

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

## And Victoria Chronicle.

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NO. 5

### WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

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articles if we choose without in the least interfering with or jeopardizing the privileges we acquire under Reciprocity; and in exchange for the Reciprocity granted us by the Americans we returned to unrestricted Free Trade, would our neighbors be disposed to object? Certainly not; the more liberal we, the better off they. The only good point "Free Trade" makes in his letter is where he complains that the abolition of the Free Port has sent Mainland merchants to San Francisco for their stocks. This, we acknowledge, is a serious matter, and one that we intend to discuss fully before the meeting of the Council on the 17th inst. The tendency of our present commercial system is to make San Francisco the market of assorted goods for Cariboo as well as the rest of the Coast; and it would only be through a reform, some, what similar to the one our correspondent suggests, that the trade now passing our doors could be restored to its original and legitimate channel; but it is idle for "Free Trade" to hold out the inducement that Victoria and Nanaimo stand ready to make up any deficiency that may occur in the revenue, so that the remainder of the Colony may escape untaxed. In parting with our friend for the present, we wish again to impress upon his mind, that there is nothing incompatible with Free Trade in Reciprocity; and that no advocate of the latter is necessarily an opponent of the former.

We believe it has been laid down by the Chief Justice, from the Bench, that American divorces of parties married in Great Britain or the Colonies are not binding here; consequently a man and woman married here or at home and unmarried in Washington Territory may not legally mate again in this Colony; but should they do so and escape prosecution for bigamy, the consequences might in after years be awkward for the children by the second marriage. We have in our mind a recent case where a wife procured a divorce in the neighboring territory from an absent husband and married another man before her first husband was even aware she was suing for a separation. The *modus operandi* of procuring divorces in Washington Territory is simple enough. Mr. X becoming dissatisfied with Mrs. X, separates from her, and applies in due form to a Washington Territory Court for a judicial separation; he is told that he must become a resident of the territory before his application can be granted; he accordingly rents a shanty for three months at a nominal rate of \$3 or \$4 per month, puts the key in his pocket, and returns to his business in Victoria; at the expiration of three months he makes affidavit that he is a resident of the territory and produces an obscure newspaper, in an obscure corner of which appears a notice addressed to his wife of his intention to apply for a divorce at the end of three months (which notice it is intended shall ever meet the eye of the person to whom it is addressed), and upon the clerk of the court announcing that the wife has filed no objection to the application, it is assumed that her silence gives consent, and the applicant is declared a free man once more. The proceeding from first to last wears such an air of immorality and want of principle that it shocks an uninterested observer. The divorce laws of our neighbors are too lax and ought to be repealed.

**THE GALE.**—The heavy northeaster which commenced about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, continued until 8 o'clock yesterday morning without intermission, at which hour the wind suddenly hauled round to the southwest and heavy squalls prevailed during the rest of the day, and as we go to press old Bores is still piping away right merrily. The damage on land, so far as we have heard, is confined to the stoppage of telegraphic communication, the blocking up of roads by fallen trees, and the prostration of fences. The steamer Eliza Anderson sailed for Puget Sound at 3 a.m., but upon reaching Trial Island was driven back by the severity of the gale and sought refuge at her wharf. The steamer Continental, hence for Portland, may have escaped the gale, by crossing the bar on Wednesday; the G. S. Wright, for the same destination, probably crossed on Tuesday morning; and the Active, we should not be surprised to learn, is lying at anchor in Neah Bay. Some anxiety is felt for the safety of such vessels in Puget Sound as sustained the severity of the gale.

**FROM NANAIMO.**—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived from Nanaimo yesterday evening. She brought down Mr. Pearce, Assistant Surveyor General, two other passengers, eighteen tons of coal for the Government offices and a small freight of produce. She reports the Alacata sailed, being towed out by the Grappler; and the Shooting Star likely to be loaded by Tuesday next, in which case she will be towed out by the Douglas on Wednesday. The Douglas experienced a heavy blow coming down, which detained her several hours on the way.

The County Court sat yesterday until a late hour and stands adjourned until this morning. We shall give a full report tomorrow.

**A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.**—John L. McOlellan, formerly well known in Cariboo, is reported to have discovered a magnificent country in Montana Territory on the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains near the Boundary Line, which bears no marks of the presence heretofore of either Indians or whites. The account of the discovery, which reads more like a fairy story than the description of a real scene—is as follows:—The party traveled up the banks of a large stream for sixty miles, when, as they were emerging from a wide valley covered mainly with timber and swamps, they beheld the walls of a rocky canon rising perpendicularly to a height of from a hundred to two hundred feet, while half a mile ahead of them the rapid rising to a height of a hundred and fifty feet. Desiring to see more closely the natural beauties of which they had obtained a glimpse, the two men proceeded up the right bank of the river to the foot of the falls. Upon arriving there, a scene of wonderful beauty presented itself to their view. The falls were three in number, like stone steps on the solid rock, and were respectively twenty-five, thirty-five and forty feet in height, and separated from each other by gentle rapids one hundred yards in length. The width of the upper fall was about fifty feet; of the lower ones seventy-five feet. When standing at the base of the falls they were at a loss to tell where the water came from. They could perceive a snowy conical peak towering above, but far behind the upper fall. Determined, if possible, to see all the wonders, our explorers climbed to the summit of the falls, and there beheld a most beautiful heart shaped lake about fifteen miles long and from five to ten wide. The lower point was at the falls; the reentrant angle directly opposite, and five miles distant. In the angle last named, and upon each side of the lobes of the heart, extending a distance of fifteen miles into the mountains, was the snow-capped peak which they saw from below, rising perpendicularly from the water's edge a thousand feet high. On the Southern side of the lake was a heavy timbered slope, culminating in a high mountain range; on the North side, an extensive and beautiful prairie.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**—A Government Gazette Extraordinary summons the Council to meet on the 17th inst. for the dispatch of business. Following are the names of the members:—Hons. Young, Gress, Trutch, Hamley, Bushby, Alston, Ball, Holbrook, O'Reilly, A. F. Pemberton, Sanders, Walkem, Wood, Carrall, Davis, Drake, Helmcken, Havelock, Humphreys, Ring, Robson.

**ANOTHER MATCH.**—It is said another match for the same amount, \$250 a side, has been made between Volreese and Lucy, to come off on Christmas Day. This race ought certainly to decide which is the faster animal.

**LECTURE.**—A lecture was delivered at the Literary Institute, Nanaimo, on Monday evening last on the subject of Astronomy by the Rector of the Parish, Rev. Mr. Garrett. The lecture gave unqualified approbation.

**J. P.'s.**—Messrs E. G. Alston, G. A. Walkem and H. Holbrook are gazetted as Justices of the Peace in and for the Colony of British Columbia.

The fence around the Cemetery was among those that succumbed yesterday to the blow.

### Free Trade vs. Reciprocity.

**EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.**—For some days past you have with considerable ingenuity advocated Reciprocity with the United States, but you have failed to tell us who are to be benefited by the proposed treaty. You imply the general community; but I observe in your article of the 9th, that you tell the agricultural interest it must not expect class legislation for its particular benefit, but that as the interests of the town went to the wall for its benefit on the question of tariff, the interest of the country must in turn be sacrificed on the question of Reciprocity. Having thus sent to the wall the interests both of town and country, I would ask you: are now the general community? No advocate of Reciprocity has attempted to show how the revenue we should lose by it is to be made up. If, as I saw proposed in a letter in your columns, all American manufactured goods and raw products are to be admitted free, at least four-fifths of our customs revenue would be lost, and in a short time all the trade would be in the hands of Americans; and we should virtually be an American colony. If only the raw products are to be admitted free, the loss of the revenue then would be about \$1,000,000 per annum. What class or interest will be so benefited as to be able to make up the deficiency? The advocates of Reciprocity draw the farmers' attention to the opportunity he would have of selling his produce in the markets on the Sound, (I will leave the farmer to judge what will be his chance of profit in our neighbors' markets) and argue that he would gain more by better markets than he would lose by open competition. I say that the better market would be gained if instead of waiting for our neighbors to help us, we were boldly to restore the Free Port to Vancouver Island.

In the case of Reciprocity, as I before said, the loss to the revenue would be \$1,000,000, which none of its advocates have shown how we are to make up. In the case of Free Trade in Vancouver's Island, the loss to the revenue would not be more than \$80,000,

which amount Victoria and Nanaimo, being relieved from the burden of indirect taxation, might fairly be asked for, and would easily be able to pay in direct taxes.

Some may say—is it fair to the rest of the Colony that Vancouver Island should be made a Free Port, while on the Mainland the system of indirect taxation is maintained? I reply, certainly it is, if Vancouver Island contributes in direct taxes a fair share towards the general revenue of the Colony. On the Island the population is gathered into two centres, Victoria and Nanaimo, and a system of direct taxation is easily applied. On the Mainland the population is more sparse, and scattered over a wide surface, and there a revenue could only be collected indirectly by custom's duties on imported goods; but you may say, why not leave matters as they are? I reply, because the present system, which is the cause of our poverty, and neutralizing her natural advantages, which, if carefully cultivated, would make her the distributing point for English merchandise on the coast. We shall very shortly have a railway to Puget Sound. The town which will spring up at its terminus will, under the present system, be a formidable rival; but if Free Port is restored, will become an important customer, and instead of rivaling, will contribute largely to restore to Victoria her former prosperity. Under the present system even British Columbia merchants are compelled to go to San Francisco for goods, not because they are cheaper there, but because there only are they able fully to assort their stocks, the present trade of Victoria being limited to the consumption of the Colony, is not large enough to warrant large importations.

The restoration of the Free Port would, I conceive, benefit every interest in the Colony. The commercial interest would recover from its long depression; the agricultural interest would find a good and certain market near at hand; the up country merchant would find in Victoria a cheap and convenient market to buy his goods; we should attract a large trade, which would increase with the prosperity of our neighbors on the Sound; an increasing number of ships bringing cargoes to our ports, would take return freights of coal and lumber to other ports at lower rates than if sent up in ballast from San Francisco, and the quality of our coal and lumber will ensure a market. In these things, and in our natural advantages of climate and position, we possess that which, without Reciprocity and without Confederation, will ensure our prosperity. Let the revenue only be collected in a way that will least damage the general interests of the Colony, (and I have endeavored to show that direct taxation is better adapted for the island portion of it), and I have no doubt that all those who, like myself, look upon this Colony as a home for themselves and their children, will in time be satisfied with as bright a future as their foresight predicts.

### FREE TRADE.

#### Bank of British Columbia.

Yesterday the ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern; Mr. T. W. Mackenzie, chairman of the company, presiding. The report that already appeared, was taken as read.

The Chairman, in moving its adoption, expressed the satisfaction which the directors received from the result of the half-year's working, observing that they might have recommended a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, but they thought it more prudent to propose 2½ per cent., and write off a large amount to the balance of the bad debt account, in the hope of giving a better return at no very distant period. Although the profits for the last half year showed a marked increase over the corresponding period in 1867, the half year ending in June invariably showed smaller profits, in consequence of trade being less active. The continued depression in business had operated against the bank, but trade was showing unmistakable symptom of revival, and since their accounts had been made up a very large proportion of their cash balance had been profitably employed, and with an increased exchange business would, he trusted, add considerably to their profits in the future. The charges, of course, appeared large in proportion to profit, but they could do twice the business without increasing that item of their expenditure. Their note circulation was steadily increasing, a sure indication of public confidence. On June 30, 1867, their issue of notes was \$74,196; on 31st December of the same year, \$106,439; on 30th June last \$131,875; and by their last advance \$184,116. Their agency at Cariboo, where their chief circulation existed, had become a valuable adjunct to their Victoria branch whereas formerly it was the very reverse. Victoria having been declared the capital of the colony their branch there was reaping the advantage of such a settlement of the long vexed question, and was now a source of profit to them. Already there was a revival of business. The coal trade, which for some years languished, had recovered, and bid fair to be a most important item of export, and as those engaged in it were securing good profits, they looked for a handsome return. Gold mining was also steadily progressing, but slowly; like coal, it wanted the introduction of capital to enable those engaged in it to provide the necessary machinery. Arrangements had nearly been completed to make either a floating or permanent graving dock at Esquimalt, and when this was accomplished it must have a very beneficial effect upon Victoria. The enterprise would, it was believed, have an imperial guarantee of 4 per cent. on the capital expended, and it was hoped that the government would extend such a guarantee to other objects of equal public utility in the colony. An exploring party, under the auspices of the colonial

Government, had started for the interior of Vancouver Island, hitherto unexplored, and the directors looked forward with much interest to their report. The branch at San Francisco continued steadily to progress under its present able and prudent management, and the directors looked forward to its fully justifying their judgment in opening a branch of the bank at that emporium of the Pacific coast. By late advices it appeared that there was a full expectation of the Central-Pacific Railway being finished and opened for traffic by July next, and San Francisco being the terminus in the west, it must have a very important effect upon the trade of San Francisco and of all the territories in close proximity. There was every prospect of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Dominion being passed and admitted. On this point we included in that treaty it must exert a most beneficial effect upon the future of that rising colony, despite its past depression. The Portland branch was a source of profit to the bank, and was progressing satisfactorily. One very hopeful feature in the future of British Columbia was the steady progress of agriculture, the colonists expecting at no distant time to supply their own wants. A report had been received indirectly of the burning of the bank premises at Barkerville, but it appeared that the treasure was saved, and beyond temporary inconvenience the loss would be very small indeed. The bank had in itself the elements of success, and it only required the hearty support and confidence of the shareholders to enable the directors to reap the full benefit of its position.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Gillespie. Mr. Wright asked for some explanation of the large item of charges, amounting to nearly £7,000.

The Chairman admitted that the sum was large in proportion to the profits, but the bank had five officers, and he believed that the items had been reduced to the very minimum of safety.

A Shareholder asked whether the directors had considered the position of the new shares; and Mr. Mackenzie, Q. C., M. P., expressed an opinion that no satisfactory alteration could be made in the amount of the shares without diminishing the security of the creditors, and the law officers of the crown would not sanction any measure which would have that effect. Moreover, nine-tenths of the new shares were held by the old shareholders, and it was obvious that no possible advantage could result to them from the change; and as regarded the new shareholders, any attempt to moot the question would entail upon them losses which they would not willingly incur. The 215 newly issued shares afforded a large security to creditors, and at the same time formed the very best reserve fund. Having weathered the financial crisis, and made a net profit for the last half year equal to 6 per cent. per annum, he looked forward to the future of the company with the greatest confidence.

Other Shareholders having expressed satisfaction with the report, and confidence in the directors, the motion was unanimously carried, and the dividend was declared for the half year ending the 30th of June last, at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, free of income tax, payable on and after the 29th inst. A sum of £50 was awarded to each of the auditors for their services during the past year, and after very cordial votes of thanks had been passed to the directors and the general manager the proceedings terminated.

### A Sensible Convention.

We see it stated that on the 17th of this month, the women of Germany were to hold a Conference at Strigard, for the purpose of discussing the points of the following programme:—

1. To find out the best ways and means to teach young mothers how best to regulate the physical education of their children.
2. The establishment of small museums of literature, art, and industry. These museums would not merely contain the best works of literature and art especially adapted for women, but they would principally be a kind of schools or academies. Places for meeting, lectures, and the like; in which topics, such as the education of children and matters of domestic interest, should be treated by competent women and men, if these can be prevailed upon to assist in the movement. There would also be Sunday schools for women and girls of all classes, savings banks, supply associations, offices for those that want places, etc.
3. The commencement of a reform in dress, chiefly directed against the vulgarities of fashion, and the best way and means to carry out this reform effectually. As a basis for this reform the following points have been accepted:—

1. That nothing new be declared "old-fashioned" which has once found itself useful, appropriate, and becoming.
2. That nothing new be adopted unless it has proved itself to be both to the purpose and answering the demands of good taste.
3. That all garments and objects of toilet that are hurtful to health be put away.
4. To inquire whether a large saving might not be effected in things of dress, so that the expenses might be made more appropriate to the income.
5. The transformation of benevolent female institutions into self-supporting and earning female institutions.

**THE NEW COLOURS.**—The fashionable shades in Europe this season are the Florence—a rich ruby; the Grens a darker shade; a very brilliant Green—and various tints of Amber. Some very choice goods in these beautiful colours have been received at the London House by the Continental.

Paris Exhibition, 1867.

SAUCES, JAMS & C.

BLACKWELL

BLACKWELL'S

JESTY'S TABLE

LEA & FERRIS'S

RAUD

LABELS

ROBIOUS IMPRISONMENT

ROBIOUS IMPRISONMENT

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The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Saturday, December 5, 1868.

English Mail Summary.

The papers per Continental and Active are to the 24th of October and contain only a few items of interest to readers in this part of the Empire. The most exciting topic is the election, the result of which we have been already advised by telegraph. The Investigation Committee appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Royal Bank of Liverpool have presented their report, and a most extraordinary document it is. All real power seems to have been monopolized by the two managing directors, Mr Hutchison and Mr Shand, of whom one owned the bank when it stopped £108,477, of which £70,000 will be lost; and the other usually owed £20,000, which will, however, be paid. Only these two directors seem to have been cognizant of an astonishing agreement under which the Royal Bank contracted to carry on Messrs Wilson & Co., shippers, who owed the concern £60,000. Rather than lose that money, or to speak more plainly, rather than call attention to the accounts, these gentlemen bound the bank to pay Messrs Wilson's debts and all other debts their business might incur in five years, and to release Messrs Wilson from all demands. Under this arrangement the total debt became £528,000, and another firm was similarly treated to the tune of nearly £100,000. All this while the bank was represented as most flourishing, and the board congratulated the shareholders on the flourishing character of the statement. Mr Purohas, the Ritualist minister of St James' Chapel, Brighton, who has been inhibited by his bishop, the Bishop of Chichester, from preaching and who persists in doing so, maintaining that he is in the position of an incumbent; and not amenable to the Church Discipline Act, has been caricatured in Punch as a boy threatened by his master (the Bishop) with a birch rod made of the Thirty-Nine Articles; and told that he may set the Church on fire if he goes on like this, to which Master Purohas replies, 'Just what I would like to do, there.' The Pall Mall says that the likeness is very good, hair and all, (the hair is plastered puritanically down on Master Purohas's head in a fashion, hardly sacerdotal, and certainly not ornamental, or in keeping with the gorgeous observance.) It seems that Archbishop Manning in 1840, when he was still a Protestant, stood sponsor to Mr Gladstone's eldest son. Consequently, Mr Gladstone is abolishing the Irish Church out of friendship for Dr Manning. This absurd odium has been seriously repeated in Liverpool, and the Archbishop has therefore written to the Mercury to explain the facts. His close friendship with Mr Gladstone, he says, was suspended in 1851, when he entered the Catholic Church, and for twelve years they never met. Subsequently, public duty renewed their communications, Dr Manning communicating with every Government. The Archbishop concludes his letter by a warm testimony to the transparent truth of Mr Gladstone's mind, and his almost fanatical impatience of insincerity and selfishness in public affairs. The Commission on International Coinage has presented its report, which amounts in brief to this: 'Things must be let alone. An international coinage is impossible, unless the English pound be altered, or the world accepts that as the unit. We cannot alter it without endangering credit, and the world shows no disposition to accept it. Consequently, the matter must drop.' It is stated that the rates of insurance for sea-going vessels are now double what they were thirty years ago, and are appreciable even there, the cause being the recklessness of the small owners, who buy unseaworthy ships, insure them, and run them on the principle of 'Hedge I win, tails you lose.' 'If the crew get through the voyage, it is profitable; if they sink, the cargo is insured. The Times recommends the appointment of inspectors of shipping, the only remedy, and it will come to that, but we wish to ask one question. How come the underwriters to insure such vessels? But for the insurance they would not be sent out, and part at least of the responsibility therefore rests on Lloyd's. Captain Moncreiff's new method of mounting gun-carriages has been again tried, and seems to have been completely successful. A heavy piece of artillery can be worked in a hollow made in the earth, the gun being raised and depressed at will without the gunners being exposed. At present they must either stand exposed to the enemy's shot or be protected by a heavy masonry wall with a great hole

in it for the missiles to pass through. Now the earth acts as well as the masonry would, or rather much better, and there is no hole. The gunners can be hit only by a vertical shell, very unlikely to drop just at the right place. Consequently, the cost of building masonry walls is abolished, while the gunners fire in perfect security, a great increase both to the defensive power of a garrison and a great reduction in the expense of fortification. Captain Moncreiff will be as well known in Europe as Herr Dreyse. The usual Parliamentary return of steam vessels registered in the United Kingdom shows that on or before the 1st of January, 1868, there were registered 2880 vessels of 892,429 tons registered tonnage, and 1,810,033 gross tonnage. Towering above all the others is the Great Eastern, with its dimensions of 679 ft. by nearly 83 ft., its engines of 2660-horse power, and its gross tonnage 18,916 tons. Several other vessels have engines of 1000-horse power or more. A correspondence between Admiral Rous and Mr Padwick has been published, in which the former declines to withdraw his statements respecting certain transactions connected with Lord Hasting's racehorses, desiring that all matters should be explained upon oath at the trial of a pending action brought by the trainer (Mr J. Day.) In Paris a report is current that the Emperor intends to propose a general disarmament. The semi-official Press speak of an intended granting of furloughs upon an extensive scale. The Emperor still remains at Biarritz. We are told from Berlin, that the Krupp improved steel gun has fairly beaten the Armstrong gun in recent competitive trials. For the South Australian Government Loan of £400,000 the tenders amounted to £3,500,000, and those accepted ranged between £108 10s and £107 5s. The projected journey of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales abroad has now been definitely decided. They will leave England about the middle of November to proceed to Paris, Germany and Denmark; afterwards Greece and a portion of Asia Minor will be visited, and finally the distinguished voyagers will proceed up the Nile to the second cataract. The celebrated African traveller, Sir Samuel Baker, will accompany them on this portion of the journey. No yacht being at present available which is suitable for the purpose, a fast steam frigate will be told off for the sea passages. The suite will consist of Lady Morton, Hon. Mrs. Grey, Colonel Kerpel, and Dr. Minter. Tuesday, Dec 1. The steam fire-engine for the Tiger Company of this city arrived yesterday on the Continental and is one of the most powerful and beautiful apparatuses of her class yet constructed. Her total cost, laid down here, including freight and charges, will be something over \$4300, of which sum about \$2680 is already paid. The freight and charges from New York city amount to \$763 75. Upon the withdrawal of the opposition steamships, about six weeks ago, the regular line doubled the rates of freight—a possible circumstance which was not taken into consideration at the time of ordering the engine. The balance—about \$1700—remains to be made up before the engine will be handed over to the company, and we learn that the subscriptions of the public will be asked to assist in liquidating the indebtedness, so that 'the apparatus may pass immediately into service. Of late, the immunity from fire with which our city was long favored, appears to have terminated, and we have had to chronicle the occurrence of several destructive conflagrations, the damage resulting from which might have been lessened had steam been employed instead of hand-power. In the thickly settled portion of our city the danger from fire, always great, is enhanced during the period of severe gales, to which we are subject in the winter; and we know of no more opportune time for the arrival of this engine than the present. Towards the money already paid the Tigers subscribed the handsome sum of one thousand dollars from the pockets of individual members. Every citizen, who has property likely to be jeopardized by the destroying element should contribute to free the Tigers from debt, and place an efficient method of overhauling a common enemy at the disposal of a work-toried body of men who, without fee or reward, save the happy feeling of self-satisfaction which ever attends the performance of good deeds, spring to duty at a moment's call.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S TERRITORY.—The London Star in a recent issue says:—'As is well known, the government of the Hudson's Bay territories has long been offered to Canada, and has been accepted by the Legislature of that Province, subject to certain conditions. Negotiations between the Imperial Government and the Hudson Bay company are in progress, with a view to the settlement of the terms upon which the latter body will agree to the cession of the extraordinary privileges conferred upon it under the charter of Charles II. As these negotiations may at any moment bear fruit, and the country be opened up to settlement, a number of gentlemen, headed by Lord Ebury, Lord Alfred Churchill, and many well known members of Parliament, have addressed a memorial to the Premier, urging that the Indian title should be equitably extinguished, and extensive reserves of lands set apart for the use of the native tribes. The desire of the memorialists is, if possible, to avert the sanguinary border warfare which has been so injurious to one race and so fatal to the other, in almost every part of the North American continent. Mr Disraeli, in a letter to Mr Fowler, has promised to consider the matter. A NEW STEAMER.—We are informed by Mr Welcker, Agent of the Holiday Line that he has received intimation from San Francisco of the Company having purchased the steamer Felician, expressly for this route. The Company, it appears, have naturally been incommode in their arrangements by the loss of the Del Norte, to avoid which, in future, the present purchase has been made. The Felician has only recently come from New York, is one of the modern chest-built vessels of the Clyde, with double propellers, and will carry, it is said, 400 tons. She is now having the necessary alterations made in her accommodations, with a view to ensure the comfort and convenience of passengers. It is supposed the Felician will be the next direct boat from San Francisco. Our citizens will be glad to learn that the late interruption to our steam communication is now likely to end. POISONED STOCKINGS.—An English chemist has made a startling announcement to the magistrates at the London Guildhall. A gentleman had consulted him in reference to a diseased foot. No assignable cause for its condition could be ascertained, until he had examined the stockings worn by the patient. These he found were colored a bright red and brown, striped transversely with orange. On calling the manufacturer's attention to this, investigations were made, which, at an expense of £1,000 resulted in the ascertaining of a large order for stockings colored by these hues. It was ascertained that flannel and silk shirts have been similarly dyed. We call attention to the subject to induce our dry goods importers and manufacturers to be particularly careful in examining articles of this kind which they supply to the public. POLICE COURT.—The Chinaman Ah Mow, alias Obarley, under remand for stealing a portion of the Methodist Communion plate, was before the Court again yesterday, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The other property found in his shanty has been identified. There is no doubt the fellow is a regular prowling thief, and is well out of the way. Wan Steinberger was charged with rendering a false account of liquors distilled by him during the month of October. Mr McCreight, instructed by Mr Bishop, appeared for Mr Steinberger. After an explanation from the learned counsel, that no willful fraud was contemplated against the Government, and proof being offered to that effect, His Worship inflicted the lowest penalty the law allowed. DR. DECAEN, while engaged in investigating the influence of tobacco on the circulatory system, had his attention called to the large number of boys between the ages of nine and fifteen years who were addicted to smoking. Of thirty-eight boys who smoked, twenty-seven showed distinct symptoms of disease. Thirty-two had various disorders of circulation, bruisé vessels in the neck, disordered digestion, palpitation, lividness of intellect, and more or less taste for strong drink. Eight showed a diminution of the red corpuscles of the blood; three had intermittent pulse; twelve quite frequent; six the disorder sleep; and one dilatation of the massæ membrane of the mouth. ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY ANNUAL DINNER.—This Society held their anniversary dinner at the Colonial last night. Over forty gentlemen sat down, and the Haggis, the favorite dish of Scotia's sons was admitted to be excellent. It was a rare dish, when the worthy sons of St Andrew beak up, but the good things said, when the soul and intellect were moved, must be given to-morrow. THE RACE.—The match between Voltaire and Lucy for \$250 aside is definitely fixed for one o'clock to-day. The stakes have been for some days deposited in Mr Golden's hands, and as both animals, it is said, are really entered to win, an exciting race is anticipated. Considerable betting is going on.

St. George, R. CARTER, BARRISTER, and the Hon Wm M'Donnell arrived in London on Monday, and are at present staying at the Westminster Palace Hotel. They had an interview yesterday with the Duke of Buckingham at the Colonial-office. Canadian News, Oct 15. DEPARTURE.—The steamer G S Wright left yesterday morning for Portland. She took twelve passengers from the Sound but none of our own people. Her freight consisted of 120 tons of coal and a small amount of merchandise. THE CONTINENTAL.—This steamship yesterday discharged 220 tons of freight, and sailed at Requimalk. She will sail at 10 this morning for San Francisco via Portland. Only ten passengers were booked up to last evening. THE MAN, OR BRUTE, who vents immoral or obscene prints is severely punished.—British Columbian. The Columbian is a living example of this truth. THE MORE that is known of the harvest in England, the more it is seen to be greatly above an average, as much above as last year's was below. The average yield is 32 bushels per acre. LILLOOT SELECTION.—It is rumored—and we hope the rumor will prove true—that Mr Walker has been returned to represent Lilloot in the Council by a majority of five votes. SMALL POX is still raging fearfully at San Francisco, and numbers are dying daily of the loathsome disease. EUROPEAN MAIL SUMMARY. [DATES TO OCTOBER 26.] The London Morning Post of October 20 has an editorial on the political restraints placed upon employees in the Post Office Department. It says:—'Many Post Office employees have written to us to complain of their not being allowed to canvass, as well as to vote, under the new law. It appears to them an especial hardship that, while they are permitted to support a candidate at the polling-booth, they are not allowed to persuade others to do the same, or to state in any public manner their reasons for their own act. The folds in the neighborhood of London were white with frost on the morning of the 19th Oct, and the sky was intensely cold. At eight o'clock the thermometer was as low as 33 degrees. The Manchester papers report that the mountains in the Lake district, and those in the immediate vicinity of Kendal, were covered on the morning of the 17th with a thick coating of snow. In the afternoon of the 19th Oct the boiler in the kitchen of the United Hotel, in Charles street, St James, exploded with fearful violence. The windows in the lower story looking into Charles street were blown to pieces, and the large sheets of plate glass scattered in thousands of small fragments into the street. The sashes were smashed to pieces, and the gasaliers in the coffee room bent and twisted. Six of the servants were seriously injured, and carried in cabs to Charing Cross Hospital. The cholera has disappeared from Thera. According to intelligence from Tabriz, dated October 16, received via St Petersburg, it was the brother of the hereditary Prince of Persia who died recently from the cholera, and not the hereditary Prince himself as was at first reported. The directors of the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway have issued a circular in which, in view of the approaching general election, they strictly prohibit all active interference by any officer or servant of the Company in the political contests now pending, and threaten to mark with severe displeasure any overt act of partisanship on either side. An alarming explosion took place at the Basingstoke gunpowder mills, Westmoreland, on the 17th Oct. The two mills where the explosion took place were entirely unroofed, and about twenty pounds of powder in each mill was destroyed; but an adjoining mill also containing a charge, fortunately escaped damage. No one was injured. A statement appears in an Edinburgh paper, on the authority of the Edinburgh Spanish Evangelical Society, that General Prim had declared to Señor Cabrera, one of the agents of the Edinburgh Spanish Evangelical Society, and other exiles, that they may enter Spain with their Bibles under their arms to preach his doctrine. The following letter appeared in The Daily News of the 21st Oct:—'A paragraph copied into The News from a Liverpool paper, states that Mr Cyrus Field's departure from England prevented him from being present at the Liverpool banquet to Mr Revd. Johnson. It is in my name who is absent. I am sure that Mr Field did not intend to go to a dinner at which Mr Laird is to be a guest, for Mr Field is a loyal American, and I know of none such who will not regard the presence of the American Minister at this Liverpool festival as a humiliation. I am, &c. London, Oct 19. An anonymous gazetteer in The Globe of the 20th denies the truth of a statement made by The Daily News that it had been agreed between Lord Stanley and Mr Revd. Johnson that the respective claims of the Bibles, the Bible Society, and American citizens arising out of the Southern rebellion, shall be determined by an international commission, composed of an equal number of British and American members. The bitter religious feeling which was provoked by the visit of Murphy, the anti-Catholic lecturer, to Birmingham, and aggravated by the position taken up and the language used by the Conservative candidate, has commenced to show itself as the election approaches. Two meetings of the Conservatives have been unpropitiously broken up by Irish Roman Catholics. The Irish

listen quietly for some time; till some outrageous statement in respect to the Irish Church or 'Popish blasphemies' was made use of, and then proving too strong for the roughs and the Orangemen, little or nothing more is heard from the candidates, the meeting being turned into a sort of wild beast show. Considerable apprehension is felt that there will be disturbances before the contest is finished, and the pensioners, of whom there are a great number in the town, have received notice to be in readiness if required. The Express of the 20th says:—'Since the riot at West Hartlepool, three weeks ago, Flynn, the anti-Catholic lecturer, by whose presence the disturbances were caused, has taken up his abode in the town, where he has delivered several lectures in the Oxford Music Hall, until at length "business" falling off, he transferred his attention to Old Hartlepool, where, being refused a room, he delivered an "harangue" on the town room on Saturday afternoon to some 600 persons. Although very violent in his language, he failed to create any breach of the peace. On Sunday, however, he again appeared on the moor, where the crowd numbered many hundreds of persons. Scarcely had the lecture begun ere a light originating in some badinage between ladies and women in Cleveland street, the Irish quarter, which is close to the moor, ensued between the rival creeds. A fierce cannonade of stones passed between the parties, whom the borough police, who only numbered some ten or twelve men, endeavored to separate, and were for a time exposed to great danger. Fortunately at this moment a body of more than 26 of the county force, under Superintendent Davidson, came up, and the combatants were driven apart before any serious consequences ensued; but many persons, chiefly Irish, were more or less injured by the stones. It has been reported to the borough bench that the proprietors waited upon the bench, at the close of the petty sessions, to ask protection of their property, which the Mayor at once said should be given them. The Star of the 21st says:—'An announcement appears in another part of our columns that Mr Goldwin Smith will deliver a lecture on "Chatham and his time," at the St George's Hall, Langham-place, to-night. As this is the last time, probably for many years that he will address an English audience, many of the leaders of the Liberal party intend being present, to show their sense of the great services rendered to the Liberal cause by the honorable gentleman, and to witness sincerely trust that all persons holding the same creed will endeavor to be present to pay a tribute of respect to one who has so often manfully stood forward on their behalf. The criminal statistics of England and Wales for the year ending at Michaelmas, 1867, show that 3,867 women were committed for trial charged with indictable offenses, and 18,549 men—one woman to every four men. An appreciable number of offenses against the person must be acts of men only, and a large number of crimes requiring physical strength, great daring, or special knowledge or opportunity, are commonly the work of men only; but the returns show that women have their part in deeds of violence. The Daily News of the 21st says that side by side with the account of press productions in Italy we have news of demonstrations of sympathy with Spain, which appear to have assumed too much of a Republican character, to have been altogether acceptable to the authorities. This has been especially the case at Bologna and Perugia. In Florence itself the same spirit has recently been shown. A large crowd gathered round the National Guard on their return home from march out, and called for Garibaldi's hymn, giving at the same time three cheers for the Republic. The National Guard refused to comply with a request, thus made, and were thereupon looted. The correspondent of the Independence Bells, writing from St Petersburg, says that it is definitely resolved to dissolve next January the Constitution Committee of War, which served as the last line of demarcation between the Administration of Poland and the Central Administration of the Emperor. Henceforward Poland will be governed under the same conditions as the other general governments, such as Lithuania, Estonia and the Baltic Provinces. On quitting Poland, says the Figaro of the 20th, the Czar signed a check intended to forward Poles are permitted to wear only whiskers. This latter appendix is reserved probably for the next year. This is of a very shaming in detail. But it is an incontestable progress. Formerly the Poles shaved off their heads to the neck. Now they are only shaved to the ears. The Figaro of the 20th says that the Czar has forbidden the women of Poland to wear the Polish headdress, and has also prohibited their entry into all journals containing the Paris feuilleton. The correspondent of the Independence Bells at St Petersburg, under date of the 12th, reports the arrival of Mayor Morris Chester, a black, but a highly civilized gentleman, on a mission from the President of the negro Republic of Liberia to obtain for the Government the recognition of Russia. Major Chester, it seems, has been recognized as a diplomatic agent, for his coachman is permitted to wear lace, a distinction reserved for foreign diplomats.

COMFORT FOR RIDERS. BY... 's Ointment. ent acts like magic in relieving... Sore Throats, Coughs and Colds. Skin Diseases, Scrofula and Scoury. Pain cure for Rheumatism, Scoury... Internal Inflammatory. Most distressing to both body... Money, Stomach and Gravel. Ordinary F A COUGH. der has been received from... LSAM OF ANISED. ad increased demand for this... BALSAM OF ANISED. established 1824. BY THOMAS POWELL, Chemist and Patent Medicine, about the World. ATTENTION.—Observe that the POWELL, Blackfriars Road, London, is the only genuine. MILLARD & BERRY, Wharf Victoria, B. C. oct 28 s. OLD IRISH WHISKY. EX 'BOLIVIA' AND... FINDLAY & DURHAM.



In the course of two preceding articles upon the subject of Reciprocity, we have endeavored to show—first, the effect of such a treaty on the commercial interests of the Colony; and—second, the beneficial results which in our opinion must accrue to our productive interests from the admission of coal, lumber, oil, fish and agricultural products into all the American Pacific ports free of Customs' duties.

Nothing Personal, we trust.—One of the best things at the St Andrew's dinner on Monday night was attaching the air of 'We're a' noddin' to the toast of The Mayor and Council. We cannot pretend to say whether the thing was intentional, but certainly the incident, from the perfect storm of applause which followed, appeared to be largely relished.

Confidence shaken.—A San Francisco paper says that since the late earthquake parties who had previously contracted to buy land in that city have refused to comply with the terms of their engagements.

The Race.—The match for \$250 a side between Volreese and Lucy came off yesterday. Although a good race up to within a quarter of a mile from home, Lucy won at last, by three lengths.

St Andrew's Anniversary Dinner.—As stated in our brief notice yesterday, over forty gentlemen sat down to the Anniversary Dinner of this excellent Benevolent Society.

China and Japan.—The reign of the Spanish Queen was longer than is generally thought. She occupied the throne precisely 35 years to a day.

Canada Mail Summary.—The second session of the Ontario Legislature opened Nov. 3d, with the usual military display.

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If anything is to coming season toward Colony frequent and nification by direct Francisco, the pro opportune time of a by those interested in prosperity. Last Spoo was crowded w many of whom w availed themselves of speedy method of re but who were deb rates of fare and communi ation, forward. The necessi subsidizing a suitabl was frequently and upon them a twel the reason given for do so, was the la after several montha tions upon the subje the subsidy; and the sition was destroyed is different. The inc enue and the prop in the expenditure, w on semi-official auth red, enable the Gov forward with cash in take the subsidy o steamers to carry the sengers and freight a (say twice a month) and San Francisco, that every mercha would pledge himsel ship freight by a and as the compa the Ocean Steam this cost from M would not resign any traffic until after a they would immed least one steamer, than any now runn pete with the sub this arrangement t granting a subsidy to insure the new lin penses, so as to ena sums received for w would be immensely the low rates that w avail. The good effe upon the traffic betw and the Columbia, now being felt, an the means of convin ment of the necessi a similar line betw San Francisco. As ing, the present is agitation. If the m until the Spring, it before any decision is then it will be too la to be effected in 1869.

LORD STANLEY'S £9,500,000, is an off claim, and is founde tained by the propo jects during the C Fenian raid into Can claimed by the Ameri principally for shipp federate privateers. erican administration an amicable settlement between the two na member to the Court the first to hold out which was at once ac perial Government. negotiations, thus fa satisfactory character tle on both sides of the American Minister thustically received tertaing by the Britis people; and although given offence to a few his countrymen by his of Laird (the builder o other privateers) his been approved by his as he has reached a political aspirations g Johnson; 76 years of is all he probably conc On the 24th of March elect will assume th and Mr Seward is f leave a "clean slate far as the Alabama cl ly trust that this aim trated.

FROM SITKA.—The Capt Erskine, arrived id day, having been out ka, owing to the stron perience, the whole tri to San Francisco, with gers and a cargo of fur proceed on her voyage on board a few tons of fine reports Sitka to be fact, we could not get a place to make a decent so far, does not seem to Sitka.







By Electric Telegraph. DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Eastern States.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—The Fenian Convention meets here to-morrow, and will probably be the largest meeting of the representatives of Irishmen ever held. Great preparations are being made for a parade on Thanksgiving day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Our Government is satisfied with Minister Johnson's official conduct as far as he has gone with regard to the settlement of the Alabama claims and other questions in dispute, if true as reported by the Daily Star, London, that the Commission shall set in Washington, and that which will be gratifying to many distinguished and interested parties in this country who expressed a desire to our Government that the Board should hold its session here instead of at London.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—An Omaha special says the Missouri is frozen over at that point. Peddler's hands are frozen, but the ice is not strong enough to bear teams; so that a large quantity of mail, messengers, freight and baggage remain on each side of the river.

RICHMOND, Nov. 21.—Chief Justice Chase will arrive next Monday, and preside over the full term of the United States Circuit Court. Jeff Davis, it is understood, will appear.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Angelina Martin, otherwise Perry, the famous Washington lobbyist, was among the parties arrested at an occupation house last night, and was today fined \$10 by Justice Mansfield.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—The evening session of the Women's Rights Convention was crowded, and terminated at 11:30. Fred Douglas opposed the resolution concerning suffrage, and claimed that it looked to despoiling negro in the hour of need. Quite a war of words ensued. The resolution was finally adopted by a large majority. The discussion was very exciting, and applause, laughter and uproar marked its continuation. The Convention has adjourned sine die.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The Post's special says that H. Rives Pollard, editor of the Southern Opinion, was shot dead in Richmond this morning by a man named Grant, for an alleged slanderous publication about the latter's family.

PARANAGUA, Nov. 23.—Mary E. Hill, a widow, residing on the corner of Tenth and Pine streets, was murdered last night by her son-in-law, Geo. S. Twichell, Jr. Her body was afterwards thrown from the second story window. No cause has been assigned for the murder. The murderer was arrested, and there was much excitement on account of her relation to her murderer. Mrs. Twichell is in custody on suspicion of participation in the murder of the deceased.

MARY HAYS, one of the trail sisters, has fallen heir to three hundred thousand dollars, bequeathed by her grandfather in England.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The Republic's special says the stock market to-day was a scene of violent excitement. It is the greatest since the combination in the greatest.

It is known on Wall street. For some weeks past the Directors of the Erie Railroad Company have been secretly issuing millions of dollars worth of new stock, selling it for whatever price they could get. Numbers of other stock gamblers have been buying this stock with a view to obtain control of the Company, and make their own Directors in place of the present Board. Any however, who issued stock, selling it for whatever price they could get, and the price of shares kept sinking lower and lower, until Friday it reached the point of 100 cents.

Meanwhile the buyers were obliged to buy, and sent their purchased stock to England as fast as they could, but their friends there, when they found there was no limit to the quantity manufactured by the printing process, got alarmed, and telegraphed the brokers here to sell at any price, shipping the stock back at the same time by steamer. The brokers on this side, thinking to turn an honest penny, and knowing they would receive plenty of stock in the ten days period required by the steamer to cross, the Atlantic, undertook to sell ahead, borrowing money while to make deliveries.

Suddenly, speculators who had been selling new stock, having plenty of money, turned about and bought up all the stock, mainly here, and as the steamer cannot arrive with stock for a week or more, they have compelled the brokers to buy back the stock at any price, and to pay for it in five days, or to meet their constructive obligations.

The whole within three days, is past estimation, in some ranging from one hundred and fifty to five hundred thousand dollars each. Daniel Drew got five hundred thousand dollars, and is following for revenge. The whole street is on the qui vive, and the future cannot be imagined.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Stocks are all quiet which seem authorities that Vanderbilt and the English stockholders in the Erie Company have been using the Cable for the week past in the interest of a new colossal combination of stockholders to send an agent here with all their proxies, and join Vanderbilt and other shareholders in this country, to get possession of Erie; also to consolidate the Atlantic and Great Western with Erie, and secure the monopoly of the New Jersey Central, making such a great monopoly with the Hudson River, Harlem and New York Central already in the hands of Vanderbilt, it has never been known on this continent. Vanderbilt claims he can raise here and abroad over a hundred millions for the purpose, and has in view. This step he has long contemplated, and has been induced by the efforts of Jay, Gould & Co. to get possession of the New York Central.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Grant's official majority in Minnesota is 15,540. The majority for negro suffrage is 9,416.

A dispatch from Warner, United States Senator from Alabama, says Grant's majority will reach 4,000.

Negro suffrage is defeated in Missouri by 18,000.

Col Gibbons, an alleged leader of the Cuban filibustering expedition, is reported to have made a contract a few days since for

over one million dollars worth of war material with a firm in this city, but his sincerity not being considered reliable, the operation fell through.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The new postal convention with Great Britain was signed to-day by the President. It takes effect on January 1st.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—A meeting of leading citizens and business men was held last night to take measures in reference to the opening of trade with China and other Eastern countries, and over the Pacific coast. Lieut-Gov Brose in a speech gave some interesting statistics showing the advantages of trade through San Francisco, and the difference in favor of this route between London and China. Other gentlemen spoke in the same strain. The indications are that Chicago merchants would be prompt in opening direct trade with Oriental countries.

WONDERFUL, Mass. Nov. 25.—At the silver wedding of John B. Gough last night, over \$3,000 worth of silver presents from Western friends were displayed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Sir John Young, the new Governor of Canada, arrived here yesterday.

The ship Lawrence from San Francisco for New York, was burned at sea September 22d. The Captain and crew were saved and brought here by the ship Valparaiso.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Navy Department has received voluminous despatches from Admiral Davis relating to affairs in Paraguay. Nothing appears to justify the apprehensions expressed in the papers in regard to the treatment of Bliss and Washburne. Commodore Kirkland of the Wasp, had an interview with Lopez who expressed unlimited friendship for the United States, and deplored what he termed the unprincipled conduct of Minister Washburne. The Paraguayans treated the Wasp most hospitably, furnishing the needed supplies.

NEWCASTLE, Del. Nov. 31.—Seven persons convicted of various petty offences, were tied to posts in the jail yard to-day and whipped. One was an old man aged 70 years, who received 20 lashes on his back; he cried bitterly during the ordeal. One man was placed in the pillory until totally helpless from cold, and then whipped with 20 lashes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Secretary Seward authorizes the following relative to Reverdy Johnson's negotiations of the Alabama claims, to correct irresponsible statements. Our Minister only reports progress in the late despatches to the State Department. The question of a peaceful adjustment of the Alabama claims is approaching a settlement. All things look favorable, but there has been no definite conclusion reached upon any important point up to this time. Johnson and Lord Stanley have not settled so far as agreement on the protocol. There has been a good deal of correspondence between our Minister and the British Foreign Secretary, and a very friendly feeling pervades all this correspondence; but the only important fact yet developed is that the prospects for an amicable settlement are favorable. It will not be wise for papers in this country to rely upon and publish all the rumors which leak out from the British Foreign Office and are sent abroad through the columns of the London journals, as truth. Mr. Johnson has not been authorized from the State Department to vary in any particular from the instructions given him on the eve of his departure to assume the duties of his office at the Court of Her Majesty.

Europe.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Disraeli made a speech to his constituents at Aylesbury. After returning thanks for the unanimity in returning him to the House of Commons, he proceeded to justify the action of the Conservative party on the reform question, and defended the Government from the charge of extravagance; the expenditures were large, and the Government could not be conducted cheaply; but he maintained that the financial management had been in every sense economical. He advocated the extension of education, and favored the creation of a department of public instruction, with a Cabinet Minister at its head, but insisted that neither a compulsory educational system nor the imposition of a new tax for educational purposes were in accordance with the opinion of the country. He then contrasted the original policy of the proceeding with that of the present Ministry. Relations which now existed with foreign powers were those of confidence and sympathy; all disagreements with the United States are now removed. He concluded with a discussion of the Irish question. The resolutions for the disestablishment of the Irish Church which were introduced by the leader of the opposition could not mitigate Fenianism; the troubles of Ireland were greatly exaggerated. Ireland has really progressed within the last 20 years more than England. Disestablishment was dangerous to the rights of property, and would only serve to increase the discontent of the Irish people, while at the same time it would be a door to sever the connection between religious principles.

Berlin, Nov. 23.—Bismarck makes no secret of his design to leave the Federal party and join the Liberals.

Madrid, Nov. 23.—The advocates of republican institutions are gaining ground in the city. Barcelona favors a republic.

NAPLES, Nov. 23.—The eruption of Vesuvius is subsiding. No fears are now felt for the safety of the adjacent villages.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The funeral of the rioters shot was the occasion of a Fenian demonstration on Sunday. There were great crowds in the streets, and the procession numbered fully eight thousand men.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A Madrid dispatch states that Rothschild and Baring Bros will take a large portion of the next Spanish loan.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Mr. Gladstone in a pamphlet entitled Chapter of Autobiography just published, defines and defends his change of opinion on the subject of church establishments. All the Liberal journals review the book; but apparently copies were not furnished to the Conservative press, as they are silent about it. The Times regards the publication as a voluntary and hazardous confession.

The election returns now stand 363 Liberals, 246 Conservatives. Gladstone and Grenfell have both been defeated in South-west Lancashire.

The Pall Mall Gazette urges that the Alabama Claims Commission set alternately in London and Washington, for the convenience of both British and American claimants.

The French Government continues its prosecutions of the press with unremitting severity. The editors of the Temps, Tribune, Journal de Paris, Revue, and L'opinion were summoned to appear before the civil tribunal on Tuesday next to answer the charges for promoting the subscription for the Baudin monument; Baudin was a victim of the coup d'Etat.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Rumor was circulated that Joseph Mazzini, the great Republican leader, died on Friday in Switzerland, but later reports contradicted the statement.

Large public meetings have been held at Barcelona by the monarchists and republican parties. Processions, with bands, paraded the streets, and other demonstrations were made, but though political feeling ran high, all the proceedings have been peaceful, and order was preserved. The monarchists are largely in the ascendant, though the republicans seemed to be gaining ground.

All parties in Madrid are preparing to make similar demonstrations, and there is every indication of a lively canvass before the coming election.

A transport with a cargo of war stores sailed from Cadix for Havana November 20th, and a fleet with troops will sail December 2d.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Globe has an editorial on the reception of the Chinese Embassy, and attacks great importance to the mission of Mr. Burlingame. Describing its object it says: America is in favor of the protective system, while England desires uninterrupted intercourse. The interests of China and Great Britain are identical. If there is the smallest chance of advantage accruing from the proposed treaty, let us ratify it with the least possible delay.

DURHAM, Nov. 24.—The corporate authorities of this city have petitioned the Government for the pardon of the Fenian convicts.

Mexico.

The resignation of Gen. Majia, Minister of War about to be tried for unauthorized expenditure of public moneys, is considered certain.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—The Times copies from the Brownsville Ranchero, dated the 12th inst., letters from Monterey received on the previous night, which state that Escobedo, having gone from Tampico to Victoria for the purpose of commencing the Tamaulipas campaign, jointly with troops from Matamoros, was surprised by the entire force of Vargas at Hacienda de Ambos, and Escobedo's force defeated, barely escaping with a few staff to Monterey. Escobedo's forces fought badly, and before the fight was over hurrahed for Vargas and Canales, and finally declared in favor of the rebels.

Escobedo attempted to collect a force at Monterey, but failed, the soldiers refusing to march without being paid, and afterwards openly refused to fight against their Tamaulipas brethren. Escobedo, seeing this complicated state of affairs, sent in his resignation, declaring himself incapable of putting down the revolution.

The forces at Victoria, under Lopez and Montenegro, are becoming demoralized, and disbanded themselves, a large portion joining Vargas. It is believed that by this time Tampico has pronounced as well as other towns in the State, and soon the entire State will be in the hands of Vargas.

South America.

Advices from Paraguay state that Caxias with the allied army and fleet arrived in front of the Paraguayan works near Villate, but was deterred from the assault by the natural defense of the position. A reconnoitering party, however, succeeded in capturing an important redoubt, while the iron-clads bombarded Angostura and held the fortifications. Lopez is reported to have shot both his brothers; his sister is in prison. Gen. McMahon was about to go to Asencion with the American fleet, to obtain justice from Paraguay. A French man-of-war had already gone up the river on a similar errand.

Last accounts state that Bliss had been tortured by Lopez, and Masterman shot.

West Indies.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Late advices from Hayti state that Salnave has been defeated at Jormel. A vessel with large guns had arrived at St. Marys for Ocas. At Cape Haytien there had been a vigorous attack by the insurgents. The commander of the British vessel, Niobe, had been ordered to prevent the bombardment of any town where British residents were engaged in trade.

Canada.

SOUTHAMPTON, Ontario, Nov. 24.—Elkins Hotel, near this place, was burned this morning; two men were burned to death, and the proprietor and three others badly injured that they are not expected to survive.

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

ALL OVER THE WORLD PEOPLE OF SENSE AND JUDGMENT HAVE LEARNED TO USE THIS...

PLANTATION BITTERS. Dyspepsia, with its symptoms, Headache, Heartburn, overal Lips, Bad Breath, Yellow Complexion, &c, can be cured by using PLANTATION BITTERS.

This is the most successful tonic of the age. Young, middle-aged and old, are delighted with its effects. The first trial always has a marked good effect. No change of diet necessary. Eat all you wish, of the best and most nutritious food.

It is the greatest cure ever known for an overloaded and distressed stomach, which it relieves in a few moments.

We know that we have the best and most popular medicine in the world. We are not afraid to show what it is composed of.

ALL OVER THE WORLD PEOPLE OF SENSE AND JUDGMENT HAVE LEARNED TO USE THIS...

Another wonderful ingredient of Spanish origin, partly heavy, but of complete and brilliant mind, is yet unknown to the corner of the world we withhold its name for the present.

With the recipe before the community, and evidence of effects meeting them on all sides, the success of Dr. DRAKE'S STANDS FOUNDED upon the rock of truth. Almost every family has some case of suffering which the PLANTATION BITTERS will alleviate and cure.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect.

Notice.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and impostor. It is put up only in our log cabin bottle. Beware of bottles pulled with imitation detestable stuff for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork unimpaired, and our signature on steel-plate glass label.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

SOLE PROPRIETORS: P. H. DRAKE & Co., New York, Role Proprietors, REDDINGTON & Co., San Francisco, AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA & NEVADA.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. The merits of this Liniment are well known. It is of an instantaneous soothing and wonderful.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings are so common, and so often occur at every family that a bottle of this Liniment is the most valuable and indispensable article for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork unimpaired, and our signature on steel-plate glass label.

It is well known that the genuine Mustang Powder will perfectly destroy everything in the shape of fleas, ticks, bedbugs, roaches, &c.; that it is a perfect poison to the insects, and is entirely harmless to the human species and domestic animals.

Beckage, Ants, Bores, &c. are in every house. This Mustang Powder is used in millions of households. It should be in every cupboard.

JOHN L. ROSS, Esq., Superintendent of the New York City Hospital, says: "It is the only sure remedy for exterminating insects and vermin, with entire satisfaction."

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: S. T. COZZENS, American Hotel, 100 Nassau Street, New York; S. T. COZZENS, 100 Nassau Street, New York; S. T. COZZENS, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

Testimony of his character might be added to any length, but it is not necessary to do so.

The genuine signature of E. LYON, and the private stamp of DESSA BARKER & Co. Any article of this kind is an imitation of counterfeit. Any drugget will cure the existing if you insist you will have no other. Sold by all druggists and general storekeepers in every town and village on the Pacific Coast.

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. Prepared by the only Connoisseurs.

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. Prepared by the only Connoisseurs.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this sauce depends on the quality of the ingredients, and the care with which they are prepared.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

Three Prize Medals. Paris Exhibition, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c.

Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, FURZEY TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

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

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CLEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Olives, Storer, of the highest quality.

FRAUD. On the 27th June, 1866, MOTERWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS.

Labels of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr Justice Heath to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 8th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES.

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAK BACHOO was sentenced by the Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Anyone SELLING SPURIOUS OLIVES, STORERS, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE manufacturers of Messrs Crosse & Blackwell will be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER on Vancouver Island.

These Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz: .37 (or .38) Enfield bore; .40 (or .41) Enfield bore; and .45 (or .46) Enfield bore.

These Cartridges have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by Her Majesty's War Department, as the Standard British Rifle Ammunition. They are used exclusively for the British Army, and are adapted to all other arms of military use.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own weight, and being made wholly of metal. They are water-proof and im-

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The Weekly AND CHRONICLE

Saturday, Dec 1st

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The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle. Saturday, December 5, 1868.

SAUCES, JAMS, C. & C. BLACKWELL, LONDON. ESTY'S TABLE. RAUD. GOROUS IMPRISONMENT. GOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

W. A. is sick and tired of having the parodies of the 'talent of Mr. Birch'... The wonderful administrative capacity of the youthful administrator of the Government...

Monday, Nov 30. PRINCE ALFRED'S VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD. English advices announce the departure on the 2nd inst. of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh...

GRAND TRUNK ROAD. The belief gains strength daily, that the Grand Trunk Railway is to sell its line east of Quebec to the Intercolonial Railway...

ARRIVED. The steamship Continental, Capt. Matzger, arrived at Esquimaux at 10 o'clock yesterday, having left San Francisco on the afternoon of the 25th inst.

GRAND AGENT. Capt. Thurbush, who was on duty as guard over Napoleon at St. Helena, is still living in New York, at the age of 103.

SISTERS OF ST. ANN. A notice in the Government Gazette of Saturday states that Her Majesty's Principal Secretary for the Colonies has been unable to advise Her Majesty to sanction the Ordinance...

MAINLAND ITEMS. The steamer Orward only runs to Harrisonmouth now... The explosion of the little steamer Sea Foam, at Burrard Inlet, was more serious than at first supposed...

THE MARSH-STONE TROUPE. From a Shanghai paper of 26th October last, we find a flattering criticism upon this troupe. 'Beauty and the Beast' was the piece that elicited the commendation...

NEW THEATRE. At a large meeting held in Barkerville about a fortnight since, it was determined that a new and commodious theatre, worthy the capital of our mining section should be built.

NAVY. Commander Forster, late of H. M. S. Sparrowhawk, on this station, and well and favorably known to our citizens, has been promoted to the rank of Post-Captain.

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ARRIVED AT LAST. The new Steam Fire Engine for the Tiger Co. is on board the Continental. It is intended to give it a trial as soon as possible.

GOOD TIME. Mrs. Kent, of Stowbridge, Massachusetts, at the advanced age of 81, recently walked fifteen miles in five hours and a-half.

DISAPPEARED. The small-pox has disappeared before the vigorous system of vaccination introduced.

PARTS OF Bastion and Government streets are ready in part of installing. A load of two of stones dropped in time near some of the pits and holes might prevent the occurrence of serious accidents...

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It must be admitted that England requires guano less than we do. Again, their perfect system of rotating crops, stall feeding, and eating off turnips with sheep, render them tolerably independent of artificial manures...

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of age, simply dressed in white, who, with two governesses, occupied the next carriage. Two unattractive looking ladies, one of whom was by many mistaken for the Queen, next followed. Measurably quite a crowd had assembled of all classes and nations...

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Paris Exhibition 1867. SAUCES, JAMS, C. & C. BLACKWELL, LONDON. ESTY'S TABLE. RAUD. GOROUS IMPRISONMENT. GOROUS IMPRISONMENT. BROTHERS. ROAD, LONDON, W.C. JUDSON'S Simple Dyes for People. JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. ICE AGENCY. NUTTALL & General Agent. BENT STREET.

Notice of Removal. VICTORIA NURSERY. SEED ESTABLISHMENT. MITCHELL & JOHNSTON. OCCIDENTAL BUILDING. GLOVES, GRASSES, TREFOLI, & C. TIMOTHY SEED. VICTORIA NURSERY. Seed Establishment. MITCHELL & JOHNSTON. Fruit Trees, OF ALL KINDS, Standard Roses, RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS, SEAKALE, & C. AT THE LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES. Also, a Large Quantity of Hawthorn for Hedges. Victoria Nursery, Oct. 6th, 1868. BY ROYAL COMMAND JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.



