

Saturday, November 21, 1868

The modern contest for commercial supremacy between the two leading maritime and manufacturing nations of the world, and the marvellous achievements which necessarily resulted from that contest, together have changed the mode of reasoning of the bulk of mankind in a great measure, and taught them the absurdity of regarding events, or undertakings as impossible, because they are associated with difficulties. We cannot understand why the question of a railway across this continent, apart from confederation, or any other question, except commercial and national supremacy in the East, should not be as important to us as to the Americans, or more so, considering we have the largest interests at stake. As we stated yesterday, to shorten the time and distance of communication between England and her Eastern possessions, has been a problem to the English government and people for the last half century, and they have neither spared exertion nor money to accomplish so desirable an object. The Great Eastern was built, the overland route to India was constructed, for this specific purpose; unfortunately neither was successful, and the difficulty still remains. Why then should we not urge upon the English nation the common sense of immediately adopting the scheme which will not only remove the difficulty they have so long been struggling to overcome, but give to our commerce an expansion never before dreamt of? Surely the English people, who have already tried so many schemes, and expended such vast sums to secure transit, will not hesitate to build a railway over this Continent through their own possessions; they have the same intelligence to see, and more abundant means to secure that advantage, than our progressive neighbors, only unfortunately their vision has not been sharpened, or their enterprise aroused to the same extent by local influences. The total expense of construction cannot be greater than that of the American line, the first 200 miles of which cost over \$20,000,000, and the whole of which will be finished next year, although interesting nearly the entire distance a much worse country than ours, without the least inconvenience or delay as far as funds are concerned, and costing altogether somewhat over \$100,000,000. Again, it took seventeen years' discussion to prove the national and commercial necessity of the American line; it will scarcely require four years to complete it. In 1866 the first direct steamer was sent from San Francisco to Japan and China, making the round trip in three months, and the result surpassed all expectation. The second trip was still better, and on the third she took a cargo from San Francisco valued at \$1,750,000 and 1000 passengers. From that time three first-class steamers have run once a month, and the trade increases each way. On the opening of the American railway, the English Oriental Steam Company intend putting on three equally large vessels to contest this trade, and the Australian colonies four more of the same class for their private interests and convenience. What then will be San Francisco when the whole wealth of the East is poured into her harbor for transmission throughout the world? Answer that question faithfully and the future of Victoria is seen, for if our line was completed, she would draw seventy-five per cent of the trade which is relied upon principally to make the American line remunerative. When we recollect, that English capital did much to build San Francisco; is doing much to build the American road across the continent; that it laid the cable along the bottom of the sea and joined the two worlds; that it tunneled Mount Cenis and connected the Continent of Europe; that it contributed largely to cut a ship canal through the Isthmus of Suez; that while, in fact, we cannot point to any

of the mighty enterprises of the day by which the wealth, progress, and happiness of the world are secured, without tracing its agency, we cannot look very calmly upon that absurdity which refuses the first dollar to a scheme by which the pre-eminence of England's power and commerce can alone be preserved in future.

SATURDAY, NOV 21

MEDICAL REPORTS.—From the returns made to the Town Clerk of the total number of cases of small-pox since our last report we find the following have occurred: Oct. 29th—one white child, fatal; one white man progressing. Oct. 30th—one white man progressing. Nov. 11th—one Indian woman, fatal; one white man, one white woman; the white cases progressing. Nov. 12th—two white men, five white women, one colored woman, all progressing. From these returns it will be seen that in fifteen days there have been fourteen cases, only two of which were fatal. As a general thing the disease continues to appear in a mild form. It must be understood that the dates given are not those in which the cases occurred, but on which they are reported. So far as we can ascertain, there appears to be but one really dangerous case at present. Although the mortality is small, enough remains to show the necessity of our authorities being alive to the sanitary regulations of the city; and, as numerically, there is but little abatement in the disease, we trust no efforts will be left untried to stay its progress.

THE PORTAL 'HITCH.'—We have made inquiries and are informed that the 'hitch' in the Postal relations between this colony and the Mother country has been adjusted since the 1st ultimo; and that our colonial stamps are now recognized and accepted by the Imperial authorities as a valid prepayment of a letter or paper. But how the serious mistake which led to the dishonoring of the stamps occurred, we should like to be informed. The public, who have suffered, have a right to know. Not only letters but papers, on which the postage was prepaid here, have been saddled with the full amount of postage in London, and the publishers charged with attempting to do their subscribers. We hope that so serious a derangement may not soon occur again in our Postal arrangements.

LIBERAL OREGON.—The Oregon Legislature recently passed an Act to exclude negroes, mulattoes, Chinese and Kanakas from giving testimony except in cases where the parties interested belong to one or all of the proscribed races. A firm in this city, having a branch at Portland, and in their employ an intelligent and trustworthy mulatto as porter and messenger for a long time; and owing to the passage of this Act they have been forced, for their own security, to discharge him and substitute a white man in his place. The wickedness of a policy that debars a useful though humble member of a community from earning a livelihood because his skin is of a dark hue, is worthy the fanaticism of the Dark Ages but is out of place in these enlightened days.

THE LAST OF THE DEL NORTE.—The mate of the wrecked steamer Del Norte arrived from Portier's Pass last evening. He reports that during the severe southeaster of Tuesday night the steamer slipped from the rock on which she struck and went down in ten fathoms of water. On Wednesday morning not a vestige of the wreck was visible. All hope of raising the hull must now be abandoned. The sea during the gale ran very high, rendering an approach impossible. The steamer Otter, which sailed hence for Port Ludlow, to procure punts to assist in saving the wreck, had not reached the Pass when the mate left it.

FROM ENGLAND.—The Prince Victor, Capt Jones, from London, got into port yesterday, having arrived off Cape Flattery on the 9th inst. She cleared the English coast on 11th June, and reached Cape Horn about 76 days on. Like the Bolivia, she experienced a heavy gale off the Horn, which detained her fourteen days, and which Captain Jones never saw equalled in all his experience. On this side she also encountered rough weather, especially off Cape Flattery. The trip was made in 156 days. The health of the crew has been good. The Prince Victor will commence discharging cargo on Monday next. She comes to Sprou & Co.

WHALEING.—Mr Dawson continues to prosecute his whale fishery off Saanich Inlet with unlooked for success. A number of fine fish have been recently captured. We were yesterday shown a sample of 2000 gallons of the oil by Messrs Lowe Bros, who are the Victoria agents. It is beautifully clear and of apparently as good quality as any ever brought from the Arctic Ocean by those who go down to the sea in ships. Dawson has about 10,000 gallons on hand at Saanich, and another good feature connected with the enterprise is that the oil is put up for shipment in Island-made casks.

PREBYTERIAN CHURCH.—There will be service at the Presbyterian Church, Pandora street, to-morrow morning and evening, at the usual hour.

FROM NANAIMO.—The Sir James Douglas arrived from Nanaimo last evening with a fair freight and a number of passengers, among whom was Hon (elect) D B Ring. The steamer G S Wright was having her bottom scraped on the beach at Nanaimo. The ship Atalanta, from San Francisco, reached Nanaimo on Wednesday to take in coal for San Francisco. Mr Ring was unanimously chosen to represent Nanaimo in the Council on Wednesday.

THE STRANERS.—The Active left yesterday morning at 8:30 a.m. for Portland. She took away between twenty-five and thirty passengers. Many of these were our own people, miners principally from Cariboo, who, of course, will return in the Spring; at the outside there were not more than two or three going away finally. The Enterprise left for New Westminster somewhat later than usual; her freight and passengers were under the average, owing to the weather.

REPORTED RETIREMENT OF THE GOVERNOR.—A memorial was in course of circulation yesterday, addressed to the Governor, which, after expressing regret for his Excellency's ill health, respectfully asks that in the event of his Excellency's return to England, Sir James Douglas be appointed Administrator. Many signatures were attached.

SEASONAL.—The squally weather continued throughout yesterday, although the leaden dullness of the overcast sky was relieved occasionally by stray gleams of sunshine which contrived to smile through the tearful clouds. The heavy weather has prevented the repair of the telegraph wires.

ST JOHN'S CHURCH.—Two sermons will be preached to-morrow at this church in behalf of the St John's Sunday School Building Fund. His Lordship the Bishop will preach in the morning, and the Rector, Rev Mr Jenes, in the evening.

GEORGE EDWARDS, the vocalist, lately of the Alhambra Theatre, San Francisco, on the 26th ult, and was enthusiastically encoored by a large audience. He is regarded as a 'success.'

SWORN IN.—The Mayor elect, and members of the Corporation, took the oath of office yesterday, before His Honor Mr Justice Needham. His Honor addressed the Civic body in a short but pertinent speech.

Editorial Correspondence—No. 26.

New York, Sept. 11, 1868.

The weather for the past few days has been nearly as warm as at any period during the summer. August was an unusually cool month, and in the past of the country where it was my good fortune to be for the past three or four weeks, the temperature was delightful. Weather-wise New Yorkers predict extreme warmth until the equinoctial gales set in.

The telegraph will have informed you of the treasonable attentions of Mr Wilkins, the Attorney General of Nova Scotia, agent of the Repeal resolution and the miserable manner in which he shuffed out of the same when taken to task by the Lieutenant Governor. A private letter was shown me by a Nova Scotian friend in this city, from which I learn that the respectable men of the Repeal Party utterly condemn the intemperate language of Wilkins, and none more so than the renowned Joe Howe. Wilkins, the letter says, aimed to supplant Howe in the leadership of the party; and thought by taking the position he did that he would win the majority over to his standard. But the haughty manner in which he was made to eat humble pie by the Lieutenant Governor, and the snubbing the same official gave the Legislature which presumed to question the palatable nature of the dish His Excellency caused the Attorney General to partake of, has delighted the Unionists, while it has disgusted the Repealers. The imbroglia still continues; but the sting of the opposition has been removed, and it is impotent for mischief hereafter.

While the British press are rowing up Mr Bagepock for having given utterance to his hatred of the United States, the press of this country are hauling Mr Reverdy Johnson over the coals for his expression of affection for England. The Freeman's Journal, (Irish Fenian organ), says that Mr Johnson can neither do himself honor nor his country good, by his diplomatic labors. Instead of going to public dinners, to slaver the British with false flattery, he ought to have begun by seeking redress for the wrongs England has inflicted upon us. 'For half a century,' says the Journal, 'the English governing classes have been plotting the weakening and disruption of these States.' The New York Sun says: 'We presume the Freeman's Journal is right in its doubt of Mr Johnson's being useful in England. He is a showman and a good lawyer; but he has never been very useful at home, and probably will not be abroad. The great questions at issue with England will most likely remain to be settled by the next Administration.' A Fenian Congressman threatens to introduce impeachment resolutions against Mr Johnson at the next session of Congress. The election canvass proceeds vigorously throughout all parts of the country. There

has been a serious defection in the Republican ranks at the South by the withdrawal of blacks who now purpose to vote the Democratic ticket. In some cases the defection is the result of conviction; but in most instances the employers of the blacks have notified them that if they do not vote as desired, they will be discharged from employment. The freedman is but human after all. He must eat to live; without food freedom is worth but little to him; hence his change of sentiment. The Radicals are furious at this defection and talk of passing an Act to punish all persons who by threats or bribery attempt to influence votes. The indications now are that the Democrats will carry most of the Southern States; but I should not be surprised if they were beaten two to one in the North. Much as the people hate Radicalism, they revere its standard-bearer, Grant, and Colfax is very popular out West; besides, the idea gains ground daily that Grant is not so radical a Republican as his supporters suppose, and few are of opinion that he will submit as the present President has done to the dictations and usurpations of Congress. His opponents all declare that he aims at a coup d'etat similar to that which placed Napoleon upon the throne of France. The Democratic papers say Grant was dismissed the army in 1854 for drunkenness in Oregon, and they use this as an argument of his fitness for the high position to which he aspires. Mr Seymour remains quietly at home while his friends continue to urge his claims on the country and to advocate the payment of the debt, interest and principal in greenbacks in spite of the fact that most of the bonds promise redemption on a specie basis. This is one of the main planks in the Democratic platform. Great interest is centred in the State of Maine election, which takes place on Monday. The Democrats look for large gains. The result of this election, it is believed, will indicate the state of feeling in the North and the probable chances of the two candidates. The Vermont election, a few days ago, resulted in gains for the Radicals.

The expulsion of the negro members from the Georgia Legislature creates a profound sensation here, the more so because many white Republicans voted for their exclusion. The action of the white members was based upon the assumption that the Constitution of the State precludes colored persons from holding office.

The National Debt has increased in one month \$12,500,000. Deduct from this sum \$7,000,000 paid for Alaska, and the increase is \$5,500,000. It is estimated that the country is increasing its debt at the rate of \$80,000,000 per annum, in place of decreasing it yearly \$400,000,000, as was stated would be the case two years ago. The extravagance in every department is awful, and greenbacks appear to be issued to suit the convenience of the Treasurer, upon whom there is scarcely any check as to number or amount. Can a financial system resting upon a foundation so rotten and insecure end anywhere short of repudiation?

Of the large number of vessels arriving at or sailing from this port daily, few are of American build except the small coasting brig and schooners. The foreign carrying trade is in the hands of English, French and other nationalities. Not a single American steamship now crosses the Atlantic, and a flag that at one time was met in every quarter of the globe to which commerce dispatched its white-winged messengers, is confined to the limits of its own seaboard. This unfortunate state of affairs is owing to the high taxation which paralyzes shipbuilding, and the liberal navigation laws which prevent any but vessels built in the United States carrying the American flag. This is 'fine fun' for the foreigners, but like the frog in the fable, it is death to American industries.

The annals of crime in New York in the past present no page so dark as those which are daily recorded in the various Courts of Justice. Not a day passes without assaults on the police by armed and organized bands of ruffians; revolvers are freely used on both sides, and the casualties are numerous. The patrolmen now travel in pairs, for greater security against the skulking assassin, or open bravo, who never allows a good opportunity for a 'pop' at a policeman to pass unimproved. The number of outrages committed by ruffians upon unoffending citizens is appalling. The state of society, too, is bad, and heavy defalcations in banks and mercantile houses are of so frequent occurrence as to scarcely merit comment. In such cases the plan adopted upon discovery appears to be to suffer the delinquent to go free upon disgorging part of the plunder. If he has stolen \$100,000 before discovery, he steals another \$100,000 and compromises for \$75,000. Frequently thieves will bargain with the Court for their liberty upon condition that they give up a part of their plunder, and are turned loose to prey again on the community. Four weeks ago a policeman was murdered by a man who had previously made two unsuccessful attempts upon his life. After the first attempt the villain was kept out of the way for a month, and was not even arrested; for the second attempt he was bound over to the sum of \$500 to keep the peace, notwith-

standing a threat made in open Court that 'so help me God, I'll murder him (the policeman) as soon as I get a good chance. And he did it. At the root of all this evil lies the system of an elective judiciary. So long as Judges owe to the votes of the people of their districts their elevation to the bench, just so long will their judicial conduct be controlled by the character of the constituents. It follows that in the city of New York, where bruisers and repeaters are the great power at the polls, bruisers and repeaters will be the favored of the courts; and this condition of affairs will continue to grow worse and worse until the people resolve to submit to it no longer. It will not do for the politician to offend the pickpocket nor for the pickpocket to ignore the politician; so when a burglar or thief is taken before a police justice he is released on nominal bail or straw bail, or no bail at all, and votes early and often for his friend the judge whenever the latter happens to be before the people for re-election.

Sometimes ago I sent you an account of the domestic trouble of Mr Pollard, the southern historian. He has since, I believe, separated from his shrewish partner, and having made so signal a failure in shaping the destinies of his own family circle has taken the affairs of the nation under his wing, and is engaged in the publication of a weekly paper which he calls *The Pamphlet*. The first number appeared yesterday, and one of its rarest articles is on 'Jefferson Davis as a Commission Merchant.' Mr Pollard, I have understood, had a sharp quarrel with the Confederate President. In this article he calls him 'a narrow-brained charlatan,' and denounces him for 'the last infamy of selling out the honors of the Confederacy, on his personal account, to a mercantile house of Liverpool.' He winds up his elaborate criticism with the anathema, 'Shame upon the man, a blistering mark upon the califf, curses upon the wretch, who has done this paltry and flagitious thing!' Davis, it is now asserted, has been for years a silent partner in a Liverpool cotton firm, which assertion accounts for Pollard's wrath.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH.

The following letter has been received from WILLIAM BOARDS, Esq., an extensive agriculturist and land agent, residing at Edmonton, Middlesex—

"Nightingale Hall, Edmonton.

"Dear Sir,—I have recently suffered much from a most violent cough, proceeding from a tickling in my chest, which no remedy, of many I resorted to, could allay. My head was constantly aching, and my whole frame entirely shaken. Having seen the good effects of your Balsam of Aniseed in several members of my family, I purchased a small bottle, and, when going to bed at night, took a teaspoonful in two tablespoonfuls of water, just warm. The effect was immediate; it arrested the tickling in my chest, I slept well, and arose perfectly restored the morning, with the exception of debility, arising from fatigue by incessant coughing for some days previous. My cough entirely left me, and has never returned. Having since heard of a lady in the neighborhood who for a long time had labored under a most distressing cough, and who had resorted to every remedy within her knowledge, I sent the remainder of the bottle to her; and that long-standing, obstinate, and (as she thought) incurable cough, was perfectly cured. You are at perfect liberty to make what use you may please of this communication, as the contents are strictly true. I shall take every opportunity of recommending your inestimable medicine, feeling as I do fully assured of its efficacy.

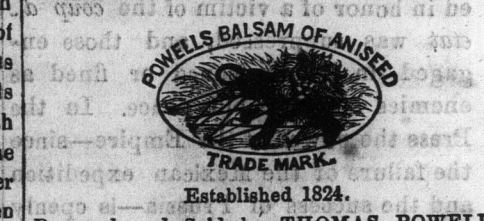
"I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,
"WM. BOARDS.

"To Mr. Thos. Powell."

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED,
For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Bronchitis, and for all affections of the Lungs, this old established remedy will be found invaluable.

The large sales and increased demand for this excellent and elegant preparation, which has followed its introduction into Australia, New Zealand and nearly all the British Colonies, has induced the Proprietor to still further extend the beneficial results of its use; and he begs to announce that he is now introducing its sale into Victoria, B. C., and has appointed Messrs Millard and Beady, Wharf Street, Victoria, Wholesale Agents, through whom Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain their supply.

The Price is within the means of all classes.



Established 1824.
Prepared and Sold by THOMAS POWELL,
16, Blackfriars Road, London. Sold in bottles, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Observe that the Words, "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Road, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp, affixed over the top of each Bottle, without which, none can be genuine.

Wholesale Agents, MILLARD & BEADY, Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C. No. 26's.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS

ARE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1ld., 2s. 6d. and 5s. each, of Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World.

Orders to be made payable by London House.

The Weekly AND CH

Saturday, Nov

An anecdote is Dickens, which was of sailors, held to ances at Tower I stated that on one board a ship dur yellow-fever, and disease, awoke to sewn up in his hat, preparatory the usual manner was not yet dead, neatly "that he as to a few minutes believe, have more during the present pox among the In charged with their in more than one to box-up natives vigor to escape an selves in adjoining the legally constitu them, placing their door, telling their Chinook, that he at "tonassan." gross neglect of Indian population ized the proceeding during the present anything we can press, driven away from Victoria per the pestilence bro coast, thus entaili the disease to our agricultural settl Cowichan and Co possible to (stimu that are likely to we would believe it was rampant amo Indian Dance-hou at which the nu Indian Small-pox. to trip it on the li more than one ine the disease. Such mind one of Dea tion of the horr London. The di itself out among t ceased for the wa their mortality h per cent. At pr extending among tion, showing th neglect the inter without the gra sation stepping in a people living alo of barbarism, is a moral but physi spread of the dise to first vaccination formed with lymf tection, and no m as regards those a ease having been instances of people appearing in publi the disease, are regulations of the ties as to reporia physicians in at names and localit having been partia the Town Council authority, and nance to become hope also that a H appointed to visit we believe in this is being constantly Such an officer m the management o see to providing tend to the India and generally adv sanitary matters. pox hospital for w disdiag to the ted within ten y hospital, it has no overcrowded when provide for the co who are liable, no there. Some pe be made to pro the specie purpo patients to the should be observe buggies that heat in are not used, have been. Dr Jac to do his best, bu

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Saturday, November 21, 1868

An anecdote is related by Charles Dickens, which was told at a meeting of sailors, held to discuss their grievances at Tower Hill. The narrator stated that on one occasion he was on board a ship during an epidemic of yellow-fever, and while down with the disease, awoke to find himself being sewn up in his hammock by the captain, preparatory to being buried in the usual manner at sea. He vigorously remonstrated, stating that he was not yet dead, but was told indignantly that he was jolly particular as to a few minutes. Such scenes, we believe, have more than once occurred during the present epidemic of small-pox among the Indians. The person charged with their obsequies having in more than one instance attempted to box-up natives who had sufficient vigor to escape and barricade themselves in adjoining tenements, where the legally constituted sexton followed them, placing their coffins outside the door, telling them in unexceptional Chinook, that he would call for them at "tenassan." The inhumanity and gross neglect of the welfare of the Indian population that have characterized the proceedings of the authorities during the present epidemic, are beyond anything we can find words to express, driven away as they have been from Victoria perishing, and scattering the pestilence broadcast all along the coast, thus entailing the extension of the disease to our young and thriving agricultural settlements at Spanish, Cowichan and Comox, where it is impossible to estimate the fearful results that are likely to accrue. Few among us would believe that while the disease was rampant among the aborigines an Indian Dance-house was nightly open, at which the nurse in charge of the Indian Small-pox Hospital was wont to trip it on the light fantastic, and in more than one instance communicated the disease. Such details almost remind one of Defoe's graphic description of the horrors of the plague in London. The disease has now worn itself out among the Indians, having ceased for the want of fresh victims; their mortality has averaged about 98 per cent. At present the disease is extending among the white population, showing that it is impossible to neglect the interests of those around us without the great law of compensation stepping in; and that to tolerate a people living alongside of us in a state of barbarism, is attended by not only moral but physical retribution. The spread of the disease is partly owing to first vaccinations having been performed with lymph affording no protection, and no means of aggregation as regards those affected with the disease having been adopted. Numerous instances of people during convalescence appearing in public and thus spreading the disease, are well known, the regulations of the Municipal authorities as to reports being made by the physicians in attendance as to the names and localities of those affected having been partially ignored. We hope the Town Council will vindicate their authority, and not allow their Ordinance to become a dead letter. We hope also that a Health officer will be appointed to visit ships arriving, as we believe in this way the disease is being constantly introduced afresh. Such an officer might also undertake the management of public vaccination—see to providing proper lymph, attend to the Indian small-pox hospital, and generally advise the authorities on sanitary matters. The present small-pox hospital for whites we consider disgraceful to the community. Situated within ten yards of the general hospital, it has no separate nurses, is overcrowded when full, and it does not provide for the comfort of the patients who are liable, noters volens, to be sent there. Some provision should also be made to provide a vehicle for the special purpose of transporting patients to the Hospital, and care should be observed that the ordinary barges that healthy people ride about in are not used, as it is stated they have been. Dr Jackson has endeavored to do his best, but the situation, furni-

RAORDINARY OF A COUGH

A letter has been received from ... Nightingale Hall, Edmonton. ... have recently suffered much from cough, proceeding from a tickling ... BALSAM OF ANISEED, ... Colds, Influenza, Shortness of ...

TRADE MARK. ... Established 1824. ... Sold by THOMAS POWELL, ...

BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, ... DR. JACKSON'S ...

DR. JACKSON'S ...

... are disgraceful. Much better would it be to remove the hospital, as we long ago recommended, to the Female Building on Spring Ridge, and reserve the present building for the emergencies of an epidemic. The period for markish concealment is now past—and unless steps are taken vigorously to stamp out the disease, Victoria will become a city of the Plague.

Tuesday, Nov 17. To spare our readers the trouble of referring to the files, we reproduce the remarkable letter signed 'A deC.' which appeared in these columns on Saturday last:

PETITION TO REMOVE GOV. SEYMOUR. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—A petition has been put in circulation ostensibly to provide an excuse to enable Gov. Seymour to return to England to recruit his health, but really to remove him, and in his place to secure, as I am informed, the reappointment of Sir James Douglas. Now, sir, I am no warm admirer of Gov. Seymour or his policy as a statesman; but I cannot allow any such document as that alluded to to pass unnoticed, nor without warning the public against signing it. Much of the odium that attaches to Gov. Seymour's administration is a natural consequence of the acts of omission and commission of the administration of Sir James Douglas. It is needless to enter into details to prove this proposition, but it is nevertheless true. Whatever unpopularity there is justly connected with Gov. Seymour's Government cannot be cured by his removal. To remove the Governor will not reduce the Governor's salary nor rid the Colony of an unnecessary number of officials; nor curtail the extravagant salaries of those retained. What the public require is a change of the system of Government—such a change as will secure Representative Institutions and Responsible Government. Except we get those two principles established, all the changing of Governors imaginable will not improve the Executive and Government, nor make two blades of grass grow where one grew before. I, therefore, suggest to the public to refuse to sign the memorial in question.

In quoting the writer yesterday, we could not, for want of space, give more than the substance of his remarks, which we did in these words: 'The system of Government,' he writes, 'is at fault, not the Governor; and he deprecates any change until a new Constitution shall have been provided.' We leave our readers to decide whether the extracts are garbled or bogus, and whether we have not expressed from the letter the only construction which could be and was placed upon it. The letter is undoubtedly an endorsement of the present Executive by 'A deC.', written in a moment of strong excitement engendered by the mention of Sir James Douglas' name as Administrator. We do the writer the justice of saying that had he taken time to reflect he would not have committed himself and thus dimmed the lustre of a political career which many have been accustomed to regard as that of a consistent and useful public man. Whether the public will judge him as generously, remains to be seen; but we greatly fear that another act of indiscretion similar to his last would lay 'A deC.' on the political shelf, there to remain for the balance of his natural life—a circumstance which none in the community would regret more sincerely than himself.

ASSAULT CASE.—Mr Wm Farron yesterday appeared before Mr Pemberton to answer to a charge of having tweaked the nasal protuberance and spat in the frontispiece of Mr W Hebbard, ex-Councillor. Hebbard stated that while walking down Yates street, one day last week, he heard his name called, and on turning in the direction from which the voice proceeded, his nose was grasped and violently tweaked. At first he regarded the assault as a good joke, but when, an instant afterwards, he felt a drop of saliva on his cheek, he discovered the true nature of the attack, and threw up his hands to guard his head from a blow which fell on his shoulder. He recognized Farron (who was defended by Mr Jackson) as the assaulting party. Farron pleaded guilty, and urged, in extenuation, that Hebbard had called him a "turn-out" and had said his property could be put under a hazel-nut. Hebbard denied having applied the term "turn-out" to the defendant, and said the hazel-nut was a quotation from Farron's remarks a year ago. The bench decided to put Farron under bonds to keep the peace in \$300—himself in \$200, and one surety in \$100. Hebbard said he would feel safer if Farron were to furnish two securities instead of one. Farron—You must think I'm going to pay \$300 for the privilege of whipping you.

DRAMATIC OPERA.—The meeting on Saturday night at the Boomerang was well attended. In addition to electing officers for the ensuing year, the club determined upon giving a performance as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. It is not known yet for which of our public institutions the entertainment will be given. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: Mr Barnaby, President; B P Griffin, Treasurer; J Barnett, Secretary; A R Howse, Stage Manager; L Franklin, Godfrey Brown, A Keast, W O Berkeley, Charles Good, Managing Committee. There will be a committee meeting again to-night at the Boomerang for the completion of the preliminaries.

QUITS RIGHT.—A rumor was current yesterday that the schooner Discoverer, which had returned from the wreck of the Del Norte, had the small-pox on board. The Mayor was immediately on the alert to have the vessel hauled out from the wharf. From subsequent inquiry, we find the report to be well founded, and commend the vigilance which has been shown in the case.

PUBLIC MARKET.—A number of influential and thoroughly business gentlemen are exerting themselves to re-establish our public market—a great benefit to all classes, but at the same time a self-sustaining institution. Upon such terms no good citizen should withhold his support to the movement. The petition to the Government is now lying for signature at the Garrick's Head, Bastion street, and it is to be hoped, it will be rapidly filled up.

FIREED GALE.—The H B Co's steamer Otter returned from Peget Sound yesterday morning. The Del Norte having sunk to deep water, her errand was of course fruitless. The Otter reports terrific sou'east gales for several days on the Sound, during the prevalence of which navigation was impeded. The steamer Eliza Anderson lay 26 hours under Point Wilson, unable to reach Port Townsend, owing to the severity of the gale.

TOO BAD.—An enthusiastic individual yesterday eat too heartily of Haywood's sausages, more, probably, than the three lips recommended, and his hair turned, not black, but rascally grey. On arriving at home his wife did not recognize him, and drove him from the house as an impostor. For this double wrong, it is said, he intends suing the COLONIST.

ST JOHN'S SCHOOL HOUSE.—The collections from the sermons on Sunday last by the Bishop of the Diocese and the Rector of St John's, in behalf of the Building Fund, amounted altogether to \$70. The building is now being plastered, and if nothing intervenes to render a postponement necessary, the inaugural concert, by the St John's Choral Society, will be given in it on the 1st prox.

IT is reported to us that the 'Sound' country is the chief topic of conversation in Portland. Many declare that they would sell out if they could, for they are convinced of the future greatness of this country. Others are settling up their business in that city with the view of coming here.—Seattle Intelligencer.

A shower of brilliant meteors fell in this vicinity on Friday night and Saturday morning last. The shower continued until daylight and was the most extensive yet observed here.

THE WIRE, which has been down for a week on San Juan Island, were yesterday repaired; but a section between Seattle and Swinemish remains to be reconstructed before communication south will be re-established.

ARRIVED.—The bark Mauna Loa, arrived at Esquimalt, yesterday, laden with lumber for the Sandwich Islands, whither she will proceed without delay.

DEPARTURE.—The steamer G S Wright left for Portland yesterday morning with a cargo of coal and a few passengers.

AN Executive Council was held yesterday, His Excellency the Governor presiding.

'A deC.' and the Governor. Victoria, March 15th, 1868.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Most of Mr DeCosmos' opinions on public matters have appeared to me unsound; but I have never read anything in your journal from his or any other pen that has struck me as so devoid of reason as the letter in Saturday's Colonist, signed 'A deC,' which I take to be the initials of our late Representative in the Legislative Council. In the first place I should be glad to know what part of the odium attaching to Governor Seymour Sir James Douglas is accountable for? The charges brought against Mr Seymour are that he does not use the great power entrusted to him with judgment. That in a struggling overtaxed community due care is not taken to prevent wasteful expenditure. That whereas, soon after his second advent, he clearly led the Colony to expect some return towards Representatives Government at an early period, no movement or indication of any movement has yet been made in that direction. That there has been an absence of frankness and straightforwardness in his acts and correspondence—and that he has shown a general unfriendliness of disposition and talent for the post he occupies. For what of all this is Sir James Douglas responsible? Your correspondent next asserts that Governor Seymour's unpopularity would not be cured by his removal. On this point hardly another man in the Colony will agree with 'A deC.' So far as I know, the Governor's most inveterate opponents have no ill feeling towards Mr Seymour personally. My own impression, and I believe the general one, is that in private life Mr Seymour is a most amiable and worthy man, making it a matter of greater regret that he should continue to hold a position for which he is so unqualified, and where his shortcomings excite the enmity of citizens, and the derision of stran-

gers. Then 'A deC' says that 'a change of Governors would not decrease the number of officials nor the amount of their salaries.' Certainly not, if the new Governor should so will; but is it not probable that the successor of an officer, removed on account of extravagance, would incline to economy wherever economy could be combined with efficiency? It may be true that 'we want Representative Institutions'; but it is equally true that we once had them, and that they did not altogether agree with us. It is my humble opinion that with a good Governor, our present form of government is as good, perhaps better, than any we have yet tried, though certainly with a bad Governor we could scarcely have a worse system. We have made several attempts, more or less fitful, to change the form of our government without success, because Governor Seymour, having the power, has also had the will to prevent. Then what course more obvious than to change the Governor? We could hardly lose by the change—the chances are infinitely in our favor, for though the selection of the Governor might not be left with us, our well understood wishes would have weight.

Taking this view of the case, I sometime since, over the signature of 'A British Columbian,' suggested an appeal to the Home Government for the recall of Governor Seymour. Intending to draw up such a petition, I broached the subject to several citizens, not one of whom but favored the plan and spoke of Governor Seymour as the great stumbling-block to the progress of the Colony. But when asked to sign—one would say 'but you see, I sometimes meet the Governor in private life, and it would not do, you know.' Another could not afford to displease the Governor. Still another thought every one should sign—would himself—but was about to apply, etc. And so on—and so the scheme ended, but not the discontent. I had given up all idea of further action in the matter, when, on Friday last, the petition which has brought 'A deC' once more into print, was placed in my hands. This petition, after expressions of regret at Governor Seymour's infirmities, prays that His Excellency will delegate his powers, so that he may avail himself of the most efficacious restoratives, change of air, of scene and of occupation. Sir James Douglas is mentioned as possessing the confidence of the people; as having a large material interest in the Colony; and as having already administered the Government with success. Here, I thought, is what no one can object to sign; but it appears that there are many palates to please—the first petition was too strong for some, this too weak for others; and the amount of interest felt in the welfare of the Colony so small that no remedy will be taken except the dose be of the exact strength and exact flavor to suit the whim of each. We have been told that we are slaves—and so it seems we are, willing slaves—for with the keys of our fetters within reach, we will not take the trouble to use them. If our chains are so pleasant to wear let us at least carry them with grace, and cease to murmur at their weight.

Z. de X.

Small-Pox.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—It is with deep regret that I again deem it advisable to make a few remarks respecting this terrible disease. In the first place, persons who have been but recently vaccinated are not always exempt from taking this terrific malady because the lymph may be impure and the patient not susceptible. The writer was vaccinated about a month ago without effect. When after a lapse of ten days he was again operated upon by the same doctor, who gave his arm several severe punctures, the result was highly satisfactory. Now some of the lymph we have here is so deteriorated that it is quite worthless. You yesterday suggested the necessity of the authorities inoculating a cow with small-pox at once. The suggestion is an admirable one. In about two weeks we should be in possession of pure lymph. In view of this prevailing and increasing disease, the outlay for this purpose would be so trifling, and the consequences so beneficial, that neglect on the part of our Municipal authorities at once to adopt this advice would be scandalous in the extreme. The new Council would do well to follow up vigilantly the suggestions of its predecessors by taking immediate action and by all human efforts endeavor to stamp out this dreadful contagion.

VACCINE.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—the world's great remedy for Colds Coughs and Consumption.

Tax steamer Geo. S. Wright returned from Nanaimo yesterday morning.

Shameful Conduct.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—I understand that a party is going the rounds of this city obtaining signatures to a petition asking His Excellency the Governor to retire from the Government of the Colony and appoint Sir James Douglas in his stead; setting forth that by his doing so the advancement and prosperity of the Colony would thereby be promoted. I trust that few loyal subjects will be found to attach their names to a document so insulting to the Representative of Her Majesty; and I, with many in this Colony, hold that the appointment of Sir James Douglas would neither bring prosperity to the Colony nor give satisfaction or contentment to the people. What we want is Representative Government, with the right to govern ourselves, as I contend we have the ability to do. The fault is not so much with the man as with the system; give us responsibility in our Executive, and rest assured this abuse by the Governor will soon cease. If Governor Seymour has not governed this Colony according to his instructions from the Colonial Office, let representations be made in a proper manner and in the right quarter, and there is no doubt but redress would be speedily obtained; but for the sake of our common nationality, do not let us so outrageously insult the Queen's representative in this distant portion of her dominion by signing this abominable petition.

See Colonists of Monday and Saturday.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—In your leader in yesterday's issue, you attribute certain motives to me as the reason why I protested against the petition put in circulation to effect the removal of Governor Seymour. It also contains sentences and parts of sentences, either included in quotation marks or so connected and stated as to imply that they were extracted from my brief communication in your issue of the 14th inst. As the motives attributed to me are unfounded and as the extracts are either garbled or bogus, I will thank you if you will publish this note, with the heading that I have placed over it.

A. de C.

Navigation of the Rhine—Negotiations with Holland.

The rupture of the negotiations between Prussia and Holland relative to the navigation of the Rhine appears to have caused some alarm in Berlin, where the determination shown by the Dutch government in the matter is attributed to its being secretly supported by France. The point in dispute is whether the new convention which it is proposed to establish in place of those now in existence is to apply to the whole of the river and its tributaries, or only to the streams on either side of Gurkum and Dordrecht. The Dutch government considers that as the Merwe and the Muse are part of Holland, the navigation of those rivers ought to be under its exclusive control. This view is opposed on behalf of the Zollverein, by Prussia, who appeals to the last convention on the subject (that of 1831) and the Treaty of Vienna, which stipulates that the navigation of the Rhine shall be free up to the sea. As this is the first occasion on which Prussia has acted as the representative of the Zollverein it is believed that she will not allow the matter to drop, but make further and more urgent representations to Holland on the subject.

Death of Madame Hugo.

Madame Victor Hugo had arrived in Brussels from Paris, where she had been staying some months in the hope of obtaining relief from a malady from which she had been long suffering. On Tuesday afternoon, without any premonitory symptoms, she was seized with an attack of congestion of the brain, from which she never recovered. She was insensible almost from the seizure till her death, which took place between six and seven o'clock yesterday morning. The deceased lady had expressed a wish to be buried at Villequier, in France, in the same grave as that in which her daughter Leopoldine was interred twenty-five years ago. This wish will be respected and M. Hugo and his sons Charles and Fracis will accompany the remains to the French frontier, but no farther. Disraeli's Baptism as a Christian. Last week says the London Express, a correspondent of the Churchman's Family Newspaper expressed a doubt whether the Premier had ever been baptized. The following authentic document sets these doubts at rest, and we gladly publish it for the satisfaction of all whom it may concern.—Parish of St. Andrew's Holborn, in the city of London and in the county of Middlesex.—Extract from the Register Book of Baptisms, page 80. Baptized July 31, 1817, Benjamin, said to be about twelve years old, son of Isaac and Maria Disraeli, King's road, gentleman. Ceremony performed by S. Thimbleby No. 689. The above is a true extract from the Register book of Baptisms kept in the parish Registry. Witness my hand this 8th day of September, in the year 1868. A. J. ROSS, Lecturer.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE

Saturday, November 21, 1868

New Zealand

From the Wellington Independent of 8th September last, which has just come to hand, we gather the following items of interest appertaining to that Colony. In the first place, it appears New Zealand is undergoing a severe commercial and monetary depression; but having a Representative Parliament, she has cut down the official expenditure over \$750,000. It may not be uninteresting to show how this has been done. The first extract, giving the total revenue for 1868, and the second, giving the proposed reductions for 1869, are suggestive, or rather indeed speak volumes to ourselves.

The Colonial Treasurer said: "I will now ask the attention of the committee to the ordinary income and expenditure of the current year. After a very careful consideration of the condition of the colony, and the circumstances by which its sources of revenue are likely to be affected, I feel justified in estimating that the receipts of the Colonial Treasury for the financial year ending 30th June, 1869, will probably be as follows:—

Customs.....	£800,000
Bonded Warehouses.....	6,500
Stamps.....	63,000
Telegraph.....	15,000
Post Office.....	60,000
Miscellaneous.....	56,000
Total.....	£1,000,500

"I have next to state the amount of money which, after the practice of that resolute economy with which, as already stated, the estimates for the current year have been prepared, appears to the Government indispensable for the efficient maintenance of the public service of the Colony. The estimates, showing the authorised ordinary expenditure, 1867-68 and estimated ordinary expenditure, 1868-69, are as follows:—

1867-68.	1868-69.
Civil List.....	27,500 .. 27,500
Permanent Charges.....	314,265 .. 320,842
Public Domain.....	4,076 .. 2,880
Public Departments.....	43,567 .. 37,888
Law and Justice.....	69,148 .. 55,587
Postal.....	148,579 .. 106,401
Customs.....	44,471 .. 41,781
Native.....	23,544 .. 12,384
Miscellaneous, Special, and Temporary.....	48,033 .. 30,029
Militia and Volunteers.....	24,538 .. 22,183
Total.....	747,771
Defence (charged on loan in 1867-68).....	109,025 .. 47,497
Total.....	£856,796 .. £794,647

That these sensible measures of reduction will be carried through Parliament, there is no doubt, for they are introduced by the authority of Government. With an Executive in this Colony which possessed the courage to meet boldly the necessities it acknowledges, how soon the day of evil which has crippled us so long, would pass away. The natives have been having another little war, but with the success of Colonel McDonnell in capturing the stronghold of Te Ngatoko-Manu, the headquarters of Teto Kowaro, it is supposed to be virtually ended. The final victory, from the accounts given, was not very costly to our people, either in money or men, but more than many preceding victories it has had a great moral effect upon the natives, showing them how useless it is for them to contend against our authority and power. About the same time the great earthquakes occurred in the Sandwich Islands and South America, some severe, but fortunately harmless shocks were felt throughout the whole Colony simultaneously. During the commotion the tidal waves were very high, and at the Chatham Islands, six days sail from New Zealand, caused an alarming destruction of property. Fortunately the inhabitants, with the exception of one or two natives, escaped. The N.Z.S.S. Co. recently lost their fine vessel Taranaki, on Boat Rock, in Tory Channel. She had a valuable cargo on board, and a number of passengers; the latter were reported all saved. Sir George Grey, the "old Governor," as he was familiarly called, appears to have returned to England, a few months since, in spite of the ugly tales

told of him formerly, amidst the most enthusiastic demonstrations of esteem. The New Zealand gold fields are estimated to embrace 700 square miles. So far, of course, only a portion of this vast territory has been occupied, but the Auckland people appear to have great faith in their mines, and are investing large sums for their successful development. The singular experiment of admitting Maoris into Parliament has proved, in every respect, a complete failure, and they are described as being neither useful nor ornamental. Intelligent as these natives are generally, it is found to be useless attempting to make them legislators. When the present parliament expires the experiment will not be repeated.

Rothschild on Disraeli.

Baron Rothschild, one of the members of Parliament for the city of London, seeks re-election at the hands of the constituency of that city to the House of Commons to be chosen under the new Reform bill. He has, with his colleagues, Messrs. Crawford, Lawrence and Goschen, signed a joint address to the voters, setting forth their claims to represent the capital of Great Britain in contrast to those of the Disraeli conservative candidates. In this paper Baron Rothschild, the best known of the four, comes out in recommendation of a hearty vote against the government, seeking to prevent the Cabinet from obtaining even one member, under the triangular minority clause return introduced into the franchise measure of last session. The Baron says: "You have been selected, with a few other large constituencies, for the purpose of testing the operation of a novel political expedient. The electors, who have hitherto enjoyed the privilege of returning four candidates of their choice, are now to be deprived of one of their votes in order to secure the so-called representation of a minority. But before this minority can claim to return a member, it must comprise an adequate proportion of the constituency. If it falls short of such a proportion can it be said that Parliament intended or that the country would approve the surrender by the majority of any portion of the representation? It appears that large as was the liberal majority at the election of 1865, the accession to its ranks which it has since acquired is such that the minority, as we are advised, will not reach the number which would entitle the conservative party to expect to return one member to Parliament, even under the new system of limited voting. With your assumed numerical superiority, the liberal party in the city can still return four members." With a Rothschild pronouncing on his political chances, and a number of the Church clergy adverse to his "religious sentiments," it appears as if Premier Disraeli will have to struggle hard to secure a retention of power after the general election in the United Kingdom. He possesses, however, great courage, and enjoys many resources, which may enable him to overturn the calculations even of a Rothschild.

WEDNESDAY, NOV 18

SINGULAR.—The Captain of the Mauna Loa informs us that the Indian wife of Charles Huston, the late Burrard Inlet pilot, on the 8th inst. informed the people at the Inlet that she feared "Charley" was dead. When asked why? she replied that a strange-looking bird with white back and wings, and a black breast, appeared at the house in the morning, and although frequently struck with stones and sticks, had hovered about the premises some hours, sometimes approaching so near as to be almost grasped in the hand. Late in the afternoon it disappeared. The woman appeared to be in a state of trepidation and alarm; but as Huston had left the Inlet a few days before in perfect health, nothing more was thought of the statement by the Captain until upon his arrival here day before yesterday, when he was informed of Huston's death on the very day the strange bird had so alarmed the woman. The telegraph wire to New Westminster was down at the time, and the woman possessed no means of ascertaining what was transpiring at Victoria. Quer, is it not?

SAYOUR carries Oregon by 227 majority. The result in California is still in doubt, the chances being in favor of the Republicans.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE.—The effect of the great earthquake on the city of San Francisco has been very depressing, and the fear of a repetition operates to retard the growth of the suburbs. Speculators find a damper thrown over their dreams of sudden wealth, and are forced to postpone the realization of their golden visions. Business outside of that connected with building and repairing damages has not been so active as usual. Shakes occur daily, and all are badly scared and rush into the street on the slightest indication of a tremor; and almost all talk as if desirous of leaving the city and suburbs.

THISTLES.—Any person allowing Canadian thistles to grow and mature upon his land in the State of Illinois, says an exchange, is liable to a fine of \$75. Taking the experience of this city for the last two summers with Scotch thistles, a similar law would do a vast amount of good in this Colony. We hope some of the popular members will take up this subject during the next session of the Legislative Council.

THE STEAMERS.—The Eliza Anderson arrived yesterday morning somewhat after her usual time. She brought fifteen passengers. Amongst her usual freights were some fine fed beef cattle. The Enterprise left for New Westminster yesterday morning with a fair freight. The Otter is expected to leave for the North on Friday next. The Isabel towed the ship Top Gallant to Burrard Inlet.

A CHICKERING PIANO was raffled last evening at the Bank Exchange and won by Messrs Backus and Gray, who, having thrown a tie, agreed to dispose of the instrument by auction to the highest bidder, which was done, Mr T O Nuttall being the purchaser for \$250. A lady's gold watch was won by Mr Henry Woodin; bought by Mr J Boscowitz, and raffled again for \$50, which were handed to the former owner, a lady.

DISCHARGING.—The Prince Victor commenced discharging cargo on Monday, and so far it turns out in excellent condition. The report that she entered our harbor with the pumps at work, is an idle fabrication. The Prince Victor is a beautiful little vessel, a perfect model, in fact, and like the Bolivia, a first class sea-boat, admirably kept and ably commanded.

THE STEAMSHIP J. L. Stephens, from San Francisco, reached Portland on Saturday, and sailed to-day on her return. The steamship Active, from Victoria, reached Portland on Monday evening, and will start for Victoria this afternoon. With the prevailing Northeast wind she should cross the bar tomorrow and arrive here on Friday.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.—It is rumored that the Odd Fellows—a numerous and wealthy body in this community—contemplate the purchase of the lot on which stood the Hotel de France, and the erection of a substantial brick and stone structure for the uses of the Order, with stores beneath.

ROBERT J. WALKER, one of the greatest and most reliable financiers in the United States, has just published a statement showing that the National Debt has increased forty-six millions annually, owing to the extravagance of the Radical party.

FAIR PLAY.—The case to which you refer having been carried into a court we cannot again refer to its merits until brought forward in a regular way for fear of prejudicing the public mind one way or the other.

HEALTH OFFICER.—The Mayor has consented to act as Honorary Health Officer of the city during the prevalence of the epidemic, and no vessel will be allowed to enter the inner harbor until after inspection.

AT Burrard Inlet a Masonic Hall, Library and Reading-room have just been erected by the millmen on a lot presented by Moody & Co. The Inlet contains a population of 472 whites.

NEW BRICK.—Workmen have commenced to clear the old Lyceum lot preparatory to the erection of two brick stores for Councilor Gibbs.

THE Rev. B J Morris has been appointed Episcopal Bishop of Oregon State.

TO MAKE COWS GIVE MILK.—A writer who says that his cow gives all the milk that is wanted in a family of eight persons and from which was made two hundred and sixty pounds of butter in the year, gives the following as his treatment:—"If you desire to get a large yield of rich milk, give your cow, three times a day, water slightly warm, slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find, if you have not found this by daily practice, that your cow will gain twenty-five per cent. immediately under this treatment, and she will become so attached to the diet as to refuse to drink clear water when very thirsty, but this mess she will drink almost any time, and ask for more. The amount of this drink is an ordinary pailful each time, morning, noon and night. Your animal will then do her best at discharging the lactated. Four hundred pounds of butter are often obtained from good stock, and instances are mentioned where the yield was given at a higher figure."

European Summary.

The Lancet says: "We are in a position to state that, since her sojourn in Switzerland, the Queen has greatly improved in health. The upward symptoms which cost Her Majesty and her subjects so much uneasiness have yielded to the fresh mountain air and the change of scene in the most romantic of European countries. The benefit, indeed, has been so marked that the nation may look forward hopefully to Her Majesty's resuming (at least partially) those public duties from which she has been so long and so unhappily estranged." A French had been arrested at Sheffield and had directed the Police to a place where 100 arms and 1000 rounds of ammunition were stored. Baron Haussmann's project of making a new cemetery at Mery-sur-Oise will, it is said, soon be realized, although violently opposed in many quarters. Arrangements are reported to be already made for the traffic with the Northern Railway. On the 3rd of September the Council General of Seine-et-Oise voted against adopting, until further notice, the direction proposed for the special line to the cemetery; and in the same meeting a protest was made, but not carried, against the principle of the cemetery itself. According to the Independence Belge the Grand Duchy of Baden acceded to the North German Confederation some weeks ago; and the French Government although made aware of the fact, resolved for the present to consider this step a purely German question, not being yet prepared to engage in war. This news is too important to be accepted finally without confirmation. A terrible explosion took place at Metz, Sept 18th, at a cartridge manufactory. Sixteen women and thirty men were killed, and eighty women and thirty men severely wounded. The London Times says it is stated from Brazil that the finance measures contemplated by the new Premier are believed to consist in a proposal to fund a portion of the floating debt of £7,000,000, now represented by Treasury notes, by an issue of bonds for £3,000,000 to £4,000,000 sterling, bearing five per cent interest and redeemable by a sinking fund of four per cent per annum. The issue would be made at par and in currency, the interest to be paid in gold and the bonds to be redeemable in gold at the exchange of 27. It is added that several parties are prepared to subscribe and that one bank alone will take £500,000. Lord Napier, of Magdala, will leave England, on his return to India, during October. At a banquet given by an agricultural society in France, General Allava proposed a toast to the Emperor, whose high wisdom and firmness, he declared, had saved France from anarchy at home and imminent war abroad. The London Nonconformist calculates that Mr Gladstone will have a majority of at least 136 after the elections. The following article from the Paris Avenir National gives an account of the present political situation in Europe: "The policy of the French Government is always a sea-saw one; and we must admit that, electorally speaking, it has hitherto been eminently successful. It has been in the habit of crushing democracy in the name of authority and religion, while its cry against 'the old parties' is 'the principles of 1789.' But in the long run this equivocal policy has been put into a corner, and being at last obliged to pronounce between modern liberty and reaction, it is in favor of the latter that the famous word *jamais* (never) was uttered. Nevertheless the Government will not give up its favorite system, and yet tries (hopeless task) to act upon it in the face of current events. In order to conciliate the peace party, and to give confidence to trade, the *Monteur* publishes the Troyes speech, and the *Constitutionnel* preaches prosperity on the given text. But all the while the Government, desiring also to satisfy its military admirers, to keep up its prestige, and not to confess that it has been forced in consequence of diplomatic checks to organize an army of 1,400,000 men for purely defensive purposes, employs other newspapers to write warlike articles, and to assume a haughty attitude towards Europe. Two days ago we noticed an article of this kind in the Government paper, the *Elenaard*. We now find another in the *Pays*, *Journal de l'Empire*, which concludes in these words in large type: "Who is the hereditary enemy of Germany? Who is the hereditary enemy of France? To these two questions we reply, Prussia! We do not wish to argue the question at length; but we do say this, that the double policy of France is the main cause of the uneasiness in France and Europe, and the cruel diminution of the public wealth. If the Emperor has really made up his mind to keep quiet, it is very desirable that he should have good sense enough to renounce unmeaning bravado, and that he should not attempt at once to make commercial men believe that all is calm and invariable to the Chalons camp that war is at hand."

Chinese Street Jugglers. Street jugglers and monte banks abound in Canton, and in fact every Chinese city. They also travel from place to place throughout the country, displaying their feats and picking up a few coins here and there. As a general thing their juggling feats do not amount to a great deal, yet some of them are very clever, and would create fully as much of a theatrical *fiacre* in the United States as did the Japanese performers. Sword swallowing and stone eating appear to be the commonest feats, and operators of this description can be seen in almost every street. One fellow, however, performed a number of feats in front of our hotel which demanded from me more than passing notice. He stationed himself in the centre of the street, and having blown a blast upon a bugle to give warning that he was about to begin his entertainment, he took a small lemon or orange tree, which was covered with fruit, and balanced it upon his head. He then blew a sort of chirruping whistle, when immediately a number of rice birds came from every direction and settled upon the boughs of the bush he balanced or fluttered about his head. He then took a cup in his hand and began to rattle some seeds in it, when the birds disappeared. Taking a small bamboo tube, he next took the seeds and putting one in it blew it at one of the fruit, when it opened, and out flew one of the birds, which fluttered about the circle surrounding the performer. He continued to shoot his seeds at the oranges until nearly a dozen birds were released. He then removed the tree from his forehead, and setting it down took up a dish, which he held above his head, when all the birds flew into it, then covered it over with a cover, and giving it a whirl or two about his head, opened it and displayed a quantity of eggs, the shell of which he broke with a little stick, releasing a bird from each shell. The trick was neatly performed, and defied detection from my eyes. The next trick was equally clever and difficult of detection. Borrowing a handkerchief from one of the spectators, he took an orange, cut a small hole in it, then squeezed all the juice out, and crammed the handkerchief into it. Giving the handkerchief to a bystander to hold, he caught up a teapot, and began to pour a cup of tea from it, when the spot became clogged. Looking into the spot apparently for the purpose of detecting what was the matter, he pulled out the handkerchief, and returned it to the owner. He then took the orange from the bystander and cut it open, when it was found to be full of rice. He performed a number of very pleasing feats, but I have given enough to satisfy the readers that they are equally as expert as the Japanese.

Austria. THE EUROPEAN SITUATION AS SEEN IN VIENNA. (Vienna Sept. 22) correspondence of the Paris Constitutionnel.

The discussions which have been going on for some time in the foreign press relative to questions connected with the general situation of Europe have naturally found an echo in that of Austria. This empire, by its geographical situation, is too directly interested in the solution of the great problems at present in agitation for the organs of public opinion to keep silence or observe an equivocal neutrality. In consulting the generality of the views emitted by the journals of this capital, and the principal towns of the monarchy, no one can help being convinced that the prevailing desire is in favor of peace; to adopt a policy of conciliation, to respect treaties, to keep engagements contracted, to avoid as much as possible all dispute with neighboring Powers, is what the general feeling in Austria demands of the government, and the latter seems to entertain the same sentiments. What occupies the minds of all, more than foreign affairs, is constitutional development at home. This work is long and laborious, it is accompanied by shocks and agitations which are always produced when a State is being thoroughly regenerated and reformed. Seen from a distance, this movement assumes still more formidable proportions. Perhaps this is the reason why so much hesitating solicitude is exhibited abroad, and especially in Northern Germany, on behalf of the young institutions of this monarchy; these apprehensions are certainly sincere, but happily also they are needless.

The North-West Territory.

Before the Parliament of Canada was prorogued there was laid before it a despatch from the Duke of Buckingham, in which, after acknowledging the receipt of the joint address of both Houses to Her Majesty, praying for the annexation to Canada of Rupert's Land and the North-West Territory, His Grace proceeds to say that Her Majesty's Government will recommend a compliance with the prayer of the address so soon as they shall be empowered to do so with a just regard to the rights and interests of Her Majesty's subjects interested in those territories; but they are advised that requisite powers of government and legislation cannot consistently with the charter of the Hudson Bay Company be transferred to Canada without an Act of Parliament. The company have held the charter and exercised privileges conferred by it for 200 years, including the rights of government and legislation, together with the property of all the lands and precious metals; and various eminent law

officers consulted in succession have all declared that the validity of this charter cannot easily be disputed by the Crown. His Grace goes on to say that he has called upon the company to state the terms on which they would be prepared to surrender to the Crown whatever rights they may have, intimating that no present payment in money would be made to them, but they might have a reservation of defined portions of land, and of a share of the future proceeds of land and precious metals of the territory up to a certain fixed amount. He proposed to introduce a bill into Parliament to authorize an arrangement on this basis, and to designate the territory. With respect to the North-West territory, the same obstacle does not exist, but while it remains separated from Canada by the Hudson Bay Company territory still under that company's government, Canada would probably not desire to undertake the government of it. A portion of the North West territory immediately adjacent to British Columbia will probably be retained by the Crown with a view to an incorporation of it with that colony.—Times.

Chinese Street Jugglers.

Street jugglers and monte banks abound in Canton, and in fact every Chinese city. They also travel from place to place throughout the country, displaying their feats and picking up a few coins here and there. As a general thing their juggling feats do not amount to a great deal, yet some of them are very clever, and would create fully as much of a theatrical *fiacre* in the United States as did the Japanese performers. Sword swallowing and stone eating appear to be the commonest feats, and operators of this description can be seen in almost every street. One fellow, however, performed a number of feats in front of our hotel which demanded from me more than passing notice. He stationed himself in the centre of the street, and having blown a blast upon a bugle to give warning that he was about to begin his entertainment, he took a small lemon or orange tree, which was covered with fruit, and balanced it upon his head. He then blew a sort of chirruping whistle, when immediately a number of rice birds came from every direction and settled upon the boughs of the bush he balanced or fluttered about his head. He then took a cup in his hand and began to rattle some seeds in it, when the birds disappeared. Taking a small bamboo tube, he next took the seeds and putting one in it blew it at one of the fruit, when it opened, and out flew one of the birds, which fluttered about the circle surrounding the performer. He continued to shoot his seeds at the oranges until nearly a dozen birds were released. He then removed the tree from his forehead, and setting it down took up a dish, which he held above his head, when all the birds flew into it, then covered it over with a cover, and giving it a whirl or two about his head, opened it and displayed a quantity of eggs, the shell of which he broke with a little stick, releasing a bird from each shell. The trick was neatly performed, and defied detection from my eyes. The next trick was equally clever and difficult of detection. Borrowing a handkerchief from one of the spectators, he took an orange, cut a small hole in it, then squeezed all the juice out, and crammed the handkerchief into it. Giving the handkerchief to a bystander to hold, he caught up a teapot, and began to pour a cup of tea from it, when the spot became clogged. Looking into the spot apparently for the purpose of detecting what was the matter, he pulled out the handkerchief, and returned it to the owner. He then took the orange from the bystander and cut it open, when it was found to be full of rice. He performed a number of very pleasing feats, but I have given enough to satisfy the readers that they are equally as expert as the Japanese.

Austria.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION AS SEEN IN VIENNA. (Vienna Sept. 22) correspondence of the Paris Constitutionnel.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE

Saturday, November 21, 1868

DURING the last Council a measure the notice of Government Members was object the introduced drawbacks upon import to leave the Colony proposed to allow move consignment payment of the export it being satisfied the Collector that consignments (in value than \$250 in value) export, the money would be refunded. a system of checks be introduced, and quired from the goods that they were re-landed within the Colony. It was much force that the interests of the Colony through the abrogation of the Port, which destroys then just beginning importance and to be profitable to those on was claimed, in a system of bonding not meet the requirements of the foreign trade, inasmuch as not be shown proper warehouse, and the assorted invoice (very frequently demanded by a number of packers) moved from bond, and then paid, before filled. To the duties upon transfer from the Government own, the merchant but he quite justly he has disposed of a them he may produce house his certificates, ask for a refund of the on the amount to be subject sought to be a position of duties is due and wares of the and manufacturer competition with goods and to provide a support for Government imported goods and wear or consumption Colony unless they pay duties, it follows that enriched to the duties, and that the is protected from foreign local markets. system with proper it will be observed can possibly be improved Government or industry Colony would undoubtedly gain from the introduction of its mercantile measures given to trade generally present presence in our from abroad. The would thus be short-judicious features, would be done the abrogation. The present is in consequence of official members, successive party of a chequer and an excuse which we think we shortsighted. To-day if we can rely on official statements and late selection, the Government of the current find itself nearly oring, and the excuse last session cannot as valid.

WHALING.—By a letter from the Dawson news has been received another fine fish. It was day, but was not finally following day, as the fish shot. On Friday he was face dead, and towed ashore, which consumed the fine weather next as an interesting and exciting to the whaling ground.

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Saturday, November 21, 1868.

During the last session of the Council a measure was passed upon the notice of Government by the City Members which had for its object the introduction of a system of drawbacks upon imported goods...

Thursday, Nov 19. Whaling.—By a letter received from Mr Lorrimer, of the Dawson Whaling Company, news has been received of the capture of another fine fish...

Municipal Council.

The Council met on Tuesday evening, Nov 17th. The Mayor and Councilors Allatt, Gibbs, McKay, Russell, Allsop and Gerow, for the ensuing year, presented their credentials and took their seats.

THE NEW KOOTENAY GOLD MINES.—Mr Johnston the Kootenay expressman, has given the following intelligence, which confirms the former reports received of these new mines, obtained by way of Portland and Walla Walla.

THE ORIFLAMME steamer, which sailed from San Francisco for Columbia River on Tuesday, will probably come round to Victoria before going South.

Petition to Remove Gov. Seymour. Editor British Colonist.—A petition has been put in circulation ostensibly to provide an excuse to enable Gov. Seymour to return to England to recruit his health...

in succession have all the validity of this charter disputed by the Crown. He proposed to state the company to state the they would be prepared the Crown whatever have, intimating that no in money would be made might have a reserra- rations of land, and of a proceeds of land and of the territory up to a out. He proposed to into Parliament to autho- on this basis, and ry. With respect to the itory, the same obstacle at while it remains sepa- da by the Hudson Bay, ry still under that com- ant, Canada would proba- undertake the govern- portion of the North immediately adjacent to a will probably be retain- with a view to an inco- that colony.—Times.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Eastern States.
 CHICAGO, Nov 14—The Post's Washington special says:—The British Government has conceded the point at issue in the San Juan business by agreeing to withdraw the joint occupancy of that Island. This gives the United States control of Puget Sound and one of the best harbors between Sitka and San Francisco.

New York, Nov 14—A private letter from a prominent insurgent in Cuba states that the Revolutionary Junta of Havana have sworn to destroy the property of every individual who shall, over his signature, offer his life, or wealth, or protection in favor of the Government cause. In no other case shall property be attacked.
 Recruiting for the Cuban expedition, it is said, has ceased in this city. Colonel Gibbons having already enrolled 6500, which is 1600 more than he wants. He allows that the whole command is to devote upon a wealthy Havana Financero, a military leader under Don Carlos and Maximilian, who so far has furnished all the funds necessary. The intention is to annex Cuba to the United States. A public meeting is to be held in the Cooper Institute.

CHICAGO, Nov 9—The storm east has interrupted communication with New York. The opinion of the most influential bankers seems to be that the stringency in money results from a political combination, and that McCulloch will do all that is possible to relieve the pressure among legitimate dealers.

California.
 SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 13—Leading lawyers and merchants have petitioned the Board of Supervisors not to rebuild the City Hall but to sell the entire property and build on the Plaza.
 Sailed—Bark Moneytick for Seattle; barkentine Fremont for Seabeck.
 Flour—Oregon brands, extra, \$5 75.
 Wheat—Fair \$1 65 @ 1 70; choice \$1 70.
 Barley—\$2 00 @ 2 10 for feed; brewing \$2 15 @ 2 25.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 15—Gold closed in New York at 134.
 Legal Tenders—Buying 73; selling 73 1/2 @ 74 25.

Oregon.
 PORTLAND, Nov 10—The Republicans held a jubilee on Saturday night. Illuminations, fireworks, torchlight procession, &c. It was an enthusiastic demonstration.
 Reports from Eastern Oregon give the following Democratic majorities: Baker County, 243; Union 207; Umatilla, 198; Grant County probably 12; which indicates that the State has gone for Seymour by about 200.

Europe.
 MADRID, Nov 7—A correspondent writes that the Provisional Government of Spain will entertain no proposal from the United States looking to the purchase of Cuba.
 Upon the advice of the General of the Army, the Provisional Government will dispatch 9000 soldiers, with authority to suppress the insurrection in Cuba.
 LONDON, Nov 8—Dispatches from Italy report that the Papi army continues to be decimated by desertions.
 CORK, Nov 10—A great popular demonstration took place here on the occasion of the funeral of James Mountain, supposed to have held a position in the Fenian organization. A procession of 6,000 followed the remains to the grave. Mountain formerly resided in the United States.
 LONDON, Nov 10—In the case of Miss I. Breker, the Court of Common Pleas rendered a decision in which all the Judges concur, that the Common Law of England gives women no right to vote.

Mexico.
 NEW YORK, Nov 6—Mexican news says the confessions of Maximilian had arrived in Mexico; bringing diamonds, crosses and other presents from the Emperor of Austria to the Mexican lawyers who defended the late Emperor on his trial before the Court-martial.

Two Men Blinded by an Explosion—New Days Witnessed.—The Wabasha (Minn.) Herald of Aug 20, says:—By a letter from Mr. Harris, formerly of this place, we learn the particulars of a remarkable case of suffering at Vermilion. Two men, Norman and Peterson, were employed by the Wabasha and Grand Silver Mining Company to drive a drift on Pine Island, where this company has a very rich vein. They worked on the island alone, the principal operation of the miners being on the main land. One day they fired the fuse to a big blast, and after waiting a long time, found that the liquid fuse had become extinguished, and at once set themselves to work to drill out the blast, using water freely. Mr. Norman was an old and experienced miner and feared no mishaps, taking, as he thought, sufficient pains to prevent an explosion; but, by some means, in some strange manner, the blast was lighted while they were at work. Two fingers were torn from one of Norman's hands and the drill driven through the wrist of the other arm, and both men were blinded by the explosion. Nine days after this a party went over to the island from the mainland, and finding blood around the spot where the ill-fated men had been at work, they became alarmed, searched rigorously, and finally found them. They had been without food since the accident; Norman's hand and wrist were alive with maggots, and in the eyes of both of these terrible things were so embedded, that they had to be pulled out with pincers. The utmost kindness and care in the power of the miners was bestowed on the wounded men, and Norman was sent down to Superior for treatment, while Peterson remained in camp. Loss of blood saved the men from the ravings of a terrible appetite, while both must have been possessed of iron constitutions to have enabled them to survive those terrible nine days.

FRED FAYNE has removed his Cheap Shaving Shop to the opposite side of Johnson street, just above the Miner's Saloon.

Editorial Correspondence—No 27.

BROOKVILLE, ONTARIO, Sept 8, 1868.

I arrived at this pleasant little Canadian town last evening, via the Grand Trunk Railway, from Hamilton, and was much pleased to find here the Hon A N Richards and Mr Henry Griffin. The first named gentleman paid Victoria a flying visit in January last, and though not a British Columbian in fact, is, I can assure you, one in spirit, and expresses himself so highly gratified with what he saw and heard while there that he has serious intentions of removing with his interesting family thither early next Spring. Men of Mr Richards' stamp have always met with a cordial welcome at the hands of our colonists, especially when they furnished such positive proof of an intention to settle among us as he proposes. Mr Griffin is an old Caribooite and an ardent British Columbian, notwithstanding he left the country poorer in purse than when he entered it. He looks forward with a pleasurable feeling of anticipation to the day when he, too, shall join the returning stream of immigration which must ere long set in towards our shores, and unite his future 'for better or for worse' (as some of the marriage ceremonies have it) with his old associates. How favorably do the expressions of this gentleman contrast with those of some of the men I met with at San Francisco, who owed their start in life to the partial success which had attended them in British Columbia. One person who, it was notorious, brought only a few soiled shirts into the Colony and took out several thousand dollars, was industriously engaged during the Colony on street-corners and at hotel doors. Another creature who came with nothing, made a small fortune and squandered it in drinking and gaming and 'strutting his brief hour' on Government street, while his sisters were at work laying a solid foundation for future prosperity, was loud in his denunciation of the 'way he had been swindled out of his money up there.' A third ran away, leaving \$10,000 of indebtedness behind him, and I found him on 'change gambling in stocks, and prophesying the speedy downfall of British power on the Pacific. And still a fourth, who crushed in the face of a fellow-subject, committed perjury and fled to avoid punishment, I found a head centre (if you please) in the Fenian organization, impatiently awaiting the day when he may return and revenge himself upon his persecutors. Of such, as a rule, are the detractors and villifiers of our Colony composed. Some of the very men who owe it most are loudest in their complaints; while those who, like Mr Griffin, have been pecuniary losers through their connection with it, are generally willing to concede that their ill-luck was attributable to causes inseparable with, and incidental to, the settlement of every new country, and not likely again to occur in British Columbia.

Among the fortunate Caribooites who acknowledge with satisfaction their deep obligations to the country, I may mention Mr T. A. Cameron and Mr James Watty, both of whom acquired competencies on William Creek. From the first-named gentleman the village of Camerontown, Cariboo, takes its name; and Mr Watty was the principal owner in the rich Watty claim in the same locality. Mr Cameron has returned to the home of his childhood, purchased the old homestead, and erected a perfect palace on the site of the original farm-house. His residence stands on the Canadian bank of the famed St. Lawrence River, about 9 miles east of Cornwall, and commands a fine view of some of the most beautiful scenery of the continent east of the Rockies. His farm consists of 192 acres, in a high state of cultivation, and surrounded by a substantial stone wall. The farm is known to the neighbors as the Cariboo Farm, and is a model of neatness and thrift. The hospitality of Mr Cameron and his amiable and accomplished wife are unbounded, and his popularity in the neighborhood is deservedly great. Mr Watty has a large woolen mill at a place called Valleyfield, lower down the river, in successful operation; but, in common with Mr Cameron, he never tires of relating his experiences in the gold mines of British Columbia, and in recalling the many pleasant hours he has passed there.

At Ottawa I saw Mr Fred. Toller, formerly connected with the Bank of British Columbia, at Victoria. Mr Toller is now in the employ of the Bank of British North America, but looks confidently forward to a day (which all his friends will hope is not far distant) when he may return to our Island and settle down among us. Mr Malcolm Cameron is also at Ottawa. He is Queen's Printer of the Dominion, and in company with Mr Dearbarrat, has a large establishment, over which I was courteously shown. Mr Cameron will be remembered better as the 'delegate' from New Westminster to Downing street, in 1862. The honorable gentleman is now a cripple, he having been run over by a runaway horse about a year ago, sustaining a fracture of one of his legs. Otherwise his bodily health is good and his flesh increasing so rapidly as to seriously threaten Daniel Lambert's reputation as the most obese Briton that ever lived.

But the flood of recollection which the sight of so many faces once familiar to British Columbian scenes produced has nearly driven from my mind the town in which I am at present sojourning. Brookville contains about 5000 inhabitants. Its buildings are generally of granite, and many of them are fine structures. The Court-house, Markets and Churches are worthy the inspection of travelers. A railroad, extends from Brookville to the lumber and iron districts of Ottawa, and large quantities of both products are transported by rail to this point for shipment. Brookville is at the foot of the picturesque locality, known as the Thousand Isles, which stud the St. Lawrence for many miles, and which form objects of interest and admiration to tourists from every part of the world.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.

—BY—
 Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving the burning of sores, wounds, bedsores, ulcers and eruptions of the skin; when rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purifies each tissue of its passage, and extracts the most morbid humors; it softens and loosens the scales by dissolving all animal fluids with which it comes in contact, and thereby promotes sound and permanent cure.

Gout and Rheumatism.
 To suffer from these agonizing pains of rheumatism and Gout this Ointment will prove invaluable. After fomentation with warm water the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkably prompt, as soon as it is rubbed on the most painful part, it reduces the swelling, restores natural circulation, and expels the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible specific.

Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Sore Throats, Coughs and Colds.
 His class of diseases may be cured by rubbing the Ointment, three times a day, upon the throat, chest and back of the patient. It will soon penetrate and give immediate relief, in all stages of Influenza, Croup, Bronchitis, and other diseases of the respiratory system, and is equally effective in the treatment of whooping Cough, and Hoarseness. Indeed, it has never been known to fail.

All Varieties of Skin Disease, Scrofula and Eczema.
 This Ointment is a certain cure for Ringworm, Scaly Scrofula, and the most inveterate Eczema, and is equally effective in the treatment of all other skin diseases to which the human race is subject. They cannot be cured with a safer or more speedy remedy than Holloway's Ointment, combined with his celebrated Pills, which purify the blood, and restore the system to its normal state.

Dropsical Swellings.
 Beware of this dangerous and steadily advancing complaint, which frequently creeps upon us by insensible degrees, and which, if not treated at once, will lead to a fatal issue. It is caused by a stoppage of the lymphatic system, and is cured by rubbing Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and effect. It is equally effective in the treatment of all other dropsical swellings, and is a most valuable remedy in all cases of this kind.

Fleas, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.
 These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and are often the result of indigestion and a diseased state of the system. They are cured by rubbing Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and effect. It is equally effective in the treatment of all other internal inflammations, and is a most valuable remedy in all cases of this kind.

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

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in these cases:—
 Bed Legs, Cancer, Scalds, Burns, Ulcers, and Swellings, Sore Throats, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Scurvy, Sore Glands, Tumours, Ulcers, Yaws, Gout, (Soft) Rheumatism.

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY 44 Strand, (near Temple Bar), London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices: 1s 1/4, 2s 1/4, 3s 1/4, 4s 1/4, 5s 1/4, 6s 1/4, 7s 1/4, 8s 1/4, 9s 1/4, 10s 1/4, 11s 1/4, 12s 1/4, 13s 1/4, 14s 1/4, 15s 1/4, 16s 1/4, 17s 1/4, 18s 1/4, 19s 1/4, 20s 1/4.

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

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

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

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, I and P. give notice that, if any persons should be found selling or offering for sale any such spurious sauce, we will immediately proceed against the same, and will not be satisfied until the same has been destroyed.

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

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Messrs. Lea & Perrins, Limited, London, &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Steam Sash and Door Factory, CORNBARNT STREET, VICTORIA. ALL SIZES OF SASHES AND DOORS on hand, and made to order. Also, a variety of Mouldings.

Three Prize Medals. Paris Exhibition, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c. (Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, FURZON TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

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

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of FINEST BRASS COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

O & B are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oliver's Store for the highest quality. my 19 1 a w

PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICINES

T. MORSON & SON, 51, 53, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

PURE CHEMICALS AND ALL NEW MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, including the following specialties: PEPHINE, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice; an agreeable and popular remedy for weak digestion.

In Fever, Wine, Leucorrhoea, and Globular PANCREATIC EMULSION, and PANCREATIC EMULSION, in powder, containing the active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of food is effected.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES, a valuable dietetic preparation for invalids and children, supplying the elements for the formation of bone.

CREOSOTE, from Wood Tar, of which T. M. & Son, are the only British Manufacturers.

GELATINE, a perfect and economical substitute for Isinglass. Shipping Orders executed with care and dispatch. my 19

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND. LEICESTER MEETING, 1868. UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE AWARDED TO J. & F. HOWARD, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford.

The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough or General Purpose. The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land. The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for General Purpose. 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 and Only 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 Bolter.

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the labels of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment.

On the 29th of the same month, for selling spurious articles, bearing labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHALU BAGOO was sentenced by the Subj. Magistrate at Calcutta, to two years rigorous imprisonment!

CAUTION—Anyone selling spurious articles of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. THE GENUINE MANUFACTURE OF Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER on VANDERBILT ISLAND. my 19 1 a w

VICTORIA NURSERY Seed Establishment.

MITCHELL & JOHNSTON. Beg to inform the public they can supply any quantity of carefully selected.

Fruit Trees, Standard Roses, RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS, SEAKALE, &c. AT THE LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES. Also, a Large Quantity of Hawthorn for Hedges.

Victoria Nursery, Oct. 6th, 1868. 008 1m daw

JUDSON'S Simple Dyes for People

Anyone can Use them. Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless, may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dyes.

NAMES OF COLORS. Magenta Mauve Violet Scarlet Green Blue Pink Crimson Brown Canary Orange Blue. PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE. May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world; or wholesale of DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19, Coleman street, London. N.B.—A small bottle of color will dye 12 yards of bonnet ribbon.

SEE THAT YOU GET JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES the wonderful popularity of which has caused numerous inferior imitations, which are calculated to injure both buyers and sellers. Ask for our Catalogue of instructions how to use the Dyes for twenty different purposes.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. my 19 1 a

S. MAW & SON, 11 & 12 ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C. Illustrations forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card. 108 1 a w

Notice of Removal. VICTORIA NURSERY AND SEED ESTABLISHMENT. MITCHELL & JOHNSTON, OCCIDENTAL BUILDING, Corner of Government and Fort Streets.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., .37 (or Elder) Bore; .40 (or Small) Bore; and .41 (or Small) Bore.

These Cartridges have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by Her Majesty's War Department, at the Standard Rifle Ammunition for the British Army, and are not only used exclusively by the British Rifle, but are adapted to all other systems of military Breach Loading Rifles.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own point, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof, and imperishable in any climate. Boxer Cartridge Dismountable. Boxes of Boxer Cartridges—450 bore, for Revolving Pistols in use in Her Majesty's Navy. 250 bore, for Revolving Pistols in use in Her Majesty's Army. 450 bore, for Revolving Pistols in use in Her Majesty's Army.

Revolvers of 12, 16, and 20 bore, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers. Double Waterproof, and B.C. Wires Cartridges for improving the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

October 31st, 1868.

ELEY BROTHERS, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C. WHOLESALE ONLY. my 19 1 a

INSURANCE AGENCY. 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. 003 d a w

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. D. DAVIS, JUNR., HAS REMOVED his Office to the Premises next door to the Union Hook and Ladder Co.'s Truck House, on Bastion Street, Opposite the Police Court. 001

That the prop James Douglas traitor in the event of Governor Seyn favor at the hand proposed to be ho the faintest reason should we again re were it not to cor into which it wo esteemed corresp has fallen. That anxiety to prove James to the hea has allow d his ze of his judgment warmly t the de incumbent. Wh this new form loe cutive officer of root in the heart. uninform—but that it has obtai already approac frustration. The erment, the wr change until a ne have been provi that both the sys are at fault, an will rid us of on way for the remo it not clear to th that if Mr Sey scient ruler A. de he would at o that the most st economy knows i quite and neces and prosperity that were he succ of energy and a sincere desire to vance in everyth these reforms Why, we have a few months to fin ing grievously t Home Governme our Representat deprivation whi mour in his I as a necessa the Home Gove he objec s to the gentlem n thro Representatve I granted us. How attempt to plac Seymour's acts James' shoulder error under whic labours. Govern for two years r Colonies, duri impels us to say wise or beneficic absolutely allowe to dispute the good the labours of th Governments. Tak ment, the Free Sch unpaid, and schoo Look at our m and letters detain for an indecite per postage coll ected on of our Colonial Stat at the state of o bridge, closed to tra years and a half—in telling us that v control without a obe Mr Seymour did power to remedy of which A. De patfisted so eloquent oil Chamber? Has do to with these trif what part or lot, pra laves have in them? an Executive Coun but is our correspo three months have o oil was called toget when the gel of l loathsome and infeo ter to th hearts o his victims indisci We do not ask thea to blame Governo of duty. We attit the unfortunate st health, which is su transaction of buso candid, thinking and this community wha stance, with public and vigorous actio fed in longer retain become painfully, that he is unable to

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, November 21, 1868.

That the proposition to have Sir James Douglas appointed Administrator in the event of the retirement of Governor Seymour, will meet with favor at the hands of the gentleman proposed to be honored, we have not the faintest reason for imagining; nor should we again refer to the proposition were it not to correct an error or two into which it would appear that our esteemed correspondent "A. deC." has fallen. That gentleman, in his anxiety to prevent the return of Sir James to the head of the Executive, has allowed his zeal to get the better of his judgment, and has rushed warmly to the defence of the present incumbent. Where, when or how this newborn love for the chief Executive officer of the Colony first took root in the heart of "A. deC." we are unformed—but it is quite evident that it has obtained deep hold, and is already approaching the season of fructification. The system of Government, he writes, is at fault, not the Governors, and he deprecates any change until a new Constitution shall have been provided. Now, we hold that both the system and the Governor are at fault, and that a plan which will rid us of one evil will pave the way for the removal of the other. Is it not clear to the unprejudiced mind that if Mr. Seymour were the efficient ruler "A. deC." claims him to be, he would at once suggest reforms that the most stupid tyro in political economy knows perfectly well are requisite and necessary for the growth and prosperity of the country; and that were he succeeded by a gentleman of energy and ability, actuated by a sincere desire to see the Colony advance in everything good and great, these reforms would be secured? Why, we have only to look back a few months to find "A. deC." complaining grievously at the action of the Home Government in depriving us of our Representative Institutions—a deprivation which Governor Seymour in his Paris letter urged as a necessary measure upon the Home Government—and today he objects to the return to office of the gentleman through whose efforts Representative Institutions were first granted us. How inconsistent! The attempt to place the burthen of Mr. Seymour's acts of omission on Sir James' shoulders, is another serious error under which our correspondent labours. Governor Seymour has been for two years ruler of the United Colonies, during which time, candor impels us to say, he has suggested no wise or beneficial measure, and has absolutely allowed to fall into disuse and disrepute the good the Colony derived from the labours of the Douglas and Kennedy Governments. Take among the most prominent, the Free School system, with teachers unpaid, and school-houses out of repair. Look at our Mail Service, with passengers and letters detained at both ends of the route for an indefinite period. Look at the double postage collected on letters; and the dishonor of our Colonial Stamps by Imperial authority—at the state of our roads—at James Bay bridge, closed to traffic for upwards of two years and a-half—and will "A. deC." persist in telling us that with the exchequer at his control without a check upon the expenditure, Mr. Seymour did not have it in his power to remedy most of the grievances of which "A. deC." himself has expatiated so eloquently and often in the Council Chamber? Has the "system" anything to do with these trifling "omissions"? And what part or lot, pray, did Sir James Douglas have in them? The "system" provides an Executive Council for His Excellency, but is our correspondent aware that at least three months have elapsed since that Council was called together, during a period, too, when the Angel of Death, in the form of a leathome and infectious disease has smote terror to the hearts of our people, and selected the victims indiscriminately from our midst? We do not ask these questions from a desire to blame Governor Seymour with dereliction of duty. We attribute the evils entirely to the unfortunate state of His Excellency's health, which is such as to unfit him for the transaction of business, and we ask every candid, thinking and unprejudiced person in this community whether, under the circumstances, with public affairs demanding prompt and vigorous action, His Excellency is justified in longer retaining the helm when it has become painfully evident to even himself that he is unable to steer the ship?

Monday, Nov 16 Nanaimo Election—Mr. Ring Returned Unanimously.

The nomination of a candidate to represent Nanaimo, took place in the Court-house on Thursday. After the usual preliminaries, Captain Spalding called upon the electors to nominate some gentleman to be a member of the Legislative Council. Dr. Grant proposed Mr. David Babington Ring as a fit and proper person to have the charge of our interests in the Council of the Colony. Mr. Gough seconded the proposition. No other candidate being proposed, a show of hands was called for. Everyone in the room being held up for Mr. Ring, he was declared unanimously elected. (Cheers.) Mr. Ring, in retaining thanks for the honor conferred upon him, briefly touched upon the different questions he should advocate, reiterating the statements made on a former occasion, and urging upon the electors the desirability of co-operating with him by petitioning for such grants and measures as were required. He alluded to the fact that the Government had decided to re-build James Bay bridge at Victoria, and he thought on that ground the Nanaimo bridges should receive attention from the same quarter. [Here Captain Spalding remarked that he had instructions to have the bridge across Commercial Inlet repaired. Cheers.] Mr. Ring strongly urged upon the electors the necessity of the united efforts of the colonists being exerted to reclaim the lost liberty of choice, without any restriction, who should represent the people in the Legislature. On the subject of protection, he said the best protection the farmer could have was good roads to the nearest market and to ports of shipment. In alluding to the cause of his not visiting Comox, he observed that owing to the delay of the Douglas, and the expectation of the enemy on the Isabel he deemed it best to stay at headquarters, leaving the pickets to guard the outposts. He concluded by assuring the electors that he should endeavor to the utmost of his power to have a portion of the revenue derived from Nanaimo expended in the town on works of immediate public necessity. (Long applause.) Three cheers were given for Mr. Ring and three for Captain Spalding, and the assembly dispersed. MASONIC FUNERAL.—Yesterday the earth closed over the mortal remains of Mr. Paul Medina, a kind husband and father, a conscientious Free Mason and a worthy and respected pioneer resident of Victoria. Mr. Medina died of ascariasis on Saturday evening last. His death, though not unexpected for many months, was extremely sudden. The funeral took place under the auspices of the Masonic Order of this Colony. The brethren met at Masonic Hall at 2 o'clock, p. m., and after the usual preliminary exercises had been gone through with, under the direction of Bro. Robt. Burnaby, District Grand Master, E. R., a procession was formed under the able direction of Bro. Lumley Franklin, Grand Director of Ceremonies, and preceded by the Volunteer Band. In the line we observed Bro. J. W. Powell, Provincial Grand Master, E. R., and officers; the officers of District Grand Lodge, E. R.; Victoria Lodge, 421, E. R.; Vancouver Lodge, 421, E. R.; British Columbia Lodge, 1099; together with members of other Lodges, and citizens. The regalia worn by the officers and members of the Grand Lodges were very handsome and attracted universal admiration. The body was borne from James Bay to the cemetery, where the burial service of the Order was read over the grave by Bro. Burnaby, and the solemn and impressive rites performed, after which the brethren returned to their Hall and were dismissed. The funeral was one of the most numerous attended we have observed here, the deceased being known to all classes as an amiable, upright and generous-hearted citizen. To imperfect punctuation is sometimes due the most laughable as well as the most absurd and grave mistakes. All our readers will remember the grammar example of "Caesar entering on his head, a helmet in his hand," etc; and the amusing jumble of ideas which therein occurs from the misplacing of a comma or two. An error of a similar character occurred to our New Westminster contemporary on Saturday. In speaking of the probable retirement of the Governor, by a mistake of a compositor he is made to assert "unhesitatingly and fearlessly, that should Mr. Birch be appointed, ninety-nine out of every hundred on the mainland, at least, would join heartily with us in saying, 'Let it be Mr. Birch!' The evident intention of our contemporary is destroyed by the absence of a comma after the word 'be,' and he is made to ensure an unqualified endorsement of Mr. Birch by a large majority of the mainlanders, when such a design was farthest from his thoughts. The paragraph as corrected in next week's *Columbian* will probably read something like the following:—"Should Mr. Birch be appointed (of which, fortunately, there is little prospect) as he stepped forward to grasp the sceptre, we unhesitatingly and fearlessly assert that ninety-nine out of every hundred on the mainland, at least, would join heartily with us in saying—'Let it be, Mr. Birch!'"

CARIBOO WAGON-Road.—We have news from private sources to the effect that snow lay about six inches deep on Williams Creek, and sleighs were running between Barkerville and Beaver Pass, a distance of 80 miles. The prospectors on Tom, Hard-scrabble and Sugar Creeks had laid in a supply of provisions for winter use and intended to prosecute vigorously their work on tunnels and shafts. A few claims were at work on Williams Creek. From Quessellmouth west to within four miles of Clinton, there were 14 inches of snow on the wagon road. The road from Lytton to the suspension bridge is in an awful state and the telegraph wires lie along the road.

NANAIMO.—ANNIVERSARY OF EDWIN WELSHAN CHURCH.—On Sunday last the Eighth Anniversary Sermons were preached by the Pastor the Rev. E. White. The Annual Soiree took place on Wednesday evening, and was of such a social and entertaining character as to sustain the reputation which this festival has long obtained among the citizens of Nanaimo. The ladies did their best in providing a luxurious and bountiful supply of refreshments; and the subsequent proceedings, consisting of speeches and music, were of a no less exhilarating nature. T. Cunningham, Esq., presided, and after his inaugural address, was followed by Rev. E. White, the Rev. R. Jamieson, Presbyterian, Hon. D. B. Ring and Mr. B. Raper, all of whom spoke with animation and effect, as testified by the frequent cheers of an enthusiastic company. IMPORTS.—In the last Government Gazette the Collector of Customs publishes the quarterly Table of Imports, ending 25th of June, 1868. The document is worthy the attention of those curious in figures, some of which we should like to see materially changed, and others materially reduced. For instance, against Ale and Porter we find the sum of \$6,112 75, and against agricultural implements \$6,450 88. Beef cattle are down on \$21,946, making an average of about \$57 each; sheep \$12,627; flour \$23 781, and opium \$11 270. With the present protection to our farmers, the sum of \$115,124 a year appears far too much to pay for imported flour. RIFLE SHOOTING.—The shooting on Saturday, in the match against the London Victoria Ten, was far below the average score made by the crack shots of our corps. The want of practice, and the heavy rain which prevailed most of the day, no doubt, were sadly against good shooting. The average score was only forty-three. Corporal Peale made fifty-three, the highest score, and Lieut. Turner was second with forty-eight. It was anticipated the average would have been over fifty. THE PORTAL 'HITCH'.—We have been shown two private letters from England in which the writers complain that they are charged sevenpence on letters and twopence on papers received from this Colony, in the face of the fact that the envelopes and wrappers bear the Colonial stamps. As we stated on Friday, the 'hitch' has been unnoticed; but it is not too much to say that with proper care on the part of the officials, it need never have occurred. FROM THE RIVER.—A row-boat, steered by George Collins, reached Yale a few days ago in five and a half days from Quessellmouth. The party report the water as at a low stage—lower than ever known at any time since the arrival here of the whites. A number of Chinamen are engaged in mining on the banks. The steamer Enterprise continued her trips from Soda Creek to Quessellmouth. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—We understand that the Rev. Mr. Aiken of Canada will arrive by the next steamer to preside over this congregation and reopen Pandora street church. FROM THE MAINLAND.—The Enterprise arrived on Saturday night from New Westminster; she brought down over fifty passengers. Her news of little importance in itself, will be found in another column. SUPREME COURT.—The Michaelmas Term of the Supreme Court will commence on 24th instant at 11 a. m., before His Honor the Chief Justice. A new story of Robert Hall is going the rounds of the English papers, to the effect that one of his congregation took him to task for not preaching more frequently on predestination. Hall was very indignant. He looked steadily at his censor for a moment and replied—"Sir, I perceive you are predestinated to be an ass; and what is more, I see that you are determined to make your calling and election sure."

The Surveying Cruise of the "Beaver."

On the 22d July we paid a visit to Port Tongas the American port of entry. It is situated on an Island of the same name forming one of a group of the rugged shores of Alaska. The approach to it is by a winding channel which narrows considerably in front of the fort; when we saw it in July, the troops were still in tents; there were a few temporary wooden buildings, including a hospital, and the officer in command inhabited a log house on a cleared bluff close to the flag-staff, which is a fine tree, stripped of its branches, and painted white; we remained here one night, and returned to Fort Simpson the next day; on the 24th July the Sparrowhawk arrived, bringing a mail; she went on to the Nass River to adjust some Indian difficulties, meeting us again at Metlakatlah on the 26th July and continuing her voyage the same day. The Beaver after her departure went into the Inner Harbor to take in coals and wood; being detained a day we got up a party to visit the salmon fishery of the Metlakatlah Indians. A prettier place than the Inner Harbor can scarcely be conceived; the numerous bright patches of land under cultivation, contrast with the dark green foliage of a score of islands; from our anchorage these islands converge towards a distant point with a background of purple mountains. Passing through this narrow channel we emerge upon a placid sheet of water; surrounded by high mountains, dotted with small islets here and there. Scotland, with all her lake scenery could not boast of a finer view. We did not reach the salmon station until the afternoon; and could scarcely have found it then, but for the guidance of a friendly canoe. We plunged suddenly into the channel, where the salmon were leaping in great numbers; inside was a small bay, on the shore of which was the fishing village, consisting of four temporary huts rudely put together. A magnificent waterfall fell into this bay, and a trail led up beside it to a lake some thirty feet above. Wooden cages were inserted, wherever practicable, through which the water rushed continually and hundreds of silver salmon were darting here and there endeavoring to leap the upper fall; but the volume of water beat them back and before they could recover themselves they were hurried gasping into the cage from whence they were promptly extracted by the Indians. The lake was full of fine trout, so hungry that they allowed themselves to be caught by a hook and line. The completion of the northern survey from Port Simpson to the head of the Portland Inlet occupied the Beaver from the 31st July to the 5th September. Our headquarters were removed to Nass Bay, called on the charts Salmon Cove; this, however, is not the Salmon Cove of Vancouver as stated by the author of the Sparrowhawk cruise; that famous navigator never pitched his tents on the spot now occupied by Mr. Tomlinson the missionary, so that the parallel drawn, though interesting, is slightly inaccurate. Vancouver, on the contrary, persistently ignored the existence of the British Columbian river, and is very severe on De Esne, for having presumed to discover the Fraser, Skeena, and Nass Rivers, which he (Vancouver) contemptuously designates rivulets. The real Salmon Cove is about fifteen miles up the Observatory Inlet. The shores on either side of the Portland Inlet consist of high pine-clad mountains, their summits being usually bare and full of gaps and fissures, the result of landslides; they rise so abruptly out of the sea that the landing on the rocks is in many places difficult and hazardous. Nass Bay is enclosed by lofty snow-covered mountains from which numerous waterfalls descend to the sea. It is one of the wildest and most romantic of the indentations on this coast. The Nass River which flows into it, through an imposing stream, is so shallow as to be scarcely navigable; the actual channel is moreover narrow and winding. It does not appear to shift like the Fraser bar, so Lieut. Coghlan who went in a canoe to the Nass Village, fifteen miles up the river, followed the same channel which was taken by the Gunboat Forward some years ago. At low water the falls and overfalls are dangerous for a canoe, and the wind rushing down from the mountains causes a heavy sea on the shallow bar which a boat would do well to avoid. The Kincolith mission at the entrance of the river where Mr. Tomlinson resides, is built in a cleft of a gap between two ranges of mountains. A small river flows through this valley, which has its origin in a series of distant lakes. It afforded good fishing. The Nass villages (three in number) are fine specimens of Indian habitations, grotesquely carved poles which adorn the residences of the chiefs are the largest on the coast; some of them being a century old. They required a hundred men to raise them. The houses (owing to the intensity of the winter) are peculiarly constructed, and are undoubtedly the finest on the coast, Metlakatlah not excepted. On the 31st August Lieut. Coghlan returned from the Portland Inlet. The following is his description of that famous arm: The

CONCLUDED.

Portland Inlet was found to be about 70 miles in length and bearing the same general characteristics as the numerous other inlets; snow clad mountains 3,000 to 4,000 feet high down the sides of which numerous waterfalls run. The head of the Inlet was found to terminate in a low marshy swamp, with a high peak of 6000 feet in the background; reports as of distant thunder were heard at intervals caused by the avalanches as they rolled into the valley beneath with a dull sound which reverberated from peak to peak. Here we found camped the most powerful chief of the Nass Indians, Tobaccoquas, and a very large party catching and drying salmon. They were extremely civil, and when we landed insisted on carrying up to our tent all our gear. We pitched our tent near the camp on the Saturday; and on Sunday, Thomas, our interpreter, a Christian Indian from Metlakatlah, held Divine Service, morning afternoon and evening, in the Indian ranch. Thomas had a fluency of language that must have astonished the natives. The singing was very good, the female voices especially; but the smoke of an Indian house in which salmon is being dried, being anything but conducive to comfort, and our knowledge of Teimpehan being very limited, detracted somewhat from our pleasant participation in the interesting ceremony. We suppose that Thomas must take to himself the credit of being the first who taught Christianity at the end of British Dominion; we were then camped on the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia, and it was quite a different matter to preaching the Gospel in a snug house at Metlakatlah, which was then about 130 miles away to the southward. The Nass Indians were at war with the Teimpehans; and strange to say a Teimpehan canoe with the father, mother and sister of a Teimpehan Chief, Nish-pilas, (who had murdered a Nass Chief, and the very man who was the cause of all the trouble), had been found by the Nishkahs, and treated with every kindness; this presented a striking contrast to the conduct of the Teimpehans, who, so the rumor went, had waylaid a Nass canoe, and murdered a helpless woman and child. On Monday we were to commence our work again, but to our alarm we found that a short distance down the river a terrific rapid had formed; we had entered the river at high water, and at that time there was no indication of any irregularity; but when the tide had commenced to ebb the sight was perfectly appalling. Several rapid torrents, caused by the melting of the snow from the mountains, met at one spot; and the combined body of water rushing on with increased velocity had its progress intercepted by a rock in mid-channel, and here lay the danger; to have attempted to pass down in our boat would have been simple madness, for had we touched anywhere the boat must have capsized, and we of course been drowned, or frozen by the icy cold water. The Indians here came to our aid and lent us canoes. The way in which they managed them was perfectly marvellous, shooting down, following the channel, now one side now the other, at an alarming pace; our very unenviable position came to a climax as we neared the rocks over which the water was foaming and leaping. Suddenly we seemed to be going right on to the rocks, and then in a second, just as our bow had all but touched it, the boat was reversed by striking a pole in the ground, and in a moment we had shot passed all danger. Tracks of bears were very numerous; there was no mistaking the large foot prints in the soft mud, and the Indian chief shot a large brown bear that was swimming down the river. Having completed our examination we were not loth to leave this dreary and most desolate of spots. The reflection from the snow during the day was very trying; and a scorching hot day was always succeeded by a frosty night, and this too in August; a change which we did not at all appreciate. The snow near the head of the Inlet was only 40 feet from high water mark. We took advantage of high water to get out of the river, glad to leave the monotonous mountains, and the still more dreary waterfalls. On the 14th September we left Port Simpson for the southward, reaching the Bella Bella Village on the 17th September; the following week was occupied in surveying the Fisher Canal and making a large plan of Port John, one of Vancouver's anchorages. On the 26th September we crossed Queen Charlotte Sound, having been detained in Safety Cove one day by a dense fog, and made the land by Shadwell Passage where the ill-fated Suwanes lies bilged. The second whaler was here detached to re-survey the passage on a larger scale. The Nahnah Indians behaved very badly during the boat's stay; a more filthy and degraded tribe are not to be found on the coast. They had plenty of whiskey in their camp, for which they had bartered plunder from the Suwanes, and divided their time between howling insanely and firing off their muskets. They were to have celebrated the boat's departure by eating a slave; but postponed that little orgie on account of her abrupt return for one day to escape a S. E. gale. The Beaver left Fort Rupert on the 10th October and was lucky enough to reach Nanaimo on the 24th; the fog lifted, and we left Nanaimo at 6 a. m.; reaching Esquimalt at half past five in the afternoon. The weather throughout the season (with the exception of the month of July which was wet) has been exceptionally fine, and the cruise has been thoroughly enjoyed by officers and crew.

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