

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 20, 1867.

The Alabama Claims.

We have always been of opinion that England was morally if not legally responsible for the damage done by that sea-monster, the Alabama. The ship was built from the subscriptions of two hundred and ninety leading merchants of Liverpool. No secret was made of the fact that she was intended to prey upon the commerce of the United States. The progress of the work of constructing her was daily chronicled in the papers; her launch was attended with eclat, and she was christened the "290," in compliment to the number of subscribers to the fund from which she was built. Repeated remonstrances were made by the American Consul at Liverpool and subsequently by the American Minister to the Court of St. James. The remonstrances were laid before the Palmerston Ministry and referred to the Attorney General for his opinion; but that officer, unfortunately, was taken ill on the very day the complaint reached him, and did not recover from the attack until after the "290" had got clear off to sea, where she received her armament and was rechristened the "Alabama." The duty of the law officers of the Crown was to have seized the ship until the Attorney General had recovered his health; but no steps towards her seizure were taken, and after she had made her escape she could not be brought back. That Government possessed the power necessary to arrest and hold the Alabama is shown by its subsequent action with regard to Laird's rams, which were seized in the Mersey and sold, either by the Crown or by Laird, to the Turkish Government, and are doing service to-day off the Isle of Crete. The damage wrought by the Alabama to American shipping is estimated at \$32,000,000; and had not a lucky broadside from an American cruiser sent her to the bottom, it is probable she would have inflicted still greater injury to the commerce of a friendly power. The Palmerston Ministry sympathized with the Confederate States in their struggle for liberty; but they did not manifest their sympathy in the manly, straightforward manner that the Derby Ministry would have done. They would not see the infractions of the law until it was too late to prevent them. Then they opened their eyes, and set about locking the door of the stable after the steed had been ridden off. For its willful shortsightedness the British Government has got to pay, and the illness of the Attorney General has cost the nation \$32,000,000! The whole matter has been laid before Parliament for its decision, and we believe the balance remaining after deducting a few million dollars of loss inflicted by Fenians on Canadians, will be paid. Policy (to say nothing of the dictates of common justice) demands that a precedent which may come to us with startling earnestness ere long should not be established when it is within the power of the Imperial Government to prevent it.

"Can such Things be?"

The telegraph brings us an account of the "famous victory" obtained by the representative of Her Majesty over the band of men who had taken forcible possession of the Grouse Creek Flume Company's ground. It seems His Excellency requested an interview with one of the principal men of the Canadian Company. The request was granted, and the Governor informed him that he would "grant a new trial" if the eight men who had been guilty of a contempt of Court would first surrender themselves. With the tempting bait of a re-hearing (which meant, also, a full amnesty for past acts) dangling before their eyes, the gallant eight surrendered. They were taken before the Gold Commissioner, who sentenced each to three months' imprisonment, and then granted them an appeal to the Supreme Court. After sentence, they were ordered to prison. One only consented to go. The remaining seven refused, point-blank. No effort was made by either the Commissioner or the Governor to enforce the sentence; but at last the refractory seven were induced to enter the cells, with the understanding that their cases would be submitted to His Excellency for the exercise of his clemency. In reality, they were coaxed into jail; and then the Governor was "graciously pleased," upon the petition of the inhabitants of Richfield, to remit the term of the sentence to two days' confinement. The claim has been placed in the hands of the Government officers, pending the result of the new trial. But what has become of the gold already taken out is not stated. Governor Seymour's visit has resulted in a miserable mockery of justice. In the first place, he lowered his position when he com-

promised with lawbreakers. Secondly, he granted a new trial when he had no more power to do so than the Tycoon of Japan. Thirdly, the Gold Commissioner could not legally grant an appeal in a case of contempt, the only mode by which the men could come before the higher Court being on a writ of habeas corpus; and in the fourth place, his Excellency in remitting the sentences (before the abstracted treasure had been given up) when he must have been well aware the culprits had been coaxed into prison, has afforded an evidence of imbecility of which we hardly thought even him capable. No wonder he made such hot haste to leave the diggings behind him. He is doubtless as heartily ashamed of the share he has had in this, to say the least, undignified and illegal transaction, as the country is ashamed of him and his acts.

Thursday, August 15th.

PRESBYTERIAN.—A meeting of the congregation of St. Paul's, Esquimaux, took place in the schoolroom on Tuesday evening last (Mr. Spark, Churchwarden, in the chair) for the purpose of presenting the Rev. A. C. Garrett, Rector, with a purse of \$223, subscribed by his parishioners as a substantial mark of their esteem and respect. The chairman made a few remarks expressive of the regard entertained by all the members of Mr. Garrett's flock for their pastor. The reverend gentleman returned thanks in an eloquent and feeling address, in the course of which he said that while generally friends rallied around one in the time of prosperity, in his case they had been "friends in need," and by their generosity had relieved him of the anxiety consequent upon the heavy expenses incurred during his late severe illness. The reverend gentleman was much moved, and his remarks were frequently applauded. Mr. Williams, Churchwarden, stated that in every instance the subscription to the purse had been made freely and with great cordiality. We observe with satisfaction this evidence of the high appreciation in which Mr. Garrett's labors are held by those who are directly interested in his ministrations; and hope that he will soon be fully restored to health and enabled to once more occupy the sphere of usefulness he has so long and ably filled.

A MYSTERY.—The body of the colored man found in the quarry-cabin on Salt Spring Island, a few days ago, bears marks of violence. He was apparently shot to death by some unknown person. The body was found concealed under the flooring, with about six inches of earth shovelled upon it. A person visiting the cabin detected a strong stench, and upon raising a board in the floor saw the body. An inquest will be held by Mr. Morley, J.P. The man's name is unknown; but he is believed to have been engaged with another colored man in stealing logs lately, and is thought to have been surprised while carrying the carcasses of and shot dead by the owner. Some days before the discovery of the body an attempt was made to burn the cabin by the Indians say an unknown white man, who was accompanied by a Black dog. The flames were discovered in time to prevent the total destruction of the cabin. Perhaps the incendiary was the murderer who sought by firing the building to effectually hide his crime.

THE ACCIDENT AT COMOX.—By an arrival yesterday we learn the names of the two men who were drowned off Point Lazo, Comox, on the 1st inst., by the swamping of a canoe in which they were proceeding to Cape Mudge. They were William Tod and Sydney Reynolds. The former has a brother who resides in town, and the latter formerly delivered the Colonist in the suburbs of the city, and was quite a young man. Everything in the canoe, except some flour, which was washed ashore, was lost. The accident occurred through the canoe being swamped in the surf. The body of Tod was found and buried in the cemetery. Mr. Christopher Morley, who was in the canoe at the time and was the only one saved, arrived in town yesterday, and says the documents connected with the inquest will arrive to-day.

THE CONGO MINSTRELS.—This troupe gave an excellent performance last evening. We cannot call to mind when we have laughed so heartily as at the drollettes of Graham, the "Bones" of the troupe. O'Neill's "Quintessence of Old Virginia" was capital, and the "Stump Speech" of Graham drew down the house. Mr. Sprague, who is the best dancer we have seen here, danced a Highland Fling and a Sailor's Hornpipe in a faultless manner. Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Black, Mr. Smith and Miss Jenny were all well received. We hope the troupe will play again.

OPENING OF NEW SING VERBIN HALL.—On Wednesday evening last, the German Sing Verein will open their new hall with a grand soiree. A fine band has been engaged for the occasion, and the price of tickets (including supper) has been fixed at \$3. The Germans are noted for the success that has always attended their parties and soirees, and a glance at the names of the Committee convinces us that the forthcoming affair will be no exception to the rule.

FINED.—George Booth was yesterday brought before Mr. Pemberton and fined \$30, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment. The fine was paid. No proceedings were taken on the charge of contempt of court, the prisoner having been confined for that offence 24 hours in jail.

THE CROPS.—We learn that the crops at Cowichan, Comox and Salt Spring Island promise an abundant yield. The grain looks splendid, and the vegetable crop will be heavier than ever before.

ANOTHER CHANGE.—We learn that the California, Oregon and Mexican Steamship Company have ordered, by telegraph, their boats to discharge at Brodick's wharf for the future.

THE ALEXANDRA.—This steamer was delayed last night at San Juan Island, where she took on board 100 head of live stock.

BARON.—In noticing the parties summoned to appear before the Mayor the name of L. Lowenberg appeared instead of that of A. De Cosmos.

DRILL.—The Hook and Ladder Company went out for drill last evening, and displayed considerable agility by the manner in which they scaled the St. Nicholas.

FREEMEN'S ELECTION.—Two or three candidates are likely to come forward for the position of Chief Engineer, and the contest may prove very interesting.

THE BIANCHI OPERA TROUPE, now at Portland, are expected to arrive here in a few days.

NORTHERN IMMIGRANTS.—A large number of canoes, filled with Queen Charlotte Island Indians, en route to Victoria, arrived at Nanaimo on Tuesday.

Admission of British Columbia into the Confederation of Canada.

LETTER II.

MESSENGERS.—In my last communication addressed to you upon this subject, I endeavored to give you a fair and impartial view of the advantages and disadvantages of our incorporation into the Confederation of Canada, proceeding rather from the demerits of our present Government than from any inherent advantages of Confederation. From the disposition to acquiesce in the remark that any change from our present position would be for the better—that we could not be worse governed—that Confederacy may be an improvement, and that at any rate it would be well to try the experiment. There cannot be a question but that this loose style of reasoning amongst a community full of doubts and uncertainties as to their stay amongst us, has by many been considered sufficiently near the mark to warrant decision upon this matter; and that from such an imperfect, thoughtless and illogical way of thinking is largely built up the feeling in favor of Confederation. I feel that in noticing the existence of this kind of feeling in favor of Confederation known is done, and that I need not humiliate myself by stopping to deal with such fallacious and flimsy argumentation. If it is desirable for us to be a part of the Canadian Confederacy, the advantages must be based upon its own merits, that for us must be the test of its excellence; the worthlessness of our own arrangements being in the meantime put altogether out of consideration. If Confederation is not good in itself no bad government of ours will be any the better. At the stage of my observations I take the opportunity of observing that had we been satisfactorily governed, this proposed alliance with the remote Government of Canada would never have been dreamt of. That the expression of feeling in favor of it arises from the Canadian element being active, and from other portions of the community being passive and not taking the trouble to offer opposition. One of the chief temptations to the Confederation is the general average would be made, and that we of British Columbia should be governed at the same cheap rate per head as the Canadian community. Our attention is glowingly directed to what a fine thing it would be for us to discover that with Confederation our Fourteen Hundred Thousand amount of indebtedness was swept away and the repayment of it by absorption with Canada so spread over that we should never feel it. These are some of the tempting inducements that are held out to us to join it. Though upon what grounds those who thus address us, and how far they are justified in doing so, we are left in the dark. I think it just possible that the only foundation for these impressions is that the "wish is father to the thought." For my part I am illiterate enough to indulge in wholesale scepticism upon the whole of the averments. What I find fault with in regard to this Confederation business is that there has been a prima facie feeling in favor of Union—a disposition to entertain a most favorable opinion of the terms of admission and the advantages that would flow from it without any reality to warrant it. That we have jumped at conclusions—that our conduct in regard to this matter has been puerile and unworthy of us—and that we have laid ourselves out as a bait for ridicule to anyone so disposed to take advantage of our weakness is the opinion that we could make so good a bargain, financially, in entering into partnership with our Canadian brethren, I am at a loss to conceive. Why they should receive us upon equal terms of partnership when our indebtedness per head is so much greater, and then afterwards sit at the same easy rate of taxation as their own people, beyond my comprehension. I should be very distrustful there was something coming afterwards that would well recompense them for such a parent liberality. I think the Canadians, with their well known shrewdness, would be the last people on earth that would make such a one-sided bargain. The next thing figuring on the Confederation programme is the great financial advantage resulting from the difference of salary paid to a Confederate Governor in contrast to the salary now paid. But then if we are in the one way we lose in the other, for Confederation would saddle us with the cost of maintaining our representatives in the Federal Parliament, and with it the charge of mileage for travelling expenses for these gentlemen; and, of all things in connection with this Confederate proposition I know of nothing more repugnant to my feelings than this feature of the Confederacy. I should always feel that the \$12,000 or \$15,000 cost in the payment of these representatives was paid for the purpose of providing easy, comfortable berths for scheming politicians, and would be much better spent in local improvements. In fine, I dispose of all the supposed benefits resulting from Confederation in the establishment of cheap government, and the facility of paying off our present obligations as entirely

within our power, and our present relations with Great Britain, if there was only manifested a disposition to put our shoulders to the wheel and be determined to accomplish it. If we are going to wake up and go in for such a radical change as Confederation implies, let us be well assured that all the advantages arising from cheap and efficient Government can be quite as well secured to us from the old country, if we are in earnest, and will take the trouble to enquire in clear and explicit terms the arrangements we desire, and that we need not trouble our Canadian friends upon the matter. But there are other advantages which Confederation would confer upon us, which I am bound to take notice of. In the event of our alliance with Canada the Red River settlement is to become portion of the new Dominion of Canada, and communication by rail or wagon road is to bring us of British Columbia in comparatively close proximity to our new Government, and the imagination is filled with raptures of admiration at the wonderful benefits that will be showered down in consequence. Where the money is to come from to accomplish all these wonderful things, nothing is said. One would imagine that a population of four millions, with indebtedness approximating to one hundred millions of dollars, would in the meantime have ample enough to engage their attention without any allusion to the great benefits that would accrue to us at this end of the Confederacy, when these gigantic schemes were consummated. If these great undertakings were begun to-morrow, what benefit would it be to this distant part from the scene of action. All the money circulated in the colonization of the Red River settlement and the opening up of communication, with us of British Columbia, would be spent amongst our new Confederate connections. The only part reserved for us in the transaction would be the proud gratification of contributing, through the medium of Federal taxation, towards the expenses incurred. The people of Canada, in the meantime, are in no position to ask us to be one of them, and we are in no position to accept it, the proposition is altogether premature. Many years must pass away, and much must be accomplished before we can profitably entertain the project of Union in Government with Canada. The house, so to speak, is not ready for our reception. Nay, even the road to it in the meantime is inaccessible. If the vision of a magnificent and glorious future would be enough for us, this Confederate project would amply satisfy and meet our requirements; but, unfortunately, men are too practical to be satisfied with anything so ethereal. To give consent now for Confederation, and to be extatic over the forthcoming glories of it, to hear the busy tramp of marching from Canada westward, filling up the tremendous chasm between them and us with towns and villages, and cultivation, and a teeming population, with a great trunk railroad, diffusing all the benefits of cultivation, and we of British Columbia sharing in the advantages of it, is what I should denominate as a "Fool's Paradise." Until better informed, I am distinctly opposed to our forming part of the new Dominion of Canada. This Confederate dish has been often served up to the public in an inviting manner, and nicely garnished; but notwithstanding this, I have no appetite or relish for it, but put it away from me as being "neither fish, nor flesh, nor very good red herring."

PUBLICOLA.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 5.—From Saturday night at 10 o'clock, to the same hour last night, 31 sailing vessels of different classes came into the harbor. Marine reporters say it exceeds any previous list of arrivals within a like period of time since San Francisco was constituted an American port of entry.

The steamer Contra Costa on her return trip yesterday evening, while near Point Isabel, saw a schooner jibe suddenly as if her helm had been left without a steersman, and immediately something like a man's head was seen in the water near her. The captain of the steamer made for the schooner and found her to be the Jayhawk and to be deserted. The object in the water proved to be the only man belonging to her, who had either fallen overboard or been accidentally struck by the boom. He was picked up and taken on board the steamer, but died of exhaustion before he reached the town.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 6.—The nomination for Governor to fill the place made vacant by the declination of Gen. Bidwell on the Republican State ticket, has been tendered to Caleb T. Fay, and by him accepted.

Yesterday afternoon a suit was commenced in the District Court, by the county of Santa Clara against Peter Donohue, C. B. Polhemus and H. E. Newhall, to recover the sum of \$231,746. Plaintiff alleges that it was permitted by an Act of the Legislature to subscribe for 2,000 shares stock in the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company; that it sold a portion of the stock to Defendants, who agreed to redeem \$200,000 of its bonds and pay the interest thereon, the county retaining a lien upon it for security, and that the defendants have wholly failed to fulfill the contract. Plaintiff therefore claims judgment of foreclosure of the lien for the sale of the stock and whatever balance of the debt the stock may not pay.

The steamer Resaca is infected with yellow fever and has been anchored near Saucelito. No communication with the shore is permitted.

Private telegrams quote gold in New York this morning at 140 1/2, lending at 109 1/2 and 110 1/2.

Legal tenders are in moderate demand at 72 buying, 72 1/2 selling. The packet mail steamship Great Republic arrived here this morning in a pas-

sage of 75 days from New York via Panama. This vessel is new, one of the finest of her class. She will sail for Yokohama and Hong Kong on the 30 of September. Her consort, the China, sailed from New York for this port on July 29th.

VIRGINIA CITY, Aug 5.—The miners of the Savage and Chollar Potosi mines, have struck for \$4 per day. The superintendents of both mines have agreed to pay \$4 a day to most of them and discharged the rest. There is no danger of any trouble.

A telegram on the bulletin board of the Merchant's Exchange, states there were 68 cases of yellow fever and 18 deaths on board the U. S. steamer Resaca on the way up from Panama. The officers were all well. The memoranda of the Resaca states that there were 68 cases of Panama fever and 17 deaths on the vessel on the voyage to this port. Shortly after the Resaca came to anchor the surgeon came ashore and reported the condition of the vessel to the port physician. There are 16 cases of genuine yellow fever now on board.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Montana, Capt. Sutton, passed the Monterey lighthouse about 4:15 this afternoon. A dense fog was then settling. At 9 o'clock commenced sounding and blew the steam whistle from that time every five minutes, and continued to take soundings and blow the steam whistle during the night, going about six or seven knots. At three o'clock this morning the Captain judged that he was between the Farrallones and the bar. The sounding and courses agreeing, the Captain then changed the ship's course and made direct, as he supposed, for the bar. The sounding gave 22 fathoms at 3:10, and the course was continued N.N.E., supposing himself to be about 14 miles from land. At 3:40, without any intimation of danger, the vessel struck. The fog at this time was so dense that the officers could not see the ship's length. All the officers were on deck, and most of them forward on the lookout. The vessel was going about six knots when she struck, and there was no violent shock. The engines were immediately reversed and ported at full speed, but without effect, as her nose was about two feet higher than it should have been, the tide gradually fell away, leaving her lying easily; water borne aft, though fast forward. Capt. Sutton immediately gave orders to clear the boats, ready for lowering. The crew behaved with the utmost coolness, and the passengers and troops showed no unnecessary alarm, and offered their assistance. The pumps were immediately tried, and it was found that the ship was making no water. Repeated trials were made until she arrived at the wharf, and always with the same result. At 5 o'clock the weather cleared a little, sufficient to allow the captain to discover his position, and he immediately sent away the gig, in charge of the 2nd officer, accompanied by the baggage-master and a boat's crew of four men, to San Francisco for assistance. He also got out a heavy stream anchor astern, with a ten inch hawser, to keep the ship from swinging broadside on the reef and to assist in drawing off the vessel as the tide rose. Shortly after five the captain discovered the schooner Golden Rule, and sent a boat to her to request the captain to anchor close to the ship, and to carry out anchor and orders necessary. About 8 o'clock, the tide having risen, the captain took a heavy strain on the hawser, sent all the passengers and troops aft, and put on full steam. The ship got off gradually, the operation taking about 20 minutes. She was afloat at 8:15 a.m. carrying away the hawser at the moment she cleared the rock. She arrived at the wharf at 11 o'clock.

Canada.

MONTREAL, July 30.—A serious riot occurred on the Grand Trunk Railroad at Hyacinth yesterday. A gang of rowdies assaulted the party, and the military were called out and fired upon the rowdies, killing one and injuring several.

MONTREAL, July 31.—The volunteers, for firing into the crowd at St. Hyacinth, are severely censured by the papers. The officers completely lost their presence of mind.

Central and South America.

Several severe shocks of earthquake had occurred at Salvador. Chile is excited over a rumor that the Spanish fleet is again in the Pacific. The declaration of the Minister that the Government would merely act on the defence, caused great dissatisfaction. Additional arrangements are preparing at Callao for their reception. 27 vessels, with 2,200 tons guano from Chichua Islands, had arrived in June. The 4th of July was celebrated at Callao. The Government has conceded to the United States permission to keep on shore deposits for the United States fleet. The Peruvian Constitution will be promulgated July 28th the anniversary of Peruvian independence.

LITTLE "MAMA" was discussing the great hereafter with her mamma, when the following discussion ensued:

Mama—"Mama, will you go to heaven when you die?"
Mamma—"Yes, I hope so, child."
Mama—"Well, mamma, I hope I'll go too, or you'll be lonesome."
Mamma—"I hope your papa will go too."
Mama—"Oh no, papa can't go; he can't leave the store."

We regret to announce the death of Quow Daddy, King of Aquapim, West Africa. He was a man and a brother, and lunched off cold missionary, when his season, with great regularity.

By Electric T

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BR

YALE, August 12th—stage, with treasure, arrived evening. There are 000 in town for the Victo

Europe.

[BY CABLE.]

LONDON, August 6th—ations which have been g tween the English and A ernments in relation to t claims have terminated nounced determination of ley, Minister of Foreign submit the whole matter t at this session. It is Derby Government wot averse to the plan whi hinted at of settling throa a cession of British Am tory, if outstanding claim subjects against the Unit not prove sufficient. Th freely commented on by t the desire generally expre settlement should be im possible in view of the im European war.

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BERLIN, August 7—The man Parliament will me August. The King's spee for with great anxiety, a pected to vindicate the po sition in her new compli France.

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PARIS, Aug 7.—The ne loan has been offered in th it is thought will succee amount of idle capital is v ment.

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By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

YALE, August 12th.—The Cariboo stage, with treasure, arrived on Saturday evening. There are some \$200,000 in town for the Victoria Banks.

Europe.

[BY CABLE.]

LONDON, August 6th.—The negotiations which have been going on between the English and American Governments in relation to the Alabama claims have terminated in the announced determination of Lord Stanley, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to submit the whole matter to Parliament at this session. It is thought the Derby Government would not be averse to the plan which has been hinted at of settling those demands by a cession of British American territory, if outstanding claims of British subjects against the United States do not prove sufficient. The matter is freely commented on by the press, and the desire generally expressed that a settlement should be had as soon as possible in view of the imminence of a European war.

LONDON, August 6.—The Reform bill was last night passed by the House of Lords with important amendments, raising the suffrage qualifications and providing for a system of minority representation. It is believed that the House of Commons will refuse to concur in these amendments, and that the peers will be compelled to adopt the bill substantially as it was presented to them.

BERLIN, August 7.—The North German Parliament will meet on 27th of August. The King's speech is looked for with great anxiety, as it is expected to vindicate the policy of Prussia in her new complications with France.

LONDON, August 6.—A despatch received at the Foreign Office from Col. Merriwether, British Commercial Agent at Aden, states that information had reached him that Major Cameron, British Consul at Mossowah, and the British subjects who have been imprisoned for some years by King Theodore of Abyssinia, have been at last released by him, a formidable rebellion having rendered him fearful of threatened invasion by a British force.

LONDON, August 7.—Advices from Berlin state that the utmost energy is being manifested in preparations for war, which are being hurried forward. The French Chassepot gun, which had been rejected by the Prussian Government, is being tested by a board of experienced Prussian officers, and it is believed that it will be introduced to some extent in the army.

LONDON, August 6.—The Government has announced that under the new postal arrangement with the United States bids for carrying the trans-Atlantic mails will be received from parties of any nationality, but at the same price the preference will be given to British ships.

BERLIN, August 7.—A convention of Liberals from States of the South German Confederation has been held at Stuttgart, which strongly urged the necessity of union with confederation of the union of the North.

LONDON, August 9.—After an exciting debate in the House of Commons, last evening, in which prominent speakers on both sides took part, all the amendments proposed to the Reform bill by the House of Lords were rejected, with the exception of that providing for the representation of minorities, which is in substance the plan proposed by Mr. Mill.

The City of Hamburg has agreed to sign the treaty of military alliance with Prussia.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The new Russian loan has been offered in this city, and it is thought will succeed. A large amount of idle capital is seeking investment.

The French squadron, which was sent to the island of Crete, has taken off nearly 1500 refugees. Reports of war are conflicting, and neither party seems to have made much progress. The Cretons manifest a determination not to yield, and have recently received important aid from Greece.

WASHINGTON, July 29th.—Extreme destitution in the Southern States has ceased.

CHARLESTON, August 2.—Gen. Sickles has removed the police of the town of Sumter for mistreatment of blacks, and has appointed two colored and one white policemen to supersede them.

NASHVILLE, August 10.—A full delegation of Radicals are elected to Congress. The Radicals made a clean sweep of both branches of the Legislature. Many negroes were discharged for voting the Radical ticket, but were all immediately given employment in the Quartermaster's department.

Europe.

LONDON, July 30.—In the House of Commons Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said Napoleon has sent a note to the King of Prussia, but it would be improper to disclose its contents at present. The House of Lords has amended the reform bill increasing the basis of copyhold franchise for the lodger franchise to 15 pounds.

The Goodwood race had commenced. The weather was fine and there was a large attendance. Sibthorpe won the steward's cup. Woolsey was second, Sultan third.

LONDON, July 31.—At the second day's Goodwood races the attendance was larger than the first. The Goodwood stakes won by Von Eufort's Gamea.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The great race was won by Van Byn.

The reform leaders have called another meeting to sustain the action of the reform convention held in Hyde Park, for the purpose of cutting down the franchise extended by the bill as passed the House of Commons.

BERLIN, July 31.—The Prussian journals denounce as false the *Moniteur's* denial of Napoleon's note to the King of Prussia in regard to Schleswig. They insinuate that the denial was prompted by the King's defiant attitude.

The North German Confederation has adopted a national flag commencing on the first of October.

BERLIN, July 31.—Altona, the largest city of Holstein, has joined the new Zollverein.

The Government of Prussia is preparing a reply to the Danish Cabinet requesting information in relation to the guarantees required by Prussia for the protection of the Germans of North Schleswig.

PARIS, July 30.—The dry weather is unfavorable to the crops. Reports from some districts says the drought caused much damage.

Napoleon intends to visit Vienna on the 7th of August. He will be met by the Emperor of Austria at the frontier village of Silsbach, in the Tyrol.

A trial of reaping and mowing machines came off to-day on the Emperor's farm at Vincennes. Over a dozen machines from France, Spain, England and the United States entered in competition. McCormick's reaper performed the task in 24 minutes and Woodward's reaper in 26 minutes. The prize will undoubtedly be given in accordance with these results. The American machines worked faster and better than any other.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The new Russian loan will be offered in this market next week.

VIENNA, July 31.—Accounts are received of a terrible explosion in a large mine owned by Rothschild. Over 100 workmen were killed or injured.

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—The Emperor Francis Joseph will return the visit of Napoleon at an early day.

DUBLIN, Aug. 1.—The reported distress in the country of Mayo at Conomargo has been much exaggerated, and matters wear a more cheerful aspect.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The House of Lords reform bill was reported from Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading. A final decision on the measure will be taken on Tuesday the 6th.

A dispatch from Athens says the Greeks have defeated the Turks in Crete in several recent engagements. The French squadron has gone to Candia, for the purpose of bringing back the refugees to Greece.

At the Goodwood races to-day, in the principal race for the Richmond plate, eleven horses ran. Camilla won. Lord Rinaldo was second and Amanda third.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—King William issued his proclamation, assuming the duties of Sovereign of the North German States.

PESTH, Aug. 2.—Louis Kossuth is chosen to represent the city of Waitzen in the Hungarian diet, without a disputing voice.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Bismarck's official organ strongly urges the Great Powers to interfere in the Cretan question.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Omar Pacha telegraphs, under date of July 18th, that nearly the entire district of Sphatika is subjugated and the insurgents can hold out but a short time longer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Ratazzi says the armaments and enlistments said to be in preparation for the invasion of the Papal States are being made by the Romans themselves. He added that the Italian Government will secure the integrity of the Pontifical dominions.

The Roman National Committee has issued a circular, calling on the revolutionists to reserve their energies for the overthrow of the remnant of the Papal Government, and the annexation of Rome to Italy.

The Kings of Bavaria and Portugal had arrived at Paris.

The statement that the King of Denmark would visit Paris is unfounded.

George Dixon, liberal, is elected to Parliament from Birmingham, to succeed Fairfield as Bright's colleague.

The Empress Eugenie visited Portsmouth.

The Portugal Minister for Foreign Affairs has arrived at London to endeavor to procure a loan.

The Cretan squadron is organizing at Athens. It is composed of six vessels of 30 guns each.

The blockade runner Arcadia has completed her nineteenth voyage to Crete, and took on board 400 women and children for Greece. Mahomet Pasha has been surrounded by the insurgents in Crete. The women and children have taken refuge in the mountains, where there is no danger of being killed by the Turks. The foreign consuls have protested against unnecessary violence. The English consul has sent a steamer to protect them.

A telegram from Valencia on the 20th says that the Atlantic cable of 1866 broke suddenly that afternoon. It is supposed that the break is about fifty miles from Heart's Content. The Chairman of the telegraph company says that as the break occurred in a moderate depth, the injury can be repaired with great facility. The other cable is in perfect order.

The Grand Vizier gave a farewell banquet to Lord Lyons, previous to his retirement from the position of British Ambassador to the Sublime Porte.

The Pope had sent some valuable presents to the Sultan and Viceroy of Egypt, for protection offered the Catholics in their dominion.

Six hundred Garibaldians had appeared on the Papal frontier, but were immediately driven off by the Italian troops.

Twenty-five deaths from cholera occurred in Rome on the 17th of July.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Mouster, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, will accompany Napoleon on his visit to the Emperor of Austria, and remain three days at Vienna.

A London dispatch from Athens says the Greek Government has announced the determination of declaring war against Turkey on the first of September, should hostilities against the Christians of Candia not be ameliorated. Military preparations are making for such a contingency.

The Dunderberg has arrived at Cherbourg after a passage of fifteen days and seven hours. The ship behaved nobly, a perfect sea boat.

The visit of the Emperor to Vienna has been postponed one week.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—It is stated that the Danish reply to the Prussian dispatch on the subject of guarantees for the protection of the German residents of North Schleswig, opens the way to a direct understanding between the two governments. The attitude of Denmark is by no means unfriendly to peace overtures.

The Emir of Bokhara has agreed to an armistice until July 11. Hostilities will recommence except in case of extreme necessity.

A claim has been presented against the estate of Peter Betts and Crampton, in behalf of the Chatham & Dover Railroad for £8,661,000.

PESTH, Aug. 3.—The Prussian journals state that the Russian emissaries are distributing money among the people of Transylvania.

The deficit in the Italian Budget is 217,000,000 of livres.

A bill preventing public meetings in the Royal parks, has passed to a second reading in the House of Commons. Mill and Taylor opposed it on the grounds that it limited the liberty of speech.

Empress Eugenie made a private visit to Queen Victoria on the 22d.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—It is said that arrangements are being made for an interview between Napoleon and the King of Prussia, to take place after the visit of the former to Vienna. The place of meeting is not yet designated. The Emperor has received an address from the foreign members of the Imperial Commission of the Exposition in reply to which he says he hopes that peace and happiness to the world will spring from such an exhibition.

PESTH, Aug. 3.—The election of Kossuth of the Hungarian Diet causes alarm to the Conservative party, who fear that Kossuth's extreme views and his powerful prestige may lead to disturbances in the existing political agreement with the Emperor of Austria.

FLORENCE, Aug. 3.—W. K. Roberts, President of the Fenian brotherhood, is now at Naples intriguing with the Radical Democrats, urging party action in Southern Italy.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The *Tribune's* Florence letter says Rattazzi, the Premier, is not as strongly in favor of the complete separation of Church and State as his predecessor Ricasoli, but he is willing to give liberty to the church when the church abandons its prerogative, and the majority believe in the right of the State to extend its government over religious affairs.

Garibaldi is annoyed at the absurd attempts to cross the frontier. His programme was for the Romans to commence when the Italians on the outside would assist. But a few participated in the movement and the matter failed. Garibaldi declares that he and his friends intend to fight for the possession of the capital of Italy.

The police refused to authorize a banquet on the 14th of July, the anniversary of the capture of the Bastille.

The Emperor of Austria has approved a bill passed by the Reichsrath for the election of delegates from that place to confer with delegates of the Hungarian Diet.

Kossuth's son, an exile, was rejected as a candidate for the Hungarian Diet.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has passed an article to make church property taxable.

The Swiss Council has sanctioned the appointment of a Minister to Berlin, and rejected a petition for the appointment of a Minister at Washington.

Bloody riots are reported at Constantinople between the Greeks and Moslems. Numerous arrests have been made.

The attacks by cholera in Sicily for the week ending July 4th, were 2432 and 1421 deaths. Palermo, Messina and Trent enjoy perfect health.

At a meeting of an official banquet at Warsaw, a toast to Juarez was received with applause. Gen. Hankens said the case of Mexico was as if at the proposal of a Polish deputation Maximilian had concerted with Napoleon and cast an eye on the crown of Poland, and he asked what would have happened the Archduke, if, with a view of conquering Poland, he had headed the insurgents and been taken prisoner.

Eastern States.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—The wharf at the foot of Almond street gave way yesterday, letting down 120 hogsheads of sugar into the water. There were three men drowned.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Utah advices to the *Tribune*, advises not to send papers overland, as the bags are used to fill mud holes.

CHICAGO, July 31.—It is charged that the Revenue Collector has compromised some cases of heavy whisky frauds, he being paid fifty thousand dollars.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Statistics of crop return show that the wheat crop promises to yield six bushels to each inhabitant, which is half a bushel more than in 1859. Corn and rye shows a material increase.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The *Herald's* special says that documents were received which show authoritatively that Maximilian made a formal proposition to Seward, in January last, for the transmission of a proposition to Juarez, through the U. S. Government, offering to retire until the permanency of the Empire could be decided by the Mexican people in their own way. Seward declined, denying the right of Maximilian as agent to represent any portion of the American people.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—It is understood to be decided in the Cabinet meeting to appoint Hancock to succeed Sheridan. The change will be made immediately.

A Springfield, Mass., and St. John, N. B., crew have accepted a challenge by the Ward Brothers to row a five or six mile race in the Connecticut river, for ten thousand dollars and the championship of the world.

A delegation of Pennsylvanians, representing the conservative wing of the Republican party, visited the President and informed him that the section of the Committee which could not agree with the Democratic organization, proposed to organize as Republican supporters of the President, on a platform distinct from that of either of the political parties.

The President replied that he left the issue in their own hands, he left the mode of practical organization to his friends and both wings of his supporters, and trusted that true men would bury their past political differences for the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Gen. Sheridan has issued an order removing the Board of Councilmen and appointing new members, some of whom are negroes. The reasons assigned for the removal are the disordered condition to which the Council has reduced the city credit, and the efforts making to impede the execution of the acts of Congress.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The *Times'* Fort Harker correspondence says: The Indians killed seven railroad laborers yesterday, six miles from the fort, in daylight while exposed to the fire of fifty infantry troops and a dozen stage employes.

The Fenians had a large meeting in the Court House Square last night. Active preparations for another assault on Canada are declared to be in progress. It is said all factions are now working in perfect harmony.

A thousand coal miners are on a strike at La Salle, Illinois. They refuse to permit other laborers to go to work. Serious apprehensions are entertained, and the proprietors request the Governor to call out the military, which he has not yet done.

THE GROUSE CREEK "WAR!"

Mob Law Triumphant!

QUEBEC, Aug. 13.—Upon the arrival of the Governor on the Creek he sent for Mr. Booth of the Canadian Company. The interview resulted in an arrangement by which a new trial would be granted to the Canadian Company, provided the members of the Canadian Company, for whom warrants had been issued, came forward and voluntarily surrendered themselves and purged their contempt of Court. The following named persons came before the Magistrate for contempt of Court. John Grant, Fred Littler, George Murdoch, W. Soul, Wm. Lush alias Scott, John Sanderson, Joseph Irving and Austin Ward. They were all

found guilty.—Judge Ball passed sentence on each of three months, imprisonment with privilege of appeal to the Supreme Court, fixing bail at one thousand dollars for each. After the sentence they were ordered to prison. J. Grant went, but none of the rest would go. The refractory men were finally persuaded by their friends to submit to the sentence and trust to the clemency of his Excellency. In the course of an hour a petition signed by the inhabitants of Richfield was presented to his Excellency, praying for remission of the sentence, which was at once granted, and the term reduced to two days confinement.

The ground in dispute is to remain in the hands of the Government until the new trial is decided.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Johnson-Stanton correspondence is very brief. The President says: "Public consideration, of a high character, constrain me to say that your resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted."

Stanton replies: "The same considerations with the above induces me to remain at the head-quarters of this department, and constrain me not to resign the office before the next meeting of Congress." No further action has been taken. Stanton continues to transact business as usual.

KEY, WEST, FLORIDA, Aug. 9.—After the entire length of the Cuban cable had been laid, the cable parted while endeavoring to splice the ends, twenty miles from this place. Grappling for the lost end has been in progress for two days without success.

Europe.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The cholera is making fearful ravages in Nicaragua. The transit route is comparatively free.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The rats Nonpareil reached Southampton with thirty gallons of water to spare. The crew maintained perfect health.

Francis Joseph, of Austria, upon hearing of the death of Maximilian is reported to have said, he would never again sign a death warrant.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The Snratt jury is discharged. They could not agree.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The House of Lords have rejected the bill to abolish the church rates by a large majority.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—An exciting debate in the House of Commons took place last night, on the Reform bill, which has been returned from the House of Lords. The Commons rejected the amendments made in the Upper House, modifying the lodger, freehold and leasehold franchise, and allowing the use of voting papers, and conferring the franchise upon undergraduates of universities. They agreed to the amendment providing representation of minorities.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—In the House of Lords, the Government submitted a new Postal treaty with the United States, reducing the rates.

In the House of Commons, in response to an enquiry, Lord Stanley said Sir Frederick Bruce is empowered to investigate the recent killing of Captain Spear on the Missouri river.

Thirty persons were killed outright by the late railroad accident.

Bright, in the House of Commons, said the Fenian prisoners are treated better than any others.

A motion was made to have the House of Lords reconsider their action on disagreeing to the amendments to the Reform bill. Consideration of the subject was fixed for the 12th.

Heavy rains in England have caused apprehensions for the crops.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—A Berlin telegram says Denmark declines to entertain a proposition to give special guarantees to German residents in Schleswig, affirming existing claims to equal rights, and asks Prussia to take the initiative in the question of settling the frontiers.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A terrible railroad casualty occurred at Bray Head, Wicklow county, to-day. The express train from Dublin for Wicklow ran off the track and eight passenger coaches were precipitated into the sea. The loss of life was frightful, only one person escaped.

There are responsible but conflicting accounts that the London Government will immediately dispatch a large body of troops to Canada to repel the invasion of the Fenians.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The announcement is confirmed of the occupation of three provinces of Cochin China by the French forces.

San Francisco Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 12.—Arrived—Gem of the Ocean, 14 days from Kodiak; schr. Minnie Gallo, 20 days from Fox Island; schr. Minerva, 18 days from Fox Island.

Sailed, August 10.—Steamer Active, Victoria. 11th—Bark Ava, Victoria. 12th—Bark W. A. Banks, Puget Sound.

Mexico and the West Indies.

Santa Anna is still in prison. Marquez has not been found. The foreign Ministers are unmolested. The press is advocating a general amnesty, but all agree that severe punishment should fall on Marquez, Lozado and others.

Advices from St. Domingo say the popularity of President Cabral is diminishing, owing to his opposition to a representation of the people, supporting the Ministry. Several members have resigned and Congress is dissolved.

Advices from Jamaica report a continued paralysis of trade at Kingston. There is a general immunity from frauds and robberies committed in official circles (?) The Colonial Government under the new system is unsuccessful, and loud complaints are made at the heavy taxation imposed by the Colonial authorities.

The Weekly British Colonist,
AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 20, 1867.

English and Continental Echoes.

We conclude to-day our synopsis of late European news, that reached us by the Active. Mr. Disraeli made a remarkably candid political speech at the Merchant Taylors' entertainment. He said he had been taunted with having bitterly opposed last year a much more moderate Reform measure than that which he is carrying now. The reason, he said, was obvious, and quite consistent with the scrupulous conscientiousness of the Tory party. The measure of last year would have destroyed the Conservative party, and would not have sufficed for the requirements of the State. The measure he proposes this year will not injure the Conservative party, and will satisfy the requirements of the State. Mr. H. Bailie made a great speech on Thursday against the Ordinance Department. According to him, the £3,000,000 spent upon Armstrong's guns has all been thrown away, all Sir W. Armstrong's guns being for one reason or another bad. They were rejected in France, America and Spain, and only adopted in England because Sir Benjamin Hawes had a corrupt understanding with the Elswick Company, having two nephews in that firm, a statement most unequivocally denied by General Peel. It would appear from the subsequent debate that the War Office believes the Armstrong gun, if not the best in existence, to be a very good one; that it is rather complicated, but that foreign nations are buying it by contracts with the Elswick Company pretty rapidly. The Reform League has published a Hymn to Peace. It is in prose, and addressed to the "peoples of Europe," calling on them to refuse to join in "the wicked game played by Emperors and Kings with the lives and wealth of the people." The peoples are to put down war by moral force, with which Englishmen have just developed their liberties—and destroyed Hyde Park railings;—and everybody is to sing, "Glory to God in the Highest, on earth peace and good-will towards men." Every day makes the fact more clear that the "Executives of the Unions in the steel trade and brickmaking trade either wink at or sanction all manner of outrages, not always excluding murder; that the managing committees shut their eyes lest they should see facts patent to everybody else, and that the small oppressions, such as rattening, i.e., stealing tools as a punishment, are universally prevalent. So complete is the terrorism, that one master, Christopher Rotherham, was threatened with death for refusing to drive his men into the Union; and another, Mr. Tysack, saw and fired the police when shot at with a revolver. The masters, he says, in the trade were "completely cowed." Needles are put in the clay used by non-unionist brickmakers, to destroy their hands, and altogether Sheffield seems to be a place where the Sixth Commandment is suspended for the benefit of operatives. Unless a sharp curf can be applied, the country will have to go back to devices eight hundred years old, and hold every Union responsible for its members, even if its complicity in an outrage is not distinctly proved. An obligation to maintain the families of all operatives wounded, maimed or slain, under circumstances suggestive of trade spite, would render the Unions more cautious. Lord Houghton has expressed the embarrassment which a great many people, both Germans and English, feel at the view taken by the Government of the nullity of the guarantee of neutrality given by us to Luxemburg, in case any great power refuses to fulfill its obligations under the recent treaty. Lord Houghton justly observed that if we were entirely uncommitted to defend that neutrality in conjunction with any of the great Powers who still recognize their obligations, Lord Stanley's language expressing the anxiety and sense of responsibility under which he gave that guarantee was without meaning. The *North German Gazette* is, very naturally, as much perplexed and as much dissatisfied as Lord Houghton. This semi-official paper remarks, that if the guarantee is efficient only against such powers as Lichtenstein, Greece, or Mexico, it would scarcely have been insisted upon by Prussia. It says, not unfairly, that the curious language of the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary seems intended to reconcile the English people to the breach of that principle of non-intervention which Lord Stanley had so long advocated, but that it cannot be seriously intended to limit a treaty obligation undertaken in the ordinary and obvious sense. There is real need for Lord Houghton's proposed inquiry. The famous Slade case has advanced a step. In 1825, Miss Mostyn, living at Milan, married, or thought she married, Baron von Korber, an Austrian officer. She

quitted him under a judicial separation, and in 1823 she was married to Sir Frederick, then Mr., Slade. Baron von Korber was still alive, and the single point is whether Miss Mostyn's marriage with him was valid. If it was, then Sir Frederick Slade's son by her cannot inherit, and his brother will; if not, then the son is rightful heir. The evidence is excessively conflicting, the point being the competency of the priest to marry a Protestant to a Catholic; and two Barons of the Exchequer decide one way, and two the other. This is equivalent to a verdict for the defendant, but the plaintiff, General Marcus Slade, can appeal. The fight is entirely for the Baronetcy, the costs of the suit having swallowed the whole property left by Sir Frederick, amounting to £200,000 a year.

Saturday, Aug. 17th.

THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR IS HARD. Many of our readers will recollect a lady, one of the old pioneers of this country, who left this creek for the Eastern States something like two years ago. We allude to Mrs. Lowe. From recent information we have received, it appears that the lady referred to, after leaving this coast, taking with her, it will be remembered, the funds subscribed here for the support of two helpless children that were sent to the Sisters of Mercy at Victoria in her charge, proceeded to Chicago in company with Mr. Hamburger, also a well-known resident here; where, after procuring a divorce from her husband, she married her "dear Dave." For a time everything went merry as a marriage bell, but one fine morning "Dave" was *non est*, and no trace of his whereabouts could afterwards be found. What made matters worse, the unfortunate woman discovered to her infinite mortification that her gay deceiver had possessed himself of every dollar they both owned, not even leaving her jewelry and trinkets. Nothing daunted by such foul ingratitude, the injured woman quickly packed her "kitties" and hastened to San Francisco, whither she had fondly hoped her "Dave" had fled; but sooth to say, although the strictest enquiries were made, nothing could be learned concerning him. It is believed that he shaped his course across the Atlantic, and is now enjoying himself in the Cafes and Saloons of Paris, while the miserable woman is wandering about the streets of San Francisco in a very forlorn condition indeed.—*Cariboo Sentinel*.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.—There is a speedy prospect that Her Royal Highness will be able to take carriage exercises. Her appearance in the drive may possibly be anticipated during the next week. The precaution of "slinging" the joint having been completely laid aside, a few days will, it is expected, suffice to enable the Princess to take the air in a carriage. But, of course, after so severe an attack of inflammation in the joint, and so protracted an illness, it will be necessary to take every forward step with great care; and it will depend upon the absolute immunity which is anticipated for the greater freedom of motion accorded to the illustrious patient, whether carriage exercise be prescribed next week, or deferred yet awhile.—*British Medical Journal*.

IT HAS COME TO LIGHT within the last few days that our Government is now negotiating for the purchase of the Sandwich Islands. This negotiation began several months ago, and it is said will soon be consummated. Several prominent men from the Pacific coast are here interested in the purchase. The people of the Pacific States are very anxious for the acquisition of the islands by our Government. It has been hinted in public in California, on many occasions, that in case Queen Emma, the present ruler of the islands, [what ignorance!] should die, the American residing on the islands would raise the United States flag, and call on our Government to take possession. The sympathies of the inhabitants of the islands are said to be in favor of our Government.—*New York Times*.

DOG SHOOTING.—Mr. Torgoose, a farmer of Saanich, appeared in court yesterday to answer a summons for having shot and killed a dog, valued at \$50, the property of Mr. James Lowe. Mr. Pearkes appeared for the prisoner, and Mr. Pearkes for the prosecution. Evidence was taken on both sides, and the defendant finally pleaded guilty, but alleged in extenuation that he had lost a large number of sheep and hogs recently through the depredations of dogs. The magistrate thereupon inflicted a fine of £5 with 40s costs added. The fine was paid.

CARIBOO NEWS.—The items of mining news in the *Sentinel* are generally of an encouraging character. The quartz led on Canyon Creek has proved rich. The Discovery Co. on Black Bear Creek had bottomed and got no prospect. Another company are trying their luck. The United Company on Conklin Gulch washed up for one week 85 ozs. Several companies on Grouse Creek have struck the rich lead. The first deposit of stakes in the Wilson-Eden affair has been made. The fight will come off on the 24th September.

DECAY OF THE NORTH AMERICAN NATIVE RACES.—Two hundred years ago there were 5,000,000 Indians living in what is now the territory of the United States. In 1825 this number had been reduced to less than 500,000, and at the present time there are 350,000 only. There are now only about 5,000,000 Indians in Mexico, and 7,000,000 in South America.

NOTICE TO MR. PECKER.—The Prince of Wales has called upon the editor of the *London Punch* requesting him to desist from caricaturing his mother, saying that he considered some things which had appeared in *Punch* as highly disrespectful to her Majesty. So says an American correspondent.

THE AVA.—This ship, now on the way from San Francisco for Victoria, is consigned to Millard & Beedy, and has on board 200 tons of goods for this port, after discharging which she will proceed to Nanaimo and take in a cargo of coal for San Francisco.

THE FRIENDS OF Mrs. J. J. Cochrane will be glad to learn that that lady has safely reached her home in Dundee, Scotland.

The American bark Delaware, Captain Ghilaber, is at Weymouth, England, to which port she made a splendid run from San Francisco with a cargo of grain. The Weymouth *Guardian* speaks highly of the vessel and her commander.

H.M.S. MALACA, Captain Oldfield, sailed at 9 o'clock on Thursday evening for the Southern station. A midshipman, whose watch was a few moments' slow, missed his passage by her.

LEUTEK'S picture illustrating the cession of Russia is nearly complete. The noteworthy figures are the two Swards, Stoekel and Boudico of the Russian Legation, and Senator Sumner.

THE Alexandra sailed for New Westminster yesterday at 4 p.m. His Excellency the Governor probably reached New Westminster last evening, in which case he will return to Victoria this evening.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S HEALTH is far from good. His physicians pronounce his disease to be "Bright's disease of the kidney," which too often is known to prove fatal.

BASE BALL.—The Olympics and the Cricketers will engage in a friendly contest for the championship, at two o'clock this afternoon, on Beacon Hill.

NEW DRAIN.—Workmen were engaged yesterday in laying the new wooden drain from the corner of Government and Fort to Wharf streets.

THE ship Vortegren is lying at Dickson, Campbell & Co.'s wharf preparing to sail for Nanaimo, where she will take in a cargo of coal for San Francisco.

THE Active has steamed around to Esquimalt to take in a quantity of coal deposited there some weeks ago for the use of the Company's teams.

WE have received a letter from Mr. Legh Harney, who is sojourning at Cariboo, which will appear in our next issue.

THE steamer Fly, with lumber for Moody & Co., from Burrard Inlet, arrived last evening.

hair spangled with gold, and silvery eyebrows, will now become completely transfigured and change from Saxon to Norman. O tempora! oh Moses!

In the meantime the *haute monde* all consider it the correct thing to wear long, flowing tresses, and when silks and satins get into crowds they necessarily become mats for the men to wipe their feet upon. Last Sunday, on coming out of church, I unconsciously pincioned a dame in the middle aisle by planting myself with both feet on her tresses. She smiled with well-bred bon homie, and I then discovered that I had assaulted Mme. Bismarck, the Count's wife, who is residing with a sister in this neighborhood, while her husband is "doing" Paris with his royal master [I should say servant].

There is not much in the political world to communicate beyond what you will have received by telegraph. The Reform bill is still plodding its weary way through Committee, and the members appear to be all at sixes and sevens about it, the Government having a majority support all the time.

There have been two or three riots recently. One in Ireland, over the removal of the Fenian prisoners; another in Birmingham, over an anti-Popish lecture, and minor rows in St. James Hall and elsewhere over the Reform agitation. It the two first, lives were lost, but quiet was soon restored.

Her Majesty, represented by members of her family, has held two or three levees, and given concerts at the Palaces. She has herself been staying at Balmoral, and only returned to Windsor on Tuesday. Perhaps she is trying to regain the popularity she has lost of late years. She was awfully put out the other day by one of the London journals announcing that she had saved half a million during her widowhood, which she intended to expend in founding some charitable institution on a large scale. The statement was flatly contradicted "by authority."

The *Telegraph* even went so far as to write a flattering article on the strength of it. I purpose taking a run over to the Exposition in a few days, and when you next hear from me I shall probably be able to give you some account of what I saw and did at the World's Fair.

W. A. H.

Editorial Correspondence.

LONDON, June 20, 1867.

After a smooth, comfortable and agreeable passage we reached Liverpool on the night of the 31st, and on the following evening I found myself in the great metropolis, more impressed than ever with its stupendous size. "Dear me!" exclaimed a Virginia (late a Colonel in the rebel army), "how little do we on the other side of the Atlantic know of the wealth, intelligence and wonderful resources of this great nation!"

My friends soon found me out, and I was not only stopped from proceeding as I intended by the following mail steamer for the Cape, but have been well taken care of ever since, and have enjoyed myself much amongst them all. The first thing I did was to go and see my old friend Scotland at the Playmarket in a piece called "Wild Geese." He was as entertaining as ever, and his efforts to learn the well-known song of Lord Bateman from a pretty young girl, who is setting her cap at him, affords him an opportunity of introducing a bit of his Lord Dundreary which is irresistible. He has become a great favorite with all play-goers for his original and gentlemanly style of acting. Having reached my hotel in Covent Garden on Saturday evening, my steps were naturally directed on the following day to the chief places of resort, Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, and here the galaxy of beauty that thronged every avenue was almost too much for my Southern friend, who seemed quite bewildered at the sight. While crossing the Serpentine, a familiar form, sporting an eyeglass, approached me. I had, and exclaiming "Selim!" brought the well-known ex-member of the Vancouver Assembly to a stand still, so perplexed that he could scarcely call to mind who was addressing him at the moment. After a hearty chat we separated, and I have not been able to see him since, but shall no doubt find him in his club when I return to London. My military friend and him since entering, and I have not seen him to publish some book that he had written, probably his experiences and adventures in the war.

We reached England too late for the Derby, but I accompanied some friends on the Gold Cup day to Ascot, and saw "Hermion," the Epsom winner, there. I had never seen the celebrated English races, and the sight to me was both novel and interesting. The Prince of Wales drove up the course at Ascot in state from Windsor, accompanied by Prince Teck and others. They were well received. I don't know whether there is not more to condemn than to uphold in seeing so many thousands of people deeply absorbed in horseflesh, but it is a national institution and I must say nothing about that. If the gallant colonel was struck with the array of handsome and well-dressed women in the park, what would he have said to the gorgeous display at Ascot. There were heaps of magnificent females, dressed in all the colors of the rainbow, and many of them carrying a small fortune on their backs; but it seems to me that the present outrageous fashions aim at disfiguring to the utmost those who render themselves to French freaks and fancies. Why our own milliners can't invent becoming apparel for the fair sex, and take upon themselves to set the fashions instead of following the vagaries and flights of caprice that are constantly coming across the channel, is a mystery I cannot solve. All I know is that the recently prevailing fashions are a sad re-what is more disgusting is that there are now no acknowledged guides to the fashions, but anything *outré* coming from France is considered orthodox, and so you see girls with their head gear dressed in several grotesque ways, and women who were known to be brunettes have, by dint of soda and other destructive appliances, changed the color and nature of their hair and appear as blondes. I am told that the *Wales* idea is that brunettes are in fashion, and so I suppose those who for some time have worn faxen

lost, and the passengers and crew are all well. Most of the cargo was thrown overboard, and, it was thought, there was some chance of the vessel being saved.

QUEBEC.

OUR NEW NATIONAL ANTHEM.—When the salute was fired from H.S.M. Aurora, on Dominion Day, the programme of music performed by the band was as follows:—1. God Save the Queen; 2. Rule Britannia; 3. "God bless our new-born nation" (Canadian National Anthem) music by Byrne, bandmaster of the Aurora. This is an exceedingly pleasing and spirited composition, which deserves to become popular, as we have no doubt it will.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

QUERY FOR THE ELECTORS OF MONTREAL CENTRE.—Shall we send a *Rose* to bloom in the Dominion's garden, or a *Workman* to assist in rearing a noble edifice on that foundation—Confederation?—*Ibid*.

Later from China.

By the Dutch bark *Japapa*, arrived Aug. 14th, from Hongkong, we (S. F. *Latimer*) have later printed dates. The news is quite uninteresting, being of a local nature:

On the 31st of May a Chinaman seen lurking around the Government buildings in a suspicious manner was arrested by the sentry and handed over to a passing constable to take to the Central Police Station. On their way to the station the Chinaman got away, and, as he was making off, was shot dead by the constable. The affair had caused a great deal of comment in Hongkong, and was severely criticised by the press.

Considerable excitement had been created by the robbery of the military powder magazine at Hongkong. The robbers were Chinese, and they broke open the magazine on the night of June 1st, and stole a quantity of gunpowder, using common paper torches while doing so. As considerable powder lay scattered about the floor, the escape from a terrific explosion seems almost providential. The citizens of Hongkong demand that all powder belonging to the military shall in future be stored at the same distance from town as that belonging to the merchants.

It was reported that the French will make an attack on Corca in the spring.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.

MAJESTY'S EDITORS.—Before the Governor authorises any additional expenditure for the purpose of providing instruction for children whose parents can in most cases well afford to pay for it, I hope he will consider the paramount claim which the sick and dying have on our sympathy and support.

I have been informed on the best authority that the Royal Hospital is in a deplorable state of insolvency, that the butcher and baker have not been paid for many months, that the medical superintendent (a fully qualified medical man) has received no salary for a year and a half, and that no new patients are admitted for want of funds.

I am not aware that the Committee have this year appealed for assistance to the public, who must feel that it is less onerous to support a general hospital than to subscribe for the benefit of each particular patient who needs assistance. Perhaps the Committee will bear themselves out and endeavour to place this most necessary institution on a more creditable basis. The Hospital at New Westminster seems to be conducted in a very different manner.

EQUITAS.

WHAT IS MASONRY.—Masonry is a system of instruction by which the most important truths that a man may know are imparted by allegory and emblem. It is the most impressive way of teaching an essential truth; for the senses aid the mind in giving and receiving instruction. The morality and divinity of masonry are as important as its plans of instruction are efficient; and that importance justifies the secrecy and formality with which the instruction is imparted. The genuine Freemasonry is itself a great light, borrowing and reflecting the light of divine inspiration, and shedding a living radiance over the pathway of human life.

A VAMPIRE.—The *Wheeling Register* tells of a young man who, for some weeks, had been wasting away to a skeleton, owing to mysterious loss of blood. On awakening every morning, he found a fresh puncture on some part of his body, from which blood had been drawn. He at length became convinced that a vampire had been sucking his blood, and removed to another boarding-house. Since the removal he is regaining his health.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

The Greatest Family Medicine of the age

Taken internally, it cures sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursery sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painter's colic Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY, cures felons, boils and all sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swollen joints, ringworm and tetter, broken breasts, frost-bites and chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. IT IS A SURE REMEDY FOR A AND CHILLS AND FEVER.

HOLLOWAY'S GENTLE AND PAIN-DRIVING natural discharge from the skin is at all times disagreeable, but in hot weather it becomes irritating—sometimes offensive. Bad legs, old wounds, eczema and scurvy eruptions are cooled, soothed and cured by Holloway's Ointment. It at once arrests all diseases of the surface by purifying and regulating the circulation in their neighborhood, by giving energy to the nerves of the affected part, and by expelling all poisonous and noxious matters. It ejects the seeds of all venereal eruptions and ulcers, and thus confers no partial or temporary boon, but a complete and permanent cure. By means of these remedies all sufferers may aim at attaining health, and will invariably succeed.

The Montreal ocean steamship North American was wrecked on Sunday night, 16th June, one mile and a half south of the Island of Anticosti. No lives were

The Weekly British
AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 20,

English and Continental

Our English files bring the 30th day of June, at the Reform Bill was nearly the Upper House. The de Commons during the fea interesting; but as the fea bill as passed are already we have not room to-day epitome of the speeches. Union Commission sitting have exposed a very horri affairs there among the The investigation at Sheffield the purpose of ascertaining nection between the mur Linley, a grinder, and the Union of grinders in the turned out that a Mr B-on Secretary of the Trades' U actually paid for two atten life of Linley, as well as f to blow up a factory opp Union, and to do other things; and the Trades' U it quite right to act in the Broadhead, a man, of ed influence, according to his sions, entered into an agre his tools for taking the murdered man Linley on pa given sum, and bargained murderers deliberately, a much coolness, as a bute higgie with a cattle dealer price of so many lambs or he desired to purchase and The details are so unpara so sickening, that we ask, ment, whether it is possibl monstrosity can have occu very heart of England? Ery could be made of the these outrages, and no r duced a betrayal of the cul the commissioners invited by a promise of pardon. T punishment prevented discl when immunity was proclai sole condition of telling the tale of blood came out, an ardy creatures who could v shoot a fellow-workman in for a sum of money previou upon, purchased the prese their infamous lives by lay facts bare. Broadhead on so did his tools. Linley v killed because he refused to the Union and employed b lads. The Trades' Uoi sustained at all hazards, a head, and his current pric ing up a house with gunpo assassinating a fellow-creatu fifteen to twenty pounda. will have reason to be prou cety that could so coolly p sustain itself by such outa the Unions generally will submit to much odium that undeserved in consequence Unions, since these awful d have become most unpopu Unions of other cities have the societies under whose sa outrages were perpetrated impression that the hands d Unions are tarred with the stick is wide-spread. The tailors, taking advantage of odor in which strikes stand, summonses issued against dent, secretary and other the Operative Tailors' Assoc a charge of conspiring to certain master tailors, by men not to work for them 17th Aldershot Camp was h a royal visit, on the occasi a grand review of all the garrison took place. The visit of their Royal Highn announced in an "after ord lished at the camp on Satu ning, and regiments were d be as strong as possible. Th of the man Walsh, who wa the Waterford riot, was att 5,000 people, who walked i sion, contrary to the adrie Roman Catholic Bishop. W was decorated with green and flowers, and hundr branches in their hands. W was carried off by the hears men. All passed off quietl breakfast to Garrison in Lo the 30th of June, Earl R marked that, whereas diffe race, religion or institutions a sentiments of hatred bet tions and to sanguinary w land and the United States same ancestry, the same relig though different institutions, love of freedom, ought to b friends. [Cheers.] He ackno having been at fault in thinki the Southern States endeavor to establish their independence, at same time perpetuate slave the North ought at once, not have declared their abhor slavery, but have decreed its Distance and want of know the circumstances of America into that error, but he was of by the eminent man who rep the United States in this our

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 20, 1867.

English and Continental Echoes.

Our English files bring us down to the 30th day of June, at which date the Reform Bill was nearly ready for the Upper House. The debates in the Commons during the fortnight were interesting; but as the features of the bill as passed are already known here, we have not room to-day for even an epitome of the speeches. The Trades' Union Commission sitting at Sheffield have exposed a very horrible state of affairs there among the workmen. The investigation at Sheffield was for the purpose of ascertaining the connection between the murder of one Linley, a grinder, and the Trades' Union of grinders in that city. It turned out that a Mr Broadhead, the Secretary of the Trades' Union, had actually paid for two attempts on the life of Linley, as well as for attempts to blow up a factory opposed to the Union, and to do other dreadful things; and the Trades' Union thought it quite right to act in this manner. Broadhead, a man of education and influence, according to his own admissions, entered into an agreement with his tools for taking the life of the murdered man Linley on payment of a given sum, and bargained with the murderers deliberately, and with as much coolness, as a butcher would higgie with a cattle dealer about the price of so many lambs or calves that he desired to purchase and slaughter. The details are so unparalleled and so sickening, that we ask, in amazement, whether it is possible that such monstrosity can have occurred in the very heart of England? No discovery could be made of the authors of these outrages, and no rewards induced a betrayal of the culprits, until the commissioners invited revelations by a promise of pardon. The fear of punishment prevented disclosure; but when immunity was proclaimed, on the sole condition of telling the truth, the tale of blood came out, and the cowardly creatures who could waylay and shoot a fellow-workman in cold blood, for a sum of money previously agreed upon, purchased the preservation of their infamous lives by laying all the facts bare. Broadhead confessed, and so did his tools. Linley was to be killed because he refused to belong to the Union and employed half-a-dozen lads. The Trades' Union must be sustained at all hazards, said Broadhead, and his current price for blowing up a house with gunpowder or assassinating a fellow-creature was from fifteen to twenty pounds. Sheffield will have reason to be proud of a society that could so coolly propose to sustain itself by such outrages, and the Unions generally will have to submit to much odium that may be undeserved in consequence. Trades' Unions, since these awful disclosures, have become most unpopular, and the Unions of other cities have denounced the societies under whose sanction the outrages were perpetrated—but the impression that the hands of all the Unions are tarred with the Sheffield stick is wide-spread. The master-tailors, taking advantage of the bad odor in which strikes stand, have had summonses issued against the president, secretary and other officials of the Operative Tailors' Association, on a charge of conspiring to impoverish certain master tailors, by inducing men not to work for them. On the 17th Aldershot Camp was honored by a royal visit, on the occasion of which a grand review of all the troops in garrison took place. The proposed visit of their Royal Highnesses was announced in an "after order," published at the camp on Saturday evening, and regiments were ordered to be as strong as possible. The funeral of the man Walsh, who was killed in the Waterford riot, was attended by 5,000 people, who walked in procession, contrary to the advice of the Roman Catholic Bishop. The hearse was decorated with green branches and flowers, and hundreds bore branches in their hands. The coffin was carried after the hearse by six men. All passed off quietly. At the breakfast to Garrison in London, on the 30th of June, Earl Russell remarked that, whereas differences of race, religion or institutions often led to sentiments of hatred between nations and to sanguinary wars, England and the United States having the same ancestry, the same religion, and, though different institutions, the same love of freedom, ought to be perpetual friends. [Cheers.] He acknowledged having been at fault in thinking, when the Southern States endeavored to establish their independence, and at the same time perpetuate slavery, that the North ought at once, not only to have declared their abhorrence of slavery, but have decreed its abolition. Distance and want of knowledge of the circumstances of America led him into that error, but he was convinced by the eminent man who represented the United States in this country (Mr

Adams) in frequent conversation upon the subject, that he had not rendered full justice to Mr Lincoln, who was not only the friend, but ultimately the martyr of freedom. After pointing to how much more difficult abolition was in America than the West Indies, on account of slavery being bound up with all the political and social relations of the South, and enlarging the course pursued by President Lincoln and his Government, his lordship expressed his hope that the animosities of eighty years ago had become extinct, remarking that we Englishmen shared in the admiration of Washington as the man of purest patriotism among all the great men of modern times, and rejoiced as much at the free institutions and prosperity of America as the Americans did themselves. He hoped the friendship of the two countries would be lasting, and that that meeting would tend to a closer attachment between communities which ought never to be at variance. Mr Lowe, it is believed, will be chosen to represent the University of London at the next election. The crazy creature Murphy, whose ravings gave rise to the Birmingham riots, is still lecturing, but as the Catholics pay little attention to him, his popularity is on the wane. The Committee of Investigation into the affairs of the Brighton and South-Coast Railway have presented their report. The Committee comprises Lord Westbury and Sir Charles Jackson, people who know what they are saying, and they report that the management for the last twelve years has been disgracefully bad, that the capital account has been increased by £8,072,000, and the revenue by only £113,000, the branch lines scarcely paying their working expenses. The *Moniteur* lately contained, in its official part, a paragraph beginning with this extraordinary sentence, "We omitted to mention the departure of the King of Prussia," which had taken place three days before. The words are of course intended to imply that the King of Prussia is a personage of no particular importance, and they have been interpreted, both in Paris and Berlin, as conveying an intentional slight. It is stated that the Emperor is greatly moved by the entrance of the South German States into the Zollverein, which will be followed, he thinks, by their formal admission into the Confederation. Germany will then be one and indivisible, and the value of guarantees will be tested. How little statesmen agree about what we are bound to do is evident from Lord Derby's and Lord Russell's different views, expressed on Thursday. "If France," said Lord Derby, "in violation of this treaty, should take possession of Luxemburg, England, though Prussia might call for assistance, was not bound to give it," which interprets the guarantee as illusory. On the other hand, Lord Russell said his opinion was that if France should violate the treaty, the other powers of Europe would feel bound to call on France to retire from Luxemburg." And that, too, is evidently Lord Stanley's feeling, supposing they are big enough and numerous enough to undertake such a business with reasonable hope of success;—hence his very just anxiety. But why is it necessary to enter into undertakings which every second statesman interprets differently? Surely, Lord Stanley's political use in this life is to see that political engagements are clear, definite and unambiguous.

LEACH RIVER.—Big Nuggets!—Mr Williamson of Leech River came into town yesterday. He brought with him a beautiful nugget, weighing \$17 25, which he picked up on the bank opposite his claim one day last week. Frank Pages of Bacon Bar, has taken out a nugget that weighs \$33 50. These are the heaviest "finds" since the \$119 nugget that was picked up in Martin Gulch, in 1865. Williamson says his company's tunnel has been run 197 feet into the hill, and that they have only got 25 feet further to run before striking the back channel, when they anticipate a rich harvest. The water in the ditch is low.

EAST COAST ITEMS FROM THE NANAIMO "TRIBUNE."—The result of the coroner's inquest upon the body of the negro found murdered on Salt Spring Island has not transpired. The Otter and Beaver steamers have started North, after coaling. John Dickson, one of the contractors for putting down the new bore at Chase River Plains, has been quite severely injured by a fall from a tree.
CONFEDERATION.—We believe we are correct in stating that the British Government has notified the Governor of the Colony of British Columbia that one of the first measures which will be brought before the Canadian Parliament, on its meeting in October next, will be the extension of the confederation to all the British North American territories.—*Canadian News*, June 27th.
TESTIMONIAL.—Charles A. Solomon, for eight years a member of Union Hook and Ladder Company, and for a long time Secretary of the same organization, being about to take his departure for California, was on Wednesday night, at a meeting of the Company, presented with a handsomely engrossed testimonial on parchment, expressive of the esteem in which he is held by his associates.
DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—Among the passengers who arrived on the Active, we observe the names of Governor Moore and Mrs Moore, of Washington Territory, and J. Ross Browne, Esq, a gentleman well known here from his numerous contributions to literature. They have taken rooms at the St. George.
POLICE COURT.—Yesterday John Otto, for striking A. W. Davey behind the ear, at Saanich, was fined \$10. Henry Miller, accused for throwing stones against the house and through the windows of John Waters, compensated for the damage done, and was discharged.
THE ISABEL returned from Burrard Inlet yesterday. The Alexandra from Victoria via San Juan, with 100 head of cattle, reached the Inlet on Wednesday morning and ran around to New Westminster the same afternoon.
FRANCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—We regret to announce the death of the Hon. Thos. H. Haviland, Legislative Councillor of Prince Edward Island, President of the Bank of Prince Edward Island and Mayor of Charlottetown.
FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived from Nanaimo yesterday afternoon, with a few passengers, among whom we noticed Mr Weil, of the Coal Company.
THE ACTIVE.—This steamer, from San Francisco on the 10th inst., arrived at half past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She brings 50 passengers and a large freight.
THE FIDELITY.—This steamship, from Portland, Oregon, on the 13th inst., arrived yesterday. She brings a few passengers and a full cargo.
CHARTERED.—The ships Day Dawn and General Cobb have been chartered to load with lumber, at Stamp's Mills, for Melbourne.
SAILED.—The ship Ava sailed from San Francisco for Nanaimo on Tuesday.
THE Active will leave this for San Francisco on Monday next, at 4 p. m.

can proud to be a native born British American—and which has induced you, the representatives of the great Reform party of Upper Canada, to receive me, an humble representative of British Columbia, in the manner you have done. But, sir, I also am a Reformer. Reformers may differ, under different circumstances, as to the particular end arrived at; but the name, wherever it is uttered, means progress; and although coming from British Columbia, ignorant to a large extent of what constitutes the local policies of Western Canada, I can understand that the people of Western Canada have experienced, to a larger extent possibly than my own people, the evils that result from Conservatism, and that they are determined to sweep away those evils, and to enlarge the liberties and secure the happiness of their fellow countrymen. (Cheers.) I can speak from nine years' experience in British Columbia; and when I listened last night and to-day to the honorable gentleman who introduced me to this audience, I felt that I could sympathize with him. I know that it is to struggle, in that remote country, with Governors and Governments contending for these inalienable rights and privileges which Englishmen inherit, and which, as British Americans, we ought to enjoy. (Cheers.) Having for nine long years battled against combinations, against incorporated companies such as have held in chains a vast portion of British America, and against Governments, often standing almost alone with few sympathizers. I know what these things are, and can thoroughly appreciate the position of the hon. gentleman who is the acknowledged leader of the Reform party in this country. (Cheers.) But it will not be expected of me, I hope, by this intelligent audience, that I am to endorse every principle in the platform of the Reform party of Ontario. For I look upon your platform, as that of the Province of Ontario. But, when the Reform party of British America shall have had its Dominional Convention, and shall have framed its Dominional platform, then, if British Columbia shall have been admitted a member of the Confederacy, I hope I shall take that stand which every good reformer ought to take, side by side with the reformers of Upper Canada. (Cheers.) I had the honor a few years ago to act in favour of the Union of the Pacific Colonies, Vancouver Island and British Columbia. Last year we succeeded in effecting that Union. When the Legislature met, I had the honour of being one of the members of the Legislative Council. I brought up a resolution in favour of Confederation, and that resolution, I am happy to say, was unanimously supported by the Legislative Council. (Cheers.) Already His Excellency, the Governor of British Columbia, has communicated with Her Majesty's Government and the Government of Canada on the subject, and I believe there has been an interchange of communications with respect to the terms on which British Columbia shall be admitted, have not as yet, so far as I am aware, been entered upon. Now we do hope, in British Columbia, that, as you have engaged in the great work of Confederation eastward, so you will extend Confederation westward. (Cheers.) I heard the Hon. George Brown boast last night that, owing to the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, you had now got a road to the ocean through your own territory. I hope you will ere long be able to boast that you have a road through British territory, not only to the Atlantic, but to the Pacific and the Arctic oceans. (Cheers.) It may seem extravagant to boast of an Arctic region; but I assure you that the Arctic region on the Western coast is of more value than is generally supposed. I have met many, in my brief sojourn amongst you, who speak of the great distance intervening between Western Canada and British Columbia, as the most serious obstacle standing in the way of union. Now, sir, I do not conceive that to be any serious obstacle. When California was admitted into the American Union in 1851, the intervening territory was not allowed to form an obstacle. Neither was it an obstacle with reference to the organization of Oregon as a State, the organization of Washington Territory, or the organization, going eastward of Montana and Idaho. And I ask, are British Americans less enterprising, less daring than our American cousins? (Cheers.) If the people of the United States can govern a territory on the Pacific Ocean, why cannot the four millions of British Americans do the same thing? (Cheers.) British Columbia comprises between 300,000 and 400,000 square miles of territory. At least one-half of that great country will grow beef and wheat; and everyone knows that a country that will grow beef and wheat will support a large population. It has a climate milder than this. We are prepared, then, to receive a large population, and offer them the means of acquiring health and happiness. And, in the name of British Columbia, I ask you, the Reformers of Upper Canada, to use your influence in order that British Columbia may be admitted into your Confederation—the intervening territory between Western Canada and British Columbia being regarded in the same light as our American cousins regard the territory intervening between Missouri on the east, and Oregon and California on the west. (Cheers.) For my part, having been a great wanderer over this continent—having been all over the American States, from Mexico to British Columbia—I think nothing of the distance, and but for 200 miles at the crossing of the Rocky Mountains, I would have come overland instead of by Panama. I shall now close by again expressing my thanks for the honor done me by this highly respectable assemblage, representing the great Reform party of Upper Canada.

seized with a spasm, add it was with difficulty that the two gentlemen could keep him quiet. At times he would foam at the mouth, try to bite at various objects, and frequently barked like a dog. He was finally taken to the police station, where he was kept during the night. He spoke quite sensibly and seemed quite rational at times; then again he would break out in the wildest screams, yelling like a dog, and trying to bite through the grating of the cell door. He had considerable money on his person, and when asked if he was given to drink he said, "No; I don't look like a person that drinks hard; I spend my money in clothes and such like." His real name he gave as Thomas J. Hopkins, and says his mother lives in Elmira, N.Y. He intends staying in London until the circus came, he said, and then he would consult with his brother what it would be best to do. He left Windsor Wednesday morning, and was told by his brother to stay in London till he came.

Since the Cabinet has been formed, there has been a lull in political matters. The interest is now concentrated in the formation of the local cabinets. Most of the Ministers have left Ottawa for their homes to prepare for the elections.
The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, of British Columbia, is in Ottawa.
QUEBEC.
The *Journal de Quebec* complains bitterly of the parsimonious conduct of the British Government in connection with the recent distribution of honors to the Cabinet. It says that Mr Cartier is as much entitled to a Baronetcy as Sir John A. McDonald.
The Secretary of State for Canada, or the Home Department, will also be Keeper of the Great Seal, Register of the Dominion, Superintendent-General of the Indian Department, and Superintendent of Ordnance and Lands.
Adjutant General McDougall has drawn up a new Militia bill, adapted to attend the relations of the Provinces forming the Confederation. It will be one of the first measures laid before the next Parliament.
La Minerve estimates that the new Ministry will commence operations with a majority of 65.
The French in Lower Canada celebrated Dominion Day with far more than expected enthusiasm.
The Government having received information to the effect that the Fenians intended to make a raid on the 4th, took precautionary steps to guard against it. The gunboat Heron was sent from Toronto to Niagara, another was placed at Fort Erie and another at Windsor. The gunboats on the St. Lawrence were also kept in readiness. The apprehension of mischief appeared groundless and nothing unusual occurred.
The *Montreal Witness* says: It is with much regret that we have seen some English papers hazard very wicked comments on the conduct of two Canadian priests implicated in the Surratt trial. We should like to have found them practicing as much piety as we have done toward them. If we had wished, we could have published, long since, the name of a Protestant minister, whose letter is under our eyes and who himself originated the idea of assassinating President Lincoln. The Confederate agents in Canada, whose answer we also hold, declined the proposal, and the minister then resorted to a private attempt. If need be, we could give his name the place where he is at present residing in one of the Southern States, in a city well known, where he occupies an important post and is respected.

South America.

CHILE.

Latest dates from Valparaiso are to the 3rd July. Immense excitement was produced in Valparaiso by the news received by the French mail, of the Spanish squadron under Mendez Nunez having left Cuba for Rio Janeiro, and of the reported intention of the Spanish Government to renew hostilities against Chile and Peru. This news was confirmed in the main by despatches received through the Overland mail from Buenos Ayres, which report the arrival at Rio of the Numancia and three other Spanish ironclads. This intelligence created quite a panic among the foreign merchants of Valparaiso, whose interests may again have to suffer. In the Chamber of Deputies on the 28th of June, the Ministry were pretty hard pressed by Matta, Lastarria and Santamarria, in reference to the real situation of Chile, and whether the Government meant war or peace. The Minister of war was forced to reply and the following will convey the substance of his declaration: "The Chamber of Deputies and the country should understand that the Government will wage a defensive war only, without running the risk of remote expeditions, however much it may be provoked thereto."

PERU.

Lima dates are to the 13th July. Great excitement prevailed in the capital and in Callao in view of the probable return of the Spanish fleet. The Government is vigorously pushing on the work of fortifications at Callao, so as to render it as impregnable as possible. Three new forts have been erected mounting Rodman's and Dahlgren's 12 and 15-inch guns.

Admiral Tucker was not, as erroneously stated in several New York papers, "dismissed" from the Peruvian navy. He was merely, by his own request, relieved from the chief command, and still held the rank of Vice-Admiral. In the event of active operations, Tucker will again assume command of the allied fleet. He had gone with a large party from Lima on an exploring expedition to the head waters of the Amazon, but as soon as the threatening intelligence of Spanish intentions reached the Government a messenger was sent after the Admiral in hot haste, recalling him immediately.
The new Constitution will be promulgated on the 28th of July, the anniversary of the independence of Peru, and a day of great rejoicing throughout the Republic.

A clam merchant, meeting one of his own fraternity the other day, whose pony might be considered a beautiful specimen of a living skeleton, remonstrated with the owner and asked him if he ever fed him. "Ever fed him! that's a good 'un," was the reply; "he's got a bushel and a half of oats at home now, only he hasn't got time to eat 'em."

CANADIAN REFORM CONVENTION.

Speech of Hon. A. DeCosmos.

An enthusiastic Reform Convention was held at Toronto on the 2d July. Over 600 delegates were present, and resolutions asking for reform in every department of the Government were adopted. Among those who addressed the meeting was Hon. A. DeCosmos, of this city, who made an able speech on behalf of this Colony. We quote from the report of the *Globe*:

Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, of British Columbia, was then introduced to the meeting by Hon. Mr. Brown. On coming to the front of the platform he was loudly cheered. He said: "Mr Chairman and gentlemen, I sincerely know whether this is a reality or a dream. Only the day before yesterday I entered your beautiful city, an utter stranger, except to one or two persons, and I have met such a reception as I never before experienced in my life. (Cheers.) I cannot claim that this reception is due to any particular merits of my own. I believe it must be considered as mainly a compliment to the country from which I come. But, there is another thing, I believe, which has inspired the people of Canada to receive an humble individual from British Columbia in the manner in which you have received me to-day, and in which the citizens outside have received, so far as I have been introduced to them—and it is this: The great Confederation spirit has swept over the land, and the people of Canada, and I have heard here yesterday and to-day, wish to consolidate all British America from the United States boundary to the North Pole, and from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island. (Cheers.) And they wish to build up through this great territory a people of one race, one language, one feeling, who shall exert their due influence on the continent of North America to the remotest generations. (Cheers.) I believe it is this great spirit which pervades my countrymen here—for I

and crew are all cargo was thrown thought, there was sel being saved. EC.

ANTHEM.—When H.S.M. Anzora, le programme of band was as folle Queen; 2. Rule less our new-born (national Anthem) master of the An- dingly pleasing and which deserves to have no doubt it e.

LECTORS of Mon- we send a *Rose* to on's garden, or a rearing a noble ation—Confedera-

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ospital. ore the Governor penditure for the ction for children cases well afford will consider the e sick and dying support, the best authority e in a deplorable the butcher and for many months, dent (a fully qual- ived no salary for no new patients nds. Committee have ance to the public, onerous to sup- a to subscribe for ula patient who s the Committee d endeavour to institution on a Hospital at New duced in a very

EQUITAS. Masonry is a sych the most im- may know are emblem. It is y of teaching an e senses aid the wing instruction. of masonry are f instruction are ance justifies the ith which the in- genuine Free- light; borrowing of divine inspir- radiance over e.

Meeting Register for some weeks, y to a skeleton, s of blood. On ng, he found a rt of his body, en drawn. He ced that a vam- blood, and re- house. Since g his health.

FRIEND.

AVIS' KILLER. ine of the age s sudden colds, general debility, liver complaint, mp and pain in t, painter's colic and dysentery. es felons, boils and scalds, cuts, oints, ringworm frosted feet and the face, neu- IS A SURE REM- ND FEVER.

Bad Legs.—Any un- all times disgre- taining—sometimes Vula and scorbatic red by Holloway's sees of the surface- rotation in their the nerves of the opous and noxious virulent eruptions arisator temporary ure. By means of a sustaining health,

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 20, 1867.

Important Movement by American Shipbuilders.

"Tis an ill wind that blows no good," and British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces appear destined at no distant day to reap substantial benefits from the heavy weight of taxation that has been thrown upon the American shipbuilder.

Supreme Court.

SKIDGATE BAY COPPER MINING CO. (LIMITED).

In this matter application was renewed by the Solicitor-General, instructed by Messrs. Drake & Jackson, for an order to declare a call of \$1 55 per share on the contributions, for the purpose of meeting further expenses in winding up the company.

The original debts of the Company amounted to \$2831 54, and it was finally estimated that by raising an amount of \$4000 by the former call, the debts and expenses of winding up would be satisfied.

His Lordship said that the affidavits were defective, and on the materials before the Court it would be highly unjust to contributors who have paid their calls to impose a second call.

The bulk of the winnings of the late Derby is limited to two or three gentlemen, Mr. Chaplin, Captain Macchell, and Sir Fred. Erick Johnsons getting little short of a million between them.

whether the former call had been fully exhausted. His Lordship also intimated that no farther call would be made until the accounts of the Liquidator had been handed into Court, vouched and allowed by the Court. The present application must therefore be refused.

ASSAULTS.—There was a harvest of cases gathered into the granary of the Police Court dock yesterday. The first was a charge preferred by Mr. Sealey, keeper of the Australian House, and Ann, his wife, against two men, named Joseph Ellis and Valentine Walsh. Mr. Bishop came forward for the defence. The complainants alleged that Mrs. Sealey was assaulted by the defendants, and that when Mr. Sealey remonstrated at the treatment his better-half was receiving, Ellis drew a revolver and threatened to "put a hole through him."

FROM LESCH RIVER.—Mr. Webster, from Lesch River, came in yesterday. He mines on a claim about one mile above the North Fork and makes with a rock an average of \$3 per day. Pieces weighing \$3 25 and \$4 are frequently found. Webster has prospected the country for fifteen miles around, and is satisfied of its richness. One Company on Bacon Bar are preparing to wash his high benches. They have taken out some coarse pieces. The ditch and flume are in first class condition. Provisions at the North Fork are high—bacon, 40 cents per pound, and sugar, 20 cents. A small head of cabbage fetches two bits. The Goldstream bridge remains in the state the fire left it.

PLATE VS. FALLISER SHOT.—It would appear that the famous Falliser shot have not yet quite placed the attacking power of guns above the defensive power of armour plating. Recently a 6-inch plate, taken at random from a heap of plates just rolled by Messrs. John Brown & Co., of the Atlas Works, Sheffield, for Her Majesty's ship Repulse, was fired at in the proof room of the Thunderer target ship, at Portsmouth, and resisted with extraordinary success the attempts made to penetrate it with three descriptions of projectiles from an 8-inch smooth-bore gun. The distance from the muzzle of the gun to the face of the plate was 281 ft., and full powder charges were used. Five cast-iron shots fired on one spot, about 16 inches square, only produced an indentation at the deepest part of less than three inches, with a very slight appearance of cracks confined within the circumference of the indentations.

THE NEW IDEA.—This popular place of amusement is open nightly to crowded houses. A new attraction has been added to the house, in the form of Prof. Hermann, who brings with him eulogies of the press and public from England, France, Spain, Germany and cities of the Atlantic States, which place him at the height of his profession. He exhibited his Scenes from the Magic World last evening. Tom Linton, the inimitable Comedian, and Charley Phillips, the renowned banjoist, will also on hand and delight the audience with their eccentricities. Go early and secure front seats.

HARBORING STRAGGLERS.—George Booth, keeper of the Rock Bay House, was charged before Mr. Pemberton yesterday with harboring two straggling marines belonging to one of H. M. ships. Officers testified to going to the house and demanding liberty to search. Booth at first refused, but on learning that his visitors were officers told them they might examine every room except his bedroom. The officers searched, and in one of the apartments found the two marines fast asleep. The defence showed that the men entered the room during the absence of Booth from the house, and that he was unaware of their presence. Mr. Drake appeared for Booth. The case stands over until to-day for further evidence.

THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL AND CAPTAIN PORCHER accompanied him. The latter went on his literary requirements, having some years ago written a work on the ruins of Oryene and consequently understands these little difficulties amongst miners. I darsay if he were to read one of his classical chapters it would

have a very soothing effect upon the honest men, and the refractory Canadians would resign all claim at once. I told him the pen was stronger than the sword and the sword was stronger than the pen, and he did not seem to see it and appeared to think me, too familiar; but he evidently wasn't well, he looked kinder pale.

THE BRANCH OFFICE of the Bank of British Columbia here is closed. I am informed the directors do not quite know why it was ever opened. The two clerks go to Victoria this evening. They seem very pretty gentlemen, not at all adapted to the rough manners of the Victoria people, who are neither so refined nor so well dressed as the folks here. A very handsome wooden spoon, with a complimentary address, was presented them before they left. They appeared much moved by this delicate mark of respect shown by the people of the city.

REV. A. C. GARRETT.—We have much pleasure in learning that the Rev. A. C. Garrett, Rector of St. Paul's, having recovered from his late accident, has resumed his duties. It is intended this evening to present the rev. gentleman with a purse filled by his many sympathising friends. Subscribers thereto are requested to assemble at the school room, Esquimaux, at 7 a.m., for the purpose.

MOVEMENTS OF HIS EXCELLENCY.—The Governor is not expected to arrive from Cariboo until the middle of next week. His arrival at New Westminster is set down for Saturday next.

FOR HONOLULU.—The schooner Kate is advertised to leave the harbor on Thursday next for the Sandwich Islands. She takes down a cargo of salmon from these waters, and has room for a few passengers.

THE ALBION FOUNDRY.—Work at Spratt & Kriemler's iron foundry has been suspended for a few days in order to effect repairs to the boilers and works.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Alexandria will take the place of the Euterpe this morning for New Westminster.

POET SOUND SHIPPING.—The ship Revere is loading at Port Discovery with spars; and the bark Milton arrived at Esquimaux on Thursday last to load for San Francisco.

THE SOUND steamer New World arrived at 7 o'clock last evening with sixty-seven passengers and a large freight.

The cargo of the Active is valued at \$60,000.

THE ACTIVE will be due on Thursday morning.

Letter from New Westminster.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, August 5, 1867. MESSRS. EDITORS.—When I left Victoria about a month ago to take up my residence here I promised to write you soon after my arrival, but the mosquitoes got so bad that my eyes that my "flood of light" was for some time quite stopped, and I was unable to distinguish a sheet of writing paper from Mr. Holbrook's wharf.

Before I came here I must confess that like all Victorians I was prejudiced against Queensborough, and being an American, was opposed to aristocratic institutions generally. I had an idea that British officials were all "high-toned cusses," I was wrong and take this opportunity of apologizing. I saw the Governor one day walking down the street; he appeared to be the finest kind of gentleman and bade me good morning, just the same as you or Mr. Smith might. As for the "Chiefs, Firsts, Heads, Assistants, Acting, &c., &c.," they all seem very elegant men and attend to their duties first-rate. There is an idea at the Colonial Hotel, where any of these gentlemen can be found between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 following a.m. Some of them are subjected to great hardships and have to sleep on or under billiard tables. It struck me at first that there were more of them than are actually necessary, but I was informed that it required a great many officers to carry on the British form of Government.

I cannot give you the exact amount of population here; an attempt was made the other day to take the census, but the object was frustrated by a certain merchant who was afterwards found to have disguised himself two or three times and was registered under two or three different names. Of course the object was to "swell the stream" of population. (You've heard of streams and old brooks "swelling.") The exact number of white people could not, therefore, be ascertained. It is either 17 or 18. I should think there must be double that number of Indians and Chinese.

A handsome church is in the course of erection, dedicated to "Saint Burdett." It promises to be a very handsome, spacious edifice. It was originally intended for the white inhabitants, but as it is expected that there will be no such thing left by the time of its completion, the natives will have the building for devotional purposes or otherwise. Mr. Tiedeman, of Victoria, is the architect and designer, and it does him great credit. Mr. T. appears to be rather a funny man; he is "guys" some of the leading merchants here pretty badly.

The Hon. Mr. H. H., a prominent citizen, has great faith in this place, and maintains that its immense natural advantages and resources must eventually make it the "Emporium of the Pacific." I can't see it myself (certainly my eyes have not recovered from the effects of the mosquitoes yet); the only natural advantage I have observed at present is a rather bad artificial road extending some four miles along the coast to Burrard Inlet. A joint stock company run a stage bi-weekly, which sometimes carries as many as one passenger; the lucky proprietors are, I understand, realizing a large fortune.

Governor Seymour passed through the other day en route for Cariboo; his object is to stop the "moss" up there. He took his uniform, sword, fishing rod, gun and flask. The Surveyor-General and Captain Porcher accompanied him. The latter went on his literary requirements, having some years ago written a work on the ruins of Oryene and consequently understands these little difficulties amongst miners. I darsay if he were to read one of his classical chapters it would

have a very soothing effect upon the honest men, and the refractory Canadians would resign all claim at once. I told him the pen was stronger than the sword and the sword was stronger than the pen, and he did not seem to see it and appeared to think me, too familiar; but he evidently wasn't well, he looked kinder pale.

The branch office of the Bank of British Columbia here is closed. I am informed the directors do not quite know why it was ever opened. The two clerks go to Victoria this evening. They seem very pretty gentlemen, not at all adapted to the rough manners of the Victoria people, who are neither so refined nor so well dressed as the folks here. A very handsome wooden spoon, with a complimentary address, was presented them before they left. They appeared much moved by this delicate mark of respect shown by the people of the city.

You have met Mrs. Seymour and nearly all the ladies of Queensborough down with you; the mosquitoes here were for "too many" them. I wonder the Victoria people do not get a suitable residence for the Governor's lady, so as to induce her and her court to reside there altogether; it is very hard that she should be compelled to live here when within so close a proximity to the loveliest spot on the Pacific coast. New Westminster is no doubt a fine city for business, but as a place of residence I do not look upon it as a Garden of Eden—unless it be the Eden described somewhere by Mr. Dickens.

I apprehend things are pretty dull in Victoria, judging from a letter in the Sunday News signed "Simple Simon." This gentleman, by the way, appears to possess considerable literary ability. I think eventually he will fill that great gap in the list of humorists caused by the death of the late Mr. Artemus Ward, in whose words I bid you "adieu, be virtuous and you'll be happy."

Yours, etc., JONATHAN RODNEY ALDRICH BLYK. P. S.—This is not my real name, and as you don't happen to know it, I need scarcely caution you against revealing it.—J. R. A. B.

Items.

A young lady, who is a zealous non-introductor, and an active canvasser in support of the Free Presbyterian Church, called upon a poor man in the links of Kirkaldy to solicit his mite; and after in vain trying her ingenuity to find some means by which he might save a penny a week, to be given for the support of the minister, who was about to be driven from his kirk by the vile Erastians, she asked, "Do you shave yourself?" "Nae, mem." "How much does your shaving cost you?" "Dyppence a week." "Could you not learn to shave yourself and then you might give to the sustentation fund?" "Deed, mem, I'm over auld to learn, but I'll tell ye what I'll do; if your minister will come and shave me, I'll give him the tippence."

There is a well authenticated story of a poor woman, not precisely a beggar, but who had a petition to present, the prayer of which was of course a limosa, who pounced upon the Queen of Spain as she came out of the garden of the Letiro. Her prayer was very soon heard; but, unhappily, when her Majesty felt in her pocket she found that she had no money. Kings, Queens, millionaires and theatrical managers never have ready money enough about them to pay for a turnpike. "Come to the palace to-morrow," said the Queen to the petitioner. "Alas!" replied the poor woman, "the servants will not let me pass." Whereupon it is upon record that Donna Isabella de Bourbon, stooping down, took off one of her shoes, and gave it the suppliant as a token and a sign that she might be allowed next day to pass the palace gates and have her claims allowed.—Sala's "from Waterloo to the Peninsula."

The New York correspondent of the Episcopalian alludes to a rumor that Madame Parepa Rosa, prima donna at the Academy of Music, has been engaged to sing in the choir of Saint George's Church, Rutherford Place, and that her engagement will commence early next Autumn. "We cannot bring our minds to believe that the writer of that paragraph is well informed. It is not possible that Dr. Tyng, having supervision of the music of his parish, will give his sanction thus to the introduction of what may be called the Italian opera with the worship of the Almighty. We have no doubt Madame Parepa would fill St. George's Sunday after Sunday, and that the mere announcement that she has been engaged will run up the pew rents to an enormous figure, but it the thing is to be done, then Saint George's had better be honest about it, and apply for a licence, like any other sort of amusement. Better let that sort of thing alone to St. Alban's and Trinity—one of the chapels of which, by the way, now regularly advertises, on Saturday, the airs from Flotow, etc., which are to be sung on Sundays."

HEARD FROM.—Two men who lately escaped from one of the Feejee Islands, reported that Silas Buchanan and wife and Riley Sweet, all of New London, who sailed in a small vessel from San Francisco for Australia, fifteen years ago, and were supposed to have perished on the passage, are now alive and are held as captives by the savages on one of those islands.

Sixteen Thousand Articles Taxed.

A correspondent writing from New York, speaks thus of the enormous taxes, and the necessity for their reduction: "And in truth it is time that something was done to relieve the people even of the so-called prosperous North, of a portion of their grievous burdens; for they are becoming almost insupportable. The temptation to evade them by concealment or dishonest return is palpably sapling the foundations of public virtue, and lowering the tone of the national character. A pains-taking statistician has started us lately with the announcement that existing laws impose taxes on 16,000 different articles, 6,000 under the various tariff laws, and 10,000 under the Revenue laws. The collection of these taxes requires a perfect army of officials, who live well, receive large salaries, and many of them grow rich—all at the expense of the people staggering under their burdens. I do not know whether I have mentioned a striking explanation given by a clear-headed thinker here, of the perceptibly decreasing ability of the people to pay taxes and meet engagements. During the last year of the war, Government was paying out an average of \$15,000,000 a week, adding that much to the money in the hands of the community, and apparently increasing the wealth of the nation to that extent. Those were flush times; everybody seemed to be making money, or thought he was, and taxation was but a flea-bite to him. But now the current has set the other way. Instead of adding \$15,000,000 per week to the stock of wealth in the people's hands, the Government is drawing \$10,000,000 per week from that stock, and men find their fortunes, like fairy girls, slipping—their hands hardly know how—out of their hands."

A JURY-BOX JOKE.—A New York paper says: "We often hear of the humors of the Bench and the Bar, but the jests of the jury box, if only collated, would be quite as amusing. The other day, in the Supreme Court here, a civil case was on trial. The suit was important, the lawyers labored, and a full day was occupied. The jury were faithful and attentive, and one Prussian jurymen, of Bismarckian face, was observed to be specially sagacious and interested. At length, the case being argued, the jury retired, but soon sent back the message that one of their number could not speak a word of English much less understand one. It was the intelligent jurymen, who had sat with the rapid expression of fidelity and interest all through the day, who had been the special object to which the counsel on both sides addressed their pleas, and who only revealed his misfortune when, being asked for his opinion in the jury-room, he confessed he didn't verstellen."

A STRONG MINDED VIRAGO AFTER GEN. GRANT.—Mrs. Swishelm has taken the field against Grant. She shows that his military policy was pitifully contemptible, and that all his campaigns, from first to last, in the West and in the East, were so badly conducted that, taken as a whole, they ought to consign him to everlasting infamy. "He never made a brilliant movement, or once out-manoeuvred an enemy." His politics too, are were, of the most detestable character; and, take him all in all, he should be put anywhere rather than in the Presidential chair. It will be remembered that it was Mrs. Swishelm who captured Vicksburg with her rhetorical batteries, and that Lee surrendered before her lingual musketry at Appomattox Courthouse.

The present state of politics in France has provoked a *bon mot* from Thiers, who being asked what he would do at the present juncture if he were Prime Minister, replied: "I would send Prince Napoleon to England to bring the remains of Louis Philippe to France."

What is your Ailment?—A hundred varieties of disease may be traced to the stomach. For each and all of them, common sense suggests that the medicine which restores to organ to its full vigor, is the true remedy. Restore to organ to its full vigor, is the true remedy. Restore to organ to its full vigor, is the true remedy.

The Progress of a Luxury.—For thirty years the fashionable world has been perturbed with Murray and Lamm's Florida Water, and its fame has been spreading as time flew. Having taken precedence of all other toilet odors in the United States, it passed to the Southern Peninsula, and thence to all Spanish America, continental and insular. When California became a State, she demanded it; and there Australia received it. With every civilized community in the Western world its name is a household word, its fragrance and refreshing power a household blessing. And still its reputation extends, and is likely to extend, to wherever an exquisite floral perfume is appreciated. Purchasers are requested to see that the word "Florida Water, MURRAY AND LAMM'S, No. 69 Water Street, New York," is stamped in the glass on each bottle. Without this note is genuine.

Hereditary Disease.—The lives of thousands are brightened by hereditary scrofula. Yet, it is curable. An all-but does not more certainly neutralize an acid than Bristol's Sarsaparilla deprives the scrofulous acid of its vitriolous power. It is the only antiseptic which will arrest ulcerous mateties of the vitriolous acid, and prevent the possibility of their being transmitted to the next generation. The patient is cured constitutionally, and becomes as sound in every fibre, as though he had never known disease. Of course, to effect so great a change, it is necessary to continue the use of the Sarsaparilla a number of months. Bristol's Vegetable Pills should at the same time be used in moderate doses.

The Weekly British AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 20, 1867.

What will Jonathan g

The telegraph yesterday reported of the "willing British Government to set to the Americans. As a patch comes through the bears the respectable on the New York Herald, voracious cotemporaries hardly say that its auter be doubled for a moment England is "going to we should not be surprised that she had decided give away all her Colon and Gibraltar at the same is so scarce in London writing that the Bank ob. per annum on every d. The British Government up" that it has paid off of 000 of its national indebted last ten years; its people import duty on seven fifths instead of on twice as many under the old tariff system poverty-stricken, ban mother! The million of your good cousin Jonathan for this miserable strip long way towards help your mountain of difficulties you to start afresh balance-sheet! The fact can't afford to support her longer. Just look at a manner in which she has Canada! She created it into a Dominion, and has patched an army of 30 and three fleets of war vessels the Fenians in their next that doomed territory, glance at Ireland! What Britain doing there? Why her anxiety to let the "slide, great ironclad patriots, coast, garrisons of sold all the towns—sent the not the slightest doubt, the arrival of the proper moment claim a Republic. To blathering "Finnegans" bled up" occasionally; only a blind to deceive lish people, who require gradually brought to an economical policy of Ministry. To let the know too suddenly upon them their dander." Gibraltar source of expense, will a Perhaps Jonathan would that rocky promontory vert the Mediterranean in can Lake. As England is and "on the sell," Jonathan make an offer a then there's Australia; ment might be had for a sideration. Indeed, we a but if a sufficiently large tendered for the "tight itself, that the offer would cepted. "Every man has Walpole said; and why nation? To come nearer cannot our readers see the of the Government to Colony is a get-rid-of-it in order that Jonathan may the shadow of a pretext period for "walloping" mother, on the pretence not had his money's splendid iron-clad, called is anchored at Esquimaux, has gone forth to spend million of dollars in the of a dry dock, with the sign of throwing the ship dock over to the States if the American consents to take us? Britain is trying to get quite clear. With money cent per annum, she must her liabilities or go into The question, therefore, is what England will take Uncle Sam is willing to g And after the transfer has made, and we shall have integral part of the "Unit kee Nation," every month us holding a full share in national stock (vulgarly to nobody can tell of how m of dollars, and when we sh changed our hard gold for worth seventy-four cents a lar, and shall have secured and prohibition, and paid everything but the air w what a lucky, jolly set d will be, to be sure!

THE TWO SIDES OF THE CUR A French journal gives an account of the familiar truth that differ." By careful study of the patches it has ascertained that of the Turks during the present has been 1,500,000 men; of 40 men. A similar computation of the Turkish dispatches, gives of 3,000,000 men at the lo against a Turkish loss of 5. often have to split a wider di that.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 20, 1867.

What will Jonathan give us?

The telegraph yesterday renewed the report of the "willingness" of the British Government to sell this Colony to the Americans. As this last dispatch comes through the cable, and bears the respectable endorsement of the New York Herald, or one of its voracious cotemporaries, we need hardly say that its authority cannot be doubted for a moment. The fact is England is "going to smash," and we should not be surprised to learn soon that she had decided to sell or give away all her Colonies, and perhaps relinquish her hold upon Ireland and Gibraltar at the same time. Money is so scarce in London at present writing that the Bank charges 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on every dollar it loans. The British Government is so "hard up" that it has paid off only \$140,000,000 of its national indebtedness in the last ten years; its people only pay an import duty on seven different articles, instead of on twice as many thousand under the old tariff system. Unhappy, poverty-stricken, bankrupt old mother! The million or two dollars your good cousin Jonathan would pay for this miserable strip would go a long way towards helping you over your mountain of difficulties, and assisting you to start afresh with a clean balance-sheet! The fact is, England can't afford to support her Colonies any longer. Just look at the shameful manner in which she has thrown off Canada! She created that country into a Dominion, and has since despatched an army of 30,000 soldiers and three fleets of war vessels to assist the Fenians in their next raid upon that doomed territory. And then glance at Ireland! What is Great Britain doing there? Why, to show her anxiety to let the "Green Isle" slide, great ironclads patrol the Irish coast, garrisons of soldiers occupy all the towns—sent there, we have not the slightest doubt, to await the arrival of the proper moment to proclaim a Republic. To be sure, a few blithering "Finnegans" are "gob bled up" occasionally; but that is only a blind to deceive the English people, who require to be gradually brought to understand the economical policy of the present Ministry. To let the knowledge burst too suddenly upon them might "raise their dander." Gibraltar, another source of expense, will have to go too. Perhaps Jonathan would like to buy that rocky promontory and convert the Mediterranean into an American Lake. As England is "hard up" and "on the sell," why shouldn't Jonathan make an offer for it? And then there's Australia; that continent might be had for a small consideration. Indeed, we are not sure but if a sufficiently large sum were tendered for the "tight little isle" itself, that the offer would not be accepted. "Every man has his price," Walpole said; and why not every nation? To come nearer home, again, cannot our readers see that the policy of the Government towards this Colony is a get-rid-of-it one? And in order that Jonathan may not have the shadow of a pretext at a future period for "walloping" his poor old mother, on the pretence that he has not had his money's worth, a splendid iron-clad, called the Zealous, is anchored at Esquimaux, and an order has gone forth to spend a couple million of dollars in the construction of a dry dock, with the evident design of throwing the ship and the dock over to the States as "boot" if the American Government consents to take us? That Great Britain is trying to get rid of us is quite clear. With money at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum, she must sell to meet her liabilities or go into liquidation. The question, therefore, is not so much what England will take, as what Uncle Sam is willing to give for us? And after the transfer shall have been made, and we shall have become an integral part of the "Universal Yankee Nation," every mother's son of us holding a full share in the great national stock (vulgarily termed debt), nobody can tell of how many billions of dollars, and when we shall have exchanged our hard gold for greenbacks, worth seventy-four cents on the dollar, and shall have secured protection and prohibition, and paid taxes on everything but the air we breathe, what a lucky, jolly set of dogs we will be, to be sure!

THE CHARGE OF HARBORING STRAGGLERS—George Booth, keeper of Rock Bay House, appeared before Mr Pemberton yesterday, on remand, to answer a charge of harboring deserters. Mr Drake appeared for the defence. After a lengthy examination, Booth was convicted, whereupon he broke out in a violent manner, denouncing the decision. "I'm innocent!" he asserted. He was advised to keep quiet, or he would be locked up. "I don't care," said he, "what you do to me—you may kill me if you like." Finding it impossible to quiet or silence Booth, the magistrate committed him to prison for twenty-four hours for contempt of court. He will be brought up for sentence to-day.

STINKING GUTTERS—The attention of the Sanitary Committee of the Council is called to the foul state of the gutters from Fort to Courtenay streets. Residents complain loudly of the nuisance. A few buckets of water turned on from the Water Company's hydrant every morning would keep the gutters fresh and clean. Will not the committee walk around and take a "smell"?

A CREW PRACTICAL JOKE—The Oregonian tells of a young bridegroom who was seized on the evening of his wedding day at the bride's house by a party of young men and carried several miles into the country to his own house, where the party drank much lager, got drunk, and did not allow the unfortunate Benedict to leave their society until near daylight. The "phoenix" of the poor young couple may be "phanned."

THE AID—This bark is now out about 210 days from Liverpool. No intelligence has been received concerning her since she sailed from the port of departure. Had she put into a South American port the fact would have been known here some weeks ago. It is probable she experienced rough weather in rounding the Horn, and will be heard from on the arrival of the next mail.

MAYOR'S COURT—The following persons were summoned before the Mayor on Monday for failing to comply with a notification of the Corporation Sanitary Committee: E. B. Earles, S. Driard, Baldwin, Oosterherst, Kwong Lee and L. Lowenberg. Seven days were allowed in which to comply with the by-law with regard to the removal of nuisances.

THE CONGO MINSTREL TROUPE—A large troupe of negro minstrels came over from the Sound on Monday evening, and will make their first bow to a Victoria audience this evening, at the theatre. The troupe are spoken of as excellent performers. The bill is certainly attractive, and in the absence of other amusements there ought to be a crammed house.

THE HEADWATERS OF THE AMAZON.—An English traveler, W. Chandless, gives an account of his exploration of the Purus river, one of the affluents of the Amazon, which we find in the London Times, as follows: He was incited to the exploration of the steam by the importance attached to it by the people of Southern Peru and Brazil, as well as by European geographers, who supposed it would form an uninterrupted water communication between the rice provinces of Southern Peru and the Atlantic, via the Amazon. All previous attempts to ascend had been frustrated, not by difficulties in its navigation, but by lack of perseverance and enterprise. In 1864 Mr. Chandless engaged a small native canoe and a crew of Indians, and ascended the river nearly to its source, a distance of 1866 miles, finding a good depth of water and no obstacles to navigation for the greater part of the way. It is peopled only by a few tribes of Indians, each speaking a distinct language. The banks are formed of alluvial soil, and are covered throughout with dense forest, rich in india rubber trees and other vegetable products of commercial value. The stream, however, was found not to lead to the settled districts of Southern Peru, as had been supposed. The Indians met with near the sources had never had communication with white men or civilized tribes, and were ignorant of the use of iron.

IN 1865, Mr Chandless undertook a second journey, with the view of ascending the Aquiry, the most important southern affluent of the Purus, which he thought might possibly be the navigable river known as the Madre di Dios, flowing from the Andes, east of Cusco. He ascended this stream also nearly to its source, finding it to terminate like the main river, in the midst of trackless forests. He then attempted to cross by land, and hewed a way through the forest for nine days, but was obliged finally to abandon the attempt. Both the Purus and the Aquiry were carefully mapped during both journeys, and Mr Chandless was so determined to lose no opportunity of fixing his position by astronomical observation that on one occasion, when surprised by a rising of the water flooding the sandbanks, the only places on which he could find a tract of open ground, he set off down the stream with all the speed the paddlers could muster, in order to beat the stream and reach a place where the banks were yet unoccupied.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.—It will be remembered by our readers that prior to the adjournment of the Fortieth Congress Thad. Stevens, introduced a bill having for its object the confiscation of almost the entire property of the Southern people for the benefit of so-called loyalists and negroes. On this the Democratic Journal thus feelingly and eloquently comments:

Famine is in the South. The gaunt spectre glares in with hollow eyes upon every household. Men, women and children are writhing beneath his ghastly glance. Millions of wailing cries of hunger and starvation sound dolefully upon every breeze. All the blood in the veins of fathers and mothers is turned to tears because they cannot answer the prayers of their wan and pale little ones for bread, the bread they cannot give. Grim Death alone is gorged in that most unhappy section. Mercy and pity and charity are not extinct in the hearts of our people. Hundreds of movements are made throughout the country, some of them in the most fanatical parts of it, to mitigate the horrors of Southern famine. Even the benevolent poor take from their pockets in so holy a cause, what they can ill spare. But lo! while all these things are done, a heartless wretch, more a thing of hell than earth, rises in the American Congress and proposes to wring five hundred millions of dollars from the suffering and perishing section! And by many the accursed proposition is received with favor and applause! 'Tis enough to shock mankind, and all the devils—except perhaps Moloch.

BELSHAZZAR IN PARIS.—Alluding to the grand ceremonies at the Paris Exposition, on the occasion of the Emperor's distribution of the prizes, the Tribune says: One curious incident that occurred just at this moment the cable, doubtless for fear of injuring the harmony of the narrative, omits to mention. When Mr. Hughes, the inventor of the machine of the printing telegraph, was called up to receive his prize, the Emperor took his hand, making him an exception to all other recipients of medals. Mr. Hughes, as he touched the Imperial finger, slipped into the angust palm of his serene Highness a little bit of paper containing the first message received by the cable and printed by the machine for which he was just being decorated. It contained these words:

"Maximilian has been shot. His last words were 'Poor Carlotta!'" His Royal Serenity read the telegram, and immediately gave evidence of a fearful agitation. His cheek blanched, his hand trembled, and the diamonds on the Imperial garter quivered so in the sunlight that a shout arose from the admiring multitude. What the Emperor thought is of course not to be exactly known. But we may conjecture he heard over all the shouts and music, above the booming of

guns and the salvos of artillery, the single shot that was death to his insane ambition as to his deluded dupe, the single cry as of a woman—young, beautiful, and good—answering to the last cry of her young husband: "Poor Carlotta!" "Poor Maximilian!" * * * That shot he shall forever hear, and that cry. His judgment day is come, and all the pomp and splendor that he can gather about him shall not avail to hide him from himself.

SPREAD EAGLEISM.—A Cincinnati paper, very much given to 'bi-falutin' on the subject of 'that great country,' was taken off by the following burlesque in a rival paper. This is a glorious country! It has larger rivers and more of them, and they are muddier and deeper, and they run faster, and rise higher, and make more noise, and fall lower, and do more damage than anybody else's rivers. It has more lakes and they are bigger, and deeper, and clearer, and wetter than those of any other country. Our rail cars are bigger, and run faster, and pitch off the track oftener, and kill more people than all other rail cars in this and every other country. Our steamboats carry bigger loads, are larger and broader, burst their boilers oftener, and send up their passengers higher, and the captains swear louder than steamboat captains in any other country. Our men are bigger, and longer and thicker; can fight harder, and faster drink more mean whisky, chew more bad tobacco, spit more and spit farther than men in any other country. Our ladies are richer, prettier, dress finer, and spend more money, break more hearts, wear bigger hoops, shorter dresses, and kick up the devil generally to a greater extent than all other ladies in all other countries. Our children squall louder, grow faster, get too expansive for their pantaloons, and become twenty years old sooner by some months than any other children of any other country on earth.

DEPLORABLE.—The New York World says: "In past years Louisiana has had a world-wide reputation for the number of its noble and liberally endowed charitable institutions. The New Orleans papers say that it is probable that all of these institutions will be closed for lack of means to support them. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Baton Rouge is in a destitute condition. The President of the Insane Asylum at Jackson informs Governor Flanders that the 175 unfortunates under his care are actually suffering for the necessities of life. Formerly the State made annual and munificent appropriations for their public charities. Now, there is every probability that hundreds of the blind, deaf, dumb and demented will be turned out to starve. The Freedmen's Bureau does not cover cases like these."

MRS LINCOLN—The Milwaukee Wisconsin says: Mrs Lincoln is now in Racine, boarding at Congress Hall. She is simply spending the summer there. She dresses in deep mourning, does not receive company, nor appear at the common table.

A SPECIAL despatch states that Governor Seymour left Soda Creek for Westminster on Sunday. He will be due at the latter place on Friday. A despatch from Clinton last evening says His Excellency dined there at 6 p.m.

UNSUCCESSFUL.—The Seattle Intelligencer says that the party of gold-hunters who started out last week have returned. They got the "color"—only this, and "nothing more!"

CITY COUNCIL.—The Mayor, Councillors Gowen and Gibbs were present last evening—insufficient to form a quorum—and there was no business transacted.

THE OREGONIAN says the meteor passed over Portland a little before nine o'clock. It was seen over Victoria at 14 minutes past nine.

THE "Western Terminus" is the name of a new hotel just opened at Seattle. The proprietor intends that the overland railway shall terminate at his front door.

It is said to cost more to live in New York city than any city in the world. Flour is worth \$15 per barrel.

It is feared that Sweet, who ran away with Mr Frankel's money and furs, has got to San Francisco by way of Portland, Oregon.

The Alexandra started for New Westminster at one o'clock yesterday with a few passengers and a large freight.

An artesian well will be bored at Esquimaux, near the site of the new dockyard. The apparatus was brought out on the Zealous.

Low—Superfine flour sells at San Francisco for \$4 25 per bbl.

The Enterprise will be thoroughly repaired during her holiday.

The schooner Alberni, from Honolulu, S.I., is fully due here.

The Bianchi Opera Troupe are playing at Portland, Oregon.

Over a Million Dollars Saved.

GLoucester, Mass. August 1, 1866. It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in a shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, hand-cry-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plated engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrooke, Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp Demas Barnes & Co. over the top. An assent has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone photolith. Look closely!

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It eradicates scurf and dandruff. It keeps the head cool and clean. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy. It prevents hair turning gray and falling off. It restores hair upon permanently bald heads. This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—its cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it. E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Lyon's Kathairon.

Lyon's Flea Powder

Lyon's Extract Ginger.

Plantation Bitters, MAGNOLIA WATER, AND ALL ABOVE ARTICLES. For sale by all Dealers. C. LANGLEY & CO., Victoria Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness PEPSEINE. THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, PEPSEINE GLOBULES in BOTTLES on order, WINE, and LOZENGES. The POWDER is PURE, the WINE UNALTERABLE, and the LOZENGES a NEW, AGREABLE, and convenient manner of taking the medicine. Manufactured by T. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London. And may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers. GELATINE (Morson's Patent) MORSON'S KREBSOTE, And every description of Chemicals, and all new Preparations carefully packed for shipment. See their Name and Trade Mark on all Preparations. Orders to be made payable in London. Wholesale Agent for British Columbia, ROUT HARVEY, Victoria. DRUGS, & C. Pharmaceutical Preparations, Photographic Supplies, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Drysalteries, Perfumery, Dye Goods, Drugs, Paints, Colors, Glass Ware, Lozenges, Chemicals, Medicine Chests, Oilmen's Stores, Storekeepers' Sundries, Veterinary Sundries. Thirty thousand copies of the above forwarded, free of charge, monthly, by BURGOYNE, BURBRIDGES & SOUIRE 16 Coleman Street, London.

