

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

A New Peace Congress.

(THE SPANISH RESOLUTION.)

Flying of Queen Isabella.

Paris, Oct. 1.—The La France of today discusses the prospects of Spain, and predicts that the present revolution there, has avoided a violent civil war.

London, Sept. 30.—The following important news comes from Madrid:—Jose Onieba at the head of the Government of the Capital, and Manuel Onieba commanding the army in the field have pronounced for the revolution.

Madrid, Oct. 1.—General Prim and Marshal Serrano have arrived. The citizens are arming themselves and have occupied the guard house and various military posts within and around the city.

Barcelona, Sept. 30.—Arrangements are in progress with good prospect of success, to establish a semi-monthly steamship line between Charleston and Liverpool.

New York, Sept. 30.—Advice from Paraguay state that by an explosion of a mine at Humaita, the allied troops in possession were nearly annihilated.

San Francisco, Sept. 30.—Cleared, ship Marinton; Port Townsend; San Sak; ship Baronsa; Port Townsend; barkentine Victor; Tehalst; and below barkentine Sailed, Sept. 30.—Bark Frontes, Seaback.

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which was destroyed by fire on the day previous. The Morgue reports that she fell in with the ship Jacob Stamler Helvira, for New York, having aboard 90 passengers and the crew of the Helvira.

Washington, Sept. 17.—John McLean Taylor has been ordered to San Francisco as Government Purchasing Agent, and Major Bull has been ordered to Alaska as Commissioner.

The will of the late Edwin A. Stevens bequeaths nearly \$200,000 to the public school houses of Hoboken. He bequeaths to that city \$639,000 for the erection and maintenance of another school.

New York, Sept. 20.—The steamer Merrimac, from Rio Janeiro, has arrived. Her arrival confirms the previous accounts of the capture of Humaita.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18.—The mare (not the steamer as before reported) Lady Thorne has been sold to Mr. Welch of Chasest Hill, for \$17,500.

New York, Sept. 17.—Benjamin Moran, Secretary of the American Legation, has gone on a special mission to St. Petersburg. He also carries dispatches to the American Embassy at Berlin.

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Manassas Junction, Va., July 30, 1863. A ride of two hours over the Orange and Alexandria railroad, in rickety cars, brought us to the famous Manassas Junction.

The road to the Junction is marked by the ruins of many once comfortable homesteads, the blackened walls and standing chimneys being all that is left to indicate spots once the abode of peace and plenty.

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It marks the resting place of Mrs. Henry, a Southern lady, whose mansion stood between the fire of the contending armies. When the fighting commenced, she sent her children away and remained to look after the house.

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Free Trade and

Our correspondent does not, we are upon his original piffing Free Trade land, to those art produced upon measures adopted for the sake, perhaps protecting some pa interest, ought ney they have no stabl they can never give the sliding scale of hear so much of a qu ago, they are founde neous and mischiev lawful and allowabl eple to expedienc origin to the meta politicians, and so, statesmen, of attem object, or to carry up some fundame which is good in th cillary measures circumstances exom may even be desira adoption political st ed, and the elemen on both sides, may strategy adopted political opponents. this train of ideas suggestions made b dent in his letter of libellant as he w with all supporters of short time ago, he to look the possibil maion in the face such a possibility spinning the position, what will be really the Colony should its suggestions that th "examine and see wh in Vancouver Island oial to the Colony," accordance with the v oates of Confederati tion passed by Yale, leaves the q pedency of the se Free Port on the Pa Legislature of Britis admission into the other words, to the the people; and to the Dominion is le the measure to make establishment of an correspondent on desires that "Free T Island be made part of the Union, and in the Organic Ac after examination it to be beneficial to the object being to give durability, this no nothing can be w than continued chan the progress of a you may from circumstan but it should never b even the semblance There can be little de Trade in Vancouver adopted as British it will continue wh law under the Act or otherwise. It w people of the Col what terms their admision into comes to be discuss Parliament; there a sufficient opponents to prevent its cons once it is taken up question, if then i those for and agains discuss the matter i all its bearings, good whilst any precipitate federation, under th that the Dominion w for as would be voi dangerous alternative federated by the Imp before our views a avoided. It must n that if the Colonial C Mr. Seymour the pro

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San Francisco Young Men's Christian Association.

At the late anniversary of the above body, held in San Francisco, the following extract which may interest some of us, appears in the report read: The whole number of members received into the association from its commencement is 144; admitted during the year which closed on the first Monday of the present month, 115, classed as follows: life members, 54; active members, 44; associate members, 16.

The report of the Postoffice Committee shows the working of a novel, but interesting experiment in the way of casting bread upon the waters, and taking the chance of "finding it after many days." An inquiry at the Postoffice revealed the fact that 150 letters per week were sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, by reason of imperfect postage. Nine-tenths of all the letters to Victoria and British Columbia go to the dead letter box by reason of imperfect postage. A Committee was accordingly appointed in the middle of April last, which immediately entered upon its duties, paid the postage, and posted upon each of these letters the following notice: The Young Men's Christian Association of San Francisco find this letter in the Postoffice without a stamp, and repay the postage to save it from the Dead Letter Office, at Washington. Whatever you desire to return for the favor will be devoted to the building we are now erecting for a Free Public Library and Reading Room.

The Weekly British Colonist

AND CHRONICLE. Saturday, October 10, 1868.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Local Government Under Confederation.

Considerable misapprehension exists as to the Revenue and Expenditure of the local Government in case we were admitted into the Dominion, on the financial terms proposed by the Yale Convention. If it can be shown that the conditions proposed by the Convention would, if we were Confederated, give us a large surplus revenue after paying the current expenditure of our local Government, instead of having, as at present, a merely nominal or supposed surplus, or as in 1866, a deficit of \$170,000, and as in 1867, a deficit of \$132,000, it must prove a convincing argument, from a financial point of view, to the effect that Confederation on such terms would be a great good, and that British Columbians would be unwise indeed to reject such terms, if conceded by Canada. Our purpose, therefore, in this article, is to remove, if possible, the existing misapprehension from all unprejudiced minds by an appeal to facts, demonstrating from correct data the amount of Revenue, Expenditure, and Surplus with our present population after Confederation.

The third article in the terms proposed by the Convention stipulates for an annual subsidy to be paid by Canada to British Columbia to meet the annual current expenditure of the local Government. The fourth article insists upon the Colony retaining all the Revenue derived from Crown Lands, Mines, and Minerals. The twelfth and thirteenth articles make it a condition of admission that the Colony shall retain the road tolls, liquor licenses, trading licenses, fines, forfeitures, and fees of court, and fees of office. If we sum up these respective sources of the revenue of the local Government in a tabular form they will appear as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Revenue of British Columbia after Admission on Terms of Yale Convention, Fixed Subsidy, 80 cts per head, on 40,000 people, Road Tolls, Land Revenue, Free Miners' Certificates, Mining Receipts, Liquor, Trading and Coasting Licenses, Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Court, Miscellaneous Receipts, Fees of Office.

Having found that the total Revenue of British Columbia on the terms proposed by the Convention would be \$326,000, we shall now show the amount of the annual current expenditure of the local Government, exclusive of public works, under Confederation. The thirteenth section of the terms of the Convention proposes to extend the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, to this Colony, and under these provisions the annual local current expenditure, making the high Estimates of 1868 as data, would be as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Department and Amount. Includes Governor's Department, Legislative Council, Colonial Secretary Department, Treasury Department, Auditor's Department, Lands and Works Department, Two Registrars, Officers of Supreme Court, Attorney General's Department, Sheriff's Department, Police, New Westminster, Police, Victoria, Kootenay District, Cariboo District, Xals, Hope, and Lytton Districts, Lillooet, Clifton Districts, Nanaimo District, Administration of Justice, Transport, Officials' travelling expenses.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Goals and Wardens, Keep of Prisons Committed for Trial, Insurance on Govt. Buildings, Stationery and Fuel, all Departments, Assay Office.

Any one who will take the trouble to compare the above figures with the Estimates of 1868, and with the expenses incidental to the local Government under the "British North America Act 1867" will find them correct. There is not the smallest reduction made in the salaries of officials, or in the number employed. The above estimate of Expenditure is therefore the Government Estimate; and we find that the total annual expenditure of the local Government on that basis, after Confederation, would be \$120,081. As we would certainly have Representative Institutions after admission into the Dominion, the "reasonable" expenses of members during a session of forty days in each year, would be covered by \$5000. If we add the latter to the former amount, the total annual current expenditure of the local Government would be \$125,081. Without considering what retrenchment could be made, the Revenue, Expenditure, and Surplus would be as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Revenue, Expenditure, and Surplus.

It will have been observed that Education, Charity, and Public Works have been excluded from the above estimate of Expenditure. Provision will therefore have to be made for the expenditure under these heads out of the Surplus Revenue, and it will require no argument to convince an intelligent public that \$200,000 will make the most ample annual provision for Schools, Hospitals, Roads, and Bridges, without borrowing a dime, and without sinking the Colony annually deeper in debt, as has been the case in 1866 and 1867. Consequently, the misapprehension, wherever it may have existed, must necessarily be removed from every unprejudiced mind, and the financial terms proposed by the Convention, be supported by the people generally.

Monday, Oct 6. The New Westminster Agricultural Exhibition held on Wednesday last was opened by the Governor. Mrs Seymour was also present. His Excellency said he felt a deep interest and abiding faith in the rich resources and future development of the Lower Mainland, and expressed gratification at seeing such striking evidence of substantial prosperity as was spread out before him. The hall in which the show was held was neatly decorated with flags, paintings, needlework, &c. In addition to the articles usually exhibited such as fruits, dairy produce, roots, vegetables, cereals, &c. we notice that prizes have been awarded for cured fish, oil, and oil said to be superior to cod liver oil for medicinal purposes. Spices, flax, tobacco, cheese, lard, &c. The local journal says it was a very fine show, and that the unpropitious circumstances surrounding the exhibition this year, it would perhaps scarcely be candid to pronounce it a success. In fruits, cereals and dairy produce, the show was greatly in advance of last year; but in roots and vegetables there was a perceptible falling off.

DEPARTURE OF OLD RESIDENTS. By the G. S. Wright which left a few days since for Portland, Mr. M. T. Johnston and Mrs. Johnston sailed for San Francisco, there to reside. Mr. Johnston has been the resident partner of Messrs Sprout & Co. in Victoria for several years past, was much esteemed for his honorable and gentlemanly demeanor, in general. It is his intention to represent the same firm in San Francisco, in the place of Mr. Welch, who we understand retires from the firm. Mr. W. K. Bull, for six years a resident of this city, has also left, going to San Francisco via Nantiamo. Mr. B. leaves a blank in our midst, which, in his own peculiar way, it will not be easy to fill.

SEIZURE. The Yale Examiner says, a number of small barrels of liquor were seized last week at a Victoria branch establishment. It is suspected they had been forwarded to Yale before the excise law had received tribute from their proprietors.

The steamer Enterprise arrived on Saturday from New Westminster with the Cariboo express and \$60,000 in treasure. She had a large number of passengers on board, some immediately from Cariboo, amongst whom were Messrs Walker, Adams, Wilson, Edwards, &c. In speaking of the Barkerville fire, different parties think it will not have so injurious effect upon the general interests of the country as was at first imagined, although they by no means underestimate the calamity.

A WISE PRECAUTION. On Saturday, Chief Engineer Kelly, and Councilor McKay as Fire Wardens, made an examination of the city stores in connection with the amount of powder kept on hand over that allowed by the ordinance. It is to be regretted they found a great excess over the amount allowed, in the possession of parties also, who ought to know better. The traders on Johnson, Store, and Cormorant streets had most lighted upon the law. An official report will be made to the Town Council on Tuesday night.

NEW GOLD STRIKES. So far as we can learn from those just returned from the upper country, much importance is attached to a new strike of gold in Lightning Creek. The prospect, said to be large, was discovered in the bill immediately behind the old Bachelor claim, and according to one of the parties interested, "we shall know all about it by and by." There was also in late discovery of gold, on a creek known as Hard Scrabble.

CARIBOO NEWS. At the Assizes, Chief Justice Bogie, on the 22nd Sept, sentenced M. A. Benicio to nine months imprisonment for embezzling a sum of money from the Miners Bedrock Drain Company. It was the only case. His Lordship regretted to have to deal with it as the prisoner previously bore a good character and filled positions of responsibility.

ELECTIONS. Write have been issued, and forwarded to the up-country districts for the election of members to the next Legislative Council; the writs for remaining districts will shortly follow.

NEW PILOT BOAT. The Pilot boat W. A. G. Young, is approaching completion. She will make her trial trip this week, when no doubt she will give a good account of herself. The cost is close on \$2000.

DISCHARGED. The cargo of the bark Moneynick has been discharged in excellent order. She will be dispatched to San Francisco by Messrs Millard & Beady during this week.

NEW BUILDING. Ground will be broken to-day for the St. John's Church New School House; the building will be finished in six weeks.

THE STEAMER G. S. WRIGHT ARRIVED AT PORTLAND ON SATURDAY. The telegram, announcing her arrival did not state on what day she would again leave for Victoria.

THE BURNING OF BARKERVILLE. In addition to the report already published, we deem the following particulars, taken from the Cariboo Sentinel, of the 22nd ult., to be of interest to those absent from the Colony. Long ere this the news of the conflagration of the town of Barkerville, William Creek, had flashed across the wires to all parts of the civilized world. It remains only for us to give in detail an account of the circumstances and results connected therewith. No one but an eye witness can form any correct conception of a scene so fraught with disastrous results, of a momentary character at least—for we do not pretend that the calamity, although universal as far as the town of Barkerville is concerned, is one that will in any material extent retard the general prospects of the country or the permanent mining interests in Cariboo. Only a few days since we had much prize specks of the gold and silver of this town at Barkerville, and our land scarcely dried ere this town was a mass of smouldering ruins, and charred timber and heaps of rubbish only marked the spot where stood the metropolis of Cariboo. In just one hour the mercantile elements had turned the town of 1200 persons into a desolate and many a man with no more property than covered their persons. The fire first manifested its appearance in the roof of Adler & Barry's saloon, near the centre of the town, at half-past 2 o'clock, P. M. of Wednesday, the 10th inst. The alarm was instantly carried to all parts of the town, but a single glance seemed sufficient to convince everyone that to attempt to extinguish the flames was useless; consequently each one turned his attention to the rescue of his own property. These whose houses were somewhat remote from the spot where the fire originated had a fair chance of saving the most of their property; but those more contiguous had no chance whatever, owing to the character of the buildings, which were all of light material and very dry. The flames spread in all directions with great rapidity, and after one or two faint and unsuccessful attempts to check its progress, the town was abandoned to its fate, except near the extreme ends. At the upper end of the town, at Scott's saloon, where the Barker ditch crossed the street in a flame, the fire was checked for some time, and had there been any degree of organization or concert of action, it could have here been stopped, and Brown's store, containing the largest stock of goods in the town, might have been saved. Scott's saloon, however, "only" was saved, which is attributed to the ready supply of water from the ditch, of which Scott, as an old and skillful fireman, knew how to avail himself. Here the fire parted and swept past through Chalmers town and extended itself for want of further fuel. The effort at the lower end of the town was a little more successful. The progress of the flames was stopped just before it reached Moore's saloon, which was saved, and also the warehouses of I. W. Hill and the H. B. Co. In just one hour and twenty minutes from the first cry of fire the last roof fell, and the destruction of the town of Barkerville was pronounced complete, and fleeing hundreds, with goods snatched from the flames, with relaxed limbs sat down upon their rescued plunder, and with a long drawn breath wiped the perspiration from their brows.

The estimates that have been made of the loss are so varied that it is almost impossible to get at anything like an accurate statement. The following however, we think, is a close approximate to the principal losses, as ascertained from the parties themselves. The accounts include buildings and stock, estimated at what it would cost to replace them at present prices. We commence at the lower end of the town. EAST SIDE: Faserano, saloon \$2000; C. Dodero, store 5000; W. Rennie, shoe store 1000; T. Murphy, house owner 800; Sentinel Office 500; Tracy, saloon 1000; Miss Wilson, saloon 500; Theatre Royal 1000; W. Langen, saloon 1500; Adams & Peary, tinmiths 3000; Welsh co. shaft house 500; Baldhead co. shaft house 1000; China house 250; Bruce & Mann, carpenters 2000; Wignard, blacksmith 3000; John Bowlin, library and post office 4000; Davison, watchmaker 500; Miss Hickman, saloon 2000; J. H. Todd & Co., store 10,000; Patterson & Goodson, restaurant 5000; Adler & Barry, saloon 18,000; Moses, barber 2000; Stirling, saloon 10,000; Gibbs, barber 300; Stimpel, shoemaker 1500; Wolf, store 6000; Mason & Daley, restaurant 1000; Midland Bendixen, saloon 5000; Jellis, dwelling house 1200; Pearson Bros, saloon 12,000; Clark's saloon unoccupied 1000; Louis Wild, shoemaker 500; Miller, bakery 2000; China house 250; Jenkins, shoemaker 500; Parker, saloon 4000; Panfiloff's saloon, occupied as a church 2000; Leatyer & Bran, hotel 20,000; Adams & Hard, store 15,000; Dalley, photographer 1100; McNeerhaney, carpenter 500; L. Grunbaum & Co., store 5000; Not a dwelling and stable 2000; Barker co. shaft house 500; Sackett & Lipsett, saloon saved 2000; John Parker, boarding house 4000; Eroole, butcher 500; P. Manetta, store 6000; J. Rogers, stable 500; Sundry China houses, 5000; West Star—Cambrian Hall, church 1000; Mrs Nathan, saloon 600; China house 400; J. Well, store 10,000; J. Vette, Cosmopolitan restaurant 4000; A Campbell, hardware 12,000; Christie Bros, blacksmiths 3000; Grunbaum Bros, store 25,000; Kelly, saloon 2000; C. McHardy, saloon 2000; Van Volkenburgh & Co., butchers 6000; Frank Richards, saloon 1600; Cohen & Hoffman, store 32,000; Hudson Bay Co., store 65,000; Bank of British North America, 10,000; Lewis, barber 1000; J. P. Taylor, druggist 2000; N. Cunio, brewery 40,000; Kwong Lee, store 40,000; Jones & Cohn, brewery 15,000; Alex Hardy, hotel 8000; S. Pendola, store 4000; P. Castagneto store 33,000; Bank of British Columbia, 3000; John Adair, dwelling 1000; J. Wickham, dwelling 1500; Beady, store 8000; DeNavion & Kurtz, store 8000; Mrs Brooks, hotel 10,000; A. McPherson, watchmaker 2000; Bernard's Express, 2500; Dr Carral, dwelling, 500; O. Strons, store and dwelling 100,000; Masonic Lodge, 4000; W. Hill, paint shop 500; L. A. Blaine, photographer 1000; Kerr, brewery 6800; Sundry China houses 5000; Sundry private houses, say 20,000. Making the total loss about \$873,200.

The number of buildings specified above is 86, to which may be added about 30 Chinese houses and cabins, which will make the total number of buildings destroyed 116. The losses have been variously estimated, though chiefly at random, from a half million to a million and a half; but we think the figures, which we have presented, will cover the extreme loss of property by the fire, as well as by that other calamitous and disagreeable contingency so universal upon such occasions—a base practice which, we believe, never has disgraced the annals of Cariboo. We allude to the thefts.

Soon after the fire abated, the despoiled merchants commenced to gather in their goods which were rescued from their flames, and it soon became apparent that thieves had been in the field, for large quantities known to have been saved were missing. Search was immediately commenced and continued throughout the night and the following day, and many thousand dollars worth were found concealed in "cubbies" and old shabs and on the various trails leading from the town, but notwithstanding so much has been rescued, it is still believed that a large quantity of stolen goods is yet undiscovered.

The fire was caused, it is said by some, by sparks from an attached kitchen, and by others, from an adjoining building, but from which ever source it originated, there can be no doubt as to its accidental character. Not here the slightest blame attached to any person, as the highly inflammable character of the roofing of the saloon was such that in an extraordinary dry time like the present, it is only a wonder that such accidents did not occur daily. We are pleased to see that investigation has already been instigated by the authorities on this point; in regard to the buildings in the upper town. Now a single life was lost, nor a permanent injury sustained worthy of note.

NO ORDINARY PUNISHMENT CAN CONVEY A TRUE CONCEPTION OF THE SCENE WHICH FOLLOWED. Night was drawing on and hundreds of men, women and children were compelled to seek shelter, and tons of goods and chattels lay scattered along the creek, and on the hill sides which must be stored; and like ants, whose storehouse had been overturned by the ploughshare, the despoiled human swarm were seen running in every direction, loaded with their wares, seeking a place of refuge. Women and children with beds, pots and pans, and men with huge packages of bacon, or sacks of flour and beans were tugging away to a place of shelter; whilst here and there might be seen some one whose courage was not of the sterling type, giving way to lamentations and tears; but upon the whole, there probably never was a calamity so sudden or complete more heroically or philosophically borne than the one in the present case, and the stillness of night found every one quietly slumbering beneath a comfortable shelter, save a few who quietly patrolled the scene of desolation to watch the smouldering remains of the conflagrated town.

THE FIRST IMPRESSION. The almost universal exclamation at the time of and immediately after the fire was, "Barkerville is gone in an hour and the country is ruined." An impression pardonable indeed in a man suffering under the indescribable feeling of misery caused by the almost instantaneous loss of all he has in the world, and which may have been the accumulation of years; but to the calm reflecting mind, no fallacy can be more apparent. That it is a great misfortune, and will cause temporary damage to the entire colony, there can be little doubt, and that a few individuals may be ruined in their worldly prospects none will question; but the gold mining prospects of Cariboo remain unchanged, and the same spirit of enterprise and industry that has opened up the mines and supplied the miners, will continue the mining operations with no sensible suspension so long as it is believed that Cariboo is a profitable gold mining country, and the bare fact of four-fifths of the entire property destroyed being the sole and unnumbered property of the individuals who held it, is an irrefutable evidence of the prosperity and importance of the country. We believe then that all fears as to the evil effects upon the country as to retarding mining operations or otherwise, are altogether groundless, and apart from a few individual cases, the burning of Barkerville twelve months hence will be almost forgotten. In fact already we do see the entire abatement of all excitement and the disturbed elements of trade and industry returning to their proper channels. It is true that in some instances, the prices of food and clothing have advanced, and labor has advanced in a corresponding degree, but in a few days it will be seen that any advance in the price of goods will be unnecessary, as the heavy stocks about to arrive will be quite sufficient to prevent the prices from advancing. To sum up, therefore, the old town of Barkerville is gone. One hundred and sixteen houses have been burned, which will cost a quarter of a million dollars to replace, a half a million more has been lost in goods and personal effects, and a hundred persons have been ruined in business, and as many more are made; some two or three hundred persons have been disturbed in their homes and mode of living, about fifty of whom may leave for the lower country that otherwise would have stayed through the winter. All the departments of mining and trading will move on as if nothing had occurred to disturb the prospects or prosperity of the country. Such is our calm and deliberate judgment, and we have every confidence that future results will justify the opinion thus expressed.

THE SMOKE OF THE OLD TOWN HAS DIED AWAY. A new town, Phoenix like, has sprung from the ashes thereof. Already are there over thirty houses standing in symmetrical order on the old site, and the foundation of several others laid; and many more would yet have been in the course of erection were it possible to obtain carpenters and tools. The buildings erected are by the following persons: Adams & Peary, Todd, Bros & Mann, Bowron, Davison, Wignard, Wolf, Mason, Rennie, Wild, Davis, McNeerhaney, Parker, Grunbaum, Van Volkenburgh & Co., Cohen & Hoffman, Dodero, Denouville & Kurtz, Strons, Madam Coulon, Rebecca Gibbs, Manetta, Millrose, Millman, and eight or ten China houses. The town when rebuilt will present a much more uniform and pleasant appearance. By the regulations of the local authorities, in concurrence with the people, the main street has been increased in width fifteen feet, and the sidewalks fixed at a regular and uniform grade. Vacancies which were originally intended for cross streets, but occupied by scaffolding, are now to be left open, and altogether the new town will be much more convenient for business, and will be a decided improvement on the old; and we would not much wonder if in the course of a few years, time many who are now heavy losers will cease to regret the conflagration of 1868.

ANOTHER FIRE. On Sunday morning at half past three o'clock, the inhabitants of Richfield were aroused from their slumbers by the cry of fire, which proved to be anything but a false alarm for it was discovered that the oven in Hicks' bake house was on fire, which in a short time would have communicated with the main building, and Richfield would have met the same fate as Barkerville. The oven's roof appears to be built of stone and clay on a wooden foundation. The masonry not being sufficiently thick the wood ignited and caused the fire. Happily, however, it was discovered in time to prevent further damage than the destruction of the oven.

DIODEGENE TO SELF-RELIANCE. Editor Chronist, I had expected from his terribly long indignation that Self-Reliance would have produced his nominal list of reductions before this, but instead thereof he treats your readers with another specimen of self-laudatory bombast. You, Mr. Editor, may know Self-Reliance well enough to be certain that he is correct; but I do not, he has been asked proof, and he is presumptuous enough to refer to himself as an sufficient proof of the authenticity of his assertions; this gentleman wants to be taught that there is a difference between official letters and epistles to newspapers. I hope you will either expose him or insist on the proof, so that he may expose himself.

The Agricultural Society

Westminster in the for the competition their Agricultural Society have been productive here; the supplement added to the original more pecuniary inter-tion, and it must be agriculturists that, amount of the prizes are quite as expected. There is hope that the Society steadily increasing the Show is made a tion, for few will fa- once subscribed, and ambitious cultivator some breeders of stock before exhibited, will for the sake of display ments, or in the hope Everything must ha- and we may congra- upon the increase. subscribed towards th- as compared with th- years ago the popula- of Victoria was large- yet the amount suba- exceeded that of 1865 \$300. No doubt agri- culture have both- vances since the last may fairly expect a m- ment in the exhibitio- under cultivation now than it was three year- took that has been clear since that time is- is everything, the coming Show a- those who have sto- exhibit will do their course depends upon- may be good, and th- able and willing, but- are backward, there- plete success. From has been already show- hope that both the sto- of the Colony will be- We would also remind not yet responded to Committee, that the time to send in their- may rest assured th- that can possibly be satisfactorily employ- have had the privileg- towards an exhibition a long time, we should should evince their- cause of agriculture- a few extra dollars- encouragement. We a- the idea of a general- Horticultural Society mooted; the formatio- cety would tend ver- the different sections- into a closer comm- present exists amon- meetings would, if pr- tend to do much for a Colony. They would- ful to protect the true- farmer than the most- of the anti-tree trad- combination between- and the Island, the fu- crossed so that it wo- offer valuable prizes- by holding the Show- towns in the Colony- ginning of course wit- Westminster and Yal- were one place as- comes larger, and as- gresses; opportunit- for interchange of- leading farmers, sto- gardeners, in the dif- Colony, such as do- Small summer Show- be held in most low- were once stirred- Agricultural Society- been a great succe- fifty years in which- the local Colony an- have increased, we-

Long Rubber Boots

30 PAIRS OF THE ABOVE FOR sale by the undersigned. 3081 to 3111 BROADWAY. FINDLAY & DURHAM.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Eastern States.

SELMA, Ala., Oct. 1.—At the Democratic State Mass Meeting to-day the audience was estimated at twenty thousand; and the procession was two miles long, the speeches were earnest and loyal.

The Governor made a splendid apostrophe to the American flag, which was more heartily cheered than any other portion of the speech.

ATLANTA, Oct. 1.—In the House to-day the bill to prevent free persons of color being elected to office was lost. The bill to compel common carriers to provide equal accommodations for whites and blacks was also lost.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1.—The State Democratic Convention was fully attended; resolutions protest against all test oaths disqualification except for crime; they recognize the necessity of confirming existing laws and declare that they will nominate no candidate who cannot qualify under these laws.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 1.—The Legislature has passed the Registration Act, it awaits the signature of the Governor, though the bill has been delayed so long that registrars cannot complete the work in time for the Presidential election.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—The city has been all day the scene of pleasurable excitement; the streets in all directions were crowded with men, women and children. It was a general holiday and stores and dwellings were decorated in Chestnut street. There was no such exhibition of colors since the fall of Richmond; the procession was two and a half hours passing a given point.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—A sensation was caused to-day by the arrest of twenty one Baltimore roughs at the depot, charged with coming here for the purpose of being illegally assessed and with voting.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—It is reported in Wall street to-day that the opposition line has been withdrawn; there is no confirmation of the report.

The Union Pacific Railroad is finished to Green river, and the passenger trains will commence running there next week.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—A contract for the constructing of the underground railroad in New York has been concluded with an English engineer, who built the underground railway in London. They expect to enter on the work at an early day.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—A Republican Washington Special says our Government has received official information that the Spanish Monarchy has ceased to exist. Its representatives here cannot be officially recognized as representing a sovereign power.

The Pacific Mails.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—For the present the mails for the Pacific States and Territories, British Columbia, China, Japan and the Sandwich Islands, will be sent from this city overland via Chicago and Omaha. This arrangement includes all matters going to California, Utah, &c.

Europe.

MADRID, Sept. 30.—The Official Gazette publishes a proclamation by the provisional government, pronouncing the deposition of Queen Isabella and proclaiming the sovereignty of the people, concluding with denunciations of the Bourbons.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—It is reported that when the Queen of Spain left San Sebastian she took all the Crown jewels and royal regalia, together with twenty three millions of reals in gold.

MADRID, Oct. 1.—A Proclamation will soon be issued: elections will be held throughout the kingdom to choose members for the Junta; delegates to constitute the Assembly are to meet at an early day in Madrid. The leaders of the revolution are acting together in accord.

MADRID, Oct. 1.—The Marquis Navahuez died in this city this morning from his wounds.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—It is rumored that the Republic has been proclaimed; a proclamation has been issued in Catalonia, demanding a Republican form of Government for Spain.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—It is reported that a military and commercial treaty has been concluded between France and Belgium.

Disraeli has issued an address to his constituents of Buckinghamshire upon the course pursued by the ministers on the questions of reform, national finance relations between England and foreign nations, and the triumphant termination of the Abyssinian war. He comments at length on the reform, progress and gives its history and recounts his objections thereto. He holds that the Ministry had the right to expect that the Whigs would wait and learn the temper of the new Parliament on that question before pressing its consideration, but they saw fit to bring before the House of Commons at the last moment a proposition severing the Church and State. The dismemberment of the Irish Church was meant and included in that movement; it involved also the stirring up of additional rancor and bitterness in England. It would unsettle property, make confiscation, contagions and worse than all, it would give England over to the Papacy and practically the rule of foreign powers.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—Marshal Serrano accompanied by his Generals, entered Madrid to-day in triumph. Great preparations were made for the reception. The streets and buildings, public and private, were decorated. A large civic and military procession escorted the Generals throughout the city. The houses and sidewalks and public squares at the route of the procession were crowded with citizens, who received Serrano and his Generals with enthusiasm; the procession followed by parades, review of national guards; was a great and patriotic display, and was made the occasion of striking manifestations of popular will. The troops carried side by side their flags and banners, on which were inscribed "Down with the Bourbons," "Sovereignty of people," "Free Education," and other mottoes of similar character. At the termination of the review, Marshal Serrano made a patriotic address to the immense multitude in the course of which he announced that he united with General Prim, calling Marshal Espartero, Duke de Victoria to head the State. The formation of the new Cabinet has been completed and is composed of Marshal Serrano, President, Castelo, Minister of Commerce, Torpelo, Minister of War, Alaya, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Madoz, Minister of Finance.

MADRID, Oct. 4.—Queen Isabella has issued a protest against the revolution. The Paris papers argue that the force used by the rebels to depose the Queen does not injure her rights to the throne, and declares that the acts of the Junta established by violence is not binding on the people.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A rumor is current that the success of the revolution in Spain has had the effect to induce France to make some important concessions to Italy. It is known that Prime Minister Moadroff is expected in Paris, and the supposition is that he comes to conduct negotiations rendered necessary by the alleged change in the policy of France.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—The steamship Colorado sailed for Panama this morning. The small pox is reported on the decrease, only two new cases reported this morning.

Legal Tenders 710713.

Flour, no quotation for several days.

Wheat market decidedly flat, inferior grades \$1 50@1 55, fair to good milling \$1 65@1 80, good to choice shipping, \$1 80@1 85, choice milling \$1 85@1 92 1/2.

Barley, 2,000 sacks choice brewing \$9 25, 2nd quality on stock \$8 15.

Oats nominal \$1 75@2 15.

Cleared, steamer Oriflamme, Astoria, barkentine Grace Roberts, Port Townsend.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—The steamer Oregonian sailed for Panama at noon to-day, and the steamer Colorado will sail to-morrow morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—The Agent of the North American Steamship Company in this city publishes a card, positively denying the truth of the reports that the opposition is to be discontinued and the Company's steamers withdrawn. He says the Company is abundantly able and equally determined to continue running their ships to and from New York via Panama.

Arrived, ship Rover, from Port Discovery.

Sailed, Oct. 4.—San Sal ship Baro-

ness, Port Townsend; bark Samoset, Port Madison.

OREGON. PORTLAND, Oct. 3.—The steamer Geo. S. Wright arrived at eight o'clock this evening.

PORTLAND, Oct. 8.—The Oregon Senate passed a resolution rescinding the assent to the Constitutional Amendment.

The Steamer Geo. S. Wright sailed at 9 o'clock a.m. for Seattle.

DELATED DISPATCHES.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The National Labor Congress assembled to-day. Delegates were present from ten States, also Delegates from the National Typographical Society, Carpenters, Joiners, Bricklayers, Machinists and Blacksmiths Unions, and from the Working Men's Association. The object of the Convention is to institute reforms, establish reciprocal relations between the different labor organizations and keep back the encroachments of centralized wealth upon the rights of labor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The House was called to order at 12 o'clock. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain. Schenck offered a resolution that the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House now adjourn their respective houses until the 16th of October, and then unless otherwise ordered, that they further adjourn their respective houses to the first Monday in December. This was carried without division, and afterwards reconsidered.

Washington moved a call of the House, which was taken, and the absentees were called. After some little time the doors were opened and a message was read that the Senate had concurred with the House adjournment resolution. The Speaker then declared the House adjourned till the 16th of October.

In the Senate, after prayer, Anthony offered a resolution providing for adjournment in the same terms as that adopted by the House. The resolution was adopted—33 to 1. Buckalew voting no. A message from the House announced a similar resolution, which was concurred in and the Senate adjourned.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The Illinois State Fair commenced to-day at Quincy. The show of horses, cattle and stock generally, is better than ever before; in agricultural implements, not so good. The other departments were about an average display. The weather at the start is very unpromising, but the attendance is good.

The Ohio State Fair at Toledo is said to be the largest and best exhibition ever held in the State. The stock department is very largely represented with the best animals of Ohio and neighboring States. The agricultural implements department is also full. Farm products are very abundant—the weather is fine.

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) Sept. 21.—A shooting affray occurred at Fayetteville on Friday between Robert W. Stetman and William H. Motron, United States Deputy Marshal, in which both were killed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—A private letter from Rio, August 26th, says six Brazilian gunboats had reached Assensio, the Paraguayan capital; where they found a large number of foreign flags displayed from private residences.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—A fearful riot at Camilla, Mitchell county, Georgia, has been telegraphed from Augusta; Pierce, Radical nominee for Congress, and Murphy, ex-Bureau agent, with about twenty-two negroes armed and equipped, started on Friday for Camilla, with a week's provisions and boxes of new arms and accoutrements—their intention being to overawe the citizens.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The Tribune's Atlanta special says of the Camilla riot: When near the town the Republican speakers were met by rebels who were all mounted and armed, who warned the speakers not to go into the town. They went on, and were soon met by the Sheriff who informed them that the people would not allow the Radicals to speak in Camilla. They persisted however. A resolution was offered in each House calling on the President to furnish sufficient military force to preserve the peace, but it was voted down in both Houses. The Governor's message was referred to a committee where it will lie buried.

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 21.—Both houses have passed a resolution asking the President to send Federal soldiers to the State to aid in preserving the peace. The Democratic members bitterly denounced the resolution as a libel on the people of Alabama and a political scheme to control the polls.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—An effort is being made by the Legislature to deprive the State Courts of the power to naturalize foreigners. A bill to that effect was introduced to-day. The courts of this city are crowded daily with foreigners seeking naturalization.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Some unmistakable Ku-Klux outrages have lately been reported in New Jersey.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19.—The Republican has a letter from Walnut Springs, Arkansas, September 8th, relating that on the previous Sunday at the conclusion of religious services, the congregation were assailed by rowdies and five persons shot, of whom three are dead. The shooting is said to have been done by Radicals, as the parties shot are all Democrats.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—A special from Metz, France, says that official investigation into the explosion of the carriage factory shows thirty-six killed and one hundred and ten badly wounded.

merly of this city, charging the latter with the imprisonment of Mrs. Moorehead three years; thus preventing her return to society and the care of her husband. Damages set at \$35,000. Boyle avers that as provost marshal of Virginia, in the Confederate service, by order of General Beauregard, he prevented her crossing the lines.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 20.—Last Thursday, Marshal Merryweather, with 50 Federal soldiers under command of Lieutenant Drury, left Louisville to protect the Marshal and his deputies in the execution of processes in Nelson and Lusane counties. The soldiers went into camp and Marshal Merryweather accepted an invitation by Mr. Howard, a resident of that vicinity, to his house to supper. While at table three armed men entered and dragged him towards the woods, threatening to make short work with him. Howard however, succeeded in getting the Marshal away from the party. The Marshal made several arrests and served a number of processes. He has returned to Louisville. There is doubtless a regular organization of two or three hundred men in these counties to prevent execution of, and processes from, the Federal Courts.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The churches of this city and Brooklyn, which have been closed for the summer vacation were, re-opened, to-day, and regular services were resumed.

ELMIRA, Sept. 23.—As the funeral procession of Mrs. Carr, to-day, was crossing the track, near the painted post, the express train came along frightening the horses to one of the carriages. The sister of the deceased was literally out to pieces.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Brown, a gelding of John Stewart, at the Fashion Course, yesterday trotted twenty miles to-wagon in 59 minutes and 25 seconds. The trot was accomplished easily. The horse showed no signs of fatigue. The last mile was made, apparently without exertion, in 3:02. This feat is said to be unparalleled.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Minister McMahon sailed to-day for the Argentine Republic. A dispatch received to-day announces the completion of another section of the Union Pacific Railroad, making eight hundred and twenty miles.

A stupendous swindle has been detected here by a company organized, entitled, the Brooklyn Steamship and Land Company. One hundred thousand dollar bonds constitute the funds in circulation in all parts of the country, many having gone to California.

FORT WALLACE, Sept. 24.—The scouts from Col. Forsyth's camp, on Dry Fork, report that three or four hundred Indians, attacked the camp. Col. Forsyth having only fifty men, crossed to a small island. The Indians commenced firing and kept it up until sundown. The scouts were obliged to crawl on their hands and knees two miles through the Indians to escape from camp. They heard firing back of the camp all next day. The casualties are: Col. Forsyth, left leg broken by a ball shot through the right thigh; Lieut. Berther, shot in several places and is supposed to be dying. His back is broken and he begged the men to kill him. Dr. Myer was shot in the head while dressing Col. Forsyth's wounds. Two men were killed and twenty wounded. All the stock of the command was killed, and the men were living on horse-flesh. The scouts had only one and a half pounds to last them into Wallace. The party had sixty rounds of ammunition when they left and were fortifying. The scouts could only travel at night on account of danger from Indians, they being seen every day. On learning Col. Forsyth's condition, Col. Bankhead, commanding at this post, sent out one hundred men with arms and ammunition, to his relief.

Later news says Gen. Nichols, just arrived from Fort Reynolds, reports Lieut. Berther dead, Dr. Moore mortally wounded and dying, and Col. Forsyth nearly as bad. All were lying there, with the Indians all around them, eating horse-flesh and waiting patiently for relief. Col. Bankhead and Carpenter will reach them to-night.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—It is reported to-day that the steamer Dunbarton, suspected of having left this port for a cargo of slaves from Africa, was really loaded with arms for the Spanish revolutionists.

The prayer meeting at Kit Barns to-day, was succeeded by a fight. The latter is said to have been the best attended.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—It is believed that no further attempt will be made to try Sarant, owing to the great expense the Government has been put to in the former trials.

Europe.

HAMBURG, Sept. 21.—King William arrived in this city yesterday. The King meets with hearty welcome from citizens to-day. His Majesty has made a visit to the Bourse. In reply to an address, he said: "Peace is desired by all, I have the surest hope that it will not be broken. The speech at Kiel was intended to give the strongest assurance to the people. I cannot understand how the opposite impression could have been derived from the words used on that occasion." The explanation was received with great enthusiasm.

Australia. The steamship Rhoari from Australia, Aug. 1, arrived at Panama Sept. 5. Extraordinary discoveries of gold have been made at Ophir, New South Wales. There was a great rush to the new diggings.

A difficulty had arisen between the Colonial Government and the American Consul at Sydney, concerning some contracts.

The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived from the South yesterday morning. She brought eighteen passengers, and considerable freight consisting of oysters, fruit, live stock, lumber, eggs and lard.

Small Pox.

ELIZON, Colorado.—During the prevalence of the epidemic small pox in our community, would it not be advisable to adopt a system almost universal in the United States, viz: that in any building where a patient is afflicted with this scourge, to make it compulsory to hang out some sign to apprise all of danger—a yellow flag is adopted (I believe) in San Francisco. Again I would urge that the Naval authorities be asked to appoint some medical gentleman to act, during the prevalence of small pox, as Health Officer, because it is well known that the disease is worse amongst our neighbors than here. By so doing many valuable lives might be saved and alarm quieted.

VACCINE.

The Mechanics' Fair—Removal of the Goods. The sixth Industrial Fair, under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, is now numbered amongst the things of the past. The receipts of the last evening amounted to \$993 25, and after it had been counted, a gentleman present drew from his pocket \$6 75 and handed it to the Treasurer, remarking: "Add this to the receipts, and make it \$1,000." Yesterday was a busy day with the exhibitors, who were removing the articles they have had on exhibition. Some were elated with having taken premiums, and were sending their goods to Sacramento, in hopes of obtaining further honors; while those who had failed were going back to their workshops in disgust—some cursing the ignorance, and others the partiality of the Judges of Awards—claiming that if justice had been done they would have been honored above their neighbors, forgetting that others might have said the same thing, with perhaps more justice, had the awards been different. In some instances the Judges have not been as judicious as they might have been, but we believe that they all acted upon their honest convictions, and that none of them were influenced by improper motives. By four o'clock scarcely an article remained in the pavilion. The place, which for thirty-one days was the scene of bustle and activity, has become as silent almost as the grave. The "deserted hall" will remain deserted until next Tuesday evening, when the grand Carnival Ball will be given; and then it will be supremely grand. All San Francisco, and a goodly portion of the surrounding towns, will be there, in their gay disguises, and representing the dead and gone characters of history. "And then" after that brilliant flash, the candle will go out, and the pavilion remain dark and deserted until next year, when the seventh Mechanics' Fair will be held.—S. P. paper.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

TO THE PORT OF ENTERED: Oct 2—Slip Adeline, Yallico, San Juan; Oct 3—Slip Alpha, Bransan, Nanaimo; Oct 4—Slip Beta, Middleton, Saanich; Oct 5—Slip Gamma, Westport, Saanich; Oct 6—Slip Delta, Vancouver, Saanich; Oct 7—Slip Epsilon, Port Townsend; Oct 8—Slip Zeta, Nanaimo; Oct 9—Slip Eta, Saanich; Oct 10—Slip Theta, Saanich; Oct 11—Slip Iota, Saanich; Oct 12—Slip Kappa, Saanich; Oct 13—Slip Lambda, Saanich; Oct 14—Slip Mu, Saanich; Oct 15—Slip Nu, Saanich; Oct 16—Slip Xi, Saanich; Oct 17—Slip Omicron, Saanich; Oct 18—Slip Pi, Saanich; Oct 19—Slip Rho, Saanich; Oct 20—Slip Sigma, Saanich; Oct 21—Slip Tau, Saanich; Oct 22—Slip Upsilon, Saanich; Oct 23—Slip Phi, Saanich; Oct 24—Slip Chi, Saanich; Oct 25—Slip Psi, Saanich; Oct 26—Slip Omega, Saanich.

TO THE PORT OF DEPARTED: Oct 1—Slip Adeline, Yallico, San Juan; Oct 2—Slip Alpha, Bransan, Nanaimo; Oct 3—Slip Beta, Middleton, Saanich; Oct 4—Slip Gamma, Westport, Saanich; Oct 5—Slip Delta, Vancouver, Saanich; Oct 6—Slip Epsilon, Port Townsend; Oct 7—Slip Zeta, Nanaimo; Oct 8—Slip Eta, Saanich; Oct 9—Slip Theta, Saanich; Oct 10—Slip Iota, Saanich; Oct 11—Slip Kappa, Saanich; Oct 12—Slip Lambda, Saanich; Oct 13—Slip Mu, Saanich; Oct 14—Slip Nu, Saanich; Oct 15—Slip Xi, Saanich; Oct 16—Slip Omicron, Saanich; Oct 17—Slip Pi, Saanich; Oct 18—Slip Rho, Saanich; Oct 19—Slip Sigma, Saanich; Oct 20—Slip Tau, Saanich; Oct 21—Slip Upsilon, Saanich; Oct 22—Slip Phi, Saanich; Oct 23—Slip Chi, Saanich; Oct 24—Slip Psi, Saanich; Oct 25—Slip Omega, Saanich.

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