

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

PROGRESS OF THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

The Chinese Ambassadors in Europe.

AN ATTEMPT TO UPSET A RAILWAY TRAIN.

Colored Members of the American Bar.

DISCHARGE OF SURRATT.

Suit Against Laird on Account of the Alabama Depredations.

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LONDON, Sept. 22.—The telegraph in Spain has been destroyed in every direction. The news is uncertain and contradictory. General Prim and Doda are at the head of the insurgents. Their forces are marching on the Capital.

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MADRID, Sept. 22.—A Royal decree has been issued accepting the resignation of all the ministers. Joseph Concha was appointed President to the Council. The Governor has formed three military divisions under the separate commands of Generals Pesula, Mancebo, Concha and Navatiches. They have decided to attack the insurgents; all

the assemblies of the people have been forbidden.

A provisional government has been formed at Seville; it has declared Espato President. The forces of the insurgents are estimated at 14,000 and eleven ships of war with 500 seamen.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The following despatch from Madrid is official. General Novatich of the Royal army at the head of a large force has gone to Andalusia. Troops have also been sent to San Lita.

It is announced to day that a session of the proposed peace Congress will be held at Berna.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The railroad and telegraph lines in the South Eastern part of Spain have been cut and rapid communication is destroyed. The excitement in Madrid is increasing.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.—Letters from Egypt report the yield of cotton in that country this year as being enormous.

The London Standard this morning has an article on the Chinese Embassy which has just arrived. It comments on the public indifference to the Embassy in England, in contrast to the enthusiasm which they every where received in America, and says, all that the ministers have to do is to see that they have genuine Commissioners to deal with, and not merely foreign mediators between England and China.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The revolutionary forces on Cordova are marching with a large force on Cordova to give battle to the Royal troops. Great excitement prevails at Madrid.

It was believed the success of the revolutionist was certain. Queen Isabella has signified her willingness to abdicate if the revolutionists will accept the young Prince, she set as Regent until his majority. The revolutionists however, have refused any such compromise, and demand the expulsion of the Bourbon establishment; a constitutional assembly, and Provisional Government. The insurgents have issued a proclamation, declaring that when victorious, their future course relative to the Government of the country will be decided by universal suffrage.

The insurgents are reported to have attacked Madrid which was defended by barricades, but no particulars were received. The city of Saragossa is preparing defenses against any anticipated attack by the rebels.

DUBLIN, Sept. 23.—The Aldermen and Council of this city have passed a resolution, that as all danger of the Fenian movement has passed away, it is time for the release of the Fenian prisoners.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The report that the Queen of Spain had crossed the frontier into France is premature, she still remains at San Sebastian.

Official despatches from Madrid have the following statement: The insurrection has been suppressed in Grenada. A battle was fought which lasted two hours and resulted in the defeat of the rebels. The effort to destroy the Government is confined to the province of Santander and the cities of Malaga and Seville.

Letters from Cadix say, the citizens there have taken no part in the rebellion and business has not been interrupted.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The Moniteur announces officially, that the Government concession lately granted in favor of Erlanger and Renter of the French and American Telegraph Company, authorizing them to lay a submarine telegraph cable between France and America under certain reserved conditions, has become definitely fixed and complete. The capital is to the amount of 271,000,000 francs, main portion having been subscribed for the undertaking.

General Parva commanding the Royal troops in Spain is massing his force to attack Seville.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The following is the latest from Spain. The Government at Madrid had declared all Spain in a state of siege. General Godon had been sent out with a detachment of Royal troops against the province of Santander. Reports say that General Prim is marching directly on Madrid. It is reiterated that he is accompanied by the Duke de Latorre. It is estimated that the force under his command is now two hundred thousand strong. The Duke de Latorre is acting as provincial president, and civil head of the revolution and has refused offers of accommodation (?) made by General Concha from Madrid.

The Spanish ships of war in the port of San Sebastian have declared against the Queen and have joined the rebel fleet; the revolutionary leaders have issued a decree declaring that any officer who orders an attack on the people or patriot soldiers shall be adjudged a traitor to his country.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Rev. Henry Millman, dean of St. Pauls, died to-day.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The French Government will immediately strengthen the army posted on the Spanish frontier.

It is reported that Queen Isabella has entered France. There is a rumor that the revolutionary General Prim has been arrested, but lacks confirmation.

The La Pays says the Spanish army is loyal and the insurrection is confined to the provinces of Andalusia and a few sea ports. Official announcement has been received from Madrid, Catalonia, Arragon and Valencia, stating that these provinces are quiet.

Eastern States.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Secretaries Wells and McCulloch have declared in favor of Seymour and Blair.

Secretary Seward has come out unequivocally for Grant and Colfax. Schofield and Evarts have expressed no preference deeming that their positions are understood as consistent Republicans.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A despatch received to-day announces the completion of another section of the Union Pacific Railway, making eight hundred and twenty miles.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The largest political demonstration ever seen in the west is going on to-night, 15,000 tanners of Chicago and neighboring counties are out in an immense torchlight procession. A hundred thousand people are out in the streets.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 24.—Three negroes were to-day admitted to the Bar of South Carolina.

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 24.—Five members of the Legislature left for Washington this forenoon with a memorial to the President asking for troops.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—A suit has been instituted in the United States District Commissioner's Office in the Southern District of New York by Messrs. Cushing of Newburyport, Mass. against John Laird of Birkenhead, Engl. a for loss sustained by them; by the burning of their ship Senora in the Straits of Malacca, in December 1863, by the Alabama, which libellants say was built and fitted out in direct violation of the laws of England by Laird; attachments have been issued against funds owned by Laird, supposed to be deposited in the United States treasury in this city.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—In the Senate case the counsel for the prisoner entered a plea that there is a statute of limitation in force providing that an offence must be prosecuted within two years, Judge Wylie discharged Surratt from custody sustaining the plea.

Canada.

MONTREAL, Sept. 24.—An attempt was made last night to upset the Grand Trunk train going west, (it is surmised) on account of the Crown Counsel in the Whalen case being on board; ties were placed on the track but the down freight train struck them first.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—Arrived, bark North West, from Port Madison; bark Legal Tender, from Sebaco; bark Florence, from Sebaco; brig Orient, from Usalady.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—Legal Tender, 704771.

Cleared, bark Ava, Port Townsend. Sailed, brig Brewster, Portland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—New York quotations: gold closed 142 1/2.

Flour, City Mills superfine \$55 37 1/2; extra, \$2 12 1/2 37 1/2.

Wheat ordinary to choice milling a \$1 60 @ 1 90; good to choice, shipping, \$1 80 @ 1 85.

Borley stocks light and little doing, range for light feed to prime, heavy brewing \$2 10 @ 2 30.

Oats, active calls at \$2 @ 2 25 for light to choice for California and \$2 25 @ 2 35 for Oregon.

Arrived, bark Oak Hill, from Port Blakely.

Sailed, bark Ava, Port Townsend; bark Orias, Mitchell, Port Madison.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Gen. Geo. B. Handy is ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the Pacific.

DETROIT, Sept. 8.—Professor Watson, of the Detroit Observatory, announces the discovery of another minor planet, shining like a star of the tenth magnitude—light ascending, 18; declining 3;40, south.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 8.—A company of 15 or 20 mounted men entered the town of Versailles, Ky., on Sunday, and fired on a number of negroes. The inhabitants soon organized and drove off the assailants, two of whom were captured and several wounded.

TRAY, Sept. 8.—A walking match of one hundred miles in twenty-four hours, commenced last evening between Weston, Haydock, Paine, Adams, Berdon and Ferguson.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.—A large meeting of various trades unions was held to-night to express sympathy with the New York bricklayers.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 9.—The Republican State Convention to-day was a very large gathering. It was participated in by most of the well known party leaders in the State. Hon. Wm. Claflin was nominated by acclamation for Governor. The rest of the ticket is the same as last year, with the exception of Tucker of Lennox, for Lieutenant Governor.

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 8.—A train of cars on the Montgomery and Mobile railroad had a terrible accident to-day. The trestle gave way while crossing the Es-cambia river bridge. The front cars fell through. J. T. Warren was instantly killed. Several persons were badly hurt.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—Enoch Train, the well known ship owner, died yesterday, of apoplexy. Aged 67.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 10.—After the agricultural meeting last evening, Gov. Seymour was serenaded at the Union Hotel, by his political friends. He thanked them for the compliment, and said he would remember with pleasure his visit to Saratoga. He then introduced General Granger, who said as Seymour was the foremost man in the country and had come to-day to speak on agriculture, it was not proper for him to speak on politics. He believed the election of Seymour would bring peace.

DETROIT, Sept. 10.—The town of Warren, Macomb county, has been visited by a destructive tornado which damaged property to the amount of \$50,000. No lives were lost.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—It was reported that four men were goaded to death on the Battery, this morning, by a mad bull.

CONCORD, Sept. 11.—Ex-President Pierce passed a comfortable night, and the symptoms are now favorable.

Messengers sent by the Government of Colorado report Indians in the vicinity of nearly all the settlements southeast of Denver. Reports of Indian outrages still continue from various localities on the frontier.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—A Santa Fe dispatch says the election in New Mexico has resulted in a Republican victory. The Legislature will be two-thirds Republican. A Denver dispatch says the election in Colorado on Tuesday resulted in the election of Allen A. Bradford, Republican delegate for Congress by an increased majority. The Legislature is largely Republican.

ALBANY, Sept. 9.—Governor Seymour, in response to a serenade to-night, said he had received from all parts of the country the most earnest assurance of success in the Presidential contest.

CONCORD, Sept. 9.—Ex-President Pierce's condition is critical, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—An accident occurred on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad yesterday two miles from Iowa City. The bridge was drawn when a train going west came up. The engine leaped into the obasm, dragging three crowded cattle cars and one wheat car in a confused mass upon each other. The last car made a pile so high that it prevented the passenger car following. The engineer and fireman were both killed the former's head being severed from his body. No other persons were injured.

J. B. Roberts, ex-President of Liberia, and wife, arrived in the Baltic on Tuesday. Every thing in Liberia is reported prosperous.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Secretary McCulloch gives official notice that on and after Monday next all 7:30 notes must be forwarded direct to the Treasury at Washington, for redemption.

Mexico.

HAVANA, Sept. 7.—A great conflagration occurred in the Cosita warehouse. The firm of Senor Julmas' loss was \$360,000.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Advices from the City of Mexico, state to the 5th inst, down. Tucas and Bulla, were surrendered at Descension and are condemned to death.

The rebels at Lladoc and Sah Migrel have also been defeated.

Two and a half millions of specie have arrived at Vera Cruz.

The anniversary of the battle between the American and Mexican armies at Cherafusco was celebrated August 20th with great solemnity, in the field where the fight took place.

HAVANA, Sept. 10.—The firm of Secluta, which lost heavily by the recent burning of the Cositeda warehouse has suspended. Liabilities \$6,000,000.

Port au Prince advices state that the siege of that city is abandoned.

Europe.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Advices state that while the frigate Franklin was lying in the Bosphorus, a deputation of Greeks distributed an address to the officers and men, praying the assistance of the United States for the Cretans. Admiral Farragut, at the suggestion of Minister Morris, ordered the copies of the address to be returned. The depositions were then received as private citizens. No political allusions were made during the conversation.

A Vienna dispatch received here states that the Belgavian insurgents have formed a provincial government on the Balkow mountains.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Queen Victoria leaves here for England this evening.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The London cab strike is ended.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—Last night a respectable looking young woman, name unknown, attempted suicide by throwing herself into the water at Meigs Wharf. She was rescued, and sent home. A similar attempt was made by another woman on Saturday evening. She was also rescued.

The health officers report a fresh outbreak of small pox in its most virulent form. The number of cases reported at the health office from Monday to Monday was 36, most of them in the last two days.

Dr. Isaac Rowell, Health officer has hired Mountain Lake, near the Military Reserve, from the United States Government, and gone into the business of raising trout. About 800,000 eggs of Lake Tahoe trout have been deposited in the spawning boxes. The Doctor proposes to let out the fishing to anglers.

The San Francisco Olympic club, yesterday elected Col. John McComb President. A separate ballot box received printed slips to indicate the political preferences of the members, with the following results: Grant and Colfax, 137; Seymour and Blair, 64.

The anniversary of the admission of California into the Union was celebrated to-day with considerable eclat. Salutes were fired at sunrise. Bunting was displayed from public buildings, residences and shipping. Gov. Haight received the military. The Pioneers paraded and were addressed by Mr. Wheeler.

The bonds of Solano county to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars to the California Pacific Railroad company, on Monday last, were thrown on the market yesterday.

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 pleasurable. The first irregularity of any function should be checked and set right by appropriate doses of the purifying Pills, which strengthen the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood from all impurities. They balance disordered action, remove the cause of disease, and restore its normal and natural power to every organ, without inconvenience, pain or any other drawback.

Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach.

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. Its pre-eminence as 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 beneficial effects of Holloway's invaluable Pills are permanent and extensive, and the weak system is renovated, the organs of digestion strengthened, and full and easy assimilation procured, 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 pills never fail to give tone to the stomach, regulate the secretions, and purify the fluids. Vertigo, dizziness of sight, and other indications of approaching apoplexy, are entirely dissipated by a course of this admirable medicine.

The Female's Best Friend.

For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the sex, in every contingency, during the life of woman, youth or aged, married or single, this medicine is recommended with friendly assurances. It will correct all functional derangements to which they are peculiarly liable.

Beneficial and All Skin Diseases.

For all skin diseases, however inveterate, this medicine is an acknowledged remedy. While the Pills act upon the blood, which they purify, the cutaneous pores, through the pores of the skin, and cleanse every structure, as water saturates the soil, so salt penetrates meat. The whole physical machinery, is thus rendered healthy, regular and vigorous.

Coughs, Colds and Asthma.

No medicine will cure colds of long duration or such as are attended 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 patient be situated in a damp, cold, or otherwise unhealthy atmosphere.

Indigestion—Bilious Headache.

These complaints may sometimes be cured by trifling means, but it should be borne in mind that by neglecting them, they often end most seriously. Give only thought to a deranged stomach take Holloway's Pills, and the food will be better digested, and the system will be strengthened, and 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:

Female Irregularities, Biliousness, Headache, Indigestion, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Dropsy, Dysentery, Liver Complaints, Constipation, Bowls, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Hemorrhoids, Piles, Stricture, Urinary Affections, Scalding, Stomachic, Tumor, Ulcers, Worms, &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, of Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the world, at the following prices—1s. 12d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s., and 20s. each Box.

There is considerable danger by taking the cheap imitations for the guidance of patients, &c. Full directions for the use of the Pills are enclosed in each Box.

Prepared and Sold by

JOHN HOLLOWAY, 113, N. 2nd St., N. Y.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES

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AYER'S Sapsarilla

PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

By cure of the following complaints: Eruptions, Affections, such as Urticaria, Scabies, Eczema, Psoriasis, Itch, &c.

ALL SKIN DISEASES. Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sapsarilla has done for me a wonderful cure. I have in various ways for some time been afflicted with Urticaria, and have tried many remedies, but without success. I have used your Sapsarilla, and in a few days the eruptions have disappeared, and I feel as well as ever.

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Cherry Pectoral

OR THE RAPID CURE OF Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, and all the Affections of the Throat, Lungs, and Bronchial Tubes.

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The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, October 3, 1868.

The Saanich Road Bridges.

Some time has elapsed since the destruction of the bridges on the Saanich road and no steps have been taken to rebuild them; not a week passes but we are reminded by the farmers, whose lands are situated beyond the burnt bridges, of the great inconvenience which the fire has caused to the whole districts of North and South Saanich; the West road is the only available outlet that the farmers of North Saanich have for their produce, and owing to the late fires they are almost cut off from any communication with Victoria. It seems that there are three bridges destroyed, one situated between two and three miles north of the Half-way house, and the other two, between North and South Saanich; there is also a piece of corduroy burnt in the low ground below Mount Newton; and in addition to this, trees have fallen and are lying across the road in all directions. It is absolutely necessary that this road should be made passable, and it is the manifest duty of the Government to attend to it. Statute labor will not suffice to rebuild bridges, and it is an instance of gross neglect on the part of the Land Department, to suffer the public roads of the Colony to remain useless for want of repair. Complaints reach us from other parts of the Colony, of similar and equally culpable instances of neglect, and our contemporaries, as well as the residents on the Mainland, naturally ask whether the whole staff of the Land Office are so occupied with their public duties here, that none can be spared for the public works necessary in other places? We really cannot tell how this is; assuredly public works here do not show any appearance of having engrossed more attention from the public officers of the Colony than can be bestowed upon them by the superintendent and guard of the chain-gang, if we except the notable instance of the building of an extra room at the Land Office for the accommodation of the Chief Commissioner, and the additions and alterations to Government House. We should never willingly raise objections to the Governor being well and comfortably housed, but when we see necessary public works neglected, and public money squandered upon unnecessary alterations, we feel it our duty to enter a protest. Whether the Governor is aware of what repairs are necessary to public works, roads, and bridges, or whether he is studiously kept in ignorance of these matters which so affect the comfort and prosperity of the people, we know not, but one thing is plain, he ought not to allow himself to be kept in ignorance of these things, if his habits are not sufficiently active to allow of his making himself personally acquainted with the wants of the different parts of the Colony; surely it is not asking too much, even of one notoriously wanting in energy, that he should inquire occasionally of those whose duty and business it is to know, and that he should see that they give practical attention to these matters. It is really disgraceful that the Department of Lands and Works should be allowed to fall into such a state of neglect, to which it is apparent to all, the neglect of the material interests of the Colony will bring it. If what is done is done well, there would be less cause for censure, but when, as has lately been the case at Government House, work has had to be taken down and done over again, owing to the culpable negligence of those who planned the alterations, the public patience naturally becomes exhausted, complaints of the extravagance in unnecessary matters become loud, and indignation at the conduct of a Government who can permit puerile waste in small and needless alterations, whilst public works are suffered to fall into decay—waxes strong. Under a proper system of Representative Government, Heads of Departments would not dare to neglect their duties reck-

less the time will come when they will regret their callousness and indifference to remonstrance. If public servants care nothing for the due performance of their public duties, can they wonder that the public should wait somewhat impatiently for the opportunity to be rid of them.

Wednesday, Sept 30 County Court.

The most interesting case before the Court yesterday was the assault—Casamayou vs Corbiniere—damages \$500, which appeared to cause considerable excitement. The court was crowded with the mutual friends of the parties concerned, and the public generally. The particulars of the assault are as follows: The plaintiff owns property adjoining the defendant's place of business at the intersection of Yates and Broad streets, and the defendant had about half a cord of wood in the yard, belonging to the plaintiff which he was anxious to have removed, but which defendant appeared in no hurry about. It was as to the removal of this wood the assault occurred on the 9th inst, which the plaintiff alleged confined him to his room from that date to the 20th inst, and by which he was seriously injured in his business relations. Dr Dickson, as plaintiff's medical adviser, gave evidence, of the extent and severity of the personal injuries sustained. Mr Promis, Mr Rippon and others on behalf of plaintiff testified to the origin and character of the fight. Mr Keyser, senior, refused to give evidence until he received \$10 for his own and wife's fees, a demand the plaintiff's attorney refused to comply with. For the defence Mr Corbiniere, the defendant, Mr Keyser and Mr Beckingham were called. The assault was admitted, but it was contended to be justifiable; Keyser testified to the violent language and jestification of plaintiff, and Beckingham to the foul and insulting meaning of the terms used. The Judge summed up at four o'clock, and at a quarter past five the jury gave a verdict in favor of plaintiff—\$5 nominal damages, merely to carry costs. Mr Wood instructed by Mr Courtney, appeared for plaintiff; Mr Robertson instructed by Messrs Drake & Co, for defendant.

The other cases decided were—Harris vs Hewitt, confessed; Shotbolt vs Bailey, confessed; McGrea and Griffin vs Lyons, confessed; Greenbaum vs Wilson, nonsuited; Creighton vs Dalby, verdict for defendant and costs.

THE IMPROVEMENTS AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—Whatever may be said as to the policy of expending \$5000 for improvements at Government House at the present time, people must admit that what completed, additional comforts and advantages, even luxuries, will be secured to its viceregal occupants. With the alterations and additions made, four new rooms have been gained, and much convenience added to the rooms hitherto in use. A main entrance hall, just finished will be thirteen feet wide, with a handsome staircase five feet six inches in width, constructed of English oak and Spanish mahogany highly polished. This will be surmounted with a dome thirty-five feet high. The billiard room is thirty-three feet by twenty-two, neatly ornamented and well lighted from the roof as well as from the side windows. The Governor's private office, the library and Private Secretary's apartment, are well designed, and will be the most cheerful suite of apartments in the Colony. The barracks, standing to the right of the main entrance, are in elegant style, of architecture and are picturesque and commodious. Carey Castle, at last promised to be a residence worthy our Colonial Governors; both the exterior and interior having been wonderfully improved from designs of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. The execution of the designs has been entrusted to Mr W Emery. Does His Excellency expect His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, we wonder?

POOR SOUVENIR TRAM—Ray [?] H. W. Foster escaped from jail at Olympia last week. The Echo is the title of a new weekly published at Olympia. It is devoted to the temperance, education and moral causes, generally. The Seattle Intelligencer confirms our report of the Indian massacre at Dungeness near the lighthouse. On Monday the 22nd, a canoe containing 15 souls, young and old, were all brutally murdered and mutilated, but one old woman, and she too was left for dead. The chief of the attacking party was also killed. Property and \$600 were taken from the victims.

NAVY.—H. M. S. Onychias, announced to have sailed for this station from Australia, we learn, has had her orders countermanded. Lieut Carey of the Onychias has been promoted to the rank of commander. A Court of Inquiry has been held at Mare Island, Cal, on the loss of U. S. Swasee, when the Captain (L. W.) was acquitted of all blame in the matter, and was immediately appointed to the command of a vessel of the Chinese squadron. He left next day to fill his command.

TIME.—The Albion foundry whistle will blow at five p. m. the incoming season, instead of six as heretofore.

LOCAL BARRIERS.—The Active arrived at Port Townsend on Sunday and cleared on Monday for this port. Two more gas lamps are being erected—one fronting the Brown Jug, on Fort street, the other the Beehive. The Robert Cowan was to have been towed in yesterday by the steamer Fly. They anchored outside last night.

THE steamer Eliza Anderson arrived yesterday morning from Port Townsend. She brought a freight of cattle, oysters, furniture, fruit and flour, and twenty-one passengers. She will return early this morning in order to insure connection at Portland overland, with the San Francisco boat.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The Enterprise arrived from the Mainland yesterday afternoon. Thirty passengers came down and the lowest country matters. Nothing additional has been heard from the scene of the Barkerville conflagration. The N. W. Agricultural Exhibition takes place to-day.

SHIP DISASTERS CONFIRMED.—Bark Ocean ran ashore on Dungeness spit, in the fog, on Friday last; she will be lost. The bark Atlanta, coal laden, from Bellingham Bay [not Nainaimo], also ran ashore on Friday, but floated off next day.

ARRIVAL.—The Moneyack from San Francisco, out 29 days, arrived in the outer harbor yesterday afternoon. She is consigned to Millard & Beedy.

SMALL POX.—We understand that there are one or two cases of smallpox amongst the Indians in the Songish camp. One death occurred yesterday morning.

COLLECTOR FOR ALASKA.—A San Francisco paper states that Hiram Ketchum of New York is to be the new Collector for the port of Sitka.

THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—We beg to direct the attention of the public to the new and additional prize list published in to-day's COLONIST.

Confederation.

EDITOR COLONIST.—I have observed several letters in your columns, written by persons who take a stand adverse to the idea of Confederation, and have waited to see whether some abler pen than mine, would take the trouble to reply on the other side. I will first allude to the two protests which appeared in your paper a few days ago. Now I am perfectly convinced there are many persons who will sign anything they are asked to sign, they do so partly from spally about the whole affair, partly as a compliment to the asker, and partly because they have not the courage to say no. I have known persons sign a paper quite antagonistic to their avowed sentiments, merely because they did not like to refuse, and imagined that, in some inexplicable manner, their "bread depended upon it." With respect to the protest from British subjects, I confess it contains the names of many of our leading residents, but I observe among them the names of many youthful persons, some of them mere boys, who have taken care to whistle the same tune as their employers.

As regards that emanating from our foreign residents, when I think of the horror with which many parts of the neighbouring States reviewed the prospect of the concentration of British power on this Continent, and remembering the mixed and heterogeneous nature of that Republic, I certainly am of opinion that the whole force of the document in question points in the other direction.

With respect to the subject itself, I am at a loss to conceive what the opponents of Confederation have to hope for, or look forward to. To my mind, however, there seems to be a considerable element of jealousy in the whole affair. It sometimes happens that those who secretly approve a measure, are so pusillanimous as to oppose it, merely because they observe others take a prominent part in the same. They see others lead the van, and themselves disdain to follow in the rear.

Besides, why was not all this steam got up before? It was known for several weeks, say, months before hand, that delegates were about to meet at Yale, why did not these brave signers do something then? They thus gave their tacit consent to the whole affair, and their after-repudiation is senseless and of no value. Confederation is approaching us, slowly perhaps, but surely, and we must as well get it in our own way, as accept it in any other.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, S. M. A. Cantab. Victoria, Sept 28.

The South American Earthquake.

A letter from A. C. dated the 16th, says: At 5 p. m. on the 13th a severe earthquake visited our city, overhrowing most of the houses and lasting five minutes. Cracks opened in the earth; water rose through them; the sea receded; another strong shock came, and the rain was complete. Then came the sea with a wave fifty feet high, invading the city, sweeping everything before it, and carrying vessels from their anchorage. The confusion was frightful. Those who were not fortunate enough to escape in time were buried under the falling walls and

roofs, or dashed by the waves against the ruins. The earthquakes followed without cessation; the water flowed over the site of the city, and many of the houses not under water were on fire. The sky threatened storm; and all the elements were in fury. The aid which many would have willingly given to the sufferers was impossible.

Among the dead of the Fredonia are Lieutenants Dyer and Orgero, Purser Cromwell; Clerk Blunt; Mrs Dyer, and 27 sailors. The chief losers are Gibbs & Co, George Hellman, Deves Freres, Zigold, Briger & Co, Bryand & Co, Harmsen & Co, Haywood & Co, Wm Brown, O Euler, E Prouserque, F Frel, Danelsberg & Co, Williams, Alexander McClean, E Bandin and F Salked.

The Custom House, Steamer Agency, Railroad Station, Post Office, Hospital, barracks, churches, and all the houses and stores along the water front have disappeared. The sea left nothing that could be used for habitation. The water reached the cemetery of Matriz, and swept all the northern part of the town and desolated the gardens known as the "Chimbas." The railroad near the plaza is gone, and elsewhere the embankment is carried off and the iron torn from the sleepers. The telegraph has been injured so that two months will be required to put it in good order.

No list has been made of those killed on land. Among them is Mrs Thompson, wife of Lieutenant Thompson of the Wateres.

Terror, hunger and desolation reign in Arica. Its surviving inhabitants have withdrawn to the hills and valleys in the neighborhood. The ruins are visited only by plunderers and by persons searching for the remains of their friends or fortunes.

The rabble of Arica have acted in a shameful manner, giving themselves up to idleness and theft. The physicians fled, and have not returned to render any assistance to sufferers. The battalion of artillery merit the censure of public opinion and the punishment of the Government. The Captain of the Port and the Sub-Perfect have done their best to maintain order and prevent wrong. The unfortunate crew of the America [Peruvian man-of-war] struggled heroically, and in the midst of their danger were constantly trying to assist others. The officers of the Wateres were noble companions and self-denying friends in misfortune. There was no aid within their reach that they did not render at the instant. They gave clothing to the wrecked, rations to the hungry, care and shelter to the wounded. Dr Winslow, of the Wateres, and Dr Dubois, of the Fredonia, were industrious in their medical and surgical labors, and prevented much suffering and saved some lives.

The shocks continued at intervals of fifteen or twenty minutes till the present time (16th, 7 A. M.) when the mail is about to close.

Famine is imminent. On the 13th this port suffered the most awful disaster in its history. At 5 o'clock an earthquake began and lasted seven or eight minutes with so much violence that it was difficult to stand. All the houses of brick and stone were thrown down. In the night forty shocks were felt. At Arequipa all the patients in the hospital and all the prisoners were killed. The cries of the women and children, the crash of the falling walls, the thunder of the earthquake and the dense cloud of the suffocating dust, formed a scene that no pen can describe.

TACKLE, August 15th, 1868. A fearful calamity occurred on the 13th inst. For some days before, subterranean noises had been heard, and there was frequent short shocks which began to cause alarm. The grand oscillation began at 5 o'clock, and lasted seven or eight minutes. We never witnessed an event so horrible, or a disaster so great. The earthquakes of 1831 and 1833 were it is said, nothing in comparison to this. All the buildings had suffered, and more than forty houses are flat on the ground, and a multitude of walls beside are cracked or thrown down. It was almost impossible to stand. The shakings continue and sixty-four shocks have been counted up to the present time. The violence was greatest at Sama and Looboma, where the vineyards are destroyed, and not a house is left standing. The earth opened in wide fissures from which rose water filled with ashes. The valley of Linta is ruined, and Arica has disappeared.

From Paico and Portada on the road to Bolivia, we learn that immense slides were thrown down and great cracks open in the mountains, with a thundering noise that overtopped all persons in the neighborhood with terror. The Government should immediately send troops to Arica to maintain order. Money is necessary too, to provide food and care for the wounded survivors and helpless persons. Trains of mules have been sent from here to carry provisions and bring back people. All the rails of the railroad are broken loose from the sleepers. Among those who lost their lives at Arica are the wife of Lieutenant Johnson of the U. S. Steamer Wateres. She was killed by a log of timber, falling on her whilst making her escape with her husband through one of the streets. The following are amongst the lost on the U. S. storeship Fredonia at Arica: First Lieutenant Benjamin Dyer and his wife, Second Lieutenant David Orgero. Arequipa, Aug. 16—Gentlemen.—This city was completely destroyed by an earthquake on the 13th instant—not a church left standing—not a house habitable. The shock commenced at 5:20 in the afternoon and lasted six or seven minutes. The houses being solidly built and of one story rest ed for about one minute, which gave time for the people to rush into the middle of the streets, so the mortality, although considerable, is not so great as might have been expected. If the earthquake had taken place at night few indeed would have been left to tell the story. As it is the prisoners in the carcel [public prison] and the sick in the hospital have perished. The earthquake commenced with an undulating movement and as the shock continued no one could keep his feet; the house rocked as a ship in the trough of the sea and came crumbling down. The shrieks of the women and the crash of falling masonry, the upheaving of the earth and the clouds of blinding dust made up a scene that cannot be described.

We had nineteen minor shocks the same night, and the earth still continues in motion. Nothing has as yet been done towards disinterring the dead, but I do not think any are buried alive, as certain death must have been the fate of all those who were not able to get into the street.

The earth has opened in all the plains around, and water has appeared in various places.

Canadian News.

MONTREAL, August 31.—Private advices from Halifax indicate that John A. Macdonald's pacificatory movement was not so unsuccessful after all. A well-grounded rumor obtains that the Hon Joseph Howe will be made Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia. This would end the repeal movement.

Since the appointment of a Fire Marshal the fires have increased tremendously. The greater number of them were in outbuildings, old houses, etc., evidently the work of an incendiary. The Deputy Fire Marshal, George Berry Davis, was suspected of setting fire to them. He was arrested, and on telegraphing to New York for information as to his antecedents, it was learned that he had been in the Internal Revenue service of the United States in New York, but had, it is said to fly the country. A warrant from Judge Blatford is out against him. The authorities hold him till an American officer can be sent for.

Batemans' opera troupe, with Tosca, are to produce 'Barbe Bleue' 'La Grande Duchesse' and 'La Belle Helene' here this week. To-day the Roman Catholic Bishop caused a pastoral letter to be read in churches forbidding Catholics to attend theatres where such immoral and indecent plays were performed. The churches are to be kept open every evening this week.

OTTAWA, August 31.—In Wheelan's trial for the murder of Mr McGee, Mr O'Reilly will prosecute for the Crown, and Wheelan will be defended by Hon John Hillyard Cameron, Hon Matthew Crooks Cameron, and Kenneth McKenzie, three of the ablest and most eloquent members of the Canadian bar. [Since convicted.]

The following is a true account of the smuggling away and recovery of Groves, a witness in the Wheelan case; Groves is a very important witness, as he proves Wheelan's complicity with the noted Fenians, and identified him on the night of the murder. A large amount of American currency was noticed in his possession last week. The Government was warned that he was in communication with suspicious parties, but took no notice of it. On Friday he bolted in the United States in disguise, crossed to Ogdensburg and proceeded to Rome. The telegraph wires were at once put into requisition. Sir John A. Macdonald telegraphed to get him back to Canada, no matter what it cost, and no matter how he was got hold of. A despatch was sent to detective Tinker, or Tinkham, at Ogdensburg, and Groves was arrested at Rome on a trumped up charge of burglary in Prescott. He was brought on to Ogdensburg, got comfortably drunk, and run into Canada. This summary method of extradition causes no little comment, and it is believed the Canadian authorities will be called upon to explain their high-handed conduct, amounting to an outrage of international law.

Well known Fenian emissaries are in Ottawa, well furnished with funds to defend Wheelan and buy up witnesses and ship them away wherever it is possible.

The Halifax Reporter indicates a few of the advantages which Nova Scotia has received from the union. The railway debt of the city of Halifax, say \$800,000, has been assumed by the General Government. This, says the Reporter, in our well taxed community and with our educational burdens is surely a great good. It says that the Dominion Government has subsidised the main line of a camera to call at Halifax, that without confederation the Windsor and Annapolis Railway could not have been built, that the new mail steam service from Halifax to St John, calling at Lunenburg, Liverpool, and Yarmouth, costing \$10,000 a year is entirely due to confederation; that the construction and introduction of post-office sorting cars on the railway is owing entirely to the Dominion authorities.

OTTAWA, Aug 8.—The official Gazette contains a proclamation giving the Queen's assent to the Extradition act between Canada and the United States. The Divorce act is sanctioned by her Majesty.

The Parliament of Canada is further prorogued until the 19th of September.

HALIFAX, Aug 8.—Mr Howe, chairman of the Committee on Public Safety, reported at length to the Convention last night, and the business of the Convention closed. The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas this Convention have fully considered the reply of the British Government to the address of its representatives of the people of Nova Scotia to her Majesty the Queen praying for the repeal of the act uniting Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the course which it is expedient to pursue in the present crisis of the public affairs of the province, be it, therefore,

Resolved.—It is the opinion of the Convention that it is necessary to use every means to extricate the people of Nova Scotia from a confederation that has been forced upon them without their consent and against their will.

MONTREAL, Aug 10.—The Nova Scotia secession members have agreed to use all and every constitutional means which they can command (but constitutional means only) in order to remove Nova Scotia from the Canadian confederation.

They deprecate rebellion against the Crown and annexation to the United States. This really means that they accept the situation.

The business in the local Legislature is proceeded with under protest.

Mr Howe accepts the political situation unreservedly. FRED PAXES has removed his Cheap Shaving Shop to the opposite side of John's street, just above the Miner's Saloon.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, Octob

Vaccina

Towards the close an obscure country su at Berkeley, in Glouce discovery, that has si beneficial to the hum vented much death a Jenner ascertained the had contracted sore from a disease that th were liable to, ever ad ed an immunity fro of Small-pox. He try the effect of inoc matter called "Cow testing its prophylac oulating the same virus of Small-pox, that those previously "pox" were proof agai Small-pox. No one protective power of amongst a few a dou dread exists, as to planting by its age and also as to the effe tive power and t this influce lasts. danger of contracti especially impure way such a thing i probable, and can o great carelessness of operator; in referenc feeling, the French Medicine" have lat kept up a succession lated directly from which the lymph, Paris for vaccinati system" which is st cination" in contra of "arm to arm" vac of lymph in the kept up by vaccina cal. Th length of tion course protect difficult to give a d as in some it lasts others its efficacy a about the age of m however when the Small-pox appears can only accurately revaccination, when suit it is a proof. cination is still pr the other hand, if clear test of the longer sheltered. T power dies out in instances we find bo tice, such as those of all recruits are rev into the service, and the "Sanitary Report 1900 who had been ated, revaccination instances. The nee ation, more especial valance of an epe aborigines, such as cannot be too stron only by attention charmed life" can b is not done, some w carefully vaccinated contract Small-pox which is perhaps and far reaching they will at least b a mild form, and ar perience the horrib the "face divine" th never been vaccine In addition to all ef vaccination and Municipal authoriti stops to prevent a disease, by establi mestic quarantine those to approach t fected, who have disease or have bee afterwards cause eve been in contact with to be destroyed; by precautions we m disease and defy it also be of utility to of incubation, i. e. disease may be lat posed to contagion days, and the ave suffering from the

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Saturday, October 3 1868.

Vaccination.

Towards the close of last century, an obscure country surgeon, practicing at Berkeley, in Gloucestershire made a discovery, that has since proved most beneficial to the human race and prevented much death and suffering. Dr Jenner ascertained that dairymen who had contracted sores on their hands from a disease that the udders of cows were liable to, ever afterwards possessed an immunity from the contagion of Small-pox. He was thus led to try the effect of inoculation with the matter called "Cow-pox," afterwards testing its prophylactic powers by inoculating the same subjects with the virus of Small-pox, when he found that those previously affected by "Cow-pox" were proof against the poison of Small-pox. No one now doubts the protective power of vaccination, but amongst a few a doubt and ill defined dread exists, as to the danger of implanting by its agency other diseases and also as to the efficacy of its protective power and the length of time this influence lasts. As regards the danger of contracting other, and more especially impure diseases in this way such a thing is extremely improbable, and can only occur through great carelessness on the part of the operator; in reference however to this feeling, the French "Academy of Medicine" have lately procured and kept up a succession of calves inoculated directly from the cow from which the lymph, now employed in Paris for vaccination, is obtained, a system which is styled "animal vaccination" in contra distinction to that of "arm to arm" vaccination, a supply of lymph in the former case being kept up by vaccinating from calf to calf. The length of time that vaccination confers protection is a question difficult to give a definite answer to, as in some it lasts a lifetime, while in others its efficacy appears to decline about the age of manhood; the period however when the susceptibility to Small-pox appears to be reacquired, can only accurately be ascertained by revaccination, when, if there is no result it is a proof that the first vaccination is still protective, while on the other hand, if it "takes" it is a clear test of the system being no longer sheltered. That the protective power dies out in a large number of instances we find borne out by statistics, such as those of the army, where all recruits are revaccinated on entry into the service, and where we find in the "Sanitary Report" for 1867, out of 1000 who had been previously vaccinated, revaccination succeeded in 686 instances. The necessity of revaccination, more especially during the prevalence of an epidemic amongst the aborigines, such as we have at present, cannot be too strongly urged, as it is only by attention to this, that a "charmed life" can be insured. If this is not done, some who may have been carefully vaccinated as children, will contract Small-pox, the contagion of which is perhaps the most powerful and far reaching of any disease; but they will at least have the disease in a mild form, and are not likely to experience the horrible disfigurement of the "face divine"; that those who have never been vaccinated are liable to. In addition to all efforts in the way of vaccination and revaccination the Municipal authorities ought to take steps to prevent the spread of the disease, by establishing a strict domestic quarantine and only allow those to approach the individuals affected, who have previously had the disease or have been revaccinated, and afterwards cause every article that had been in contact with the diseased body to be destroyed; by attention to these precautions we may "stamp out" the disease and defy its extension. It may also be of utility to know the period of incubation, i. e., during which the disease may be latent after being exposed to contagion, it is from 12 to 14 days, and the average time a person, suffering from the disease is capable

of communicating infection is, dating from the invasion of the disease, about 20 days. In the mother country and most of the Colonies, vaccination is compulsory, its non-performance within 3 months after birth being attended by a heavy penalty. Such however is not the case in this Colony, and in the absence of the paternal care of the State, we, as public journalists, can only urge those facts on the attention of the public.

Thursday, Oct 1

Diocesan Church Society.

A meeting of the General Committee of this Society was held on Tuesday, the following members being present: The Bishop of Columbia, in the Chair, the Chief Justice, the Dean, Hon J W Trutch, J D Pemberton, Revs F B Gribbell, P Jones, Messrs R Barnaby, M W T Drake, E G Alston, R Harvey, J F McCreight, S J Spark and W C Ward. The Rev H B Owen was requested to act as Secretary pro tem.

Letters were read from Sir James Douglas Admiral Hastings and others. Sundry matters were discussed resulting in the following resolutions: Moved by Mr Drake, and resolved - That it being highly desirable that there should be no delay in bringing the objects of the Society before the friends and members of the Church, it is resolved - in accordance with rule VI. - That the clergy be requested to preach in their respective churches and districts two annual sermons in aid of the general fund, one before Christmas and another before Midsummer in each year, and to form a local association of subscribers in connection with the Society.

Moved by Mr McCreight, seconded by Mr Barnaby, - That a statement of the objects of the Society be drawn up, printed and circulated amongst the friends and members of the Church for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions and donations. Moved by Mr Spark and carried unanimously. - That this committee recognise the Diocesan Lay Committee already existing, for dispensing the S P G grant, consisting of the Bishop, the Chief Justice, and Messrs J D Pemberton, J W Trutch, A T Bushby, E G Alston and R Finlayson, Esqrs. Upon the motion of Mr Ward, seconded by Mr McCreight, it was resolved - That the first annual general meeting of the subscribers be held on the third Tuesday in January, 1869.

The members of the committee having put down their names as annual subscribers to the amount of \$300, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated. The schooner Robert Cowan was towed to Janion, Rhodes & Co's wharf yesterday morning. She left Honolulu on 26th August, and experienced light south-east winds the whole voyage until she reached the Straits, in which, as our readers already know, she was becalmed for fourteen days. Trade was dull at the Islands when she left. There had been a sharp earthquake at Lahaina, which caused a tidal wave at that place ten feet high, and which also appeared at Honolulu five feet high, off and on for two days. In latitude 48.21 north, Nicholas Russian, a Greek seaman, jumped overboard and had sunk before the boat could reach him. The cargo consists of 791 bbls sugar and 669 bbls molasses, consigned to Messrs Janion, Rhodes & Co. She will commence discharging to-day, and afterwards proceed to Barrard Inlet to load with lumber for the Islands.

LAKES OMAHA - Many months have passed over since we have seen anything like the bustle and business activity which prevailed upon the city wharves yesterday. The unloading of the steamer Active, just in from Portland, the loading of the schooner Favorite to sail for Honolulu, and the steamer Diana for San Francisco; the arrival of the bark Moneynick from that port, the schooner Robert Cowan from the Sandwich Islands; the steamers G S Wright and Sir James Douglas from Nainaimo, and the accumulation of freight for the Enterprise, gave the wharves an animated and very business-like appearance.

The steamer Active arrived yesterday morning from Portland via Port Townsend and San Juan Island. She brought 143 tons of freight for this port, consisting of flour, wheat, fruit and sheep, she had nineteen passengers in the cabin and five in the steerage; had a very disagreeable trip; on Tuesday night coming from San Juan Island, had to anchor off the harbor until yesterday morning in company with the Fly and Robt Cowan, owing to the thickness of the weather.

MARITAN - Gen Corona has received instructions from Mexico to the effect that the money taken from the paymaster of the Chanticleer should remain on deposit until the case was adjudicated. The employees of the custom house concerned in the transaction are to be suspended from office, during their trial before the Maritzian tribunal. A copy of these instructions was presented to the captain of the Chanticleer.

SERMONS - The subject of the "success" of sermons preaching is being freely and ably discussed in the London papers. Some writers appear to think that there should be an opportunity allowed for those who do not wish to remain for that portion of the church service to leave, as in the case, by a pause just before communion.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA. - Gen Sir J Bargoynne, in a lengthy communication in a late number of the London Evening Mail, takes strong and labored grounds to prove at this late day, that the Crimean war was a perfect success, notwithstanding that some English people and foreign, take an opposite view.

THE WRECK OF THE USS SUWANEE. - From a gentleman recently from San Francisco, we further learn, in connection with yesterday's report, that all parties in charge of this vessel, when wrecked, were distinctly acquitted, and that the acquittal was based upon a thorough investigation of the Admiralty charts.

BALL - The young men's dancing club give their next party on Friday evening, in the Albion Hall. The room is being tastefully decorated with flags of all nations, and especial attention has been paid to the comforts of the ladies. Mr Bushell has composed a set of quadrilles called the "Magdala," expressly for the occasion.

THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS. - This unqualified London print contains in a late number some interesting sketches of scenes in Alaska by Fred. Wympier, formerly of Victoria, who was connected with the W U Telegraph Co's exploration. It appears he is about to publish a work on this, until lately terra incognita.

FROM NANAIMO. - The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived from Nainaimo yesterday afternoon. She brings no special news from the north. Her freight consists of some fine beef cattle from Maple Bay, fat hogs, game, butter, &c. It is expected she will leave again on to-morrow, Friday morning.

AN OLD FAMILIAR. - The little steamer Diana, which has skipped about in our waters for so long a time, leaves finally for San Francisco this morning, carrying a mail - under the command of Captain Leon Smith, who took down the New World some time since.

The steamer Enterprise will not leave for New Westminster before Friday morning at 8 o'clock. A large freight is accumulating on the wharf to be shipped by her.

DISCHARGING - The bark Moneynick, from San Francisco, reached the Hudson Bay Co's wharf yesterday afternoon. She will commence discharging her cargo this morning, as advertised.

FOR PORTLAND. - The steam G S Wright arrived yesterday afternoon from Nainaimo with 100 tons of coal for the Portland market. She will leave for that port at 10 o'clock this morning.

We can't undertake to insert anonymous communications.

Free Trade.

Victoria, Sept 28th.

Editor Colonist: - I enclose herewith to show that Free Trade in Vancouver Island in all things, save those produced in the country would be beneficial to the whole Colony. I endeavored to show that Reciprocity (as it is termed) would ruin the farmers and probably depopulate the rural districts. Now let us enquire how Confederation would affect the farming interest. It has never been maintained by some of those who now advocate Confederation, that in order to obtain agricultural settlers upon the land, great inducements must be held out. The present Tariff of British Columbia is presumed to be the result of that conviction, and that it contains "the great inducement" in the shape of heavy duties upon imported agricultural productions. It is also generally asserted that since the introduction of that Tariff, settlement has increased and agriculture made considerable progress; that people have been induced to lay out considerable sums of money in the clearing of land and the improvement of homesteads. One would assume therefore, that in order to retain those beneficial results, the means by which they were produced should be retained; also, with Confederation with the Dominion do so? I now quote from the Canadian News of August 6th the Tariff of the Dominion. Flour, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, hay, are admitted duty free! Therefore if British Columbia joins the Dominion, the farmers of this country will be deprived of the benefits of the British Columbia Tariff - the great inducement to settle and produce will be taken away, and they will be brought into direct competition with the Americans; in fact there will be free trade in agricultural produce. I have already endeavored to show that such a condition would ruin the inhabitants of the rural districts; a cruel wrong would be inflicted upon them, and they would be obliged to

seek other countries or conditions to obtain a livelihood - the population would diminish. Now let me ask anyone of those settlers what advantage it would be to him to tell his country for a year per diem and be ruined and obliged to leave the country in consequence thereof? Whether it would be more advantageous to him to endeavor to improve the present Government and continue his prosperity, or to have a change of Government, become a Canadian and starve? The answer must of course be left to himself.

Let us however imagine that the country generally should show a real desire to join the Confederation - imagination will run riot occasionally - or let us even imagine that the Canadian Government, by means of its Delegates and Conspirators, succeeds in deluding the people into the belief that Confederation will be beneficial to the Colony. Would it not be well for the people to examine and see whether Free Trade in Vancouver Island would be beneficial to the Colony also? and if found so, to demand that Free Trade be made part of the conditions of the Union, and that it be inserted in the Organic Act. It would be the height of folly to trust to a local legislature to ask for it, or if it did, to trust to the Dominion Government to carry it out. If inserted in the Organic Act it will possess the stamp of durability - the very thing required; if the result of the action of an Assembly, it will be without that stamp, and will be open to the chance of being deposited every year by the recommendation of the local legislature. No one could or would depend upon its permanence, and therefore it would be valueless, perhaps very injurious. If then the farmers should advocate Confederation, knowing the tariff of Canada, and knowing also that Confederation might also bring in its train what is termed Reciprocity, they virtually say they require neither protection nor tariff, and therefore could not object to Free Trade in Vancouver Island. If Confederation should come contrary to their wishes and desires, it will nevertheless bring with it the tariff of the Dominion and no duties on agricultural produce; so if Confederation should come with or without their desire, it will amount to very much the same thing; but with this exception, that if Free Trade exist in Vancouver Island they will get what they require without Customs duty, but if Free Trade should not exist, they will not only be brought into unfair competition with the Americans, but will also have to pay Customs duties upon what they require into the bargain - a loss at both ends.

Our Puget Sound Correspondence.

PORT TOWNSEND, Sept. 28, 1868.

Barks Vernon, Milan and Caroline Reed, bound to San Francisco, lie in the harbor becalmed. Bark Ocean ran ashore on Dungeness Spit on Friday at 9 o'clock P. M. in the fog, and is a total loss, she was light hauled to Port Blakely. The steamers Merrimack and Walker went down on Sunday but could not get her off. The bark Atlanta, loaded with coal from Bellingham Bay for San Francisco, also ran ashore on Friday morning, but floated off on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The British ship Ellen sailed yesterday for San Francisco having shipped a fresh crew in the place of the one which ran away, and the claims for which the ship was libelled, being settled.

I give you the following extract from the log of the Dungeness Light House for Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 24th, 25th, and 26th insts:

New Dungeness Light House, Sunday Evg, Sept. 27th 1868.

Thursday, commenced with light airs from S.W. and clear; continued so till 10 o'clock p.m.; commenced blowing fresh from S.W. and light fog started the fog bell ringing at 11 o'clock p.m., the wire which connects the hammer with the machinery got broken; at 11:30 got it repaired and begun ringing again; time ringing, one hour 30 minutes, ending with weather thick and fresh winds from S.W.; fog bell still ringing.

Friday Sept 25 - Commenced with fresh breezes from the S.W. and thick fog, bell still ringing; at 4:30 a.m. the bell wire broke; stopped for repairs; did not have any wire to repair damages before daylight; at 6:30 a.m. took some wire off chimney; in going down, saw a bark aground abreast of the Light; at 6:45 a.m. got repaired and started ringing - ending with thick fog, fresh breeze from S.W., fog bell still ringing, time ringing 21 hours 45 minutes; vessels passed, 1 ship, 1 bark.

Saturday, Sept. 26 - Commenced with fresh breeze from S.W. and thick fog; fog bell still ringing; at 8 o'clock a.m. a man arrived who reported the bark Ocean ashore on this spit; took him over to mainland; at 9:30 o'clock a.m. it cleared

off, stopped ringing the bell; time ringing 9 hours 30 minutes; at 2 o'clock p.m. the bark which was aground outside of this light floated off and proceeded down the Sound; ending with weather clear, wind light from S.W.; one bark passed down to the bark Ocean, did not succeed in getting her off.

P. S. - This morning a Chinaman, cook on board the Russian ship Maria, stabbed the Captain in the arm because the Captain had put some one in his place in the galley; John finding his place occupied asks the Captain the reason, the Captain replies by knocking him out of the cabin and then knocking him down, whereupon John thrusts at the Captain with a knife. Result - John is pinioned down to a ring bolt on the deck like some wild bull. Two assaults recorded, an attack by the mate upon the Captain of the bark Margaret Brande; cause - disagreement regarding wages; result - a swollen nose; and an encounter between a certain tinsmith and a fellow-townsmen, cause - Port Townsend strychnine, which rendered our professor of the solder iron bellows, result - tinsmith worsted, no arrests.

Conclusion, Port Townsend is a lively place, officers of the law, malis non terrores sunt, vigilantes necessitas sunt.

Later from China and Japan.

A great battle had taken place near Yokohama, between the troops of the South and those of Tokesawa. The troops of the Mikado were badly demoralized, and have no spirit left.

A typhoon visited Yokohama on the 27th June, which besides other damage, blew down all the sheds of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Not a stick standing; a total wreck.

The steamship Benares, of the Peninsular and Oriental Lines, was lost on the Chinese coast 24th May, on a rock of the Fisherman's Group.

Dr McGowan has been analysing graphite or plumbago, discovered at Onkangko, on the Yangtze River.

River trade is uncommonly active in China, and ships are leaving for home laden with teas.

The revision of the British Treaty is going on slowly at Peking.

Ten thousand Chinamen have rushed to the gold fields at Okefou. The Government tried to stop the working for gold, but John told the authorities, "If you interfere with us, we will at once take arms and turn rebels." The authorities had to give in.

The Shanghai Recorder thinks Sir Ruford Alcock, the British Minister, will be of more service to the Chinese, on his return to England, than their paid Minister, Mr Burslingame.

The Recorder laughs at Mr Bur ingame's speech at the recent banquet in San Francisco. In place of common sense, the editor says, he favored his hearers only with a blaze of tinsel and a crash of bombast.

Christian men and women are being martyred in Japan, and to remembrance on the part of foreign Consuls, an answer is returned, to the effect that the Government of Japan can take care of its own local affairs.

The Bishop in charge of the French Lazarist Mission claims that there are at least one hundred thousand Christians in the Empire, members of the Roman Catholic Church, twenty thousand of whom the missionaries have communion with, and the rest, although having neither priesthood nor sacraments, are blessed with a traditional faith and practice far superior to the pagans among whom they live.

Stotsbashi had been recalled to Yedo, but he refused to accept his old office, consequently the young son of Tayasee, one of the three of the Tokugawa family, has been proclaimed Shogoon.

In haste, yours, AN ENGLISHMAN.

Sept 30th, 1868.

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE MAIL.

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from the Times.

The Newspaper hitherto known as the Evening Mail, having become the property of the proprietors of the Times, is now published twice a week, under the title of THE MAIL.

At the Price of Threepence per copy as heretofore, for a week, post free.

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of the Times, which will thus be rendered available in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the colonies.

Subscribers can obtain THE MAIL through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment, 10, Abchurch Lane, London.

The Weekly British Columbia AND CHRONICLE Saturday, October 3, 1868

Words Are Not Proofs

Self-Reliance seems to mistake repeated assertion for satisfactory corroborative proof... our readers have not unnaturally taken some interest in this great reduction...

The Delegates of the Confederate League

Our readers will recollect that some of our citizens have lately been very industrious in circulating a paper for signature purporting to be a remonstrance against certain gentlemen who went as Delegates to the Yale Convention...

The Confederated League people holding at Yale

The Confederated League people holding at Yale, on Monday, 14th September, 1868, a Convention of Delegates, for the purpose of accelerating the admission of this Colony into the Dominion of Canada...

September 14th, 1868, a Convention of Delegates, for the purpose of accelerating the admission of this Colony into the Dominion of Canada...

Nomination of a Councillor for the Municipality

The clerk of the Municipal Council, Mr Leigh, at noon yesterday, appeared in front of the Police to take means for the representation of Johnson street Ward...

Mr J G McKay proposed, seconded by Mr T S Allatt, Mr John Russell as a fit and proper person to fill the vacancy...

After a little hesitation, Mr J W Williams proposed, seconded by Mr W J McDougal, Mr G C Gerow for the position.

Mr Hebbard, an elector, requested a statement of the views of the Candidates (Mr Russell only was present) in regard to the improvement of the public streets...

Mr Russell in reply said, he did not approve of the zig-zag method—doing a bit here and a bit there—of grading and macadamizing the streets...

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER.—The Del Norte, Capt Winsor, direct from San Francisco—just one week, by reason of the fog—arrived here yesterday afternoon...

The Del Norte did not, it is said, bring all the mail. There are some English papers in town up to the 26th Aug, but prior dates have gone round by Portland...

ACCIDENT.—As some fine beef cattle were being driven on to the Sir James Douglas on Thursday evening, for the Nanaimo market, one of the finest fell and broke its neck as it was going on board.

ROYAL VISIT.—Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, will start again for a tour round the world in October, in the Galatea. He will visit San Francisco and Victoria.

NEW SALOON.—Messrs Lovett & Lowen opened their new saloon, the Bank Exchange, the corner of Yates and Langley streets on Saturday night.

THE SCHOONER S B BAILEY.—It will be in the recollection of our readers, that this vessel was never heard of after having left San Francisco for this port some months ago...

SUB-AQUEOUS COMMUNICATION.—The Herald has long account of an alleged discovery of a new method of electrical sub-aqueous communication, by which the discoverer claims he can communicate through the longest distances under water without cable or other conductors...

CAUTION.—The London papers are cautioning the public against a large importation of Petroleum Champagne from America at \$4 50 a dozen. The British Medical Journal says: "From the frey benzole a sparkling, bubbling, foaming wine is produced, delighting the eye, tickling the palate and gladdening the heart for a time, but its effect upon the human system are in a short time fearful in the extreme..."

THE FOG.—By our exchanges, we notice that fog and forest fires have been generally prevalent over the whole coast, throughout Oregon and California, as well as in this Colony. By English papers, smoke and fires have done much injury throughout the country.

GAS.—Street gas lamps are being erected by the company, for the purposes of the two banks and the Hudson Bay Co. They are on improvement as well as an ornament to the city. Similar arrangements will no doubt be made (which can be) by other concerns in town.

THE SAANICH COAL.—The news of the valuable strike of coal made at Saanich last Monday was confirmed officially last on Thursday night. Mr Jungerman and others interested leave for Saanich this morning to inspect the seam. We cannot estimate the importance of the discovery of this fine coal.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Owing to the absence of two of the jurors, the inquest upon the Indian woman was adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock. Unless sufficient excuse be sent into the coroner absent jurors are liable to forfeit their recognizance.

OVER DUE.—The bark Moneyneck consigned to Millard & Beady, is now out from San Francisco for this port twenty-eight days. It will be well, after this weather, if we do not hear of serious calamities among the shipping along the coast.

THE STEAMERS.—The Enterprise, if possible, will leave for New Westminster at 6 o'clock, and the Sir James Douglas, for Nanaimo, at 10 o'clock this morning. The Del Norte is also expected to go to Port Townsend in the afternoon.

MISSIVE.—The Del Norte did not, it is said, bring all the mail. There are some English papers in town up to the 26th Aug, but prior dates have gone round by Portland. Some of the letters are supposed to have also gone that route.

ABANDONED.—We are informed that one of the gentlemen detailed to represent the Cariboo district at the late Yale Convention, has since, suddenly left town, leaving two or three thousand dollars due his creditors.

ACCIDENT.—As some fine beef cattle were being driven on to the Sir James Douglas on Thursday evening, for the Nanaimo market, one of the finest fell and broke its neck as it was going on board.

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NEW SALOON.—Messrs Lovett & Lowen opened their new saloon, the Bank Exchange, the corner of Yates and Langley streets on Saturday night.

Diocesan Church Society

On Thursday evening a meeting of friends and members of the Church of England was held in the Collegiate school for the purpose of promoting missionary objects in the Colony.

The Chair was taken by the Bishop of Columbia, who opened the proceedings by a statement of what had been done during the past few years, what was now doing, and what were the prospects of the future. He stated that during the last nine years twenty-five churches and mission chapels had been built, twenty-one residences and eleven schoolrooms; that ten missions had been opened to the Indian population, and that glebes and endowments had been secured in many parishes. He was thankful to be able to say, that during the late crisis no good work had been dropped, and that the incomes of the clergy, catechists and teachers had been sustained. He was able to say that the church had been planted in almost every part of the Colony, and that the gospel was being preached in almost every centre of population from Victoria to Cariboo. For the evangelization of the native races four chief centres had been established, in which earnest laborers were at work. These stations were Metlakahla, in the North; Cowichan, in the South; Yale and Lyston, on the Fraser; and Thompson, and at Alberni, in the West. On the Fraser and Thompson he estimated there were 1500 Indians in connection with the mission. He read extracts from letters from the Rev Mr Reynolds describing his first reception and commencement of labors at Cariboo showing that amidst many drawbacks there was much encouragement and hope. To carry on all this machinery, a considerable outlay was necessary; in 1866, this amounted to \$62,840; in 1867, to \$35,000. To meet his expenditure the receipts from England in 1866 were \$27,195, contributed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Church Mission Society, and the Columbia Mission Fund, the latter raised chiefly by personal friends of his own. In the same year the contributions from the various congregations in the Colony amounted to \$15,557, part of the remainder being made up by the proceeds of church property, leaving a deficiency. In 1867, the contributions from England had fallen to \$18,620 and the congregational collections to \$10,420 leaving again a deficiency. The question for them now to consider was how to carry on the work without diminution of efficiency. While some reductions were possible, it was clear the work could not be carried on without larger means contributed in the Colony. Hitherto the local efforts had been confined to the immediate wants of each congregation; the object of the Diocesan Society was to form a general fund for maintenance of, clergy, Indian missions, education and other objects. The constitution of the Society involved the formation of a committee selected from the subscribers, who should act as a council for the church and also dispense the funds of the society. Hitherto the burden of anxiety had rested almost alone upon him (the Bishop), and he should feel most thankful to be associated with a body of gentlemen whose experience and active support would be of the greatest possible advantage in managing the temporal affairs of the church. The property of the church in various parts of the Colony was very considerable, and would by prudent and intelligent management now, prove of great importance to the future welfare of those great objects to which it had been devoted. He trusted, therefore, that all friends and members of the Church of England in the Colony would enrol themselves as members of the Diocesan Society, and by co-operation and earnest effort secure the maintenance and even the increase of the efficiency of the various objects and undertakings.

Chief Justice Needham in an able speech, pressed upon the meeting the great importance of the object placed before them by the Chairman. He gave his own experience of the spiritual destitution of Cariboo—of the readiness of the mining population to appreciate what was good, notwithstanding their strong temptations; instancing the many signatures which had been appended to a memorial addressed to the Bishop for a resident clergyman. He was glad to know that the reproach of past neglect had been wiped away, and that a permanent minister of the Church had commenced his work in so satisfactory a manner. He also described his visit to Alberni, where he witnessed the commencement of a hopeful mission to the Indians of the West coast, and concluded an eloquent and stirring appeal to all present to show to those liberal benefactors at home who were so ready to assist, that we were earnest in doing the utmost for ourselves.

The Archdeacon of Columbia described the various centres from which useful labors were proceeding in all parts of the Colony, and urged upon those present unity of action and co-operation.

The Archdeacon of Vancouver described the work of the Church in agricultural settlements, and illustrated his remarks by his own experience in Cowichan.

The Rev David Holmes gave an interesting account of the results of his labors

amongst the Indians on the Fraser; he mentioned their great readiness to attend the services of the Church, travelling sometimes from ten to twenty miles on foot to be present. He explained the mode of service, which was of course in the native tongue, and embodying the elements of the prayer-book. He considered industrial improvement a necessary supplement to religious and moral training. During the past year, upon the Mission farm at Hope, no less than forty quarter-acre allotments had been cultivated with great success by as many families, and that not only potatoes, but various sorts of grain and vegetables had been produced. He was preparing to allot as many more for the coming season. He described his great want of an Indian school building at Yale and several village churches, the erection of which, if he could but obtain the means, would greatly further the success of his work.

The Hon. J D Pemberton thought that as it was necessary for the Church in a new Colony to be missionary in its character, all its members should willingly take part in every undertaking, and concluded an able speech by proposing the following resolution: "That it being highly desirable that increased efficiency should be imparted to the Diocesan Church Society, it was Resolved to form a committee, and to take counsel as to the best mode of carrying out the objects of the society."

R Barnaby, Esq, seconded the resolution in a concise and telling speech.

The resolution was supported by the Very Rev the Dean, and it was carried unanimously.

The proceedings, which were of a hearty and earnest character, were brought to a close by a few remarks from the Bishop, after which the Doxology was sung.

Dr. J. C. Davie and Confederation

EDITOR COLONIST.—What does correspondent John C. Davie, M R C S, really mean? I can't make it out, except the amiable old gentleman wishes to advertise himself without paying the regular price. In yesterday's issue he signed his name and aired his titles at the bottom of a letter compounded of the greatest balderdash imaginable. What else, but notoriety, at any price is his object? I do assure you, however, that if the worthy old man is as ignorant of medicine as he is of the subject of which he writes, he ought to keep an undertaker and a churchyard for the use of his patients. He can't have any friends I think, or else they would never allow him to appear in print, particularly with the alphabet to his name. But if his object is only to advertise himself, no wonder that he is grateful to you for "opening your paper." It is such a very cheap way to advertise, is it not? It is possible that he is afflicted with a brain disease. Take the following as a specimen from his letter. "One argument used in favor of Confederation is that the inadequate expense of our present system of Government, would be reduced." What does he mean pray by inadequate expense? His thought-machine is evidently affected! Now don't you think Mr Editor, that the M R C S (which being interpreted I am told means Miraculous Receipts of Chronic Stupidity) ought to take one of his own pills to clear his brain so as to explain the above quoted sentence. He is no doubt afflicted with anticonfederatophobia or freedsvertieismphobia. I am inclined to think that his case is a genuine case of the former; for the diagnostics are; want of correct ideas expressed in incoherent language like a man talking in his sleep. These diagnostics are the prevailing characteristics of the former disease. The disease however never proves fatal; so our worthy M R C S will doubtless regain once more the use of his thought-machine. READER.

P.S.—The balance of M.R.C.S's letter I will take up when the sentence quoted above has been explained.

A Note for "Self-Reliance"

EDITOR COLONIST.—I observe that Self-Reliance does not reply in any way to your editorial respecting the public debt, I therefore conclude that he admits that he has committed the errors in his figures which you have so ably exposed. Evidently Self-Reliance hails from the Government side, of James Bay, consequently he ought to be careful in his figures. I am an old stager in the Colony myself, and know pretty well what changes have been made amongst the officials in the last few years. Certainly considerable reductions have been made, but there is a fallacy in the statements of Self-Reliance as to the salaries, which you do not give to have detected; if you will ask him to give details of the changes, vouched by reference to the Auditor's accounts the public can not fail on examination of items, to see where he is wrong. In justice to himself, the Government and the public, Self-Reliance is bound to give some further explanation.

DIAGENES. I have a Cherry Protocol, the world's great remedy for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, and all affections of the Lungs and Throat.

The Weekly British Columbia AND CHRONICLE Saturday, Oct 3, 1868

A Word Upon the F...

We are glad to see a pendent, who writing of "Free Trade, warm disciple ad measures, has bro more genuine Free has the courage measures, and a br regarding expedie true that we canno tries do, but when y shall endure beyon in fact to build up Colony, we ought with expediency i not even if we are eclet of laying the chief city in the No yond the foundati sacrificed to expo class legislation, w rise. We shall ne city, or a prosp do not adopt a legislating so as to our shores, and so source of prosperity without seeking ment to one class another. The Do are setting us a g broad financial pol adopted, a policy based on the princ tion for all parts Those who are becoming but a de member of the gre consummation of C do well to notice pressed by the lead Dominion Parliam of their policy to if it can possibly discontent to spr gather strength i whose members oally strong in the At the present mo of the difficulties with regard to No cations had been of that Province v mooted, the pres probably have be doubtless mutual made, which will fation to those w contented with have deliberately of Buckingham I tion of the Nov tives, has assured regard will be position and inter by the Dominion the same time he to understand t government do warranted in ad a great measure o legitimately pas sion, at the reg legislatures. Wh effect, so far as Darned, we find the porience of Unio has been, as rega of the question, de for whilst the f first year of Co reduction as con vious year by \$ has actually recei from the Dominio more than she ha general Treasury revenue; the ac year shows tha of the Act of U priations of Parli have to be paid account of New of what that Pro to the Dominio who are timid i so far as it affe question, will d these things.

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Monday, Sept 28. Saturday, October 3, 1868.

A Word Upon the Financial Policy of the Dominion.

We are glad to see that our correspondent, who writes under the heading of "Free Trade," but like a lukewarm disciple advocates only half measures, has brought out another more genuine Free Trader, one who has the courage to adopt whole measures, and a broad policy, without regarding expediency. It may be true that we cannot do as older countries do, but when we are endeavoring to plant the seeds of a policy which shall endure beyond the day, which is in fact to build up the prosperity of the Colony, we ought not to be satisfied with expediency instead of principle not even if we are to gain thereby, the éclat of laying the foundation for the chief city in the North Pacific; for beyond the foundation with principle sacrificed to expediency, and with class legislation, we cannot hope to rise. We shall never build up a great city, or a prosperous country, if we do not adopt a true liberal policy, legislating so as to bring population to our shores, and so as to cultivate every source of prosperity that we may have without seeking to give encouragement to one class at the expense of another. The Dominion Parliament are setting us a good example in the broad financial policy which they have adopted, a policy which seems to be based on the principle of equal legislation for all parts of the Dominion. Those who are apprehensive of our becoming but a despised and neglected member of the great family, upon the consummation of Confederation, would do well to notice the sentiments expressed by the leading members of the Dominion Parliament—it is no part of their policy to neglect any portion of the Confederation; neither will they, if it can possibly be avoided, suffer discontent to spring up; still less to gather strength in those provinces, whose members may not be numerically strong in the united Parliament. At the present moment we hear much of the difficulties which have arisen with regard to Nova Scotia; if due precautions had been taken by the people of that Province when Union was first mooted, the present difficulties would probably have been averted; as it is, doubtless mutual concessions will be made, which will ultimately give satisfaction to those who are at present discontented with the step which they have deliberately taken. The Duke of Buckingham in reply to the petition of the Nova Scotia Representatives, has assured them that practical regard will be given to the special position and interests of the province, by the Dominion Parliament, but at the same time he gives them plainly to understand that Her Majesty's government do not feel themselves warranted in advising the reversal of a great measure of State, which was legitimately passed after long discussion, at the request of the Colonial legislatures. Whatever may be the effect, so far as Nova Scotia is concerned, we find that the first year's experience of Union in New Brunswick has been, as regards the financial view of the question, decidedly in her favor, for whilst the taxation during the first year of Confederation, shows a reduction as compared with the previous year by \$44,265, the province has actually received in the same year from the Dominion Treasury \$18,453, more than she has contributed to the general Treasury from all sources of revenue; the account of the second year shows that under the provisions of the Act of Union, and the appropriations of Parliament, \$159,763 will have to be paid by the Dominion on account of New Brunswick, in excess of what that Province has contributed to the Dominion Treasury. Those who are timid in regard to taxation, so far as it affects the Confederation question, will do well to ponder on these things.

THE SAANICH COAL.

Mr Jungermann and party returned on Saturday evening from a visit to the new coal mine, bringing back with them a sack of coal taken from the bottom of the shaft, sixty feet below the surface. From the fracture, weight, and general appearance of the sample in our possession, and its freedom from slate and other impurities, it may be called a very promising mine. The shaft is but a short distance from the sea. As measured with a tape-line the seam is four feet two inches thick, and appears to be gradually becoming more horizontal, and though crumbled, is free from slate generally. The work will be prosecuted.

NARROW ESCAPE.

A child, five years old, fell down a deep well-hole in the rear of the Government buildings, on Saturday, but sustained no material injury. As we understand, the child had been clearing the well and covered it over, on leaving the work, but insecurely. Mr Deary, the father, rescued it, not without some difficulty. Both escaped injury, although the bottom of the hole is hard rock, and the father let go his hold of the rope before he got half way down.

THE MUNCIPAL ELECTION.

The election of a member for the City Council to fill the vacancy in the Johnson street Ward, was conducted on Saturday, very quietly indeed; but 44 votes polling out of the two of three hundred names which are on the roll. Mr Russell however, had a majority of eighteen, 36 as against 18, for Mr Garow.

RELIGIOUS.

The religious ceremonies of the Jewish persuasion terminated on Saturday evening at sundown, with the Day of Atonement. The services on Saturday were well attended, and an address by Mr. S. Braverman in the afternoon, is generally spoken of as an able theological exposition.

ENTERTAINING.

Some of our local butchers are importing beef cattle from the Waikato country, Washington Territory, which being fed on grass similar to that found on our own ranges east of the Cascades, make splendid meat. One of them, a four year old heifer, weighed 640 lbs when dressed.

SHIPPING.

The Enterprise and Sir James Douglas left on Saturday morning for their respective destinations, and the Del Norte went over to Port Townsend at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. A large vessel unknown was beating about the Straits yesterday.

ENGLISH VESSELS FOR VICTORIA.

At last, the H B Co's vessel Prince of Wales, Adamsen, was loading in the London Docks for this port; the Cecrops, Wildfang, was loading at Liverpool, on this port.

THE TELEGRAPH.

It is odd that the telegraph line should be at fault at so late an opportunity, when there is so much anxiety as must be manifested in connection with the big fire at Barkerville.

IMPROVEMENTS.

An excellent sidewalk has been laid by Mr. Wait and Mr. Lyne jointly, from Pandora street to their respective residences on Quadra street.

DIODEGENES.

The world's Golds, Oungs, Consumptions of the Lungs and

MORTALITY AMONG THE INDIANS.

Since Saturday morning seven more deaths are reported, but the bodies present no external appearance of small pox. They evidently die in convulsive agony, for the hands are clenched, the bodies bruised about the joints as from rolling about before death and a frothy discharge exudes from the mouth. Vigilance is kept up by the police, and every case is attended to for burial immediately after death. From inquiries we have made, we should say that fifty deaths will cover the entire mortality, and as there could not have been less than 1000 Indians in the city and vicinity, the disease whatever it may be, does not appear to be so terrible in its ravages as some persist in stating. Persons convicted of selling liquor to the natives at the present time especially, should be punished to the utmost.

OUR ORIGINAL RECORDS.

Our original records have been increased by the addition of an unusually barbarous outrage committed at the Ironbank diggings by a Chinaman named Ah Mow, who, on the evening of the 10th ult., entered the store of a Mr Lee, and asked for some meat. His victim went to attend to his meat, and in a few seconds afterwards his son, aged nine years, heard his father call for help. The boy ran to the spot and saw his father lying on the ground, and the Chinaman stabbing him in the back, and then the Chinaman then ran after Mr Lee, and stabbed him in the back, and then ran after Mr Lee's two little girls, aged five and a half and four years, and stabbed them both. One is since dead, and there are no hopes of the recovery of the assistance of a man named George Wheeler, who when we arrived, found Mr Lee dying, the murderer having rifed his pockets, plundered the house, and escaped. Another supposed murder has recently occurred in the same district. The wife of a prize fighter named Dick Hunt, was found dead in her house. An inquest was held and a verdict of wilful murder returned against some persons unknown.

THE PARLIAMENT.

The great contempt of Parliament cases has resulted in a complete victory for the officers, one of whom, Mr DePetersen argued the case against the law officers of the Crown, and the full bench decided by a majority that Mr DePetersen's demurrer was good. The Attorney General has given notice of his intention to appeal to the Privy Council.

THE PARLIAMENT.

During the night of June the 29th ult., four distinct shocks of earthquake were felt in Sydney, and indeed, along the greater part of our Eastern coast. In some districts the shocks were accompanied by a loud noise, and in some by a strong vibration.

THE PARLIAMENT.

The Parliament of New South Wales had voted the sum of £850, to be divided ratably among the widows and children of the constables who were murdered at Jindera, near Bradwood, while out after Clark's party of bushrangers on the 19th January, 1867. To Mrs Carroll and her children of £275 has been approved; Mrs Kneigh and her two children are to have £190, and the sum of £85 has been apportioned to the daughter of Pagan.

THE PARLIAMENT.

The Government have notified Father Dwyer, chaplain of the Darlinghurst jail, that his services are dispensed with. Dwyer is supposed to be connected with the Fenians.

THE PARLIAMENT.

Johnson, the bushranger, has been examined and committed for trial on a charge of highway robbery.

THE PARLIAMENT.

The Bank of New South Wales, at Sofala, has been robbed of £1,700.

THE PARLIAMENT.

A political crisis of unexampled duration is daily increasing in importance, and unless speedily averted must produce great distress, inasmuch as the Assembly, by a majority of three to one, has directed the stoppage of further payments from the public treasury. The Colonial Treasurer asked for time to introduce his estimates, but was defeated; and a resolution was carried, on the motion of the ex-Premier, that a sum similar to the estimates of the late Government, and including the Darling Grant, be given in supply to Her Majesty. Another resolution was carried, asking the Governor to send down a message, asking for the appropriation of £2,600,000 for the purpose mentioned. A reply was received, and read to the Assembly on the 26th. In his reply, his Excellency declined to send a message recommending an appropriation in which the Darling grant was included until he should be constitutionally advised that his doing so, would end the difficulty. On the 29th, Mr McOullock moved a series of resolutions protesting against the Government continuing in office in face of the large majority opposed to them, and condemning the action of the Governor as an outrage upon the constitution. On the following evening, Mr Langton, in the course of a debate, took the opportunity of making a long financial statement, in which he stated that the deficiency at the end of the year was three quarters of a million. Mr Duffy avowed his intention of compelling the Ministry either to resign or dissolve.

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Another fine diamond has been found in the Ovens district.

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The trial of Shire, the snake charmer, for having caused the death of Mr Drummond, Police Magistrate, resulted in the prisoner's acquittal. The deceased asked Shire to allow a snake to bite him, he did so, and death ensued.

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Mrs Adams, Mrs Bishop and Mr Schell are giving concerts at Melbourne. James Stark, the eminent American tragedian, is starting off at Ballarat and drawing immense houses.

The Australian Colonies.

By way of Panama to July 7th.

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The Evening Star (Melbourne paper) is now printed with colonial ink on colonial paper.

By way of Panama to July 7th.

QUEENSLAND.

Capt. Gregor has discovered the remains of an enormous animal, at Kooronga. Amongst the bones discovered is part of the lower jaw, in which the teeth are imbedded five inches. The teeth measure two and a half inches across the surface each way.

QUEENSLAND.

Another silver mine has been discovered in South Australia. Some specimens which were exhibited in Adelaide would give, it is estimated, about 26 ounces to the ton.

QUEENSLAND.

Parliament has been further prorogued, pending the arrival of Cpl Blackall, the new Governor, who is expected next month.

QUEENSLAND.

A splendid specimen of silver ore, which is calculated to contain 92 per cent of silver, has been exhibited in Rockhampton, in which district it was found.

QUEENSLAND.

A nugget of gold, weighing 22 oz 8 dwts, has been found about 50 miles from the Rosewood diggings, in the Rockhampton district, Queensland.

QUEENSLAND.

The South Australian railway returns for 1867 shows the receipts for that year to have been £116,310, and the expenditure £124,632.

QUEENSLAND.

From a report furnished by the Governor resident at Nicol Bay, it would appear that the pearl fishery on the northwest coast of Australia is very prosperous. Notwithstanding the number of boats now engaged in it, the returns average a ton of shells per 27 days for every white man employed. A ton of shells will readily sell in this Colony for £100, giving £23 a week for each white man engaged in the venture.

NEW ZEALAND.

Wellington, July 7th.—There were rumors in Auckland of an imminent native disturbance in that district, which however, it was not disposed to credit. The affair which was magnified into a breach likely to draw them into renewed hostilities with the Maories, was in reality nothing but a dispute between some natives or half castes, as to the ownership of a tract of three or four acres of land situated on the banks of a stream called Te Whirima, a tributary of the Hokitika.

NEW ZEALAND.

It was little more than an edition of the dispute as to the right of way along a road, such as are frequently occurring in more civilized countries.

NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand has now a divorce bill. Her Majesty's assent having been granted to one passed here last session.

NEW ZEALAND.

Matters in Auckland have improved wonderfully during the past few weeks. The gold fields in the Thames district are turning out well, the influx of population has given a stir to commerce, and the late depression of trade is fast disappearing. In fact, the province has just been saved from bankruptcy and is on the high road to greater prosperity than ever.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Parliament will be called together about the 9th.

NEW ZEALAND.

A most destructive fire occurred in Wellington, on Lambton Quay, which before it could be checked, destroyed seven buildings, and property to the amount of £14,000.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Fenian trials at Hokitika are over. Fathers Larkin and Manning have been sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and the other prisoners were fined £30 each, for taking part in an illegal procession.

NEW ZEALAND.

Confederation. Editor Colonist.—We are all indebted to you for so freely opening your paper to the discussion of this important subject. It is one which ought to be well ventilated. One argument used in favor of Confederation is, that the inadequate expense of our present system of Government would be reduced. This is a point worthy of grave consideration. Let us look at it. If we were united with Canada we should send to Ottawa duly elected representatives—some say five, others seven. These men must be paid, and as they must be first class men, and must give their whole time to serving our interests, they must be paid a salary sufficient to indemnify them for relinquishing their business or profession on our account. Now the lowest sum we could offer them would be three thousand dollars a year each, which would amount to fifteen or twenty-one thousand dollars a year, besides travelling expenses, and the greater part of the salary we paid them would be spent out of this Colony. I am aware the reply to this remark may be that they would be paid by the Canadian Government. True; but that Government would put its hands into our pocket to get the money, and as the Canadian tariff would obtain here, with a protective duty, so small as to be little more than nominal, some further taxation must be imposed upon us to meet the demand—perhaps the revival of the old Real Estate Tax. Nor would this be all the demand upon us; for there must be a Lieutenant-Governor here with his staff of officials to be provided for also, and the aggregate must amount at least to the sum we already justly complain of. This reminds one of the old proverb, "out of the frying-pan into the fire." Some men have said we cannot be worse off than we already are; but let us remember our present grievances are temporary, but once we go into the Confederacy they would be permanent. The past has been child's play in comparison with what is now proposed; we have arrived at a crisis in our Colonial history, and unless great wisdom guides us, we may be plunged

into irrecoverable ruin. I hope all parties will think maturely and speak freely, but cautiously, on the subject.

JOHN C. DAVIE, M. R. C. S.

Editor Colonist.—I have been a strong opponent to Confederation, and I am one of those whose opinion is not easily altered, but I must candidly confess if it were possible to get from the Canadian Government one-half of the benefits that the Convention demands, I for one would go in for Union. I wish my fellow-townsmen would calmly and carefully read over the resolutions which were proposed at Yale, they are thirty-seven in number; if they will do so (divesting themselves of all party feelings) they will come to the conclusion that there is nothing in these resolutions but what every well-wisher of British Columbia would wish to see carried out.

Yours, J.

Victoria, Sept 25th, 1868.

Mainland Interior Correspondence.

Editor Colonist.—In a deep ravine of the stream that flows through Cut off valley by Clinton and within two miles of the town there is a mill in course of erection and nearly finished. Harper and Scot the owners, Marshall, Jameson and Matheson the builders. It is a witness, it proves clearly that men of mind, the owners of wealth, believe that British Columbia has a future. When complete the Mill will have cost twenty thousand dollars. It is really a beautiful building, fitted up with all the modern appliances used in such works by the best and most skillful engineers. Fifty feet high, graceful and proportional it stands among the tall fir trees like a thing of life, a charm in the wilderness. Beside it a steam engine rks saw mill. How it pleases the eye to see in such a place, the circles of steel revolving, the huge logs moving to them with ordered motion and the heaps of prepared wood cut into all sizes and ready for use. It reminds you of a country beginning to grow. The mill wheel, Shipley's Pacific turbine, a famous little giant, 27 inches in diameter, moved by water pressure puts the whole machinery in motion and moves the grinding stones with an ease, indicating perfect precision. In very dry seasons and in winter the water power may be diminished, but there is the steam engine, and the machinery so arranged that both powers may be used at the same time as propellers. The portion of the machinery that removes the smut, dust &c., appears to be a most desirable improvement. Inferior corn badly cleaned and full of smut may come, but it must pass through the arms of the inquisitor and it retains only the portion fit for human food. The building is 48 feet long 26 wide, it contains a basement and three floors, one of these, the bolting and dressing room, another the cooler; these rooms will have to hold an immense weight of corn and flour. At the first sight the spaces appear too wide, the columns too slight; but a closer inspection reveals the presence of strength concealed from unpractised eyes by the skill of the builders who have not sacrificed an inch of space, an atom of beauty or a particle of power. Standing in this mill a man would forget the wilderness, the sea of mountains that surround him, and say to himself surely British Columbia has a future. As an agricultural country its resources are limited, but equal when developed to supply its own wants. As a pastoral country it is rich. Flax and hemp of the finest kind are natural products of the soil; they grow abundantly in our valleys and on the dry hill side. We have gold in Cariboo, these are materials out of which a great nation could be made, even in the wilderness, but we have no directing power in the state, and we must only wait and hope that Heaven may send us a man of wealth and skill to point the way. Up to this time Mr. Harper is the only man in the Colony who has moved a finger for the country's good. The mill is a great advantage to the farmers, it is a standing menace to those speculators who dream of making "a pile" by starving the miners, and it is a sign of something to come. We may live to see flax and hemp manufactured here, corn pressed into small space and sent to San Francisco. At all events the mainland owes a good deal to the enterprising owners of the mill.

G. A. K.

Boys' Clothing, a Splendid Assortment Fall Styles, Hats and Caps, per steamer Del Norte.—ADAMS & BLYTHE.

