



The Northern Pacific Railway.

Westward the Star of Empire takes its way. The eyes of the civilized world are directed towards the commercial revolution that is going on in America through the exertions of companies of capitalists who are preparing to span the continent with "bands of iron and hooks of steel" and divert a great part of the traffic of China and Japan from the Old to the New World.

From owners and occupiers of premises on Fort street, between Government and Broad, complaining of the bad state of the sewers and sidewalks thereon. Read and referred to the proper Committee for action. The portion in regard to the sidewalk had already been dealt with.

From Mr E. Mallandaine, suggesting that action be taken to rid the large growth of thistles from the streets and sidewalks; it was a growing evil and the chaingang might be used with advantage, provided the City would furnish convict guards and the proper tools. The Council concurred with the views contained in the communication, and it was received and filed.

Permission to remove a house was requested by W. P. Sayward, and referred to the Street Committee.

An account from the Colonist and Chronicle was referred to the Finance Committee.

A month's rent of Council Chambers was also referred to the Finance Committee for payment.

"RAISING THE WIND." Councillor Lewis offered a resolution to the effect that all references made and extracted from the books and documents belonging to the Council be charged a fee of 25 cents for each; also that a receipt be had for the taking away from the Chambers of any document, roll, &c. The discussion over the motion occupied considerable time, some of the Councillors leaving it affected the Council itself. It was finally deferred till next meeting.

THESE THISTLES! The matter of removing thistles from the streets and footpaths within the City was again taken up, and an appropriation of \$10 was voted for the purpose, in connection with the chaingang.

Council adjourned till Tuesday next, at 7 p. m.

THE NEW WORLD.

The New World came in from the Sound yesterday morning at 8 1/2 o'clock. She stopped on Monday evening to land live stock at one of the ports.

NAVAL.—H. M. S. Malacca has been ordered South and will sail on Monday. M. S. Scout, and probably the Alert, are on the way here from the Southern station.

THE ACTIVE.—This steamship arrived at San Francisco yesterday morning, and will sail for Victoria on Saturday next.

The Fideliter left Sehome, Bellingham Bay, at 8 o'clock last evening for Victoria, and will be due this morning.

The barkentine Monitor, with a cargo of lumber for San Francisco, will sail from Esquimalt harbor to-day.

A Barge is on the way from San Francisco to this port to take on board the remainder of the Fortifera's cargo of lumber.

A PARTY of prospectors have left Seattle to prospect for gold in the vicinity of Mount Rainier, Washington Territory.

The Enterprise sailed at 10 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning for New Westminster with freight and passengers.

ONLY one drunk at the Police Court yesterday. What are we coming to?

An Extraordinary Ocean Craft.

On Tuesday last, great excitement was created in New York by the departure for Europe of the "Nonpareil," a life saving raft invented and patented by a Mr Perry of the World of the 5th, thus describes this singular construction: "The raft consists of three 20-inch cylinders 25 feet long, each having a double rubber casing, forming a thickness of three-eighths of an inch, over which a heavy canvas duck casing is tightly corded, to take the excessive strain. These are connected by canvas webs and outer webs stretching the whole to a light wooden frame surmounting the whole. The cylinders are inflated by means of two bellows, duplicates being carried in case of accident. Upon the planking of the frame work are two shrou mast, schooner-rigged, with jib, log-sail, log-gaff topsail, main-sail and main-gaff-topsail, a centre-board and board aft, and another to the larboard forward. She carries an iron rudder, permanently iron-rigged astern. She has what might be termed a poop locker (in appearance) a little forward and to starboard of the centre (to clear the centre board), fourteen inches high, place for stowing away and for berths. It is protected by a rubber blanket, with troughs and tubes for catching fresh water. She carries two compasses, two quadrants, ocean and English Channel charts, oil-sone, six rubber water-tanks of seven gallons, and six of ten gallons each; seven oars, and canned provisions, crackers, hams, fluids, &c. for forty days. Such was the complement of the Nonpareil. Captain Mike here made his appearance, and after bidding adieu to friends on shore, three small boats conveyed himself, family and friends to the final script craft. Captain Mike leaved over the taffrail, and gave wife and daughter the honest kiss with a lightsome god-bye and sent off the boats cheerfully. At 5:50 the little anchor was taken aboard and the Nonpareil was off, with the captain, his two men, an artist, Mr J. B. Farnham, of No. 1 Cham-bert street (the sketcher of the Harriet), and your reporter; these two 'outsiders' being, of course, temporary guests."

WHAT IS A NAME?—We have no doubt that any of our readers have been as much in the dark as we have hitherto been, as to why the smallest pig in a litter is called "Anthony." The matter was elucidated at a County Court case, at Dover, recently, when the Judge, having asked a witness, "What is an 'Anthony?'" he replied, "The fittest pig, your honor. The little pig is always 'Anthony.'" The Judge—"And why 'Anthony?'" This posed the witness; but the attorney in the case—a genleman "well up" in his archæology—came to the rescue, saying, "I believe, your honor, it is associated with the saint of that name, from the fact that in his unhappy time that saint and least valuable pig was usually picked for the Church." A great change has been made since then.—Kent Herald.

TWO WAR VESSELS LEAVING BOSTON.—Two Government vessels have just left Charlestown Navy Yard, one of which, at least, will attract as much interest in the waters of the world as any American vessel has ever done. The Franklin, 48, has been fitted up and equipped here, but takes her complement of officers and crew from New York. She becomes the flagship of the European squadron, and bears at her mast the first Admiral's flag ever carried by a United States vessel into foreign waters. Our great hero, Admiral Farragut, the greatest naval commander since Nelson, commands the squadron, and will represent us in the European waters at this important and interesting time. I am much mistaken or he will receive great honors and more attention from foreign powers than was ever yet accorded to any officer of the United States. The other vessel is the Guerriere, which bears the flag of Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis to the South Atlantic squadron.—American paper.

A POPULAR ERROR CORRECTED.—It is very desirable, says our correspondent, J. D., that the old story about Charles II. knighting a lion of beef, and thus giving origin to a royal sirloin, should be finally consigned to the exhibition at the Royal Academy the story is assumed to be true, and is made the subject of a picture. Some years ago, Rev J. N. Simkinson, in his tale The Washingtons, quoted largely from the household books preserved at Athorp, in one of which, under date of 1623, is the following entry: "For a sirloin \* \* \* and a round of beef." In Nare's Glossary, (edition 1859) the following quotation is made from The Aborigine of an Idle Herd, 1820: "One end of a sir lion of beef called the buckler piece.—Athenæum.

FINE HORSES.—Jackson, the "Bell-ringer," has gone into the live-stock business. His first venture is a span of magnificent carriage-horses, which he brought over on the Anderson, and wants to dispose of low.

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FLOWERS AND DIAMONDS.—Girls should be like the flowers that adorn them—pure to the sight and sweet in memory. Bright, bright, but imperceptibly hard diamonds seem with peril to their wearers. There is a charm in them, St. Ambrose says, which is not known to those who bear their yoke. Women who wear diamonds, said the saint, may be as bright and dazzling as the gems, but their hearts in a horrible manner, will grow as hard. The fact is, that diamonds are very excellent and useful things in fitting seasons and on fitting persons. Even to most fitting persons every season is not fitting. Dress, like everything else, should be in unison with the wearer's place and condition.

A SHORT SHERIFF AND A LONG ROPE.—Judge Lynch was appealed to lately in Belmont, Nevada. A man, named Vail, charged with murdering his partner, Knox, while asleep, burying his body in the camp, and then sleeping on the grave, was wrested from the hands of the Sheriff, of Nye County, by the citizens, tried by a jury of twelve, allowed an hour and a half to settle up his worldly affairs, and then summarily hanged. The prisoner denied the murder to the last, but confessed to having stolen horses on several occasions during the past year.

MARRIAGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—A New Haven clergyman recently refused to marry a divorced woman to a man, on the ground that the woman had been divorced without sufficient cause. The action of the clergyman being announced to the mother of the bride, she, the mother died in a fit brought on by the news. In the meantime the couple were married by another clergyman, and the pair attended the funeral of the deceased mother as man and wife.

KILLED.—William Trescott, a Cornish miner, was recently killed in the Crown Point Mine in a horrible manner. He fell upon a ward of four hundred feet in his descent, brother workmen gathered up, and when his body was found they found in half a dozen pieces. Trescott was worth about four thousand dollars, and intended to leave for England in a short time.

The Boston Advertiser says:—"Rev Mr. Abbot's glorification of Louis Napoleon has been translated into French, to the great amazement and amusement of the Parisians. The Paris papers all say something on the subject, and one of them, the *Siècle*, is unmerciful enough to suggest that its reviewer should be straightway put in the American department of the exposition, and labelled 'the learned ass.'"

What is the difference between a rifleman who shoots wide of the target, and a husband who blackens his wife's eyes! The one misses his mark and the other marks his misdeed!

Amusing.

FROM HERALD'S COLLEGE.—The papers are parading the fact that her Majesty has conferred on Sir Benjamin Guinness the hereditary right to bear supporters in the family arms, a distinction, so say our contemporaries, "limited, except in special cases, to peers of the realm." We can see nothing wonderful in this—sovereigns, of course, take precedence in inferior in value—besides, the community have long been the stout supporters of the great Guinnesses.—Fun.

CALIFORNIA ELOQUENCE.—One of the defendants in a case recently decided in San Francisco forfeited his bail and skedaddled, leaving his counsel in the lurch, but that did not trouble the counsel, who gave cause for his absence in the following style:—"Let the waves of public opinion rage, roll, and roar, I will not desert my client even if he derails me. Sir—r, I presume he is one of those men who prefer basking in the sunbiny slopes of the Sierra Nevada to languishing in the cells of the Bastille at San Quentin. The blood of their countrymen has been on every battle-field." At this point the counsel seemed to have got beyond his depth, for he suddenly subsided.—New York Times.

I would not be a woman, for then I could not love her, says Montague. Lady Mary Wortley Montague says: "The only objection I have to be a man is that I should then have to marry a woman."

The proprietor of a forge, not remarkable for correctness of language, but who by honest industry had realized a comfortable independence, being called upon at a social meeting for a toast gave, "Success to forgers."

STRANGE ADVERTISEMENT.—A Mrs Smith, having lost her husband, thinks that the best plan is to advertise, which she does after the following:—"Lost, strayed, or stolen, an individual whom I in an urgent moment of loneliness was, thoughtless enough to adopt as my husband. He is a good-looking and feeble individual, knowing enough, however, to go in when it rains, unless some good-looking girl offers him her umbrella. Answers to the name of 'Jim.' Was last seen in company with Julia Harris, walking up the plank road, looking more like a fool, if possible, than ever. Anybody who will catch the poor fellow, and bring him carelessly back, so that I can chastise him for running away, will be asked to stay to tea."—American Paper.

DESIGNING MEN.—Architects. If two hogheads make a pipe, how many will make a cigar?

"One might have heard a pin fall," is a proverbial expression of silence; but it has been eclipsed by the French phrase, "You might have heard the unfolding of a lady's cambric handkerchief."

PROVINCIAL HUMOR.—A Grass Valley paper amuses its readers with a most mirth-provoking account of a sick Celestial, who is now lying "pale as swamp lily," from a "violent diarrhoea," occasioned by the accidental taking of some powerful drug. "When the gripe seized him," says this delicious humorist, "which they do at frequent intervals, he looks like a yellow ribbon tied into a bow knot, and his pains are extreme, when his extreme ends meet. Old Death is after him." Now, here is power thrown away! Talent of this kind, which could render the cholera ward of a large hospital among the most ludicrous of spectacles, ought not to be confined to the Grass Valley.—San Francisco News Letter.

WHILE the Woman's Rights Convention was in session in Albany a horse-car was crowded. There entered a severe-looking female. An old gent rose to give her a seat, "Be you one of those women-righters?" he asked. "I be," replied the ancient. "You believe a woman should have all the rights of a man, do you?" "Yes, sir, I do," was the emphatic answer. "Then," said the man, stand up, and enjoy them like a man; and she had to stand up.

A bon mot was heard the other day in an English court. Two barristers were using very warm words towards each other; 'don't be afraid,' said a looker on; 'they are like a pair of scissors, neither blade cuts the other but it is dangerous work for any one that gets between.'

A ROMANCIING PARSON.—When Henry Ward Beecher was in the political arena he always thought he was given to romancing. That idea is now confirmed by his abandoning politics altogether and devoting himself to fiction. The change of pursuit has, we understand, been caused by mortification at his recent defeat as a constitution monger, and perhaps, too, in a measure, by the refusal of his congregation to allow him a leave of absence for Captain Duncan's Jerusalem trip. We wish him prosperity in his new vocation. He has always been a capital hand in telling a story; and, if he can only work out the love passages as he touches off the humorous points of a narrative, his success with the women will be immense.—New York Herald.

A WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED.—The *Hamburg News* relates a terrible tragedy, but which is scarcely to be credited from its atrocity. In the course of last summer a whole family, named Timm-Tide, residing near that city, was murdered, and the only member who survived—one of the sons—was arrested on suspicion. No conclusive evidence was found against him, but he was kept in confinement, and has at length confessed. He says he planned the affair solely to become the heir to the whole property, and describes his proceedings thus:—"On the day he had fixed upon all the family but the servant went out; but towards evening one of his brothers returned, laden with his day's work, and, lying down in the stable, went to sleep. The assailant killed him with the blow of an axe, and concealed his body under some straw. Shortly after, all the family returned and went to bed. Waiting till they were all asleep, the murderer returned to the stable, and making a noise as if a horse had got loose, one of the other young men came down to secure it. He suffered the same fate as his brother. The same ruse was repeated, and the third brother fell a victim to the fatal weapon. Then ascending to his father's bedroom, he killed him in his sleep. The mother and sister, who were not yet gone to bed, hearing a noise, entered the room, and tried to seize his arm; but he killed the mother with a single blow. The sister struggled with him, and when her body was discovered 34 wounds were found on it. The servant had been roused by the cries of the women, and, coming to their aid, shared the same fate. The murderer then searched the pockets of all the victims, in order, as he expressed it, 'not to be robbed.'

STARVING TO DEATH.—The Nashville *Banner* has been permitted to take the following extract from a letter written by a highly respectable merchant of that city, from Dallas, Ga., to his wife, under date of the 20th June: "I rode yesterday across the country, from Marietta to Dallas, and there I witnessed a sight that, while it aroused the tenderest sympathies of my soul, awoke a new feeling. Nearly 500 famishing women, old and young, many with babies at their breasts, had come from their neighboring county, seeking bread and clothing. Many of them had waded more than 15 miles barefooted in rags for the little corn they heard had been sent them. Oh, my God! if my heart's best blood could be turned into bread for these my people, and place them again in prosperity and happiness, how cheerfully would I give it. I felt as if I had lived too long to witness such sights as these.

Fellow Disease to its Source.—Lo disease cannot be cured merely by local treatment. For example: No application to the part affected will radically cure the rheumatism of the foot, which is the primary cause of the complaint, must be changed. For this purpose, Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, the most vegetable alternative ever compounded, is the medicine to use. Constiveness is almost invariably the immediate cause of this distressing disorder. This condition of the bowels is at once changed by the action of the Pills. Inauguration and morbid action of the liver produce constipation. These, too, are swiftly removed by the powerful vegetable agent, and the system freed from a condition of perfect health. Thus are the symptoms and source of the disease removed together, and it is at an end forever. It is the same with all the complaints which come within the remedial scope of this great alternative, purgative, and antibilious medicine. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, Buxton's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills. 414

An Aristocratic Perfume.—Dulver Lytton, the great English romancer, says that a gentleman is known by the perfume he uses. The coarse scent marks the coarse man. There is a delicacy, an insinuating and luxurious softness in the aroma of Jersey and L'Esperance Florida Water, which is delightful to persons of taste and refinement. Hence it is acceptable to the true gentleman as to the lady of fine sensibilities. More than this: Every gentleman knows, or should know, that when sufficiently diluted with water it is a wonderful emollient—the best that can possibly be used after shaving. Its refreshing odor is an exquisite contrast to the sickly taint of the heavy French extracts. 323. Purchasers are requested to see that the words "FLORIDA WATER, MURRAY AND LASSAN, No. 69 Water Street, New York," are stamped in the glass on each bottle. Without this note is genuine. 5

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—To Purify the Blood.—With this medicine the discovery of a great principle of guidance in treating the disease known as "scalding" the necessity of "discovering the blood," the life of the dead." This rational treatment gradually separated the barbarous blood, destructive enemies, and unwholesome humors, which had entailed the profession and public for centuries. Purification of fluids and solids is the noble purpose Holloway's medicine has been designed to effect, and wonderfully has it accomplished its end—a truth, at the present day, universally admitted and acted upon. In cases of acute, chronic, partial failure of memory, bilious attacks, and habitual constiveness, Holloway's Pills exert the most salutary influence, invigorating any organ which is failing through weakness.

Completion of the Leech River and Flume.

We congratulate our readers on the completion of the ditch through which water will be made to flow to the benches and flat banks of Leech River. Up one year has elapsed since was commenced. At that time confidently believed that it would be turned on in four or five months; but many difficulties and misadventures, contractor, Mr Jeffrey, and first appeared a task that the nature of a few hundred dollars in full operation, has most formidable undertaking a sum of money largely of the amount of the consuming eight months' valuable time than the mined minor or contractor would be required. Notwith the numerous drawbacks and tainty that he would lose a of money if he fulfilled his ag Mr Jeffrey persevered, and to the proud satisfaction of se work completed. Such in- pluck as the contractor has s serves reward; and were obsequer of the Colony in a fl state we should certainly re that a substantial acknowledged extended the worthy gentle the finances stand, however that Mr Jeffrey will have to tent with the reflection tha performed his whole duty, at enjoys the confidence and the Government and his fe zens. Now that the ditch a are completed it remains to be strated that there are dig Leech River that will st large community of miners. great desideratum water the idle men in the city sh to the stream, and joining th to those of the miners alre should thoroughly test the during the three months of season that yet remain. It that has been said of the obtained in the mysterious b nels and the benches of Leec our readers need not be surp day should they learn that a extensive gold-lead has been ed there.

The Military Reconstruction.

The Attorney General of the States having declared this unconstitutional, an extra Congress has been held and tion of that body reaffirmed. Has also explained such portio Act as were considered inde ambiguous, and has added making its provisions still m gent than at first. The Ac out of existence civil gover the Southern States. The placed under military despot turn civil officers out of offic point of the bayonet. Liber South is as great a mockery in the days when one-half it were held as bondsmen or "chattel's." Talk of the "Irish" or the "down-trodden" They have little to complain we contrast their condition of the "sovereign people" South. Has it ever occurre people of the North—have r reflected that they are forging that may yet be riveted up own limbs? that they are themselves of power as they that of the General Govern that every Act they pass o the South of its civil rights down a precedent and bind day fearfully near for an att their own prerogatives? Ye The body that can pass a law one section of the Union of power, can amend the law a to all sections of the count melancholy to reflect that the constitutional liberty in America to-day than in and, what is still more melar the fact that while the nation Old World are becoming mor in their ideas and tenden political privileges of the people are being curtailed abridged on every side.

SOMETHING LIKE BANKRUPTCY.

at the moment under adjudication Bankruptcy Court at Birmingham, of one Crosswell, late of Tipton, is also concerned in the Rhos-bail pny. It was stated in the court by Mr. Griffin, who appeared for the assignee, that the present liability 000, whilst the 'only property' is at £375.—London Times.

IN SERIOUS TROUBLE.—Edgely & chants of London and Leeds, w branch house in this city from 186 having lately failed, are accused promissory notes to the amount of million of dollars. Edgely has but his partner is in custody. The represented here by J. C. Ridge a quently by W. H. Haskinson.

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 13, 1867.

Completion of the Leech River Ditch and Flume.

We congratulate our readers upon the completion of the ditch and flume through which water will be carried to work the benches and flats on both banks of Leech River. Upwards of one year has elapsed since the work was commenced. At that time it was confidently believed that the water would be turned on in four months at the furthest; but many discouragements and misadventures befel the contractor, Mr Jeffrey, and what at first appeared a task that the expenditure of a few hundred dollars would place in full operation, has proved a most formidable undertaking, absorbing a sum of money largely in excess of the amount of the contract, and consuming eight months' more of valuable time than the most experienced miner or contractor estimated would be required. Notwithstanding the numerous drawbacks and the certainty that he would lose a large sum of money if he fulfilled his agreement, Mr Jeffrey persevered, and to-day has the proud satisfaction of seeing the work completed. Such indomitable pluck as the contractor has shown deserves reward; and were the exhibitor of the Colony in a flourishing state we should certainly recommend that a substantial acknowledgment be extended the worthy gentleman. As the finances stand, however, we fear that Mr Jeffrey will have to rest content with the reflection that he has performed his whole duty, and that he enjoys the confidence and esteem of the Government and his fellow citizens. Now that the ditch and flume are completed it remains to be demonstrated that there are diggings at Leech River that will support a large community of miners. With the great desideratum water supplied, the idle men in the city should flock to the stream, and joining their efforts to those of the miners already there should thoroughly test the diggings during the three months of the mining season that yet remain. If one-half that has been said of the prospects obtained in the mysterious back-channels and the benches of Leech be true, our readers need not be surprised any day should they learn that a rich and extensive gold-lead has been unearthed there.

The Military Reconstruction Bill.

The Attorney General of the United States having declared this Act to be unconstitutional, an extra session of Congress has been held and the position of that body reaffirmed. Congress has also explained such portions of the Act as were considered indefinite or ambiguous, and has added clauses making its provisions still more stringent than at first. The Act stamps out of existence civil government in the Southern States. The South is placed under military despots who turn civil officers out of office at the point of the bayonet. Liberty in the South is as great a mockery as it was in the days when one-half its people were held as bondsmen or sold as "chattels." Talk of the "oppressed Irish" or the "downtrodden Poles!" They have little to complain of when we contrast their condition with that of the "sovereign people" of the South. Has it ever occurred to the people of the North—have they ever reflected that they are forging chains that may yet be riveted upon their own limbs? that they are depriving themselves of power as they increase that of the General Government? that every Act they pass depriving the South of its civil rights is laying down a precedent and bringing to-day fearfully near for an attack upon their own prerogatives? Yet so it is. The body that can pass a law to strip one section of the Union of political power, can amend the law and apply it to all sections of the country. It is melancholy to reflect that there is less constitutional liberty in "Free" America to-day than in Austria; and what is still more melancholy, is the fact that while the nations of the Old World are becoming more liberal in their ideas and tendencies, the political privileges of the American people are being curtailed and abridged on every side.

SOMETHING LIKE BANKRUPTCY.

There is at this moment under adjudication in the Bankruptcy Court at Birmingham, in the case of one Gresswell, late of Tipton, ironmaster, also concerned in the Rhos-hall Iron Company. It was stated in the court on Friday by Mr. Griffin, who appeared for the official assignee, that the present liability is £174,000, whilst the 'only property' is put down at £375.—London Times.

IN SERIOUS TROUBLE.—Edgely & Co., merchants of London and Leeds, who had a branch house in this city from 1862 to 1866, having lately failed, are accused of forging promissory notes to the amount of nearly a million of dollars. Edgely has decamped but his partner is in custody. The firm was represented here by J. C. Ridge and subsequently by W. H. Huskinson.

Attempt at Suicide.

A young man named Frederick Laufester, a native of the Isle of Guernsey, attempted to commit suicide yesterday, shortly after daylight, at Mrs. Heal's boarding-house, on Fort street, by shooting himself with a pistol. The unfortunate man was lately in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, at Fort Shepherd, and crossed the mountains in midwinter. Arriving here in March, he engaged board and lodging at Mrs. Heal's and has remained there ever since without means. He expected money from his parents by the last steamer, and failing to receive it became despondent. On Sunday he obtained a situation with Murray & Harris to carry out meat, and engaged to commence work at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. During Sunday night he was heard walking up and down the passage way; but as it was not an unusual circumstance, no attention was paid by those who heard the footsteps. About daylight an inmate of the house was awakened by a noise, which he now believes to have been the report of the pistol with which Laufester shot himself; but as nothing more was heard, the inmate composed himself again to sleep. About 6 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Murray, observing that Laufester did not make his appearance at the shop, proceeded to his room and knocked at the door, which was locked. Hearing groans inside he applied his eye to the keyhole and saw the young man lying on the bed in a pool of blood. The alarm was given and Dr. Ash sent for, who pronounced the wound dangerous to the left breast, just below the nipple, and the ball passed through the body and lodged in the left shoulder-blade. The unfortunate young man seemed to suffer little or no pain last evening and may recover. He acknowledges that the wound was self-inflicted and expresses an eagerness to die. Laufester came to this country in 1862 in company with two brothers, both of whom, by strange coincidences, met with violent deaths on the mainland—one being drowned in Death's Rapids, and the other receiving fatal injuries by the fall of a tree. The father and mother of the young man are still living and in good circumstances in Guernsey.

GOOD NEWS FROM LEECH!

COMPLETION OF THE FLUME!

"R. H. J." our correspondent at Leech River, writing under date of Sunday last, informs us that all the lumber for the flume has been sawed, and that the water is running through the ditch as far down as Williamson & Co.'s cabin, which is situated at a point where the last gulch requires fluming lies. The whole work was to be done on Tuesday (to-day), and preparations were being made for celebrating the event in a proper manner. A fat beeve has been driven to the river by the old Leech butcher, Stacy, and will be slaughtered and devoured in honor of the completion of the work.

Course gold has been brought to Kennedy Flat from the North Fork of Leech by miners, who report good diggings at the Devil's Grip. Great confidence is felt in the ditch proving a success, and the back-channels of the river may now be worked to advantage.

THE RAILROAD BETWEEN MAINE AND NEW BRUNSWICK.—An important proceeding took place on the 6th inst., in the Legislature of New Brunswick, upon the motion of Premier Mr. Tilley. It was the committal of a railway bill, to facilitate what is called the "Western Extension," which is to connect the system of railways in the United States with the system already established, and yet to be established, in the Lower Provinces. Mr. Tilley's bill provides that the Province shall take a stock in the projected road to the amount of \$300,000. There seemed to be a very general feeling in the House in favor of the bill, and if there were any difference it turned chiefly on the question whether the stock taken should not be \$500,000 instead of \$300,000. It was, however, explained that the American capitalists who were interested in the construction of the road as a whole had within twenty-four hours previously signified their willingness and ability to accept the \$300,000 and therewith to build the road. One of the inducements presented to the Committee was that under the new constitution Canada, or rather the Dominion, was bound to lend the money required for this purpose at 5 per cent interest. The bill passed through Committee by a majority of eighteen votes.

AN EVIL BALANCE.—The Rochester Express believes that the Stanwix Hall tragedy is traceable to the fact that crimes against woman's virtue are not adequately punished; and that the absence of women from all participation in framing the laws. It looks for a reform when progress has reached the point where women are allowed to make the statutes as well as men. Does it believe that when this millennium dawns we shall have absolute justice? If a man is to be shot for seducing a married woman, what shall be done with the married woman who seduces a man? It is all balderdash to talk about the guilt of this offence against society, as if that rested entirely upon one party. A woman paupered in virtue is not often the object of improper advances, and when she is made such, she has her sure and impregnable defence. And the unwritten history of seductions would prove, could it be revealed, that she whom it is the fashion to call the victim of a monster's arts, is not unfrequently herself the designer of those arts which work her own ruin.—Albany Evening Journal.

A GLOUBIOUS STATE OF FINANCIAL UNCERTAINTY.—The New York Times produces a tabular statement to prove that the debt of the State of New York alone is \$140,000,000. If other States show similar exhibits, it follows that their aggregate obligations must come up to \$700,000,000 or \$800,000,000, which, with the national figures, will make the trifling sum of about \$3,300,000,000, or more than \$100 for each man, woman, and child, white, black or red, in the Union in 1867.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived at nine o'clock last evening from ports on Puget Sound with a large number of passengers and live stock. The military force at Steilacoom is to be withdrawn.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board met yesterday: Present—His Worship the Mayor, in the chair, Dr. Tolmie, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Gareche and Mr. Higgins. A short discussion took place upon the condition of the finances of the Board, and the unanimous opinion of the members present is that the schools cannot be carried on under the present system unless a larger sum of money is placed at the disposal of the Board to liquidate past liabilities and provide for new ones. It was finally decided to appoint a committee to prepare a report to be laid before a meeting of the public on Saturday evening next, and to take the sense of the citizens generally as to the best plan to continue the schools in their present high state of efficiency.

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.—Columbia Chapter No. 120, R. A. M., under the register of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland was duly organized last evening at Masonic Hall, Government street, with the following officers: Most Excellent Companions—J. W. Powell, Z.; Richard Lewis, H.; J. R. Stewart, J. Excellent Companions—Frederick Williams, S. E.; Wm H. Thain, S. N. Companions—John E. Hunt, P. S.; J. S. Blackbourne, 2nd S.; Thos T. Allat, 3rd S.

COMMISSION.—Mr. George Peakes, SA as Commissioner yesterday to take evidence in the master of the loss of the steamer Transport on the West Coast of this Island in November last. Captains Stamp and Rayment were examined, when the Commissioner rose until to-day.

ASSAULTS.—A white man, charged with assaulting an Indian, forfeited his bail of \$25 by not appearing in Court yesterday to answer. A Chinaman, accused of assaulting an Indian, and an Indian accused of assaulting a Chinaman, were remanded for one day.

A DOUBLE-PITCHED ROOF is being erected over the Mechanics' Institute building, which will improve the ventilation of the hall and render the roof waterproof.

H.M.S. BEAVER started for Fort Simpson yesterday to resume her surveying duties.

Admission of British Columbia into the Confederation of Canada.

MESSES EDITORS.—In one of the recent issues of your paper, a letter appeared from one of our Victorian citizens, addressed to the press of Montreal, expressing the gratification that would be felt when the happy day arrived for joining us of Victoria in Political Union with the Confederate States of Canada, and dilating upon the advantages that would result therefrom. The writer of the letter seemed to regard this event as a settled matter, the only thing unsettled in regard to it being the period when this affair would take place, and that there existed universal concurrence amongst us as to the advantage and so on of this alliance. Whether there is anything to warrant this assumption on the part of the writer, or on the part of any one else who should espouse similar views, is to me a matter of doubt, and upon which I take the liberty of joining issue. I contend that what has taken place in this community, (the more especially when the important considerations involved are taken into account), in no way justifies the bold assumption that either our admission into the Confederate States of Canada is desirable for us of Victoria, or that we have fully decided upon it. True it is, that some six months since in what I should call red hot haste, some of our Legislators, when this Confederation Bill was pending in the Imperial Parliament, sought a hurried interview with the Governor, begging him to send off at once a telegram to the British Government expressive of our desire to be made part and parcel of the Confederation, and that in the same hurried breath these Legislators sent to Victoria, begging for the ratification of a public meeting to endorse their proceedings with instructions for us to hurry up and be quick lest this Confederate bill should have been passed, and British Columbia not included in the list of applicants, the door shut, and we poor creatures left out in the cold; and true it is that this public meeting was held; and there was a decision of an affirmative character recorded, and the results warm from the popular lips immediately transferred, endorsing the action taken by our impulsive and precipitate legislators, and one can easily imagine the complacency and satisfaction felt by those gentlemen on the occasion.

When little John Horner, sat in a corner eating a Christmas pie, Put in his thumb pulled out a plum And said what a good boy am I!"

there was about as much wisdom in gratulation as in these members feeling grand over what they had done; but surely no one, with any pretensions to intelligence would regard these proceedings as a true and faithful index of public sentiment. I could admire the simplicity of those who would, I entirely repudiate such goings on, as altogether unworthy of any part of sound and wholesome legislation. "I appeal," said the Roman citizen, "to whom?" "From Caesar had given a decision." "Appeal!" said the indignant Caesar, "to whom?" "From Caesar drunk to Caesar sober," was the reply. In the name of the colonists of Victoria, and as one anxious for what conduces to their best interests, I appeal from the hasty and precipitate decisions that have been arrived at on this Confederate question—from the impulsive action of our Legislators and the excited atmosphere of a public meeting—to the thinking and reflecting portion of this community. I do not say that the admission of British Columbia may not be productive of all the advantages anticipated, and that it may not be the best possible thing we can do in our present circumstances. But, I contend, in the meantime, we have not sufficient evidence before us to justify this conclusion. That the decision is premature—nay, and what is more, from the peculiar and uncertain character of our present governmental arrangements, the thinking part of our community, and those most deeply interested in the welfare of its future, have not yet thought it necessary to take this matter into serious consideration and pronounce upon it. Those who "decide in haste often repent at leisure." If now we were at once to decide upon going in for Confederation, and afterwards found it unsuited to us, there would be ample ground for the trite and well known saying, that we "were caught on

the bustle." Time nor space will not allow of my stating objections to this Confederation taking in our Victoria as part and parcel of it; that must be reserved for a future letter, but in the mean time I desire to bring prominently before the notice of this community, that the basis upon this Union have been published once; there is yet a second and third time of asking and before that takes place let us consider and weigh this matter well before the important and decisive yes, pregnant with great results falls from our trembling lips. As a parting growl indicative of future sentiment, let me say I think the charm of this Confederation scheme proceeds rather from the demerits of our present system than from any inherent merits of its own. More anon.

PUBLICOLA.

Scenes on a French Race Course

A Paris letter to an English paper draws a lively picture of the scenes on a French race course:—"Some of the best French racing studs, as every one knows, are at Chantilly, and here too, are several of the best breeding establishments for race horses. It is the training place par excellence—the Newmarket, in fact of the French turf. It swarms with English trainers, grooms, jockeys and stable boys, for whose benefit an English Protestant church was built a year or two ago, in the hope of seducing these last from their passion for playing at pitch and toss on a Sunday. The country round about is very pretty, and the race course looks not unlike an English common, surrounded as it is by comfortable looking houses and fine trees. The one thing that destroys the illusion is the long line of lofty windows, looks on to the race course, and fronts, in fact, the tribune, as the French style the grand stand. Much of the chateau is modern, for the building inhabited by the Grand Condé was in large part demolished during the first French revolution.

On entering the passage we find the jockeys in the scales and betting very animated. The professionals, French and English—the former for the most part Jews, dressed in their accustomed extravagant style; the latter the same unprepossessing looking set that one always sees on race courses, wearing the very lowest crowned hats and the largest of horseshoe pins in their neckties—are mounted on chairs, whence they shout in their respective languages the odds they are prepared to offer. In an adjacent building sweepstakes, the lowest subscription to which is five Napoleons, are being rapidly filled up. The company altogether is far from so select as it is a Longchamps when the Grand Prix de Paris is run for. At Chantilly the ladies of the grand monde have to mix with those of the demi-monde, and the latter seize the opportunity to display their most extravagant and piquant dresses—with little hats trimmed with green vine leaves, the bunches of grapes in solid gold, or with clusters of cherries and strawberries that for size would carry off the prizes at any horticultural show, or branches of punk coral beads in many rows on jackets and skirts. The men of decided sporting tastes all affect the low-crowned hat, the tight trousers, the bright-colored neckerchief tied in a slip-knot and secured by some outrageous pin. Many of the most eager among those in the betting ring look mere boys, positively saddened with dissipation, with a pinched expression of the lips, an unquiet look in the dull eye, and a languor in the voice as well as in the gait.

THE FUNERAL OF ARTEMUS WARD took place at Waterloo, Me., on the 10th June. The body was not embalmed, though efforts had been made to prevent decomposition. The coffin, of which there were four, were enclosed in a large box or case marked, "From Millwood & Co. London—Sculpture—Handle with care." Upon removing the cover an oaken coffin was seen, with a covering of large beaded black nails, in double row, giving the appearance of paneling in the arrangement. Upon the sides of the coffin were eight black handles; upon the top of the coffin was a large brass plate, 12 by 15 inches, reading "Charles F. Brown, aged 33 years, known to the world as Artemus Ward," there were also upon the lid two wreaths with the initials "R. I. P." Rest in Peace, and a cluster of decayed flowers. Removing the lid a leaden coffin was found carefully soldered and hermetically sealed; this being cut away the zinc coffin followed, and the "shell" or inner coffin. Upon removing the lid of this the remains were exposed to view, the features natural but discolored, and it was too plain that decomposition had commenced its work. It was not deemed expedient to expose the remains to the view of the friends and relatives; disinfectives were used to neutralize the gases evolved and the coffins were immediately closed.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE OFFICER.—It was one of the accusations against Lieut. Brand before the Jamaica commission that he had said prior to Gordon's trial that nothing would give him greater pleasure than the hanging of this d-d son of a b—, Brand denied it, and indicated Mr Astwood as a person who could contradict it. But curious to say, the London correspondent of the Boston Advertiser tells a story of a speech of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn of a similar kind. Probably it is an open contradiction as the one about Mr Brand. We give it for what it is worth: "Chief Justice Cockburn in private society speaks with even more directness of the infamies committed in Jamaica than he did when in court. At a dinner party the other day, while he was giving expression to his sentiments, an officer of the army observed in a baw-haw manner—'Do you think so? You should have seen our fellow-gentleman in India with the Sepoys, and the gallant gentleman proceeded to narrate some peculiarly disgusting instances of the blowing of men from the guns, &c. When he had finished, the Judge exclaimed, his eye kindling as he spoke—'If you were charged with these offences before me, by Heaven I'd hang you!' The officer was thunderstruck. But the Lord Chief Justice of England simply added, 'I would indeed.'

Among the pensions just granted by the British Government is one to Rev. Miles Joseph Berkely of £100 a year on account of his botanical services to practical horticulture and agriculture; and one to George Cruikshank of £25 a year on account of his merit as an artist.

RED-CLOUD, THE INDIAN LEADER.—Speaking of the forthcoming war on the Plains, the Reese River Reveille says:—

The greatest leader of the Indians is Red-Cloud, or Mahpattiar, who is represented as one of the ablest Indian warriors of any time. He is about thirty-five years of age, tall, handsome, athletic, and perfect in his horsemanship as in his physical appearance. He has commanded in several battles previous to the massacre of Col. Fetterman's command, and has never been whipped. He was at Laramie last spring, at a treaty-making, enjoying the farce and treating it as such without disguise, yet accepting all the presents offered, but left with the declaration that his country should never be occupied by the whites, nor garrisoned by them, nor should their roads cross it. Then he was at the head of 300 warriors of the Ogallallah Sioux, with his marshalling 3,000 at Fort Philip Kearney shows the influence he has over others, and his determination to make his threat good. He is an active, energetic, and able warrior, and he who conquers Red-Cloud will do more than he who conquered Tecumseh or Black Hawk or Osceola.

While the Prince of Wales was in Paris he called on his old French instructor, M. Brasseur, who told him his great ambition was to possess the ribbon of the Legion d'Honneur, but that he had not sufficient interest to make his claims known to those in power. The Prince laid his case at once before the Emperor, and before night the teacher was a Chevalier.

A 'monster in human form' says that the only time a woman does not exaggerate is when she is talking of her own age.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of its pleasures. The first irregularity of any function should be checked and set right by appropriate doses of these fine purifying Pills, which strengthen the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood from all impurities. They balance disordered action, remove the cause of disturbance and restore its normal and natural power to every organ, without inconvenience, pain or any other drawback.

Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach Complaints. This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures effected by its use are so wonderful as to astonish every one. It is pre-eminently a remedy for bilious and liver complaints and derangements of the stomach and bowels, is no longer a matter of dispute or doubt. In these diseases the best medical effects of Holloway's invaluable Pills are so permanent and extensive that the whole system is renovated, the organs of digestion strengthened, and full and easy assimilation promoted, so that both physical and moral energy are increased.

Determination of Blood to the Head. This is generally occasioned by some irregularity of the stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally. A few doses of the celebrated Pills never fail to give tone to the stomach, regularity to the secretions, and purity to the fluids. Vestiges of dimness of sight and other indications of approaching apoplexy, are in every instance cured by a course of this admirable medicine.

The Female's Best Friend. For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the sex and in every contingency perilous to the life of women, youthful or aged, married or single, this mild but speedy remedy is recommended with friendly assurances. It will correct all functional derangements to which they are subject.

Scurfies and all Skin Diseases. For all skin diseases, however inveterate, these medicines are a sovereign remedy. While the Pills act upon the blood, which they purify, the ointment passes through the pores of the skin, and cleanses every structure, as water saturates the soil or as a penetrates meat. The whole physical machinery is thus rendered healthy, regular and vigorous.

Coughs, Colds and Asthma. No medicine will cure coughs of long duration or such as are settled upon the chest so quickly as these famous Pills. Even in cases where the first stage of asthma has appeared these Pills may be relied on as a certain and never failing remedy, particularly if the asthma be simultaneously well rubbed into the chest and throat night and morning.

Indigestion—Bilious Headache. These complaints may sometimes be considered trifling but it should be borne in mind that by inattention and neglect, they often become most serious. Give early thought to a deranged stomach take Holloway's Pills, rub his celebrated Ointment over the pit of the stomach, and you will shortly perceive a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual will be thorough and lasting.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:

Table with 2 columns: Male and Female. Lists various ailments such as Bilious Complaints, Dropsy, Rheumatism, etc.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Kingdom, at the following prices:—1s. 1/6, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

\*There is considerable saving by taking the Full Directions for the guidance of patients in every disease affixed to each Box.

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Will there be War?

Every day the electric current flashes through the cable to inform us of a dread that pervades the European mind of an impending calamity. Where the bolt that is destined, perhaps, to overwhelm nations by its shock will strike, can only be conjectured now. So numerous are the complications of European politics that powers we least suspect of having clashing interests or hostile intentions may be found tomorrow grasping each other's throats with the fury of giants engaged in a death-struggle. The late London Conference was regarded as the panacea—the cure—all of the differences between France and Prussia. The Duchy of Luxemburg was declared by the Conference to be neutral territory and France repudiated its offer to purchase the coveted piece of real estate, while Prussia withdrew her garrison from the fortresses of the Duchy, and England guaranteed its integrity—bought a peace—and bought it at the fearful price of an obligation to take part in the next war between Germany and France—a price undefined as to extent, object or alliances. The wisdom of buying a peace at so colossal a figure when the territory in dispute is really of not the smallest importance to Great Britain is questionable—especially when we find that in place of disarming, France and Prussia are increasing their armaments as rapidly as though there had never been a Conference. Certainly, there was a show at reduction; but it was only a subterfuge, after all. The reduction of the French army consequent upon the favorable issue of the Conference does not amount to more than 18,000 men, and the increase in the preceding month was estimated at little less than 80,000. We also learn that 40,000 horses have been lately bought by the French Government, and 3,000 more ordered in Hungary, even after the close of the Conference. The quantity of corn and oats exported to France from Germany and Poland within the last two months is stated by the Spener Zeitung to be far greater than the provisions required from abroad in years of scarcity, and our later despatches say the food of war does not seem to be much allayed in Paris. Trains are carrying ammunition and other material to Strasburg and Metz, and 6,000 horses have been purchased by Prussia in Hungary, while the Nassau and Hesse Cassel reserves have been embodied. What do these preparations indicate if they do not mean war? The impression is gradually gaining ground that there has been no genuine peace—no amicable settlement of the difficulties between the two great continental rivals. Napoleon gained by the Conference all he expected to gain—all his demands comprehended before the meeting. With the Prussian garrison withdrawn from Luxemburg and the fortress leveled with the ground, a road is opened for French troops to the Rhine through German territory. Napoleon gained by the Conference, without the expenditure of a franc or the loss of a man, the reduction of a fortress that by going to war would have cost him millions of francs and a hecatomb of men. But it will be urged should France seize Luxemburg, Great Britain having guaranteed its integrity will be compelled to interfere to save it. True; but Luxemburg is not the only piece of real estate that England has guaranteed to its present holders. The integrity of Belgium, and we think, Holland, both of which lie between Napoleon and the coveted territory on the Rhine, were guaranteed by her in 1831, so that France incurs no additional risk by the promises of Great Britain at the last Conference. Nor will the guarantee prevent war—indeed, it may serve to hasten the catastrophe, for Prussia, having secured an ally in Great Britain, and impressed with the idea that whether she seeks it or not she must soon measure arms with her French rival, may force a collision upon France. The position of Russia in the present crisis is difficult to determine, but there are many who imagine the Czar has purchased the neutrality of France in case of another invasion of Turkey, by engaging to cast its moral weight in favor of the aggrandizement of the Rhenish Provinces by the latter power. Such a treaty may or may not be in existence; but the impression is now universal, that the Conference, in place of averting a great calamity, has merely delayed it until a "more convenient season."

The U.S. brig Fauntleroy is lying in Cadboro Bay preparing for a survey of a portion of the Straits.

The Fideliter sailed for Portland, Oregon, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. She carried a few passengers and a small freight.

LOST IN THE STREETS OF VICTORIA.—A gentleman from one of the rural districts of Puget Sound, arrived with his family in Victoria on Tuesday morning, by the New World, rented a house, moved his furniture into it, and sallied forth, at 11 o'clock, to buy food. Having completed his purchases, he turned his face as he supposed homewards, but found, to his dismay, after walking through several streets, that he had lost his way. He inquired of several persons, but being unable to describe even the appearance of the house, and the agent from whom he had the address given into the country, those he addressed could give him no information. He was lost in the midst of this great bustling metropolis of ours! At 4 o'clock in the afternoon we saw him on Patrick's corner with the bundles still in his hand, engaging a man at \$2 50 for the remainder of the day to assist him in the search. We suppose he ultimately found his hungry family, as we have not observed an advertisement for a "lost man" in the paper.

Prussia.

[London Times Correspondent.]

Yesterday afternoon the Emperor of Russia and the Grand Duke Vladimir arrived at Potsdam, in company with the King, who had joined them at the Berlin terminus. The Royal travelers were ceremoniously received by the Princes of the blood, the generals of the garrison, and the great dignitaries of State. This afternoon His Russian Majesty, whose suite includes the best known names of the Empire, such as Adlerberg, Schuvaloff and Dolgoroukoff, will continue his journey to Paris. That he is also attended by Prince Gortschakoff and Privy Councillor von Hammerling, the Secretary of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is, perhaps, the most significant feature of the trip. Baron Talleyrand and Count Reventer, respectively the French and Austrian Ambassadors at St. Petersburg, passed through Berlin two days ago en route for Paris and Vienna.

King William, too, has made up his mind to visit Paris after all, and will set out on the 4th proximo. To recognize the wish of being there at the same time as the Czar and the desire expressed by the Emperor Napoleon to receive the two important guests separately, the King will arrive a few days after, and it seems, leave a day or two before the Czar. But this latter intention is not unalterably fixed. The King will be accompanied by Generals von Moltke and Treskow, Count Goltz, Adjutant Count Lehndorf, Prince Anton, Radziwill, and last, not least, Count Bismark and two of his confidential agents in the Foreign-office. Count Bismark was at first rather unwilling to be of the party, and determined to go only in consequence of the King's request. When his presence at the triple interview had been decided upon, the Kreuz Zeitung, not, I suppose, without taking counsel of the higher spheres, published a few violent lines against a recent article in the semi-official Pays. This rude effusion actually determined the visit of the Czar, designating him as one who had mystified France. That—the Kreuz Zeitung averred—his policy had tended to benefit his own country rather than foreign States, and was more highly praised by his compatriots than by the French, was a circumstance not likely to be blamed in any further observed that if the Count were independent enough to come to the fore, he would be treated with respectful courtesy, and standing all that had gone before, the Kreuz Zeitung also took occasion to retort that respect on the part of the Pays would be more desirable to him than familiarity. Count Bismark, the angry reply concluded, was in the happy position of one who could afford to be headstrong and strident in the journals of Germany. A strange story of the two Ministerial papers. But the uncertain relations between Prussia and France are reflected in more than one Government organ it has excited no little attention here, for instance, that the Journal de l'Empire was ordered and the Presse suffered to insult the Crown Prince during his few days' sojourn in Paris. The first-mentioned paper went so far as to say that his Royal Highness had been obliged to postpone his excursion, having had to preside at domiciliary visits in Hanover, previous to his departure. It would really appear that more is required than the evacuation of Luxemburg to restore cordiality between Buonaparte and Hohenzollern. This also peeps out in a chance hit of the Kreuz Zeitung, which repeats the rumor that Napoleon will visit Berlin and Petersburg in the course of September, finishing it, however, with the addition,—"Sincerely matured as yet." No, not as yet. The result of the Paris interview must be awaited before even the intention can have birth. The worst is that though Russia is sure to support Prussia to the extent of preventing Austria from recruiting her strength at the expense of Germany, still she cannot be expected to spare the feelings of this Government in matters comparatively small, but in themselves of important character. Russia does not favor the absorption of the Southern States by Austria, but is equally hostile to their political reunion with the North. In a German war with France she would have no wish to see Denmark ranked among the enemies of this rising nation, but at the same time is not a little irritated by the delay which has taken place in the cessation of Northern Schleswig. In a word, Russia neither wishes Prussia to succeed, nor to grow from all which we may gather, that Count Bismark will not be spared the unpleasantness of yielding a point or two, if at the impending Conference he wishes to remain on an intimate footing with Russia, and reestablish passable relations with France.

Speaking of North Schleswig, Count Bismark, at a time when a peaceable solution of the Luxembourg controversy could not be foreseen with any certainty, thought it as well to sound the Danish Cabinet on this ugly point. Among other inquiries he begged to ascertain whether the Danish Cabinet were prepared to assume the responsibility of a certain amount of the Schleswig debt and also to give guarantees that the national rights of the German inhabitants of Northern Schleswig would not be invaded after the return of the district to Denmark. To these uncertain questions the Danish Government made no distinct reply, but preferred consulting the Powers before committing itself to any definite course. This is the aspect of things at the present moment, one which, in diplomatic language, is styled "pending negotiations."

France.

[From the London Times Correspondent.]

Paris, June 6. The Emperor of Russia's sojourn in this capital is not passing off with that complete serenity which he and his Imperial host would desire. Wherever he goes, the name of Poland, like the ghost of Banquo at Macbeth's banquet, starts up when least expected. He went on Tuesday, with his sons, to visit the Museum of Clugny, and, as he approached, a group of young men, students of the schools in that learned neighborhood, stood in front of the railing and greeted him with cries of "Vive la Pologne!" When he had done

Prussia.

[London Times Correspondent.]

BERLIN, May 31.

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with the Museum he repaired to the Palace of Justice, and as he alighted from his carriage he was saluted by the same unwelcome cry, somewhat more energetic, from another group, in which were some barristers—or, at all events, persons wearing the gowns, bands and caps of barristers. If his intention was, as is most probable, to visit the halls of the Palace where the Judges sit, he did not persist in it, for the flight of steps and the Salle des Pas Perdue were thronged, and there, too, it is probable that the same sounds would have reached his ear. He did not give them the opportunity, for he did not attend the flight of steps, but went straight on to the Sainte Chapelle, and here, too, the name of Poland was heard. He entered the sacred edifice, but his stay in it was of the shortest. He just looked at it, and then left without visiting, as he intended, the interior of the Palace of Justice.

He went on Tuesday night to the Grand Opera in the Rue Lepelleier, where magnificent preparations had been made to receive him. From an early hour in the evening the Boulevard des Italiens was thronged to the corners, the streets on both sides of the great thoroughfare, from the Rue de la Paix to the Rue Vivienne, or, rather, along it, and unusually strong detachments of police moved about or were placed in line in front of the crowds. At the entrance of the Rue Lepelleier on the Italian Boulevards they were most numerous, as there the pressure caused by the great number of persons crowded by the Emperor and his suite was greatest. The street had been well cleaned and sanded over; the cafes and restaurants adjoining displayed the French and Prussian flags and were brilliantly lighted up. The Court tailor at the corner maintained his old reputation as *l'homme le plus éclairé de Paris*. The space in front was strewn with flowers and the facade splendidly illuminated. A considerable number of the boxes and seats had been previously taken for the occasion in order that the audience should be for the greater part composed of persons not likely to give expression to unpleasant manifestations. The house was completely filled before half-past eight. At 8 1/2 the Czar, the Emperor Napoleon, the Empress, and the Princes of Russia, Prussia and the rest of the Imperial family of France. At this moment the crowd on the sidewalks of the Boulevard swayed to and fro; there was much confusion caused by people pressing forward to get a sight of the cortege, and some very demonstrative persons were taken into custody. The first carriage that passed was believed to contain the Czar and his sons, and here, too, the cry was heard of "Pologne!" The others followed, attended by strong escorts, and were greeted occasionally with "Vive l'Empereur!" When the Imperial party entered, the audience, of course, rose to welcome them, but without any manifestation. The front rows were occupied by Ministers, Ambassadors, and almost all the high dignitaries of State, military and civil, uniformed, embroidered, and starred and beribboned to the utmost, the ladies radiant with diamonds. The entertainment consisted of the overture of "Guillaume Tell," an act of the "Africaine," and an act of "Giselle." The interior was magnificently decorated and lit up. The night was beautifully cool, and the crowds remained on the Boulevard till the last moment. It was midnight when the performance was ended; the cortege returned, still with dense crowds on both sides, by the same way it came, and attended by the same escort. As the carriages rolled along there were cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" with several times "Oh! oh!" meant, perhaps, for groans. There were also vivats for the Empress, which her Majesty graciously acknowledged. The Emperor Napoleon and his party returned to the Tuilleries; the Czar and his friends to the Elisee—the Elisee once called Bonaparte, then National, and now Bonaparte or Napoleon—and the streets once more became silent.

This, I believe, is the third time that King William of Prussia and the Emperor Napoleon have seen and conferred with each other; but it is the first time in Paris. The first time was six or seven months before the accession of the former to the throne, when the Emperor had the famous interview at which the leading Princess of Germany assisted. The second was in October, 1861, when the King visited the Emperor at Compiègne, St. Petersburg, where he was met by the Prince and Princess Royal, who left Paris at a very early hour. They visited the Palace of Compiègne, and the Chateau of Pierrefonds, made a short excursion in the forest, and returned at half-past 2 to Compiègne, where the Imperial carriages were waiting for them. They were joined at Jumont by General de Failly, aide-de-camp to the Emperor Napoleon, an orderly officer and a Chamberlain, who had left the Tuilleries the evening before to receive the King. The Prussian Ambassador, his first secretary of Embassy, and a military attaché were also in attendance at the same place. For their reception at the Northern Railroad terminus the Emperor of Russia; the same high functionaries went to meet him, and the same troops to escort him. There was not, however, the same curiosity among the public as on the former occasion. There were a good many people on the Boulevard de Strasbourg, but not one fourth of those that thronged it when the Czar passed the same way on Saturday. Two fetes of the kind coming so close on each other are, perhaps, too much for the Parisians. The Royal party arrived at the terminus at a few minutes past 4, the Emperor having gone to meet it by the Rue Lafayette. After a short delay the King got into the Imperial carriage, preceded by outriders in State liveries, and by a strong escort composed of Lancers and the squadron of the Cent-Gardes, and followed by a number of carriages occupied by Prussian and French officers and the other attendants on the Sovereign, descended at a slow pace the Boulevard Strasbourg. There was a good deal of noise, but I could not make out any cries of "Vive le Roi." "Vive le Roi" is a cry which the Parisians have not for a long time uttered or heard. The cortege did not take the same route as that on Saturday. They went straight along the Boulevard Sebastopol, which the Czar did not pass through, for the same reason, perhaps, that his Prussian Majesty may not enter the Exhibition by the Pont de Jena, and then on

Prussia.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 13, 1867.

Free Education in Danger.

It is time the friends of Free Secular Education in this Colony were informed that the system which has been their proud boast for several years past stands to-day in great danger of being destroyed by the machinations of a few men high in power; and that the Board of Education are unable and unwilling to incur the responsibility of ordering the Schools to be reopened without a clear understanding as to where the funds required to defray the expense are to come from. The system of Education here on the Island is Free and Anti-sectarian. The expense of carrying on our Schools during 1866 was \$9786 67. In March last, the Legislative Council voted \$10,000 (one-third per cent. on the amount voted the Government) to defray the expense of carrying on all the Schools throughout the Colony for the year 1867, and to pay off the arrears due the teachers for past services. Out of this sum of \$10,000 the Governor appropriated \$6000 to the uses of the Island and reserved \$4000 to be expended on the mainland. With the \$6000 for the Island the Board of Education were informed that they "must discharge past liabilities and provide for carrying on the Schools for the remainder of the year." The absurdity of the Governmental "must" in this case will be seen when we state that the unpaid liabilities of the Board up to the 31st of March last were \$5100, and that after paying those liabilities they will have the magnificent sum of \$900 left to meet working expenses for the remainder of the year. Since the appointment of the new Board, various economies have been effected in the expenditure. The Superintendent and teachers—a most self-denying body of men, some of whom have adopted the profession more from a desire to improve the mental calibre of the young than to effect their own pecuniary advancement—have cheerfully acquiesced in these reductions; and we are in a position now to state that an efficient system of Free Education can be maintained during the remaining months of the year for the considerable sum of \$2934 78. Of this amount the Board are short just \$2034 78. The amount of the liabilities of the Board up to the 31st of December last was \$3500. From the \$10,000 voted by the Council the \$3500 had to be paid, leaving just \$6500 for Educational purposes for the whole Colony during the current year. Of this \$6500 Governor Seymour reserves \$4000 for the mainland, and leaves only \$2500 for the Schools on the Island. The number of pupils attending the Island Free Schools on the 1st of July last was three hundred and seventy-seven. The number of pupils attending Schools on the mainland is under eighty. None of the institutions of learning on the mainland are public or "self-reliant." They are denominational or assisted Schools. That is, parents pay from 50 cents to \$1 each for every child attending school, and Government contributes a yearly sum to assist each establishment. Now, placing the number of scholars on the mainland at the outside figure of eighty, we have, in addition to the fee contributed by parents, Government donating fifty dollars per head per annum towards advancing Education; while it gives the Island Schools, which charge no fee to parents, only \$2500, or about six and a half dollars per annum for each child educated! Why, we are constrained to ask, is this vast difference made in the grant of the public monies for the education of the young? It cannot be that the children of the mainland are duller of comprehension and that they require a larger sum of money to bring their mental culture up to the Island standard? Nor can it be that they are likely to make better citizens or more loyal subjects than the progeny of the Islanders? Certainly not. The solution of the favoritism shown to one section at the expense of the other lies in the fact that Governor Seymour is an open and avowed enemy of Free Education, and favors in its stead the introduction of a denominational or fee system, such as that in force on the mainland, where it has worked (we are credibly informed) badly, for the reason that many parents are prevented, through a want of means, from sending their children to the Schools. The Governor by refusing to give the Islanders a just proportion of the appropriation is endeavoring to coerce them into surrendering and abandoning the noble idea of a united education for all classes, all creeds, all colors in the Colony—perhaps the best and only hope we have of welding opinion and feeling and reconciling differences among the people, and teaching them to regard each other with feelings of mutual charity, friendship

and respect. We are expected to deliberately give up this grand conception in order that the Colonial funds shall be spent in subsidizing denominational institutions, where the children of each denomination would be put into the hands of its clergy in order to be instructed in doctrines of intolerance and mutual animosity. This is not a question of a little more or a little less—it is a question of maintaining mixed education or surrendering it absolutely into the hands of the clergy of the different denominations in the Colony. We say this with no feeling of disrespect to the clergy—we believe all are doing much good in their own sphere. But when they ask for State aid for their schools—when they seek to plunge their arms elbow-deep into the public money-chest and compel the people at large to contribute funds towards the dissemination of their peculiar dogmas, we say they are attempting to introduce "the thin end of a wedge" that will never be driven home until one sect or another has elevated itself into a subsidized State Church. If there is anything in the world worth making a stand for, it is the principle involved in the present issue; and we sincerely hope that although the Governor has done and is doing everything in his power to undermine and to destroy the noble system of free education which has stood so successfully for three years, and although at least one religious sect has announced a failure where it ought to proclaim a success—we hope there is enough liberality and independence in the people of Vancouver Island not to allow this noblest work of the late Island Government to be trampled under foot by illiberality and misrepresentation. Let the colonists see that education is as free as the air they breathe, and the time will soon come when the man who raises his hand to destroy the system will be regarded as a public enemy.

Saturday, Aug. 10th.

Supreme Court.

[Before Chief Justice Needham.]

TITUS & HATHAWAY v. CORPORATION.

In this case application was made to His Lordship to adjust the terms of the submission to arbitration of the whole case in dispute, on its merits and irrespective of technicalities on both sides. The submission was accordingly adjusted. Mr Bishop for plaintiffs; Mr Green for defendants.

ELLICK v. SIMPSON ET AL. Motion was made by the Solicitor General, instructed by Messrs. Drake & Jackson, on the part of the plaintiffs, for a decree under the Act for Curing Imperfect Titles.

The property in question was purchased from the late Mr Elliott by H Simpson, the defendant, who sold and conveyed it to the plaintiff in the year 1857. Mr Elliott had obtained a grant from James Douglas and John Work, on behalf of the Hudson Bay Company, in the usual form.

His Lordship remarked that the grant was defective in two particulars: 1. That it purported to be granted by James Douglas and John Work on behalf of the Hudson Bay Company, instead of the corporation named "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson Bay;" and 2. That no corporate seal was attached to the conveyance.

The Solicitor General urged that the Act to confirm certain Titles to Real Property in Vancouver Island met this difficulty, but His Lordship stated it as his opinion that as the Hudson Bay Company were not parties to this last named act as consenting parties, the act would only be binding on the Government, and he could not interfere with any rights the Company might have in the premises, they being no parties to the suit.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS AT THE TULLERIES.—The representation of Les Commentaires de César, in two acts, by the Marquis de Massa, acted last year before the Court at the Palace of Compiègne, was produced a second time before the Emperor and his august guests, on the evening of June 7th. The theatre was fitted up in the grand gallery which leads to the Salle des Marechaux. At half past 10 the curtain rose. The ladies' parts were performed by the Comtesse Pourtales, the Princess de Metternich, Marchioness de Gallifet, Princess Poniatowska, Baroness de Bourgoing, and Madame Conneau; those of the gentlemen by the Marquis de Caux, Baron Lambert, Duke de Mouchy, &c. The Prince de Metternich presided at the piano for accompaniment, and acquitted himself well. The Comtesse de Metternich was attired as a coachman; the Comtesse Pourtales, with helmet on her head and lance in hand, appeared as France; and the Baroness de Bourgoing, armed with a trident, represented England. The Emperor, placed at the right of the stage, had on one side the Princess of Prussia, and on the other the Queen of the Belgians. The Empress, on the left, was seated between the King of the Belgians and the Prince of Prussia. The other Princes and Princesses occupied places at the left of the stage, while the Ministers and Ambassadors, with the Nuncio at their head, filled those on the right. The other seats dispersed in the grand gallery were held by persons in the suite of the Sovereigns and Princes, by those of the Emperor's household, and by other guests, in number about 200. The performance was much applauded, and at the end of the representation the spectators called for all the performers, who appeared upon the stage, conducting the Marquis de Massa, the author, whom the Emperor presented to the foreign Princes, Princesses, and Ambassadors.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The last return of the Bank of France show that the metallic reserve has again increased, the augmentative of the week being 13,000,000f. The discount accommodation shows the large addition of 34,500,000, nearly the whole of which is in Paris, only 250,000f being in the branch banks. Advances on bullion have increased nearly 2,000,000f, while those on railway securities have fallen off 750,000f, and on French rentes 250,000f. On the side of the liabilities the notes in circulation are 24,250,000f higher. The account current of the Treasury has advanced about 600,000f. Private accounts have augmented 24,000,000f, there being an increase of 25,000,000f in Paris to a diminution of 1,000,000f in the departments. The total amount of the metallic reserve at present is 832,000,000f to 1,087,250,000f of notes in circulation.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S TITLES DEFECTIVE.—By reference to our law report, the reader will observe that Chief Justice Needham has ruled that titles granted by Sir James Douglas and John Work for the Hudson Bay Company are defective. A synopsis of the opinion and the reason therefore is given. There will have to be an act to cure the titles passed by the next Council.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—The fees in this educational institute have been considerably reduced of late; and some changes have taken place in connection with teachers belonging thereto. Vice-Principal Williams, who was so popular with the pupils in general, has resigned, and Mr Young, lately teacher of the Saanich Free School, has become one of the masters of Collegiate School.

FRAUDULENT DEBTOR.—Isaac Turgoose is held as a fraudulent debtor. He was brought before the Chief Justice yesterday and after hearing the case His Lordship declined to adjudge him a bankrupt, remarking that the case was one of the most flagrant that had ever come before him.

MR. CHARLES KEAN.—From inquiries made on Saturday evening at the Waterloo Hotel, we are glad to learn that, though still very weak, Mr Charles Kean is now progressing favorably, and it is hoped that he will shortly be able to bear removal to Buxton.—Liverpool Advertiser, June 9th.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—Several passengers, considerable freight and live stock left yesterday morning for the upper country via New Westminster. Messrs Finlayson, Etheridge, Layton and Skinner have started for Fort Kemloops; the two last named purpose engaging in farming.

DEAD BODY FOUND.—The dead body of a white man is reported to have been found in the quarry house, Salt Spring Island. It is thought, although decomposition has set in, that he may be identified. An inquest will be held.

IT IS SAID THAT a high judicial authority has expressed a doubt as to the legality of Attorney General Crease acting in the capacity of Attorney General for Vancouver Island. If the doubt be well grounded, Mr Wood is still Acting Attorney General.

DE.—The British ship Anna Dorothea from China, in ballast, under charter to Moody & Co. of Barrard Inlet, to load with lumber for Melbourne, is fully due here.

WOODS ON FIRE.—The woods along the Saanich road are on fire in several places, making it dangerous and somewhat difficult to reach the agricultural settlements.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?—Another day and not a single solitary case in the Police Court—not even a 'drunk.' Lokaltums has a hard time of it to fill his column.

THE JUDICIARY.—It is rumored that Mr Begbie will be raised to a Chief Justiceship and that with Chief Justice Needham he will travel on circuit.

THE ENGLISH NATIONAL DEBT now amounts to £392,853,949. In 1865 it was £328,579,798, so that it has been reduced nearly £27,000,000 in the last ten years.

THE steamer Fly, Capt Frain, arrived from San Juan Island early yesterday morning with a load of cattle.

H. M. S. MALACCA, it is thought, will await the arrival of the mail on Wednesday or Thursday, before taking her departure for the South.

A CASH-MAN sends us fifty cents for Lan-ester.

Items.

A CONNECTICUT journal adds to its 'standing heads' that of 'Divorces,' and inserts the list between the marriages and deaths.

A company has been formed at Meriden, Connecticut, for the manufacture of hats by a machine which 'weaves them whole.'

MR BRADLAUGH has resigned his position as one of the vice-presidents of the Reform League and member of the council and executive. He does so, he states, in order that the League may not any longer be taunted with its irreligion, and that some of its friends may not be pained by having their names associated with his own. He will always, however, be friendly by the society, and if ever his 'poor support' should again be of any value, he will be ready to give it.

THE Macleodfield Courier has been requested to state that, in consequence of the frightful ravages of the grouse disease, the Buxton moors, belonging to the Earl of Derby, will be closed for the approaching season.

A case has been placed in the Patent Office at Washington, containing several relics of the late President Lincoln, the most interesting of which is a little model of his own invention, whittled from the wood of a cigar box, for floating steamboats over the cars and snags of western rivers.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Army and Navy Journal of New York 'complains loudly of the thieving and dishonesty of the United States regulars. He says there is not a company in which there are not fifteen or twenty men who, if not thieves and dishonest, do not reprove theft and dishonesty. Many men have £3 to £5 worth of clothes stolen from them in a short time.'

IT IS SAID THAT the Emperor of Russia proposes to spend in Paris, during his short stay five millions of francs. Supposing him to stay ten days as expected, that will be £20,000 a-day, certainly a right royal figure.

AT THE time of the earthquake in Missouri and Kansas, April 24, an acre of ground three miles south of Carthage, on the Miami Canal, sank 10 feet showing that the shock extended to Ohio. The ground sunk bodily, leaving a perpendicular wall of 10 feet or more on all sides. The canal bank was seriously endangered by the subsidence.—New York Tribune.

MR CHAPLIN, the owner of Hermit, has given 250 guineas to the almshouses of Epsom, which shelter twelve poor widows.

THE Freemasons of France and Germany having the necessary organization, have considered it their duty to take up the subject of a peace league. The lodges conjure all brother Masons of every country to aid the cause of peace and self-government. It seems likely to become a formidable movement through the means of this organization.

SEVERAL lines of English railway are likely to discontinue Sunday travelling. We shall perhaps see a little more four-in-hand work as a consequence.

THERE were 364,298 marriages in the United States last year.

A GIANT policeman, named Meek, died on Friday week at Petholm, near Kelso. Meek was the tallest policeman in the kingdom, his height being 6ft 10 inch, in his stockings. He was only thirty years of age and died of consumption.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the Pall Mall Gazette the following as extracts from Mr Spurgeon's sermon last Sunday night:—"The national Church is a national curse. It is now little better than a den of thieves. It is the haunt of every unclean beast." The union of Church and State first took place in the days of Noah, when the sons of God looked upon the daughters of men.

THE late Mr Wootton, of the Brewery, St Clements, Oxford, has, we understand, among other bequests, left the munificent sum of £10,000 the interest of which is to be appropriated for ever among a certain number of poor persons in Oxford, and at Launton, near Bicester, where he used to reside, so that each may receive a sum of 15s per week.

AN increase of fares took place on several of the principal railways last Saturday, the excuse of the directors being that the change is rendered necessary by the advantages recently given to guard and drivers. The increase, which only affects return tickets, is equal to an addition of about one-ninth of the former rates.

MASSACHUSETTS journal relate, as an incident of Mr George Peabody's early life, that he once arrived late at night, on foot, at the Stickney Tavern, in Concord, New Hampshire. Having no money he went supperless to bed, and the next morning stopped and sawed wood to pay for his lodging and breakfast.

MR P. R. WELCH, one of the registrars of the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy, has resigned his office, and he retires on a pension of about £200 per annum, being one-third of his salary. The registrarship has been conferred by the Lord Chancellor on Mr J. A. York, of the House Circuit. The salary attached to the office is £1,000 a year.

PRESIDENT JUAREZ, who has captured the Emperor Maximilian, is the son of poor parents, Zapotec Indians, from a small village in the Sierra de Oajaca.

A letter from Rome says that amongst the notabilities now in that city is a ritualist clergyman of the Anglican Church who appears at all the Roman Catholic ceremonies attired in the full dress of a pilgrim or hermit and assists most devoutly at all the religious functions of the season.

EDWARD O'BALDWIN, the giant, and intended competitor with Wormold in the late fiasco fight for the championship, was fined by the Epsom magistrates in the full penalty of £5 and 19s. costs, for assaulting two policemen who were taking a pickpocket to the lock up on the Derby day.

THE Lurchburg Virginian states that in Montgomery county, Virginia, a child had been christened 'Andrew Jackson Gordon James Buchanan Raize The Flag and Fire The Cannon Dobyns.'

A tax collector named Bush, residing at St Ives, in Huntingdonshire, was struck by the lightning last Sunday night and seriously injured. He was knocked down, but after some time was able to make his way home.

The "Night Owl Crowd" is the cheerful name of a gang of Mississippi desperadoes.

What kind of a ship has two mates and no captain? A courtship.

A Baltimore coroner's jury brought in the verdict of "death from suicide by his own hands."

There are eight thousand telegraph stations in Europe, without counting the Cable.

The World called a contemporary the "Colloid Times"—but the Boston Post thinks the World is an "oblate spheroid."

Three weeks ago, a woman left a trunk in a store in Providence, which she did not call for. On opening it, the dead body of a child was found in it.

Mr Robert Tomes, in his entertaining little book on the Champagne Country, remarks that in Terzenay, the cry of 'Stop thief' is raised, every inhabitant takes to his heels.

Would you hear the organization of the police attached to the exhibition? Five hundred and fifty-three policemen and fifty-two detectives, commanded by twenty-nine officers, superintend the whole palace and park.

A very modest young lady, who was passenger on board a packet ship, it is said sprung out of her berth and jumped overboard on hearing the captain, during a storm, order the mate to 'haul down the sheets.'

'Steel your heart,' said a considerate father to his son, 'for you are now going among fascinating girls. I would rather steal theirs' said the unpromising young man.

'I believe that mine will be the fate of Abel' said a wife to her husband one day. 'Why so?' inquired the husband. 'Because Abel was killed by a club and your club will kill me if you continue to go to it every night.'

Dumas the younger, in an article on theatres, says there are some three hundred persons in Paris who make a point of attending the first night of a new piece and in their judgment its success depends. He gives it as a general rule that a theatre only begins to puff itself and vaunt its success, when it has begun to have doubts.

In a street at Paris, the other day, a lady's crinoline became loose and fell off. Great was the hilarity of the public and the distress of the fair one. But onward she went. A gentleman who had the courage to pick up the fallen property, and run after the lady with it, received a detonating smack on his face as his reward. The lady then burst into tears and retired with her property into a shop.

Eliza B. Curl, an impetuous, wild and wayward girl of thirteen years, residing near Peoria, Illinois, became greatly incensed because her mother bought her sister a corset and did not purchase one for her. Sabbath morning she would not go to Sunday School, and when her mother told her to dress, she went out into a smoke house, took a horse's halter, and slipping the hitching-strap through the head-strap, made a sort of running noose, into which she put her neck. She then hitched the strap to a peg in the wall. When found she was hanging by the neck, the peg only a foot above her head and her feet on the floor.

The Duke of Nassau could never console himself for the narrowness of his dominions, which was the perpetual source of fun to the Prussian papers. They one day declared that he, having exiled a courtier, stood on his palace's terrace to see the order executed; the next day the Prussian newspapers would publish a pseudo-decree, for bidding all faithful subjects from discharging muskets or pistols in a horizontal line in order to avoid violating the frontiers of neighboring States. To their jokes upon his demifurial navy (he owned only half a river) there were no end. The louder Prussia laughed the more melancholy the Duke became. His courtiers tried their best to raise his spirits; the census returns were exaggerated, the births were increased, deaths were diminished, maps made to exist in the days of Germanicus as flourishing cities—all in vain. One day a flouring company asked permission to build their road across his duchy; he granted permission on condition that the road should pursue a zigzag line, so as to double or triple the distance run, and force locomotives to travel slowly, so that passengers might thank the Duke of Nassau one of the largest in Germany. He recovered his good humor from that day.

FOR RUSSIAN AMERICA.—The Oregon Sentinel is responsible for the following: A few days since an emigrant team was seen making all sail northward, through this valley, and the wild looking driver seemed to be laboring under great excitement cracking his 'black snake' round the legs of his spavined old horse, and yelling at every extra jump they made. 'Halloo!' said we; 'Hoorsay!' said he. 'What's Rooshan Ameriky?' We explained that the object of his inquiries lay about twelve hundred miles to the northward, and was just about as hard to reach as 'Jordan,' besides being almost uninhabited, except by Indians and grizzlies. He gave a yell that would have made an Apache ashamed of himself. 'I've heard that the big folks in Washington hev boughten a track whar thar's nothin' but bars and ingins, and them's the only neighbors I want.' 'I lived in old Missouri,' he added, 'and I'll be dog-goned, stranger, if the darned railroads haint cut that country all to pieces, and dray the game plum to —. I've heard 'em talk about makin' one in Oregon, and I'll just be darned if I want any Oregon in mine. Hoorsay for Rooshan Ameriky!' We had heard much of that class of people from the other side of the Rocky mountains, who were continually shunning civilization; who avoided a school house as an abomination, and were more frightened at the whistle of a locomotive than the scream of a wild beast; and here was one of them, and an excellent representative of his class—greasy, slouchy, dirty, with a head like a grizzly and an eye like an Indian.

The Queen of Spain will not visit Paris because she fears the outbreak of a revolution during her absence, and the King of Portugal will stay at home because he has no money.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 13, 1867.

Customs Duties on Damaged Goods.

Complaints both loud and deep have for some time been preferred by business men against a system that obtains here of collecting the full rate of specific duties from a certain class of goods when damaged, while goods upon which an ad valorem duty is levied are submitted, in case of damage, to appraisement and subjected only to a duty upon the appraised value. This system bears very heavily upon some of our importers, as will be evident to the reader after a moment's reflection: A. imports a case of clothing or dry goods that cost in England \$1000, on which there is an ad valorem duty; when he comes to open the case he finds the goods are damaged. He at once demands an appraisement. The appraisers declare the value of the goods in their damaged state to be considerably less than their first cost. A. therefore pays duty on the appraised value (say \$500) of the article, instead of on their original value of \$1000. On the other hand, B., an importer of goods upon which a specific duty is charged, has a case of tobacco, weighing 100 pounds, landed on the wharf. The duty on tobacco is twenty-five cents per pound, no matter what its grade or condition; the importer opens his case and finds that the "weed" is not worth the duty he has just paid upon it. What redress has he? None, whatever. The law which under similar circumstances says that a piece of calico is not a piece of calico, distinctly declares that a pound of tobacco is a pound of tobacco, and worth, under any circumstances, twenty-five cents! Is not the Customs law inequitable in its operation? and ought not Government in some way to share the loss with the importer? We question, indeed, whether Government is a gainer by insisting upon the payment of the full rate; for if the consignee of specific duty goods is made aware beforehand that they have sustained serious damage, he will, by steering clear of the Custom-house, suffer them to lie in bond at the expense of the Colony, or permit them to go to auction, where they will most likely not bring sufficient to reimburse the Government for the expense to which it has been put, to say nothing about the duty. We do not know that the Governor has the power to afford relief in cases of the kind; but we do think a statement of facts should be laid before His Excellency by the merchants, so that a clause providing a remedy may be sent down to the Council as early a day as possible next winter.

Statistics of Australia and New Zealand.

Some idea of the rapid growth in wealth and importance of the Australian Colonies and New Zealand may be gathered by a perusal of the following statistics, which we gather from a recent work on these countries. The Australian Colonies, together with New Zealand, are six in number, with a population of less than two millions whites. They are making great commercial and agricultural progress, and there is some talk of their confederation after the manner of the Union of the British North American Colonies. From late files of papers published at Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, we learn that the value of the imports of these Australian Colonies in the year 1865 reached £35,000,000, while their exports amounted to something over £30,000,000. This includes intercolonial trade. The Colony of Victoria contributes far the largest amount of these totals. Its imports for that year were £13,257,537, and its exports £13,150,748. New South Wales comes next, with imports of nearly £10,000,000 and exports of a little over £8,000,000. New Zealand is third on the list, its imports being £5,594,977 and its exports £3,713,218. Then follow, in order, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania. The mineral and agricultural resources of the colonies are important. Within the last sixteen years Victoria and New South Wales have produced a supply of gold amounting in value to £1,000,000,000. New South Wales produced nearly 5,000,000 tons of coal, and the coal fields North and South of the port of Sydney are said to be inexhaustible. New Zealand has within a few years risen to an important position as a producer of gold and wool. South Australia has within ten years past exported copper to the value of nearly £5,000,000, and her agricultural resources are of vast extent and richness. Queensland is rich in grazing lands and minerals, and has besides begun to cultivate both cotton and sugar with success. Tasmania produces wool, grain and timber, and carries on an active business in whale fishing. The total tonnage of vessels arriving at Australian ports (including

those of New Zealand) in the year 1865 was close upon two millions, while the tonnage of vessels departing was a little more than that amount. Statistics are given as to the number of domestic animals in the country, which show an astonishing increase. In the year 1825 there were in the whole of Australia only about 6000 horses, 134,519 head of horned cattle, and 237,622 sheep. In 1865 there were over half a million of horses, not far short of four million head of horned cattle, and between twenty-nine and thirty million of sheep.

THURSDAY, August 8.

PUGET SOUND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The owners of the New World steamer have formed a joint-stock company, capital \$80,000, divided into 800 shares of \$100 each. Five hundred and seventy shares have been disposed of on the Sound, leaving two hundred and thirty shares yet to be taken. Parties taking five shares or more will be required to pay only one-fifth of the amount down, and the balance will be collected in quarterly instalments. It is proposed that the head office of the Company shall be established at Olympia, W. T. The object of the Company is stated to be to insure speedy and cheap communication between Puget Sound and Victoria. The New World has run for six months in these waters, carrying passengers and freight at exceedingly low rates, and has earned money for her owners, the expenses per month not exceeding \$2000. Not only the American territory but Victoria has been greatly benefited by this steamer. The present owners desire to see the people directly concerned in the vessel, so that they may be insured a continuance of low rates, and so that they will also find it to their interest to throw the whole of their influence in her favor. Victorians are directly interested in the maintenance of the line; and the New World having earned money under very serious disadvantages, it is clear that with the traffic undivided, handsome dividends will be realized. The project is worthy the subscriptions and support of Victorians.

PUGILISTIC.—NOVEL CARD.—The following amusing card appears in the Cariboo Sentinel of the 22nd inst. It breathes "fight" through every line: "To Mr Joe Eden.—Sir: I should be very sorry indeed, after your having come so far, that you should return without transacting a little business with me, which I and my friends began to fear had died out, and that I should never have another chance of entering the roped arena, to try my ability, in Cariboo. And it likewise gives me pleasure to inform Mr Joe Eden that I and my friends have not repudiated the insignificant sum of two hundred dollars, for his traveling expenses. We do hope the police will make a wholesome example of some of the offenders and thus put an end to this most indecent practice."

FOR THE PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION.—The Bank of California has opened separate accounts for the receipt on deposit of national currency notes and silver coin, and will pay out the same on checks drawn expressly therefor.

INDECENT EXPOSURE.—Complaint has been made of the conduct of men and boys who bathe daily in Rock Bay, to the great annoyance and scandal of the neighborhood. We do hope the police will make a wholesome example of some of the offenders and thus put an end to this most indecent practice.

Bankruptcy Court.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, 1867. Isaac Turgoose.—An application was made by Mr Courtney for an adjudication, forma pauperis, which was opposed. Ordered to stand over. George Balls.—Second examination; passed. Paris Carter.—Came up for his discharge, but the application was postponed, as a sufficient number of creditors had not signed as consenting parties.

President Johnson in Boston.

[Special Correspondence of the "Alta."] BOSTON, June 24th, 1867. DEDICATION OF THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE. EDITORS ALTA:—The great event to which the good citizens of the "Hub" have been looking forward, the dedication of the new Masonic Temple, has to-day taken place under favorable auspices. The ceremony took place at about 9:30 this morning. The President, escorted by the De Moly Ensamment of Knights Templar, and drawn in a splendid carriage by six bay horses, passed through the densely crowded streets and entered the splendid building which has replaced that destroyed by fire some three years ago. The dedicatory services were very impressive. The Lodge being duly opened, a suitable prayer was offered by the Chaplain, and a dedicatory ode sung by a select choir of sixteen of the fraternity. Then followed the American's address and the return of the working tools to the Grand Master, succeeded by the singing of an original hymn composed by Brother J. H. Shepherd. The Grand Lodge then formed in procession and marched around the Hall, the Grand Master pouring corn upon the floor in the name of the Great Jehovah, dedicating the Hall to Freemasonry, while a suitable ode was sung. The Hall was then poured upon the floor, dedicating the Hall to Virtue in the name of the Holy Spirit, and finally the Grand Master, pouring out oil, dedicated the Hall in the name of the Fraternity to Universal Benevolence, and, after prayer, and the proclamation of the Grand Marshal, the services ended in the grand apostrophes and sweet strains of the "Te Deum Laudamus," a short

and characteristic speech by the President and the benediction. THE GRAND PROCESSION. Started at about half-past twelve from the Pleasant street gate of the Common, and occupied in its passage through the principal streets nearly three hours. The average time taken in passing a given point was one hour and thirty minutes. It comprised thirty-five Commanderies of Knights Templar, accompanied by ten bands of music, and accompanied by ten bands of music; fifty-four Lodges, numbering 6000 masons, and marching to the music of thirty-seven bands, and following these scores of carriages containing delegates from all parts of the Union and the more distant Lodges of New England. Lastly came the De Moly Ensamment of Knights Templar, headed by a platoon of police, and followed by the carriage containing their distinguished guest, Andrew Johnson. A file of Knights Templar closed the long array.

Such was the order of the great Masonic procession, and a gorgeous pageant it was. The sun's rays were reflected from lance-heads and myriad blades of steel, from parian and sword-sheaths of burnished brass, and the cunning work of the gilder, from the silver ornaments of the Knights Templar, and the jewels and golden insignia of the Masters of solemn black. Even to one uninitiated into the secrets of the Order there was much to provoke thought as long columns of Knights Templar rode and marched by, wearing the bloody cross which in ages long past was the symbol of an Order famed for stern discipline, unshrinking bravery, and the respect they demanded and received in all the despotisms of medieval Europe. The thought came as they passed in solemn pomp, with uniforms and plumes of iron insignia, if they were indeed true representatives of their steel-clad prototypes, but reflection reminded one that the battle-fields of the civil war have shown the knightly spirit of these modern "wearers of the bloody cross."

So, too, the Ephods and breast-plates spoke of the ancient Jews, the crooked staff of the still more ancient worshippers of Osiris; while the rich burners bore shining motes drawn from the history and teachings of the last and purest teacher of men, or carried the mind back to the mystical cross that gladdened and encouraged the weary soldiers of the great Christian Emperor of the Seven-hilled city.

Bands filled the air with melody; hooting and flags, wreaths and arches, relieved with gaudy hues the huge walls of granite and brick, and a dense populace, swelled by the timely influx of visitors from the neighboring towns, from distant States and even the colonies of H. B. M., filled the streets of our mother city with a turbulent sea of good-natured humanity. But one thing marred the general enjoyment—the presence of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Many will, perhaps, disagree with this, but it is certain that many Masons refused to join the procession, many houses were left undecorated, and many voices were silent as the escort of the President passed, because men would not give to a man whom they could not trust the only token a democratic people can give—their hearty applause, their assurance of love and confidence.

It is gratifying, however, to be able to record the fact that few gave utterances to any hisses, groans or other low expressions of hatred or dislike; but the thousands who stood gazing on their Chief Magistrate showed their respect for his high office by keeping to themselves their contempt for the man whom the mysterious dispensation of fate had made the President of the Republic. There was always a spasmodic scream of applause from the numerous arches who sat in rows on stone copings and iron fences, and an occasional cheer from some isolated group of staunch Conservatives. In certain localities, noted for the Conservative proclivities of their citizens, snowy handkerchiefs waved, and sweet trebles uttered shriller hurrahs. But how different was all this from the steady clapping of myriad hands, the hoarse hurrahs that swept down along the streets like the fire of a brigade, or the roar of the breaking surf, when our regiment went forth to do battle, or when Grant or Farragut received the loving hospitalities of a grateful and confiding people.

The exercises closed with the address of the Rev. Wm S Studly, at the Music Hall. C. W. H.

Falls Hotel, was leaning, and to which a horse was attached by a chain halter. The horse was killed instantly, while Mr Tilton escaped by being dazed and knocked down. A singular fact mentioned in connection with the strange freak of the electric fluid is that all the persons rendered insensible fell on their faces.

A young lady named Miss Cassie, who wore a white and black checked dress, was quite seriously injured, and her dress was fairly scorched, but did not take fire. Another woman was struck on the shoulder, the fluid passing down her side and raising a perfect blister in its course. A man was hit on the right side of the head, and on his recovery the mark was found to commence at the right eye, which was swelled like a puff ball, and could be plainly traced down the neck, across the chest and off the left arm.

The most fearful consternation existed among the people until it was discovered how light the injuries were that had been inflicted, and the excitement was most intense. A great many attributed the stroke to the attraction of a moving machine which stood near the shed, but two boys who were sitting on it at the time escaped uninjured, nor was the machine at all damaged if struck.

A valuable mare which was hitched to the pole was knocked down, and died on Friday from the effects of the lightning.

A RAILROAD ACQUAINTANCE.—A Western railroad conductor tells the following capital bit, of which the Times of Cincinnati makes a note:

"One day last week," said he, "there came on board the cars, from one of the up-country stations, a very pretty, genteel young lady, on her way to this city. She was alone; so I waited upon her to a good seat, and made her as comfortable as possible. It was a few minutes before the starting hour, and she was so agreeable and so talkative, that I lingered, and we had a pleasant chat. Afterward, when collecting the tickets, she detained me again an instant, and gave me some fine peaches, which she said came from her friend's orchard in the country, and really, I began to think that I had not had so charming a passenger for many a day.

Well, we arrived at the depot; and then I attended her to the carriage, handed up her carpet-bag; and, after all, what do you think she said?"

Now we thought of course that the young lady would say, very politely, "Thank you, sir,"—smile like a gleam of sunshine—the carriage roll off—and our friend John Van Dusen, the gentlemanly conductor, would bow an adieu, and with a sigh turn away, and forget the matter, and we stated that as our natural position.

"No," said the conductor, "she did no such thing; but just as her foot was on the step she turned, and with a kind of look I can't describe, observed:

"You must consider this, sir, merely a car acquaintance. You must not expect to be recognized if we meet anywhere else."

John drew a long breath.

"What did you say?" we asked.

"Why, I thought this very uncivil, to say the least, so I replied very quickly:

"Certainly not, Madam, I was just going to remark that you must not feel slighted if unnoticed by me anywhere, except on the cars; for really we conductors have to be careful about our acquaintance!"

"And the lady?" said we.

"She looked quite silly as she drove off," replied John.

A keener response to an example of female "snobism" could not have been made, far better deserved.

FULFILLING THEIR VOWS.—A ludicrous incident happened at Belgrade recently. A body of well known Servians, all members of the extreme patriotic party, marched through the streets with long beards down to their knees, escorted by a number of barbers, whose razors were in their hands, and in this array entered the fortress, where the barbers proceeded at once to strip the bearded bards of their hirsute adornments and sent them out clean shaven. It appeared that at the bombardment of Belgrade, in 1862, these Servians had vowed never to let a razor touch their faces until they could do so in the fortress itself, on the day which the Turkish troops abandoned it, and they completed their vow.

Fall of a Thunderbolt in the midst of a Crowd of People—Nearly One Hundred Persons Prostrated.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Express of July 1st says: Last Thursday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a large crowd had assembled in the Fair grounds of the Springville Union Agricultural Association, when a sharp thunder-storm suddenly came up. The rain began to fall, and the crowd sought refuge from its effects in the exhibition sheds. A flash of lightning took place, accompanied by a loud peal of thunder, and instantly an awful spectacle was presented. The lightning struck one of the sheds which contained men, women and horses. About one hundred persons were paralyzed in an instant, falling on their faces, and as many as five were rendered insensible for five or ten minutes, while about a dozen were quite seriously burned. Two horsemen were killed on the spot. An old gentleman named John Gordenier, and two or three others are not expected to recover. One woman was prostrated and deprived of locomotion; she instinctively gathered herself up and ran to her husband, was conveyed to Holme's Hotel, and declares that she had no knowledge of what took place after the flash until she found herself in a room at the house.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

The Greatest Family Medicine of the age

Taken internally, it cures sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursery sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia, or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painter's colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery. APPLIED EXTERNALLY, cures felons, boils and old sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swollen joints, ringworm and tetter, broken breasts, frosted feet and chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. IT IS A SURE REMEDY FOR A AND CHILLS AND FEVER.

A Household Word to Millions.—Throughout two-thirds of the civilized world, Dr. Perry's Sarsaparilla may be called the synonym for invigoration. Its tonic properties are proverbial in every South American country; in Mexico, Cuba, Central America, Brazil, and all the British Colonies from the Canadas to the Australians find it the most powerful of restoratives. The victims of ulcers and eruptive maladies depend upon its disintegrating and healing properties, the dyspeptic, the bilious, the sufferer from malarious fevers, intermittent and remittent, find it safe and sure. It has never disappointed those who have put their trust in it. In all diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels, Dr. Perry's Vegetable Pills should be used in moderate doses along with the Sarsaparilla, which will greatly hasten a cure.

Eastern States. NASHVILLE, July 25.—A dispatch from Knoxville, East Tennessee, dated Tuesday, Emerson Etheridge, for Governor, addressed a letter to the Honorable Governor, which was interrupted by a prompt Etheridge replied bitterly, a shot at him and the fight between several volleys were fired and instantly killed and several men.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The special says the Hawaiian Mission was interrupted by a prompt Etheridge replied bitterly, a shot at him and the fight between several volleys were fired and instantly killed and several men.

ALBANY, July 26.—The Convention struck out the charging persons who have been the rebellion.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The Washington dispatches state that Department shows no progress towards the settlement of the baron claims.

Several South Carolinians among the conservatives have proposed leading colored citizens to the Congress, men who help in the Congress, men who help in the Congress, men who help in the Congress.

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SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Eastern States.

NAHVILLE, July 25.—A dreadful riot occurred at Keokuk, East Tennessee, on Tuesday, Emerson Etheridge, the candidate for Governor, addressed a large crowd, and was interrupted by a prominent Radical. Etheridge replied bitterly, when some one shot at him and the fight became general. Several volleys were fired and two men were instantly killed and several mortally wounded.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The Republican's special says the Hawaiian Minister has had an interview with Secretary Wells and desired to know why the American war vessel was stationed at Honolulu. The World's special says the Secretary replied, that the mission was a peaceable one.

TEXAS, July 25.—The cotton crop of Texas is estimated at from 180,000 to 200,000 bales.

ALBANY, July 26.—The Constitutional Convention struck out the clause disfranchising persons who have been engaged in the rebellion.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Daniel Macfermer, member of Congress and postmaster of Lafayette, Indiana, shot himself dead this morning at his home.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The Times' special Washington dispatches state that the State Department shows no progress whatever made towards the settlement of the Alabama claims.

Several South Carolinians say that leading conservatives have proposed a bargain to reading colored citizens to the effect that the Conservatives will help in the election of Congressmen, without regard to color, provided the blacks will give the whites control of the State Government.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Immense deposits of tin have been discovered in Madison county, near Port Knob, being the largest ever known.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The forthcoming statement of the public debt shows a decrease of two or three millions.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Advice from St. Thomas says it is the general belief that the United States will acquire the Island for a coaling station. A coal mine has been discovered at San Christoval.

A Herald special says that Grant remarked that if nominated as President, it must be without an exchange of pledges.

SANTA ANNA is still a prisoner.

ALBANY, July 24.—The Convention has defeated the proposition to give the right of suffrage to all male citizens over eighteen years of age. Also, the proposition which requires a bill to read and write, and also one looking to female suffrage.

NEW YORK, July 24.—At a Democratic meeting at Baltimore, a speaker appealed to Heaven to assist in the doctrine of State rights. He said the sovereignty of Maryland must be sustained even at the point of the bayonet.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Tribune's special says: Seward and Sir Frederick Bruce have been trying to agree upon a plan for the session of the British American possessions adjacent to Walrus.

CHICAGO, Aug 2.—A requiem mass, for the repose of the soul of Maximilian, was celebrated at Church of St. John.

W. R. Roberts, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, is expected from Europe shortly. It is said he has secured the cooperation of certain European nations in a struggle for Irish independence.

Europe.

LONDON, August 24.—A despatch from Athens says the Greeks have defeated the Turks in Crete in several recent engagements.

FESTU, August 2.—Loris Kosuth is chosen to represent the city of Waitzen in the Hungarian Diet without a dissenting voice.

PARIS, July 28.—The Moniteur positively denies the statement that Napoleon has sent a note to the King of Prussia urging him to surrender to the Danish Government the district north of Schleswig.

Notwithstanding the official denial mentioned above, Berlin semi-official journals continue to urge the King of Prussia to repel the intrusion of the French Emperor in the affairs of Germany.

The Emperor of Russia has issued a decree constituting the territory recently conquered by Russia in Central Africa into a government.

CHERBOURG, July 28.—The Empress Eugenie yesterday visited the U. S. steamer Colorado, and was received with all the honors due her exalted rank.

Canada.

OTTAWA, C.W., July 29.—It is understood that Earl Carnarvon, and not the Duke of Buckingham, will succeed the Governor General.

The Governor at Soda Creek. SODA CREEK, Aug. 6.—Governor Seymour reached this point to-day, and will push on for Grouse Creek to-morrow at daylight. Matters remain without change on Grouse Creek. The pay taken out by the Canadians is enormous.

Eastern States.

COLUMBUS, S. C., July 25.—The Union Republican Convention met last night, with sixty delegates present. During the proceedings the gas was turned off, leaving the assembly in the dark. This caused great excitement. Gen. Burton applied for a guard to protect the convention, which was furnished.

The Surratt case will hardly reach the jury this week.

The Tribune's New York special says: The Secretary of the Department advises that work be vigorously prosecuted on the Northern Pacific Railroad with a view to a favorable report on the enterprise at the next Congress. Gen. G. R. Spaulding, Chief Engineer of the eastern division, started from Bayfield, Wisconsin, and is pushing his surveying party into the wilderness.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Herald's special says: Gen Grant recently discovered certain movements, and watched them, by a detective, who reported he was employed by a Massachusetts politician, meaning, doubtless, Butler. The General questioned the detective, who said he was hunting testimony for the Congressional Committee.

AUBURN, July 26.—Seward and Sir Frederick Bruce arrived yesterday.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 26.—One negro highwayman, belonging to a band of desperadoes, has been killed by a colored farmer while attempting to rob. Several murders and outrages have been reported in the vicinity of Newbern.

NIAGARA, July 27.—The remaining portion of Table Rock was blown off to-day with two hundred pounds of powder.

RICHMOND, July 29.—Gov Pierpont was assaulted at the Executive mansion this morning by Mrs. Driscoll, because he had pardoned the man who killed her son. The Governor was not injured.

MEMPHIS, July 29.—The place is in a feverish excitement on account of apprehended riots on election day, Thursday. The sheriff has issued a call for 1,500 men to keep the peace. The Mayor has issued a proclamation asking the sheriff to revoke his order, as he is assured that General Thomas, with a regiment of regulars, will be there.

Gen. Forrest, who has agreed to take command of 200 volunteers to act in concert with the police. Beaumont has also issued a proclamation warning the sheriff not to call out his posse, and threatening to call out the boys in blue.

The Connecticut Legislature adjourned Saturday. The Constitutional amendment extending the right of suffrage to all citizens, male and female, was lost by 18 majority against it.

It is stated that the liabilities of the Urquidilla Bank are a quarter of a million. A receiver from Washington has been applied for. Great distress prevails about Unadilla. One widow went crazy, another attempted suicide.

The Episcopal diocese is investigating a charge against S H Tying, Jr., for having officiated in a Methodist church in defiance of the prohibition of the Rector of the Parish. Tying's father once occupied a similar position.

Europe.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Malakoff in his correspondence dated at Paris, July 12th, says: Colonel Haine of the Consular office lectured before the society upon the Pacific Railroad. The address caused quite a stir in political and financial circles, and is the subject of excited comments from the French press.

The Liberte says the inauguration of movements in this connection will produce wider results than the battle of Sadowa.

One hundred and ten Californians are stopping at the Grand Hotel in Paris.

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

LONDON, July 29.—The sincerity of the denial of the Monitor, relative to war reports, is doubted. The Times' city article is of opinion that the warlike rumors will have the effect materially to check trade until next spring.

PARIS, July 29.—The Moniteur declares the prevailing rumors of war are entirely without foundation. The relations of France with all European powers are peaceful. It denies that new military camps are contemplated, and says reserves of artillery and cavalry horses will be sold to the farmers.

VIENNA, July 29.—It is denied that the Hungarian guards are to be re-established, though several meetings of the honerables of 1864 have recently been held in Hungary with the object to effect an organization. No action was taken either by the Austrian or Hungarian Government to that end.

CHERBOURG, July 28.—The Empress Eugenie yesterday visited the United States steamer Colorado, and was received with all the honors due her exalted rank. Guns were fired and the yards manned at her approach.

The vessel was gaily decked with flags, and all the other vessels in the harbor were profusely decorated. The Empress expressed herself highly pleased with the appearance of the ship, and was gratified at the warmth of her reception. She departed amid enthusiastic cheers from the sailors and a parting salute from the great guns.

South America.

Advices from Columbia to June 28th say: Lopez has raised some forces and will take the field against Costa, who was meeting with much opposition. There was a movement to assassinate Mosquera, who had taken to the observatory building for safety. The general assembly of Cereca disowned Mosquera's authority and threatened to withdraw from him.

The Union blockade of Santa Martha has been declared illegal by the United States. The people of Carthage are consequently arming with alacrity. Foreign consuls have also declared the blockade illegal. The steamer Columbia has captured a vessel loaded with arms for the government of Magdalena. Lopez, with 4,000 men, stormed the Banco Square on the 28th. A few were killed in the fight.

Mexico.

A large quantity of war material, purporting to be for the State of Chihuahua, has been seized at San Antonio. General Rafael says that the guns were intended to be shipped for the defence of their inhabitants against the Indians, but it is suspected that this war material was really intended for the use of filibusters.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Havana paper says: The Liberal authorities are persecuting the Catholic Church for having stripped the Cathedral of the city of Mexico of all its ornaments of silver ware. They arrested the Bishop of Jalapa, the Abbot of Guadalupe and Doctor Orillay, Superior of the Jesuits, who were held in close confinement. The latter two are over eighty years old. The charge against the Bishop is that he acted as

alternate for the Archbishop of Mexico, in a council of regency and against the Abbot; the famous Chapel of Rosary has been tenanted by the Liberals.

California.

NEVADA, Cal., July 27.—R H Farquhar, County Clerk, and Union candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court, was killed this morning in the Court House, by an explosion of gas. He and his brother, George Farquhar, opened the Clerk's office at about nine o'clock, and George Farquhar remarked to his brother that he must have left the gas turned on in the vault, as he smelled it very strong. They then opened the vault door and went inside, and George picked up a match and lighted it, when a tremendous explosion occurred, blowing out the windows of the Clerk's office and cracking the Court House walls. R H Farquhar was terribly burned and lived but a few minutes. George Farquhar was knocked senseless and his face and hands severely burned, but his injuries are not considered dangerous. The clock in the Clerk's office was stopped at eleven minutes to nine, indicating the exact time of the explosion. The whole community is completely shocked by the occurrence. The deceased leaves a wife and two children.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—No Eastern news to-day.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning, Samuel C Hopkins went into A J Pate's gunstore on Sacramento street, and said he desired to purchase a deringer pistol, a pair of which were shown him, and he asked to have them loaded. This was done. He then said one would answer his purpose. They then told him they could not break a set, and the pistols were put away. A smaller one was then shown him, and he said that would do. It was loaded for him, and while this was being done he walked up and down the room, but no other peculiarity of conduct was noticed. When loaded, the pistol was handed to him and the proprietor reported of a pistol was heard and Hopkins was seen with the smoking weapon against the right side of his head. He staggered backward and fell to the floor, the brains and blood oozing from the wound near his right temple and over the ear. Surgical assistance was immediately summoned and the Coroner was informed of the occurrence. He hastened to the spot and found Hopki still alive, but with his right side entirely paralyzed. The wound was pronounced fatal, but as he still breathed and stirred, he was not taken from the store. He was formerly, and for ten or twelve years, connected with the firm of Coghill & Co., as employee and partner. No cause is assigned for the suicide. He never spoke after the shot was fired. Mr. H. was well known in San Francisco, and was formerly in good circumstances.

Seventeen persons, passengers on the British ship Burlington, Coward, commander, from the port of Sydney, New South Wales, have libeled that ship in the United States District Court, for a violation of the passenger contract, in the matter of furnishing proper and sufficient food and water on the voyage from that port to this. The plaintiffs also allege that the master of the vessel allowed thirteen kangaroo dogs to wander at pleasure over the vessel on several occasions to sink the ship, and did in fact on one occasion, run the vessel on the point of a group of Kingsville island; that he was often too drunk to command the ship, and used in the presence of the passengers, male and female, the most immoral and disgusting language; whereas they claim \$15,000 damages against the vessel. Another passenger libels for the same reasons, and claims \$10,000 damages. John Conrad, the master, Lechert Sons, of London, and prays that the court will deny a restitution.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The most horrible tragedy for some time past occurred near Oakland. A man named Sanly had resided with his wife and one child at Oakland Point Alameda county, and followed the business of raising and selling stock. Last evening he and his wife went to a neighbor's house on a visit and left the child at home with a Chinese servant. About 11 o'clock they returned and found everything about the house apparently as they left it, and retired. About one o'clock this morning four men entered the house, attacking Sanly and wife in their bed. They used a hatchet, or other dull weapon, or a bloody murder would have been instantly accomplished. The blows were aimed with savage fury at the heads and faces of the victims, inflicting some horrible and ghastly wounds, which may yet prove fatal. Mr Sanly, after the first storm of blows, was barely able to cry for help. The Chinaman then sprang out of bed and ran into the room when the four assassins fled in haste, leaving Mr Sanly unconscious, and his wife writhing in agony. The Chinaman did not run at once to alarm the neighbors, but took such means as he could to staunch the wounds of Mr and Mrs Sanly. At four o'clock he left the house and called on neighbors for help. People hastened to the house and found Mr Sanly and his wife in the bed in a helpless condition, the former still unconscious, but Mrs Sanly was able to speak and give some particulars of the horrible affair. She describes for white men, and says the blows were inflicted with an axe or hatchet. The tragedy created intense excitement in Oakland and vicinity, and the police and citizens are making every effort to get on the track of the perpetrators. A few days since Mr Sanly was paid a considerable sum of money, and this fact may have tempted the robbers to their bloody work.

Flour.—A telegram of Saturday quotes best grades of California in New York at \$15. Our own market is quiet. Oregon superfine, \$4 75. City manufactured unchanged.

Wheat.—According to a telegram California was worth \$2 75 per bushel in New York on Saturday. The receipts for the 48 hours ending to-day at noon, were 48,000 sacks. We quote good to choice at \$1 75 @ 1 85 @ 100 lbs.

Barley.—Brewing at \$1 42 1/2. Quotable as to range at \$1 40 @ \$1 45.

Potatoes.—Supply free and market quiet at 70 @ \$1.06. Sweet are now arriving and selling at \$1 50 @ \$1 75 @ 100 pounds.

Mexico.

GALVESTON, August 5.—The steamer from Brazos brings intelligence that Juarez has issued an address complimenting the Mexicans for preserving their liberty and achieving the independence of the Republic. An election for President is ordered to take place immediately. The country is divided into six military districts. Castillo is sentenced to be shot.

NEW ORLEANS, August 5.—An arrival from Vera Cruz brings reports that Admiral Palmer and staff have gone to Mexico to demand the person of Santa Anna and induce the Liberals to give up the body of Maximilian. The presidential election in Mexico was progressing peaceably.

Canada.

PETROLIA, C.W., August 5.—A fire on Saturday night destroyed ten wells. The loss is \$80,000.

Cuba.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Great preparations were making at Havana to celebrate the laying of the Cuban cable.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Pierpont spoke the entire day in the Surratt case and concludes to-morrow. The case will then go to the jury.

Europe.

NEW YORK, August 5.—A Council of War is now being held in Russia between the staffs of the Russian armies under the Presidency of the Czar himself. Plans of a campaign, suggested by the probable coalition between France and other States, are under consideration. It is further asserted that Prussia is about to begin a movement immediately before France can get into an attitude. Russia inclines to a postponement, which, however, does not render the strife less inevitable.

The Cork Examiner, of July, says there is every indication of war between France and Prussia.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 6.—The steamship Active, from Victoria, arrived this morning. Arrived, August 5.—Bark Gold Hunter, 8 days from Port Madison.

BRISTOL'S (Vegetable) SUGAR-COATED PILLS!

THE GREAT CURE FOR all the diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS. Put up in Glass Phials, warranted KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with that great of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humours or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that a few months ago were considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills are the safest, the quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION LIVER COMPLAINTS CONSTIPATION HEADACHE DROPSY FILES.

For many years these PILLS have been used in daily practice, always with the best results and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable Extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost, and the combination of rare medicinal properties is such that in long standing and difficult diseases, where other medicines have completely failed, these extraordinary PILLS, have effected speedy and thorough cures.

Only 25 cts per Phial. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 113 & 115 W. Broadway, N.Y. Hostetter, Smith & Dean.

PEPSINE.

MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, MORSON'S PEPSINE LOZENGES, MORSON'S PEPSINE GLOBULES. Are perfectly palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion. In Bottles and Boxes from 25c.

PANCREATIC EMULSION, in 4 and 8 oz. bottles. PANCREATIZED GOD LIVER OIL in 1/2 & 1 pt. SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES.

Introduced by Dr Tibury Fox, a Dietetic Preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the Food of Invalids and Children, in packets. Gelatine and Kreosote, oroson's Pure Chemicals and Latest Preparations. See Name, Address and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London, W.C. Orders to be made payable in London. SHIPPING ORDERS CAREFULLY PACKED.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alternative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Pure Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alternative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Stru-mous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, STYLLIS AND STYLLITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DROPSY, DROST, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE, OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcers, sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruption, if not assisted to do this, through the natural channels of the body by an alternative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of its kind, because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS. Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF Constiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Headache, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood. They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure. Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best and there is for them, and they should have it.

All our remedies are for sale by MOORE, & CO., Corner of Yates and Langley street.

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia

Is the great remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Bructations and Billious Affections. It is the Physician's cure for GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL and other Complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of FEVER, and FEVERISH IRRITABILITY OF SKIN. It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and those the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indis-pensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescent Saline Aperient.

PREPARED BY DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON, And Sold by Druggists and Stockkeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA," and get the Dinneford & Co. is on every Bottle and Label. Sold 1 s w

The Cariboo Sentinel.

COPIES OF THE ABOVE MAY BE obtained regularly during the season at the Bookstore of Messrs, Hildes & Co., Government street. 1873

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 13, 1867.

The Educational Meeting.

The friends of Free Secular Education have much to congratulate themselves upon in the results of the public meeting of Saturday evening. The Board of Education were fully sustained, and a series of resolutions lately transmitted by them to His Excellency approved by an almost unanimous vote. In addition to the series two new resolutions were introduced and passed by the meeting. The first states plainly that the maintenance of the Free School system is essential to the future peace and welfare of the Colony; and the second respectfully requests His Excellency to hand over for the use of the Board an additional sum of \$2000 to defray the working expenses of the schools until the first day of January. The only opposition came from two Catholic gentlemen who stated that they wished to have their children educated daily in religious as well as secular matters. One of these gentlemen denounced the present system as "Godless" and predicted dire results from its continuance; but his melancholy forebodings must have been set at rest by Rev Mr Browning, who declared boldly and eloquently that the home circle, the church and the Sabbath school were the proper places for imparting sectarian instruction; and gave as his solemn opinion that no good ever resulted from the introduction of such matters into public schools. Rev Mr Somerville also spoke eloquently in favor of a continuance of the present system, and having at an early stage of the proceedings, while laboring under a misapprehension, introduced a resolution providing for temporary fees from parents, subsequently withdrew it amid much applause. The remarks made were generally sensible, with the exception of those over the fourth resolution. This resolution asks for the imposition of a special school tax. Some of the speakers took the untenable ground that it would be wrong to compel a man whose children did not attend Free Schools to contribute towards the support of those institutions; but it was shown that to continue to draw, as now, the money required for the support of the Schools from the general revenue (to which all sects contributed), was in reality doing precisely what the objectors deprecated. It was also demonstrated by Drs Powell and Tolmie that the tax was not designed as an additional burthen on the people, but was merely intended to insure the Board a certain sum of money per annum, instead of subjecting the amount to the caprice of the Executive or the Council, and the resolution was passed. We are glad this meeting has been held; and should His Excellency pay the attention he has promised to the demands of the people, there will be no occasion to again assure him that the public of Vancouver Island are in favor of the maintenance of the Free Schools, and that, rather than see the system destroyed they would, painful as the sacrifice would prove, consent to dispense with a few more of their underworked officials, and reserve the money now paid them for the purpose of educating the rising generation of the Colony.

Monday, Aug. 12th.

Fainting.—Ladies do not faint nowadays, at least but rarely. If one can trust a perfect mass of evidence, oral and written, syncope, at the end of the last century, and up to the 25th year of this, was a habit with ladies. A story without a swoon was impossible until lately. Let us thank heaven comfortably that our mothers, wives, and daughters have given up the evil of becoming cataleptic at the occurrence of anything in the least degree surprising.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

Exploration.—There were at last dates four Indians with a canoe at Seymour waiting for Mr Bissett, who is going on an exploring expedition with the view of ascertaining the practicability of a route from Kamloops to the Quesnelle Lake by way of the North River. The project is to run the steamer Marton to the North River as far as practicable, to transfer goods thence across to Quesnelle Lake, and from there to Cariboo.—Examiner.

Big Bend.—The Examiner has dates from Big Bend to the 24th ultimo. On French Creek the Black Hawk Company washed up \$150 for the week. It is thought there were no good diggings in the bed of the creek. Seven men are at work in McCullough Creek; only one company making wages.

Kootenay.—The news from Kootenay is meagre and unimportant. We hear on good authority, however, that our Southern gold field will ere long attract more attention, as parties who discovered good diggings have been keeping their discoveries quiet, awaiting the arrival of Commissioner O'Reilly on the creek in order to have them recorded.—Examiner.

SALE OF LIVE STOCK.—On Saturday, J. P. Davies & Co. sold at their Sale Yard cows heifers at an average of \$20; dry cows, at \$33 to \$40; and two and three-year old steers at \$25 to \$33. The sale was well attended and the prices are an improvement on those previously obtained here.

DETAINED.—The rapid journey of the Governor to the mines last week necessitated the withdrawal of several of the horses from the relay stations, and the stage with the express and mail is accordingly two days behind time. It will reach Yale to-day.

FOR COMOX.—The steamer Isabel, Capt. Stamp, sailed for Comox last evening, with a party who wish to examine the Perseverance Coal mine at Comox.

GOING TO SEA.—The ship Astarte, for France, with a cargo of Burrard Inlet spars, sailed yesterday morning. She was towed into the Straits by the Isabel.

THE ACTIVE SAILED FOR VICTORIA ON Saturday at 6.30 p. m.

THE FIDELITER ARRIVED AT PORTLAND ON Saturday morning.

THE GOVERNOR HAS GRANTED \$250 FOR THE support of the Fort Langley school.

THE ENTERPRISE RETURNED AT 5 O'CLOCK ON Saturday evening, with 23 passengers.

Later from Cariboo.

[From the New Westminster Examiner.]

The steamer Onward, Capt. Irving, arrived from Yale yesterday shortly after noon. Amongst the passengers were Mr Oppenheimer and Mr Winkler, both of whom have come direct from Cariboo, having left Williams Creek on the 31st ultimo. The Express stage left at the same time, but did not travel as fast, being cumbered with the Bank treasure, (\$140,000 for the Bank of British North America, and about \$60,000 for the Bank of British Columbia,) and will not probably reach Yale before to-morrow, so that we are disappointed in getting our Cariboo exchanges and correspondence. The news is, however, unusually devoid of interest.

Some misunderstanding had caused delay in the work of repairing the damage on the lower portion of the creek by the freshet some weeks ago; but, that having been adjusted, the work was being vigorously undertaken. The claims on the upper portion of the creek were yielding as well as ever, particularly Musquito Gulch, which promises to be very rich.

It is already known that the Canadian company, not content with the strip of disputed ground, have taken possession of and recorded the whole of the Grouse Creek Flume company's ground and have named it "Sparrow-hawk," not after Her Majesty's ship-of-war, but out of compliment to Mr. Sparrow, the Agent of the Flume company. They continue to work night and day on the rich lead. The men work two hour shifts, there being plenty to fill up the time, and as "many hands make light work" there is no flagging in the matter. How fast they are taking out the gold is a secret now carefully kept to themselves; but the general impression is that they are taking out large amounts, and that their object is to work out the rich ground before any effective measures can be taken to interfere with their operations. Should the Governor arrive before they get through they will doubtless, decline, in the most polite but firm way, to comply with His Excellency's request. Should they have exhausted the rich lead they will probably comply on condition that the Governor will grant them amnesty for all past acts; and should such be the case and this condition complied with, these men will have gained the day in every respect.

From Canyon Creek the news had come that the Washburne Company crushed a ton of rock with the arastras, and washed up \$500 as the result.

On William Creek business was steady and safe.

The mines, as a whole, are yielding as large an aggregate as they ever did, and the gold is much more widely distributed than was the case in former times.

The markets are steadily and well supplied and business has become more settled and systematized, and is done with a most reasonable margin for profits.

On the line of travel the whole way between the head of navigation on the Lower Fraser and the head of agriculture at Quesnelle mouth, crops are looking well and the roads are getting good.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

The Outrages on the Plains.

SALT LAKE, August 7.—The Indians have out and carried off some 15 miles west of Mad Springs. Fort McPherson and Plum Creek are both off. Sandy and South Pass stations have been burned by Indians and the line destroyed. It is not known how far.

LATER.—It is reported at Julesburg that the Indians gobbled up a train on the U. P. Railroad, east of Plum Creek. They crossed the Platte river and have possession of the wires.

A later despatch from Julesburg states that the Union Pacific Railroad track has been destroyed by Indians for six miles west of Plum Creek. One train was captured, and the engineer, fireman and brakeman killed. The Indians also attacked the tele-

graph separating party, killing two and wounding two. The lines are still down east of McPherson. A repairing party that left here yesterday noon has not been heard of since. The railroad track is blocked. The Indians are in large force; 200 of them crossed the Platte, nine miles west of Bishop ranch, yesterday.

San Francisco Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 7.—Arrived, Aug. 7th.—Bark Goddall, 152 days from Baltimore.

Sailed, August 7.—Continental, Astoria; bark Joseph Spratt, Liverpool; bark H. L. Rutgers, Puget Sound; Glympe, Puget Sound.

Arrived, August 8th.—U.S. steamer Ossippi, from Philadelphia, 8 guns, 628 tons, 36 officers and 176 men.

Sailed, August 8th.—H. J. Wyman, Liverpool; bark Almaia, Portland; British bark Windward, Valparaiso.

QUEBEC, August 8.—Governor Seymour left here yesterday morning, and must have reached Williams Creek the same evening, and Grouse Creek to-day. Matters remain the same as before reported on the Creek. Will telegraph particulars of interview with the miners so soon as received.

More Outrages on the Plains.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 8.—The Indians are encamped in force within two miles of Plum Creek, on Union Pacific Railroad. It is hoped that a party will get through from Fort McPherson to-morrow.

JULESBURG, Aug. 8.—We have the following particulars of the capture of a train of cars lately reported. The Indians captured a party of five men with a hand car on their way to repair the telegraph line. Two of the party were killed and one wounded, the other escaped. They then managed to throw a freight train coming west off the track when they pounced on the men, they killed them all except the conductor, and burned the entire train, with contents. No trains have passed the break. A passenger train, due here yesterday, is expected to arrive this evening. No train left here either yesterday or to-day.

The Laws Vindicated!

The Canadian Company in Custody!

QUEBEC, August 10th.—The Governor and suite have arrived here on the way back from Cariboo. The Grouse Creek Flume Company's ground is in possession of the Government officers. Eight ringleaders of the Canadian Company are in jail. No fighting took place.

COAL EXPORTS

From Nanaimo, V. I., for the month ending July 31, 1867.

Table with columns: DATE, VESSEL, MASTER, T. C. DESTINATION. Lists various coal shipments to Victoria, San Francisco, and other ports.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Table with columns: ENTERED, SHIP, FROM, DESTINATION. Lists ships arriving and departing from Victoria.

CLIMARED.

Table with columns: SHIP, TO, DATE. Lists ships scheduled to depart from Victoria.

PASSENGERS.

Per stmr NEW WORLD from Puget Sound—A. F. Pope, H. J. Walker, L. Nichols, A. Maury, H. Miller, J. Fulton, J. Moore, A. Robbins, C. Tompkins, W. A. Warner, J. H. Mounts, G. Little, Mr Hutchinson, B. Phelps, A. Henry, Mrs O'Ferry, Mrs H. Butler, Mrs Plummer, Mrs Berry, Mrs Keyser, Mrs N. Crosby and Frank, Mrs Florence Yeger, Miss Lizzie Perry, Miss Davis, Cyrus Walker, F. A. Chalmers, 2 Swishes.

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound—Miss Emma Clark, Miss Anna Pullen, Mr Veemon, Mr Giddig, Mr Backler, Mr Evans, Mr Evans, J. Charford and boy, J. B. Moore, John Montgomery, Mrs Farham, Miss Rowell, Mike Welch, Jas Hargravy, J. Hunter, Jas Duprey, J. Kankana and boy, 3 Kanaka women, 3 Cloche-men, A. Finney, Mrs B. J. Dunsmuir, Dan Murphy, Richard, Jas Smith, J. D. Tillis, W. Hicke, Robt Wilson, Burr, 2 Chinamen.

CONSIGNEES.

Per stmr NEW WORLD from Puget Sound—Murray & Harris, Hudson Bay Co, Hutchinson & Co, H. Traill, C. Wren.

IMPORTS.

Per stmr NEW WORLD, from Puget Sound—48 hd cattle, 113 sheep, 2 cows, 11 calves, 14 yearlings, 1 yoke work oxen, 20 sika deer, 1 bx apples. Value \$730 50.

BIRTHS.

In this City, on the 8th inst., the wife of Wm. Zeller, of a son.

THE LEADING PERFUME OF THE AGE!

From Fresh Cuddled Flowers,

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

CELEBRATED

Florida Water.

This exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from Bloomington Tropical Flowers, of surpassing fragrance. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible; while its influence on the SKIN is most refreshing, imparting a Delightful Beauty to the overtaxed Body and Mind, particularly when mixed with the water of the Bath.

Fainting Fits, Nervousness, Headache, Debility, and Hysteria.

It is a sure and speedy relief with the very latest Fashion! It has for 25 years maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Cuba, Mexico and Central and South America, and is incidentally recommended as an article which, for a delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency has no equal. It will also remove from the skin

Roughness, Blisters, Sun Burn, Freckles, and Pimples.

It is as delicious as the Ornoy of Roses and lends freshness and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Diluted with water it makes the best dentifrice, imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it also removes all smarting or pain after shaving.

COUNTERFEITS.

Beware of imitations. Look for the name of MURRAY LANMAN on the bottle. Wrapper and ornamental label. Prepared only by

LANMAN & KEMP,

Wholesale Druggists, 70, 71 & 73 Water Street, New York.

AND FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BRISTOL'S

Sarsaparilla.

IN LARGE BOTTLES.

When the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the gross and greasy secretions of the winter months. This good, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as

A DIET DRINK

by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for

THE PERMANENT CURE

OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF

Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers,

And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabulous eruptions.

It is also a sure and reliable remedy for Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Tetter, Scald Head, Scurvy, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the System, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Headaches, and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dropsy, Ague and Jaundice.

It is guaranteed to be the

Purest and Most Powerful Preparation

OF

GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA

And is the only

TRUE AND RELIABLE CURE FOR SYPHILIS,

Even in its worst forms.

It is the very best medicine for the cure of all disease arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood.

The afflicted may rest assured that there is not any other so potent and reliable remedy for any of the most pestiferous of MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in the medicine. It is perfectly harmless and may be administered to persons in the various stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants, without doing the least injury.

Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle; and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Hosketter, Smith & Dean,

m18 d & w1 y San Francisco.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS

&c. &c. (Free from Adulteration.)

Manufactured by

R. SE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the QUEEN,

SOHOSQUARE, 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 PLATINUM STRAIN COSES; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

Her Majesty's Table.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCES, and are Manufacturers of every description of Olives' Stores of the highest quality. m18 d & w1 y

NOTICE

BEFORE AND AFTER THIS DATE I will only accept GOLD for RENT as well as for any other payments to be made to me. L. D. LOWENBRAGG

790

LEA & PERRIN'S

CELEBRATED,

Worcestershire Sauce.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

THE LEADING PERFUME OF THE AGE!

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FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Hosketter, Smith & Dean,

m18 d & w1 y San Francisco.

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr Justice Pease

to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SELAK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Subur-

ban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Anyone SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, 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 Manufactures of Messrs Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in

m18 d & w1 y

INSURANCE AGENCY.

MARINE—Pacific Insurance Company, San Francisco.

FIRE—Imperial Insurance Company, London.

LIFE—City of Glasgow Assurance Company, Glasgow.

For Rates of Premium, apply to

J. ROBERTSON STEWART,

Wharf street, Victoria, B. C., 1867. and d & w1 y

MAGENTA.

'JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE,'

Are undoubtedly the most useful article ever afforded to the public. Any one can use them, anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England 'Judson's Dyes' are as 'Household Words.' Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless, may be made nearly equal to new by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of dye.

NAMES OF COLORS.

Magenta Mauve Violet Scarlet Green Blue Pink

Black Brown Orange Yellow Green Blue

Prices—Small bottles, 6d. Large bottles, 1s. 6d. each.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or Wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,

LONDON.

N.B.—A small bottle of color will dye 15 yards of bonnet Ribbon.

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THE

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK.

HIGGINS, LONG

TERMS:

Per Annum, in Advance,