile. With a great many influential men opposed to him, he took care that they never joined in their opposition. His government was not always composed of the best men in the United States, either for administrative talent or patriotism, yet he managed even with such imperfect instruments to carry the nation through a crisis without parallel in modern history. Mr. Seward has always been esteemed for his affable manner, and gentlemanly bearing; his conversation is elegant and intellectual. He is eminently fitted for the front rank in a great nation, and must always be a highly esteemed member of polite society. One of his talented countrywomen says of him:— "Whatever men may grant or deny him, however partisans may differ as to his political course, certainly possesses, in an eminent degree, 'the genius to be loved'; he has borne joy and sorrow, success and failure, glory and detraction, with rare dignity, cheerfulness, and philosophy. If at times when momentous and solemn issues were to be met—at times of peril and excitement, this dignity has seemed even to his old friends like cool indifference, this cheerfulness like political perfidy, this philosophy too like an easy optimism, and we have said so, there was no unkindness in our hearts, as there is no reproach in our thoughts. Whatever he may think, we are not forgetful of his great past."

We need hardly remind our citizens that if an occasion can be obtained, they should spare no pains or expense in extending every courtesy to this great man. It would be accepted in the United States as a pledge of our friendship.

The Examination of the Pupils at St. St. Ann's Convent.

The examination of the scholars at this excellent Seminary occupied the whole of yesterday and realized all the praise that has been bestowed on those estimable ladies, the Sisters of St. Ann, for their care and industry in preparing these young girls for the battle of life. An open space at the north end of the convent was tastefully prepared for the exhibition; a framework of timber was covered with green branches and a spacious stage occupied the whole of one side. The legend "Love and gratitude to our dear parents" inscribed on a scroll ornamented the back of the stage, and a number of specimens of ornamental work—the productions of the pupils whose names were attached—adorned portions of the auditorium. The young lady pupils acquitted themselves in the exercises most creditably, displaying great progress for their years in the various branches of learning. The music was really very good. At the conclusion of the exercises a very interesting drama was performed by the more advanced pupils, which elicited great applause from a large audience. The young ladies performed their several parts with much gracefulness giving the best proof of the solicitude for their perfection in everything pertaining to the accomplishments and carriage of a lady, which is the chief object of education. It would have afforded us the sincerest pleasure to have given an outline of the exercises, and the plot of the Drama; but matter of great importance has poured in upon us and precludes more lengthened remarks. The list of prizes we are also reluctantly compelled to defer till to-morrow.

THE ACTIVE.—The steamship Active arrived at 10 o'clock yesterday morning from San Francisco, having been 7 days on the passage. Thick fogs and heavy gales were encountered, and the steamer put into Port Orford for shelter. Here a fishing party was improvised and the gentlemen passengers caught several "whoppings" salmon. The voyage was prolonged by the bad quality of the coal burned. The Active goes to Nainimo this morning; she will coal and sail for Alaska on Friday. Capt Cooper has been engaged as pilot.

Arrival of Hon. W. H. Seward and Party.

The steamship Active, Capt Dall, having on board Hon Wm H Seward, Fredk. Seward and wife, A Fitch, Wm Smith, Judge S C Hastings, and a large number of other passengers, reached Brodick's wharf at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The passengers named constitute the Seward party, who are on their way to Alaska Territory—a small parcel of real estate, comprising a few hundred thousand square miles, more or less, which, our readers will remember, Mr Seward purchased some two years ago while Secretary of State for the United States.

THE RECEPTION.

A large concourse of people were assembled on the wharf to greet the distinguished party. The American Consul—an old friend of Mr Seward—was the first man aboard and received a warm shake of the hand from the venerable gentleman, who was then introduced to numbers of our citizens who pressed forward to welcome him. All who approached received a hearty shake of the hand from the great Statesman, whose patriotic record during the fearful struggle of his country for existence has rendered his name world-famous. Mr Seward is a man who has turned the corner of seventy years. His figure is slight, and his face wears a tired, careworn look. A long cicatrice on the right cheek, extending to the chin, marks the path of the assassin's dagger on that terrible 14th of April, four years ago, when the Good President fell. The statesman's eye, undimmed by age, is singularly bright and expressive, and a certain indescribable gentleness of manner explains to a great extent the wonderful mesmerizing influence which he always exercises over those who approach him. After the first friendly greetings had been said, the party landed and were driven to the St. George Hotel, where a suite of rooms had been engaged for their accommodation.

At the hotel, Mr. Seward was taken in charge by a committee of American citizens, consisting of the American Consul, and Messrs. Edgar Marvin, G. Suro, U. Nelson, W. H. Oliver, E. Granini, Capt. Doane and E. Garcesco. An invitation to meet our citizens at a public dinner was declined by Mr. Seward until after his return from Alaska.

After luncheon and a short rest Mr. Seward and party were driven to Beacon Hill, Cadboro Bay and other suburban points of beauty and interest. Mr. Seward also called upon His Honor the Administrator of Government, and was warmly received by that gentleman. During the afternoon there were hundreds of callers at the St. George and showers of cards were left.

AN ADDRESS.

At 5 o'clock Mr. Seward and friends returned from the drive to the Hotel, where a deputation of gentlemen, headed by His Worship Mayor Trimble, presented the following address:

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA. }
20th July, 1869. }

To the Honorable Wm. H. Seward—Sir—We, the undersigned residents of Victoria, have much gratification in welcoming you to this city.

We feel proud to have amongst us a statesman so distinguished as yourself, and regret that your present stay here is necessarily so brief as to deprive us of the opportunity of tendering you a public entertainment.

This pleasure, however, we hope to have on your expected return to this place from Alaska.

The address was signed by Mayor Trimble, Messrs. Tolmie and Finlayson of the Hudson Bay Company, Hons. Helmcken and Robson of the Legislative Council, Capt. Stamp, and Messrs. Stahlschmidt, Burnaby, Wilkie, Nathan, Southgate, Lanevas, J. Lowe, J. R. Stewart, and many others.

The Mayor, in presenting the address, made a few remarks expressive of the gratification it afforded him to welcome to our city so distinguished a gentleman.

Mr. Seward, in reply, said that he was happy to receive so marked an expression of good will from the representatives of a kindred people who, with his own countrymen, were engaged in extending the area of civilization upon the continent of America. He regretted that he could not find time to accept their kind invitation at present, but hoped, upon his return, to remain several days in Victoria, when he should certainly seize the earliest opportunity of meeting them. The deputation then withdrew.

A SERENADE.

At 9 o'clock in the evening the Volunteer Band, led by Mr. Haynes, serenaded the distinguished party. In response to vociferous calls, Mr. Seward appeared on the balcony and addressed the crowd. The honorable gentleman spoke in an easy, conversational tone, and he alluded to the desire he naturally felt to see the whole of his country; he had never before beheld the Pacific Ocean and was on his way to visit the most remote portion of the land to which he belonged. He felt cheered and pleased beyond expression at the kind reception which had been extended to him here. Nearly the whole of the North American continent was now in the possession of two branches of the British race, and there was no reason why they should not continue to grow and prosper side by side and spread the light of civilization to the most remote corners of the continent. He charged the people before him not to allow the nation to which he belonged to outstrip them in generosity and justice, and concluded with a warm expression of friendship towards Great Britain.

Mr. Seward's remarks were received with loud cheers by the assemblage. He was followed by Collector Dodge, of Alaska, Fred Seward, Gov. Flanders, Mr. Fitch and several other gentlemen. All the speakers were introduced by the American Consul, and the remarks were generally brief and eloquent. During the evening the hotel was besieged by visitors; and all classes appeared to vie with each other in showing honor to the party.

This morning, at 9 o'clock, Mr. Seward and friends will embark on board the Wilson G Hunt for Puget Sound. After visiting all the ports the steamer will convey the party to Nainimo, where they will rejoin the Active and proceed to Alaska, returning to Victoria in about three weeks' time.

From Barclay Sound.

The schooner Alert, Capt. Carleton, arrived on Monday night, three days from Barclay Sound. He states that the schooner Surprise had arrived there and landed the Indian witnesses who gave evidence in the John Bright murder cases. Capt. Carleton brings intelligence of a catastrophe which occurred about a fortnight ago to the Ahgustis, an Indian tribe on Clayoquot Sound. It appears that about 3 or 4 years ago a man-of-war proceeded to Clayoquot Sound for the purpose of chastising the Indians for some murders of white crews that had occurred on that coast. In doing so several bombs were fired that did not explode, and these had been recently found in the woods. An ingenious idea had occurred to some of the tribe that by boring the shells the powder they contained might be taken out. In furtherance of this happy thought a powerful fellow proceeded to make a hole in the side of the shell as he would have operated on a chunk of wood; the result was an explosion when the powder was reebed, which killed three of the deeply interested spectators of the operation and seriously wounded four or five others. The rancorous was completely demolished.

Capt. Carleton picked up a large iron buoy near Cape Cook, which has been fully identified as one of the Fraser river buoys.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. S. SHUBRICK.—The U. S. L. H. Steamer Shubrick, M. Rogers, Master, with Commodore J. M. Watson, U. S. N., Lighthouse Inspector of the 13th Lighthouse District, arrived yesterday. The Shubrick left Astoria Thursday and visited Tatoosh light and the other American Light Stations in the Straits and on the Sound, delivering the annual supplies and thoroughly inspecting the Stations. Off Dungeness Spit, Commodore Watson placed a red can buoy in 3 1/2 fathoms of water, bearing N.E. by N. distance, 1 1/2 miles from the lighthouse; all vessels are recommended to pass outside of this buoy. The Shubrick stops for coal. She will be remembered as an old visitor in these parts. During the troublous times of '61 and '62 a plot was set on foot by a number of Southerners for her seizure in this harbor and conversion into a rebel privateer, which was frustrated by the vigilance of her officers.

THE AMERICAN PAPERS. say that the new Minister, Motley, is more disposed than even Revere Johnson was to look upon everything done by an Englishman in high life as a special grace and favour to the human race—in fact, that he is the most desperate toady of the lot in the company of aristocrats. In Boston libraries the "peerage" is better thumbed than any other volume.

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HON. W. A. G. YOUNG and family reached New York city on the 23rd of June and sailed for England on the following day.

THE ORIFLAMME arrived at an early hour yesterday morning with the Congressional party, and sailed again about noon for San Francisco via Astoria, where she will pick up the delayed passengers from Victoria.

New Anecdote of Bismarck.

The following anecdote is told in Herr Hessekief's life of Bismarck, the second volume of which has just appeared at Leipzig:—Hearing a guest in a tavern speak insultingly of a member of the royal family, Bismarck sprang to his feet, and exclaimed, "Leave the room! If you have not left before this glass is empty, I will break it over your head!" Of course there was an uproar. All the guests rose and began shouting and gesticulating. But Bismarck calmly emptied his glass, and then smashed it on the offender's head with such a hearty will that the glass was in shivers, and the head was left howling. A deep silence followed, in the midst of which the voice of Bismarck was heard asking unconcernedly, "Waiter, what does the broken glass cost?" General applause drowned the answer.

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Mr. Alfred Waddington on the Overland Route.

Mr. Alfred Waddington has just published in London a supplemental book to his recent brochure on the overland route. The supplemental work furnishes an interesting sketch of the proposed line and has been favorably reviewed by the press. The Great Overlander appears more enthusiastic than ever in support of the cause.

"The discovery," says Mr. Waddington, "of a practical route through the mountains of British Columbia was naturally the first step towards opening an overland communication. I have already explained how that difficulty was overcome; and now that the Hudson's Bay Company have accepted the proposal made to them by Lord Granville for the surrender of the North-West territory, another obstacle, hitherto considered as next to insurmountable, has also been removed. The speedy accomplishment of this important measure, owing chiefly to the untiring efforts of the Canadian delegates and the good sense and energy of Lord Granville, can but encourage the writer to fresh perseverance in his efforts. The difficulties still to be grappled with are great, it is true, but the worst, it is believed, have now been surmounted. The future of the Dominion, the development of great resources, and the consolidation of its power depend on the opening up of a communication between Canada and the Pacific through the Red River settlement and the Fertile Belt. These will, therefore, now be quickly thrown open; the general confederation of British North America will naturally follow; and the lately so-called impossible project of an overland railroad (which, when accomplished will make Canada the emporium of the trade of Europe with China and Japan) may be looked upon ere long as a simple question of pounds, shillings, and pence. I am aware that the sum required (thirty-two millions, including interest until the road becomes self-paying) appears at first sight something enormous; but the applications to Parliament this session for bills relating to railroads in the United Kingdom alone (where any new line of railroad seems almost impossible) amount to more than sixteen millions, or over half that sum, with the chance of much smaller returns. With the enlightened assistance of the Canadian government by liberal grants of land, and a properly guarded system of guarantee, by means of which the credit of the Dominion might in the first instance be made available—especially if endorsed by the Home Government,—subscription lists to the above amount could be easily covered. The Government guarantee in India amounted, April 1, 1867, to a much larger sum, £27,254,802, and they have been a complete success as every body in financial circles is aware. Besides, by providing for the payment of the interest on the above guarantee will be rendered almost nominal.

The Central Pacific Railroad across the American continent has just been opened. Its professed purpose is to transfer the Old to the New World, and when the commercial fate of England is trembling in the balance, the urgent necessity of a rival route of our own, independent of foreign regulations or tariffs, can no longer be disguised or the question lightly postponed. What the writer has so long been striving to forward will soon become the question of the day; and if, as some pretend, Englishmen can only act vigorously when fairly aroused, that day may not be far distant—when we shall set to work in good earnest to carry out this truly great and national undertaking and make up for lost time."

Australia and New Zealand.

Considerable excitement has been caused in Victoria by the re-election of some members of the Legislature who had been expelled for corruption. A Parliamentary committee for breach of privilege had been declared by the judges to be illegal, and an appeal to Privy Council is expected. The Intercolonial Commercial Conference has recommended a fiscal union of the various Australian colonies.

In New South Wales there have been extensive floods and numerous shipwrecks, caused by violent storms. A vessel with one hundred slaves has been captured and taken to Sydney.

The massacre at Mohaka, in New Zealand is confirmed, but the latest news from the threatened districts is more favorable to the colonists.

A letter was recently read in the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, written by Mr. Robertson, of Colac, stating that between April, 1868, and the end of that year, he had a hundred men engaged on his run killing rabbits, and about 2,000,000 were killed, at a cost of £5,000. This year he has 60 men engaged on this work. It is thought likely that the impossibility of expiating the pest on large runs will hasten the division of the land into small farms, and thus the acclimatized rabbit may exert an influence as an agrarian reformer.

We heard the other day of an enthusiastic Protestant screaming in perfect good faith, "Gladstone is the devil himself, and Bright's very outward appearance proclaims him one of the frogs in the Apocalypse!" The three frogs in the Apocalypse, if we remember rightly, come respectively out of the dragon's mouth, out of the mouth of the beast, and out of the mouth of the false prophet. Mr. Bright certainly did not come out of Mr. Gladstone's mouth, so he cannot be the one who came out of the mouth of the dragon. Perhaps Mr. Cobden was the false prophet, and Mr. Bright is the frog that came out of his mouth; but how his personal appearance identifies him with any one of these Apocalyptic frogs is hard for ordinary men to apprehend.—Spectator.

The City Missionary Society of San Francisco complain that there is more destitution in that city than can be relieved.

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

aturday, July 24, 1869

An article appeared in Blackwood's Magazine for June, entitled "American Reasons for Peace," and so far as we can see, the arguments are unanswerable. Our object at this moment is merely to supplement a late leader in the Colonist in which we enumerated certain little sums that stand to the debit of Uncle Sam, and made it undesirable on his part to press the Alabama claims to a settlement. We have now another item to add to the list: we refer to the Portuguese claims as stated in the letter which accompanies the article alluded to above. Resolutions were passed in the United States House of Representatives on the 7th of August, 1850, and the 17th December 1851, requesting Mr. Fillmore, then President, to communicate the particulars of the several claims of the United States against Portugal, as well as the amount and nature of the claims of Portugal against the United States. Mr. Fillmore accordingly transmitted a message to the House on the 23rd January, 1852, accompanied by all the necessary documents, extending from so early a period as the year 1814. The claims of the United States against Portugal have no bearing on the point relating to the Alabama dispute, but the claims of Portugal against the United States are so nearly similar as to deserve particular mention. Page 165 of the Congressional report contains the pith of the Portuguese claim. In 1816 Portugal was at war with Buenos Ayres, and in that and the following years certain persons in Baltimore and New York fitted out a number of vessels as privateers, and scoured the seas in search of Portuguese merchantmen, a great number of which were thus captured. The Portuguese Ambassador laid the circumstances before the Government at Washington, but he was informed by Mr. John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State, that the American Government had done all that was possible in the case, and declined to make compensation for anything that occurred out of their immediate cognizance. On 15th October 1817, the Portuguese Ambassador informed Mr. Adams that a ship was fitting out in Maryland. Five days afterwards Mr. Adams replied that if the Ambassador would furnish him with a list of the names of the persons who were chargeable with a violation of the United States laws in fitting out and arming a vessel within the United States for the purpose of committing depredation upon Portuguese commerce, and of the witnesses by whose testimony the charge could be substantiated, directions would be given for their prosecution before the proper tribunal. Of course the pirate got away with a great many others. In 1819 the Portuguese Ambassador was compelled to address the United States government in order to protest against the liberty allowed American vessels who were preying upon Portuguese commerce; these vessels might be seen any day in Baltimore flying the flag of the buccaneer Artegas who pretended to some sovereignty in South America, when it was well known he did not hold a foot of sea shore in the country. Mr. Adams vouchsafed no reply and the Portuguese government never received any compensation for these impudent robberies. In 1850 the Portuguese government again attempted, through their Ambassador, to obtain a settlement of these claims, and after a short period of negotiation, Mr. Clayton, then Secretary of State, replied that "he was surprised at the appearance of these obsolete reclamations accompanied by the renewal of the ancient proposition to appoint a joint commission to determine and assess damages—a proposition that was rejected at the time upon substantial grounds and without the Minister's personal assurance to that effect, he would not have supposed it credible that Portugal seriously cherished any intention to revive them." In reply, therefore, to the note of the Portuguese Minister, he (Mr Clayton) must now, by the President's order, inform him that he declines to re-open the proffered discussion. If it is creditable in doing a heinous wrong to assert the right of might, it is surely equally justifiable to support a just claim when that can be done by a power able and willing to do it. That this claim will be made a British claim in the event of any war between Great Britain and the United States

there can be very little doubt, so that England will enter the lists with claims of greater magnitude in amount, and having a much better case to support than the Alabama claims. We are not going to enter upon "American reasons for peace," but we should think the above would be quite sufficient. We note that the Alabama claims are no longer in vogue in the United States, in fact many of the papers are discovering that there was neither decency nor justice in them, and others are expatiating on the advantages of peace and the value of the closest relations of intimacy with England. It is very likely that the matter will lie dormant for a time that the sore will be cicatrized, but we may depend upon it, if ever another Alabama case is brought to the surface, a settlement of accounts will take place.

The New Cable.

Has been successfully landed at the shore and spliced. This is good news; but it does not, as some have thought, promise a reduction in telegraphic rates. The old Cable Company, it appears, have secured the bulk of the stock. The New York Herald, which is owned and edited by a Briton, waxed indignant thereat, and calls for the formation of a new American Company.

The Cuban Revolt.

Appears to be fizzing. The rebels are everywhere defeated and discomfited. One shipload of fighting men from New York landed on the island and ran back aboard their vessel at the sight of a Spanish regiment. They arrived home with two of their number dead from cholera.

Napoleon

Has exhibited his usual tact and shrewdness by giving way at the nick of time to the demands of the Legislative Assembly. One-man Government is at an end in France. Mr. Rouher, the Minister of State, and his colleagues have resigned. The ministry will be remodelled upon the Responsible Government principle. This is an important concession, and one which the French will appreciate. Ten years ago Napoleon would have cleared the chamber at the point of the bayonet, but the Napoleon of to-day is not the Napoleon of ten years ago.

Municipal.

The work of cleaning away the thistles from the streets, sidewalks and vacant lots, was continued yesterday by the Council, whose efforts cannot be too highly commended. But while the corporation are attempting to relieve the citizens of a very great nuisance, it must be borne in mind by citizens that they must do their share towards abating the nuisance. Every one in Jerusalem cleaned the street in front of his own door and the streets consequently were always clean. If every citizen would do down the thistles growing in his own enclosure, there would be no fear of a fresh crop. The new Health Ordinance and By-laws, we also observe, are now in force; and the Council is about to enforce the provisions rigorously. The new ordinance gives the Mayor and Council, who are ex officio the Board of Health, power to enter upon and inspect any premises within their jurisdiction, seize and confiscate diseased meat, board and quarantine ships, and perform such other acts as they may deem necessary to the preservation of the public health. Citizens, therefore, should set their premises in order, for we understand that the Board will soon commence their visits.

Departure.

The French ship l'Astrea and the gunboat La Mothe Piquet went to sea at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. As the vessels steamed past H.M.S. Satellite, the yards were manned and hearty cheers exchanged by the crews—the band of l'Astree playing "God save the Queen" and both ships dipping their colors. The departure of the Frenchmen is universally regretted, for a more amiable or jolly set of fellows never visited this station. May their shadows never be less! Mr. Spark, Paymaster in charge of the Naval Yard, Mrs. Spark and Miss Gibbell, were entertained at dinner by the French Admiral on Sunday.

Harvesting.

"Everything is just two weeks ahead of time this season," said a Spanish farmer, to us yesterday. Vegetables and fruits came two weeks earlier than usual, and to day hands are engaged in harvesting a fortnight in advance of last year. This has, indeed, been an extraordinary season. The early crops on the island promise well, and the hay crop is larger than ever before known here. The late crops look poor and will generally be below the average.

The Delayed Passengers.

Capt. Irving, who came up on the Oriflamme from San Francisco to Puget Sound and crossed in the Wilson & Hunt last evening, informs us that Mrs. Seymour and other passengers from Victoria on Tuesday last, were at Astoria, Oregon, awaiting conveyance to San Francisco. They will probably take the Moses Taylor on Thursday and reach San Francisco on Sunday next.

The Colonial schooner Favorite, 37 days from Guaymas, arrived at San Francisco on the 21st.

From Puget Sound.—The steamer W. G. Hunt, Capt. Weitz, arrived from ports on Puget Sound at 6 1/2 o'clock last evening, bringing 45 passengers and a quantity of freight. Among the passengers were Chief Justice Dennison, Capt. Irving, Mrs. H. E. Seelye and Miss Seelye. The steamship Oriflamme, with the California party aboard, sailed from Olympia for Nainaimo and Victoria on Saturday morning, and is therefore fully due here. The party were well received wherever the boat touched. The names of the Congressmen are Messrs Hooper, Blair, Maynard, Brooks and Kelly, who constitute a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means. Their business on the coast has reference to the Northern Pacific Railroad and other important enterprises for which Government aid has been invoked.

Geo. Francis Train is back at Portland, blowing as violently as ever. Read what he said in his last lecture of his visit to Victoria.—"Mr. Train says that with fifty picked men from Portland he could have captured the city. All were trembling as with the psalm. The Governor General left for parts unknown the day before, on learning that the great Fenian leader was on the way. Mr. Train's private secretary went ashore at half past four in the morning and found every one on the qui vive, and inquiring if that desperate character, George Francis Train, was on the Hunt. Mr. Train went ashore at eight o'clock and registered at the American House, where he was called upon by many citizens of Victoria."

Removed.—That one of the large saw-mills on Puget Sound will be removed to Barrard Inlet and re-erected there. Cause—the excellence of British Columbia lumber is such that it commands at San Francisco \$3 to \$5 per thousand feet more than lumber cut on the American side—and this in the face of a heavy protective duty imposed on foreign lumber.

Subscription Lists for the relief of Mrs Greenwood and family were in circulation yesterday. We hope all will contribute towards the fund. Any person overlooked by the collectors may leave their contribution at this office. Several ladies are to be enlisted in the good work.

Supreme Court.—In the case of Dassel vs the B. C. & V. I. Spar, Lumber & Sawmill Co., Mr Robertson yesterday followed Mr. McCright and spoke for some hours in behalf of the defendants. The case was then submitted, and the Chief Justice intimated that he would render his decision at an early date.

The broken wrist of Mr John Forsythe was set by Dr Bellamy of the Naval Hospital. Both the injured men are doing well.

Will Resign.—Chief Justice Denison of Washington Territory is about to resign his office and return to private practice at the bar.

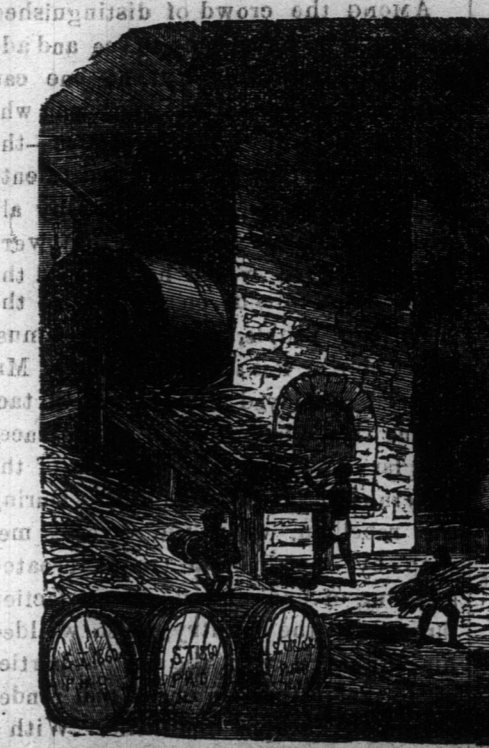
A Suggestive Prediction.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin, July 6.] Mr. Seward, in his speech yesterday, predicted among other things, that in seven years there would be three railroads across the continent. We should think it much safer to agree with this proposition than to controvert it. Three continental railroads in 1876! And the fourth one far advanced! The Thirty-Fifth Parallel road which will open up Southern California, and Arizona is already so far advanced from the eastern end as to render its completion almost certain within that time.

The North Pacific Railroad Company are in the field, and surveys of the route from Lake Superior to Puget Sound have been prosecuted for some time. A party left the East some time ago to commence surveys on the Pacific side. It is understood that the preliminary surveys and explorations will be thorough, and especially with respect to the resources of the country, and its capacity to sustain a dense population. Jay Cooke & Co. are the bankers for this railroad. This road will unite two of the most remarkable bodies of water on the continent—Puget Sound and Lake Superior—each having vast resources which only a railroad can develop. There is no limit to the iron and copper ore on the borders of Lake Superior; and hardly a limit to the lumber and future fisheries of Puget Sound.

St. Paul and the Red River of the North will be points interested by this road. It will traverse Northern Minnesota, Dacotah, and probably parts of Montana and Idaho. The summer isothermal line extends far to the northward of St. Paul the region is temperate, the forests abundant. In this northern interior midway between the termini, will be the great wheat fields of the continent. Nearly twenty years ago, the same statesman, whose prediction of yesterday we quoted, was at St. Paul, when he made the following declaration:—"Here is the place, the central place, where the agriculture of the richest regions of North America must pour out its tributaries to the whole world."

The railroad has vast centralizing power. Population will pour into this vast Central Basin and turn much of this apparent desolation into a garden. We have already reversed the pioneer judgment about the worthlessness of California. Actual experiments will no doubt demonstrate satisfactorily that much of the land of this Central Basin now so apparently worthless will yield generous returns to any system of skillful agriculture. We have only a surface knowledge of its great mineral wealth; and it is much easier to stud these treeless plains with groups of forest trees, than to do battle with the vigorous exactions of a New England climate. We cannot tell when the "star of empire" will make its way. We have secured the North Pole, but there is a little doubtless yet about the Southern Cross. We prefer, however, Mr. Seward's hopeful view not only of the multiplication of continental railroads, but of the natural and peaceful extension of empire.



Many years ago, the writer of these lines and an invalid physician, while visiting the island of St. Croix for their health, experienced and witnessed many surprising and beneficial effects of the Balm there produced upon many of the invalids who were (like ourselves) seeking health; and, upon inquiry and investigation, obtained a full history of its medicinal virtues. He was delighted and surprised, and after his own recovery, which soon occurred, determined, if possible, to procure the sole right to manufacture and sell it in the United States.

The result of his labors was a glorious success for himself and suffering humanity, for the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS was thus made known to the world. PLANTATION BITTERS being an article of real merit, founded upon new principles, and relying wholly upon the vegetable world for its medicinal effects, worked a rapid revolution in the history of medicine, and became as a household word all over the civilized world. The cabalistic S. T.—1860—X. was a talkman of health, and the demand for the PLANTATION BITTERS soon far exceeded the abilities of the proprietors to supply. Notwithstanding the large importation of St. Croix Balm, made expressly for the compounding of these Bitters, the quantity was inadequate. It therefore became necessary that arrangements upon an extensive scale abroad should at once be made, and an agent was dispatched to St. Thomas for that purpose. He was fortunate in securing and blessing several plantations on some of the largest and most productive estates on the island. Houses, stills and presses were erected as if by magic, which utterly astonished the natives. The services of experienced men and natives of the island were procured, and very soon the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS were in a position to supply their laboratory with all the perfectly pure St. Croix Rum needed in manufacturing the GREAT DYSEPTIC TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. The above cut represents the natives crushing the sugar-cane and otherwise preparing it for the stills and presses. As an antidote to Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Malarious Fevers, Dyspepsia, and other kindred diseases, the use of the PLANTATION BITTERS is unsurpassed in the history of the world. Over five million bottles are disposed of annually. They are adapted to old and young, male and female. They are agreeable in taste, and always produce an immediate beneficial result.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.

Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving a curing old sores, wounds, bad legs, ulcers and eruptions of the skin, and is rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purifies each tissue on its passage, and extracts the most wholesome and delicate particles from the system by clearing the pores, reducing the swelling, restoring natural circulation, and expels the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible.

Gout and Rheumatism. It is sufficient to mention the name of rheumatism and secured the preference of those who are afflicted with warm water; the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to lessen inflammation, reduce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expels the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible.

All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula and Scalds. The Ointment is a certain cure for Ringworm, Scabby Scrofula or King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject. It cures the most obstinate itching humors, and restores the natural color of the skin.

Files, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation. These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, cause distressing coughing them from the knowledge of the most intimate friends. Persons suffering from these complaints should try Holloway's Pills, which act powerfully on the constitution and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained.

Dropical Swellings. Swellings of this dangerous and stealthy complaint which frequently supervenes upon us by slight inequities in eating, drinking, or with little or no notice is taken until they begin to swell. The cause of the evil is not looked for in the liver and stomach, therefore set to work earnestly by taking Holloway's famous Pills according to the printed instructions and rubbing the Ointment very effectively over the pit of the stomach and richly where these organs lie. Most dropsical swellings yield readily to the combined influence of the Ointment and Pills.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—Bad Legs, Ulcers, and Scalds, Ringworm, Itching Humors, Scabby Scrofula, King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject. It cures the most obstinate itching humors, and restores the natural color of the skin.

To Farmers & Dairy-men. BUTTER CLOTH FOR SALE CHEAP. All kinds of Farmers' Produce taken by WM ANDREAN, at Lohse's Old Stand, Government near Johnson's.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, TAYLOR BROTHERS, LONDON.

THE COCOA (OR CACAO) OF MARAVILLA is the true THEOBROMA LINNEUS. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favored portion. TAYLOR BROTHERS having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skillful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homeopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"AN UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS."

See following Extract from the Globe of May 14, 1868. "Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoa, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this the finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which surpasses every other Cocoa in the market. It is so soluble, a delicate aroma and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homeopaths and Invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

LEICESTER MEETING, 1868.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE AWARDED TO

J. & F. HOWARD,

British Iron Works, Bedford.

The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for General Purposes. The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land. The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for General Purposes. The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for Light Land. The First Prize for the Best Subsoil Plough. The First Prize for the Best Harrows for Horse Power. The First Prize for the Best Steam Cultivating Apparatus for Farms of moderate size. The First and Only Prize for the Best 5-tined Steam Cultivator. The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Harrow. The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Windlass. The Silver Medal for their Patent Safety Boller.

TEN FIRST PRIZES, ONE SECOND PRIZE AND A SILVER MEDAL.

Carrying off almost every Prize for which they competed, and thus illustrating the most severe and prolonged trial ever known.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

MARINE—Pacific Insurance Company, San Francisco. FIRE—Imperial Insurance Company, London. LIFE—City of Glasgow Assurance Company, Glasgow. For Rates of Premium, apply to J. ROBERTSON STEWART, Agent, Wharf street, Victoria, B. C., 1868. o018 & w17

By Electric

DELAYED D

London, July 12—Euro have withdrawn the they recently tended Club.

Bel. Ast. July 12 here yesterday betw Catholics. For a time preme, and much ex At 8 o'clock the rly one arrest was ma

It is reported that been appointed Mini The assignees of Co. will pay a divid in the pound in Sept payment to all cred with the exception

The Ministerial creases in intensity. opposition in the Cor their ultimatum to b Minister Rouher, wh his retention, and miss him on account devotion to the Imp Rouher's failure to wish of the Empero signation is severely day the proprietor o journals said: "M. has come—clear out swers Rouher, (but sign)" This is litera Rouher objects to g which she received a wife of the Chief Ministry.

The majority of opposed to the pro by the members of the are—1st, a respons autonomy of the Le The Emperor is t temporize with the wish to openly de look; but must with

Paris, July 12.—to day a message from sented and read by M message states that the to evoke the Senate's in questions, viz: "Legislatif to elect its ing of methods for pra ing amendments of law merical treaties to the control of the budget, compatibility which holding at the same tin and an office in the S considered. The Sen message will meet all a clause he asks, "In De often he has abandone rogatives in favor of t those already granted, pitions of the Empero, instead those rights whi ly confided to him by a are essential condition guards to order and so announces no change i reforms which it profess sidered to amount to a of ministerial respons the executive governme

Paris July 13.—The Legislatif will be im Requisitions of Minister but they will continue successors are appointe The Third party, de the Emperor, is satisfie the proposed interparl to-day, commenting on promised by the Emper to moderate their not to be grateful for sior's.

London, July 14.—The Labounehre, Lord Fent 71 years. The Oxford boat cre tive training.

The Prince of Wales, statue of George Peabo during the present mon London July 15.—Rouher from the Freec finally. There was a Legislatif yesterday wh the session was announ In the House of Com Gladstone discussed measure. He said it rible subject countries measure beneficial t was ashamed that the view with Sheer All agreements on our p pressed the opinion th as neutrals between R finances.

New York, July 1 Rouher and Lavolete The other members o The new members will Emile Olivier refuses a sent, but will probably The Radicals are indig of the Legislative body

London, July 13—L Lords would firmly re Common to modify the The bill was read a tion then came, "shall Devon moved an amend ops to hold their seats the amendment. Lor but it was carried by a vote was received with

Eastern New York, Jul special from London binet meeting yester but the Governmen in any of the amen

By Electric Telegraph.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Europe. LONDON, July 12.—Bright and Foster have withdrawn the resignations which they recently tendered in the R-form Club.

BELEST, July 12.—There was a riot here yesterday between Orangemen and Catholics. For a time, mob law was supreme, and much excitement prevailed. At 8 o'clock the rioters dispersed—only one arrest was made.

It is reported that Lord Howden has been appointed Minister to Spain.

The assignees of Overend, Gurney & Co. will pay a dividend of one shilling in the pound in September, making a full payment to all creditors of their claims, with the exception of accrued interest.

The Ministerial crisis in France increases in intensity. The constitutional opposition in the Corps Legislatif declare their ultimatum to be the retirement of Minister Rouher, while the people desire his retention, and as reluctant to dismiss him on account of his ability and devotion to the Imperial Government.

Rouher's failure to comply with the wish of the Emperor and tender his resignation is severely criticised. Yesterday the proprietor of one of the leading journals said: "M. Rouher your time has come—clear out! I know it?—answers Rouher, 'but my wife won't resign.' This is literally true. Madame Rouher objects to giving up the honor which she received at the palace as the wife of the Chief of the Emperor's Ministry.

The majority of the Assembly are opposed to the propositions demanded by the members of the left centre, which are—1st, a responsible ministry; 2nd, autonomy of the Legislative Assembly. The Emperor is therefore obliged to temporize with the majority who do not wish to openly defy the present deadlock, but must within a week.

PARIS, July 12.—In the Corps Legislatif today a message from the Emperor was presented and read by Minister Rouher. The message states that the Emperor was resolved to convolve the Senate to a rider the following questions: viz: The right of the Corps Legislatif to elect its own officers; simplifying of methods for presenting and examining amendments of laws; submission of commercial treaties to the Corps for approval control of the budget; abolition of any incompatibility which exists between parties holding at the same time a seat in the Corps and an office in the Ministry; and extension of the right of interpellation, and other questions with the Senate hereafter to be considered. The Emperor's message, these measures will meet all the demands. In conclusion he asks the Deputies to consider how often he has abandoned certain of his prerogatives in favor of the public interest for those already granted, which form integral portions of the Empire. They ought to leave intact those rights which have been explicitly conferred to him by the people, and which are essential conditions of power as safeguards to order and society. The message announces no change in the Ministry. The reforms which it professes are generally considered to amount to a bona fide concession of ministerial responsibility as an element of the executive government.

PARIS, July 13.—The session of the Corps Legislatif will be immediately protracted. Resignations of Ministers have been accepted but they will continue to hold office until successors are appointed.

The Thiers party, deeming the message of the Emperor satisfactory, have withdrawn the proposed interpellation. The Des Debatte to Jay, commenting on the political reform promised by the Emperor, thinks it impossible to understand their meaning, and justifies not to be grateful for the Emperor's concessions.

LONDON, July 14.—The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, Lord Rensel, died yesterday, aged 71 years.

The Oxford boat crew have gone into active training. The Prince of Wales will visit the palace stables of George Park, for the Exchange during the present month.

LONDON, July 15.—The retirement of M. Rouher from the French Ministry is now definitely settled. There was a scene in the Corps Legislatif yesterday when the prorogation of the session was announced.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone discussed the Central Asiatic measure. He said it was English policy to rule subject countries by the adoption of measures beneficial to them. He said he was assured that the Lord Mayor's interview with Sheer Ali did not involve any agreements on our part. Russia has expressed the opinion that they should remain as neutrals between Russian and British influences.

NEW YORK, July 14.—A special to the Herald from Paris says the resignations of Rouher and Lavolette have been accepted. The other members of the Cabinet remain. The new members will be transitional. M. Emile Ollivier refuses a position for the present, but will probably accept in the end. The Radicals are indignant at the programme of the Legislative body.

LONDON, July 13.—Derby hoped that the Lords would firmly resist all attempts of the Commons to modify the amendments. The bill was read a third time. The question then came, "shall the bill pass?" Earl Devon moved an amendment permitting Bishops to hold their seats. Earl Gray accepted the amendment. Lord Cairns opposed it, but it was carried by a majority of 98. The vote was received with cheers.

Eastern States. NEW YORK, July 12.—The Herald's special from London says that at a Cabinet meeting yesterday it was resolved that the Government could not concur in any of the amendments to the Irish

Church Bill that will in any way impair the principle of total disendowment. It is rumored that Lords Clarendon, Granville and Harrington have evinced a disposition to yield, but were finally overruled.

The Herald's special from Paris states that a meeting of the Ministers of the Privy Council was held today in order to discuss the Emperor's message to the National Assembly, which organizes on Monday, when the Left Centre will present its resolution. Rouher will read the Emperor's message which concedes the demand of Left Centre in relation to the autonomy of the Assembly. As yet no change has been effected in the Ministry.

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The London Times, in an article on the Russian progress in the East, regards the absorption of the petty Muscovite States by Russia as beneficial to the world, but says her presence in Asia must be consistent with the maintenance of British authority in India. When the security of our power in India is felt, all fear of Russia is dissipated, and both countries may unite in the development of the vast regions committed to their care.

VIENNA, July 12.—The official red book which has just made its appearance, says the Government has no reasons for keeping from the people its dealings with the Prussian and other German States. Diplomacy is interested in maintaining the existing status; it does not menace the general peace, but respects other powers, and remains perfectly neutral in their faces.

Baron Von Bunsen has replied to the recent circular of the Bavarian Prime Minister, Prince Hohenlohe, on the Ecclesiastical Council. He refuses to take part in the proposed conference of the Catholic Powers against the decision of the Council, and says he considers it time to take steps when the Council declares against the rights of States.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Six gunboats are fitting up rapidly in the Navy Yard for immediate use.

District Attorney Pierson has been authorized by the President to call out the military and naval forces here to prevent the departure of the contemplated Cuban expedition.

At a dinner at Long Branch to-night, Gen. Frank Blair being called out, spoke in behalf of Stonewall Jackson and the Southerners, during which he was loudly hissed. Admiral Farragut called him to order. Bad feelings prevail against Blair. He subsequently explained that he meant to say the Southerners were brave soldiers.

It is stated six fatal cases of cholera occurred in this city this week. They were brought from Cuba.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Several parties have begun an air ship for the purpose of crossing the Atlantic in 15 hours.

St. Louis, July 10.—The artesian well at the Insane Asylum, sunk 4,000 feet, is now to be abandoned. The last 1,000 feet cost \$500 per foot. It is now proposed to raise a private subscription and proceed with the boring.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—The water is 10 feet deep in the Court House square at Lagrange. It is estimated that 25 houses have been seen passing down the stream, and the river is still rising. The town of Columbia is entirely drowned out.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The Herald says that Col. Warren, one of the Fenian prisoners lately released from an English prison, had an interview with President Grant, and obtained a letter from him to Secretary Fish, directing an investigation of all cases of imprisonment specified by Warren.

July 7.—French cable was successfully landed this forenoon at St. Pierre, and the splice was made with the store cable, connecting with the land office there.

The Tribune's special says it is reported that the directors of the English Atlantic Cable have secured a controlling interest in the French cable. The Herald calls upon American capitalists to lay a cable to be owned and operated by Americans.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The commercial excursion party from Chicago had an interview with Brigham Young at his residence at Salt Lake, yesterday. During the conversation he told Senator Trumbull that he would probably bear of some federal official being put out of the territory. If done, he might be sure it would be for good and sufficient reasons. Trumbull advised him before taking such a step to make known his grievance to President Grant, who will not admit a violation of law to go unpunished. The Mormons treat the excursionists with cold, distant politeness, and repel rather than invite advances.

Mexico. Recent elections show a government gain. The volcano of Colima threatens to destroy the villages and towns at its base.

Cuba. HAVANA, July 9.—General Valmendez has captured the rebel out-robbed camp at Mergo, containing a powder mill and a quantity of war material.

KINGSTON, July 9.—The steamer Quaker City arrived here on the 28th ult., and called yesterday, destination unknown.

Gen. DeRoda has issued orders to commanders of jurisdiction adjoining them to respect the lives of all unarmed citizens and arrest none on vague suspicion.

HAVANA, July 13.—Dispatches from Puer to Principe to the 9th, say that railroad communication to the coast is free of interruption.

The rebels attempted to surprise San Miguel near Navitas but failed.

Col. Tribes reports that he had an engagement with rebels in Sagua district, in which the latter suffered heavy loss.

Nevada. VIRGINIA, July 10.—It was found necessary to again close the avenues to the 700-foot level in the Yellow Jacket mine today, the gas being so abundant and bad that the workmen could not work in the mine. It is believed that fire is still present in the Crown Point mine, and in quite extensive quantity.

Canada. QUEBEC, July 13.—An unseemly contention like that which occurred at Montreal took place today between the different national societies here on the presentation of an address to the Governor General. The President of St. Jean Society claimed precedence; the others objected, but offered to draw lots. This was refused. The Governor fearing a dispute, refused to receive any of them.

THE GREAT SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMOND.—The legal interdiction has of course deterred the present holders from sending to Europe the large diamond the discovery of which has given rise to so much speculation and caused so much sensation. It is reported that the diamond is to go to England in the steamer, and that it has been insured for £30,000. We have been assured that the following is a true statement of the finding of the South African Koh-i-noor: Swartbooy, the finder who now lives at Sandfontein, on this side of the Orange River, was asked to tell all about the finding of the diamond; and thereupon he, pointing to the opposite bank of the river, said: "Do you see the hill there, about 800 yards from the river, with the hut on it?" "Yes," Swartbooy then rejoined: "That is my hut; I am a Griqua, and I was living there about two months ago, when one morning I ran out of the hut to turn some goats, which were straying, and about 200 yards from the hut, on the ground, I saw a peculiar-looking stone, and on taking it up I felt convinced that it must be a diamond, although I had never seen one. I carefully put it away, and only showed it to a few mutual friends, cautioning them not to say anything about it. Shortly after, I returned to this [the colonial] side of the river, and entered the service of my present employer. I told him I had a diamond, for which I wanted 100 goats or sheep, but I did not produce the diamond and nothing came of my offer after this. One day I gave it to my nephew and told him to take it to Sobak Nekirk, and ask him what he would give for it. I then sold it to Nekirk for 500 sheep 10 head of cattle and a horse." The Coleridge Advertiser says: "The magnificent diamond which our readers will recollect was purchased by Messrs. Lilienfeld Brothers, from M. Van Nieviers, who bought it from a Hottentot turns out not to be the stone which has been so long in the possession of the Caffre doctor." Mr. L. de Hond writes: "Mr. Emile Hoffa has this week brought in three diamonds, of which one weighs ten and a half carats, another 4½, and the third 1½ carats. Mr. Steyn, a trader, brought in a small diamond weighing 2 carats and Mr. Jacob Naude has brought in two diamonds, weighing 3½ and 1 carat respectively. It seems as if these gentlemen hecited to state where the above mentioned stones were found, since an embargo has been laid on the splendid diamond, weighing 99½ carats, at present the property of Messrs. Lilienfeld Brothers. It seems to me that there is good intention on the part of Messrs. Grimmer, Green, Mathews, and others, yet their speculation with Captain Waterboer is a coup d'etat in which I have no belief. It may be added to the above that on Friday last it was understood in Capetown among those likely to possess good information that the 'Albany' speculators wished to dispose of their present rights for £100,000.—Standard.

A DELIGHTFUL RUSSIAN TOWN.—Mr. Consul Barrow, in his report on the trade and commerce of Kerich during the year 1868, states that the market prices have risen in every item, the necessities of life being in some instances double the amount they were sold for last year. There is one solitary little bank, which refuses to change a Bank of England note, though ready to lend money on it for interest, and which is content at the close of the year to show a balance on the credit side of something less than £100. The population shows a marked tendency to increase, and assassinations keep it at par. There are no public works—except the battery, nor are there likely to be any improvements, as nobody seems to take any interest in the amelioration of the town.

Mr. Barrow's account of the progress of crime should excite the admiration of our roughs and burglars. He says it is fearfully on the increase. Robberies, murders and suicides succeed each other, and although the police are unwilling to make known the exact figures, it is supposed that not less than fifty people have been murdered during the past year, some in broad noon-day and in frequented places, and about twelve have destroyed themselves; these latter belonged principally to the better classes—generals, colonels and young ladies figuring on the list. On each occasion the suicide was effected by means of a revolver. The police, about seven in number, are in every respect inefficient, and are constantly in a state of intoxication.

An 'habitual criminal' was convicted lately at the Middlesex sessions. He was 29 years of age, and had previously undergone several sentences of imprisonment and penal servitude. He was now ordered to be kept in penal servitude for ten years. At the same session a surgeon and undertaker, are on being committed a robbery at the residence of Colonel Trevelde, equity to the Prince of Wales, were sentenced to two years hard labor.

Some of the Southern railroads are sadly out of repair. A local journal says of one of them: "This route is slow and sure. An experienced surgeon and undertaker are on every train. Passengers' valuables will be taken care of, whether slightly, seriously or fatally injured, or otherwise."

The Editorial Duel. From the New York Tribune, June 20th, Jose Ferrar de Couto, the editor of the El Cronista, the Spanish newspaper published in this city, who lately fought a duel at Lundy's Lane, Canada, with Francisco de Porto, editor of the Cuban paper La Revolucion, was brought before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market Police Court on Saturday. He was arrested on the complaint of Lorenzo Thomaselli, the proprietor of a barber's shop on Broadway, who states that the prisoner came to his place of business on May 31st, and seeing a caricature hanging upon the wall under which some one had written "Jose Ferrar de Couto," the accused seized it, tore it into fragments, and calling the writer of it "poltroon," "coward," and many other such names in Spanish, vowed revenge. It resulted in a duel as has been published, in which Francisco de Porto, the aggressor, was seriously wounded. The examination in the case is set down for Wednesday next, until which time De Couto was released on parole.

GLARING DAYS AND BRILLIANT NIGHTS.—Nothing strikes a stranger more forcibly, when he visits Sweden at the season of the year when the days are longest, than the absence of night. Dr. Baird relates some interesting facts. He arrived at Stockholm from Gothenburg, four hundred miles distant, in the morning, and in the afternoon went to see some friends. He returned about midnight when it was as light as it is in England an hour before sunset. You could see distinctly, but all was quiet in the streets. It seemed as if the inhabitants had gone away or were dead. The sun in June goes down in Stockholm a little before ten o'clock. There is great illumination all night, as the sun round the earth toward the north pole; and the refraction of its rays is such that you can see to read at midnight without any artificial light. The first morning Dr. Baird awoke in Stockholm he was surprised to see the sun shining in his room. He looked at his watch and found it only three o'clock. The next time he woke it was five o'clock, but there were persons in the street.

The Swedes in the city are not very industrious. There is a mountain at the head of Bothnia, where, on the 21st of June, the sun does not appear to go down at all. The steamboat goes up from Stockholm for the purpose of conveying those who are curious to witness the phenomenon. It occurs only one night. The sun reaches the horizon, you can see the whole face of it, and in five minutes more it begins to rise. At the North Cape, latitude 72 degrees the sun does not go down for several weeks. In June it would be about 25 degrees above the horizon at midnight. In the winter the sun disappears and is not seen for weeks; then it comes and remains for ten or fifteen minutes, after which it descends, and finally does not set at all, but makes almost a circle round the heavens. Dr. Baird was asked how they managed in that latitude with hired persons and what they considered a day. He replied that they worked by the hour, and twelve hours would be considered a day's work. Birds and animals take their accustomed rest at the usual hour, whether the sun goes down or not.

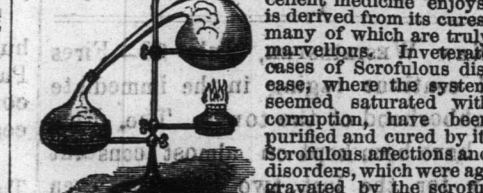
DURING the life of Berrier his friends formed themselves into a society for the purchase of his valuable collection of papers, as a pretext for offering the old man a sum sufficient to relieve him from the pecuniary difficulties under which he was then laboring. The members of this society recently met for the purpose of deliberating as to the ultimate destination of the documents in their care, which are of great historic value, consisting of all the documents relating to the trials of Chateaubriand, Lamennais, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, Dupin, &c. M. Berrier had carefully preserved every letter addressed to him from the year 1816. These he had scrupulously put in order, according to their dates, as well as the subject to which they related. The collection is complete, and contained in 80 separate portfolios. The society have unanimously selected M. Charles de Laocome, whose works have been crowned by the Academy, as editor of these interesting and important documents. He is likewise charged with the task of compiling the life of Berrier, for which purpose his family have entrusted him with all the private documents they possessed that could throw light on the subject. The most singular speculations as to the history of the past, and the history will thus be made public.

A WIDE-AWAKE NOBLEMAN.—A correspondent of the New York Times writes from London as follows: "As there is no war with America, after all, you will have a large flight of English tourists. I know some who are going, and would have gone, I think, at almost any risk, to study the germs of the great future in American politics and society. Among others, you will have the young, plucky and clever Viscount Adair, son of the Earl of Donravon, one of the most intelligent and advanced of the young nobility. He is barely of age, is just married to a great heiress, and will inherit, with his Earl's estates of perhaps £60,000 a year. There is no nonsense about him, and he is of the stuff to go anywhere and do anything. He is not afraid of new ideas, and experiences. He held out his hand and took in a live lump of coal which Mr. Home, the spiritualist took glowing from the grate. When the Government refused to take volunteers on the Abyssinian expedition, he went to the editor of a London journal, and volunteered as a special correspondent. Young, noble, rich, liberal, connected by birth and marriage with the most powerful families in England and Ireland—his brother-in-law is, I believe, the richest commoner in Ireland—you may well suppose that he will find in America many interesting subjects of investigation.

SAWYER & BARCOAL.—London Chemical News states that this material, which is prepared from the fine tangle of the Herbrides, is being extensively used in England as a substitute for animal charcoal as a filtering medium for water, for deodorizing sewage, cleaning white glass, removing acidity from and deodorizing wines, and precipitating and deodorizing vegetable alkaloids.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. It cures cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system is so much saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develops into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface of the skin, or in the interior, in the heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or four peculiar affections on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and at length, cure, by the use of this Sarsaparilla: It is St. Anthony's Fire, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Nephritis, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Urinary Affections. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Nephritis, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Urinary Affections.

Supplies of Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaints: Erysipelas or Whites, Ulcers, Ulcerations, and Venereal Diseases, and give a more speedy relief and ultimately cure by its purifying and invigorating effect. Mianie Directions for each case are found in our following supplied gratis: Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as do the various Complaints, Scrofulous, Convulsion or Inflammation of the Liver, and Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the excretion of poisons in the blood. This Sarsaparilla is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who use Langmaid and Little's, Despondent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous Affections, or Fevers, or any of the affections, symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption. Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. A special provision against sudden attacks of Whooping Cough, is kept in hand by every family, and as a preventive against the disease, it is as reliable as any other medicine. 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