

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, October 1, 1867.

Death of Sir Frederick Bruce.

The telegraph announces the death of Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister at Washington. No particulars are given, and the announcement is made in an indefinite way, as though the operator below took it for granted that the melancholy circumstance had been previously announced here. From the wording of the despatch, however, there is no doubt in our mind that the great diplomatist is no more. The illness to which Sir Frederick succumbed must have been of brief duration, for it is not over a month since we heard that he was rusticating at Anburn, in the State of New York, in company with Mr Seward. Sir Frederick Bruce succeeded Lord Lyons, as Minister at Washington, some two years ago. He was a gentleman of kind and amiable dispositions, possessed great ability, and was a universal favorite with Americans.

English and Continental Echoes.

The French and Prussian journals are quarrelling merrily over their international relations. A report had been spread that the French Government had forwarded a despatch to Berlin advocating the claim of Denmark to North Schleswig. This the Moniteur denied. Thereupon the North German Gazette affirmed that a note had been read, but not left, and the French papers quizzed the Moniteur. It is now stated officially that a note was sent to the French Charge d'Affaires, and was read by him to the Prussian Minister without instructions, so that the Moniteur is technically in the right. The papers, however, take the opportunity of abusing their adversaries, the Prussians declaring that the French shall not interfere in Germany, the French retorting that Prussia is peaceful because if she went to war she would lose all she has acquired. The Constitutionnel has been directed to explain that the two Cabinets are not hostile, and the order of the day in Paris appears to be "no war till next year." It is believed by well informed persons, however, that if the Grand Duke, as rumoured, surrenders Baden to Prussia, war will be immediately inevitable. The Duke of Cambridge has finally passed judgment upon the Simla scandal. In a well written but excessively lengthy despatch his Royal Highness decides that the extra duties performed by aides-de-camp in India cannot be considered "military duties involving military subordination;" that the guilt or innocence of Captain Jervis—as to the pickles—is, at least, doubtful; that he was not guilty of insubordination in declining to furnish his books; that the recommendation to mercy ought either to have been attended to, or the entire case referred home for final decision. His Royal Highness considers that the original trial of Captain Jervis was "unadvisable and inexpedient," declares the orders to the staff improper and unlike any he has ever seen, suggests that Sir W. Mansfield might have behaved in a "more conciliatory" manner, and regrets that he did not follow the "proper and judicious" course of personal explanation. As to the trial, his Royal Highness regrets that Sir W. Mansfield "allowed his better judgment, to be overruled," and declares that his remarks on the court-martial have a "tendency to weaken the independence of court-martial" to bring contempt on military tribunals, and to affect the discipline of the Army in a very material degree. Lord Derby, in the debate on the Commons amendments, took occasion to give an odd little rap to the Commons. It seems that when the Managers of the two Houses met in conference, the Lords scolded and the Commons stand uncovered. The Commons think that undignified, and now, therefore, always send their paper of "Reasons" to the Upper House by clerk. Lord Derby thinks this as ridiculous as if a baron refused an invitation because an earl would go down to dinner before him. We regret to notice the death of Mrs Austin, probably the best translator from German into English ever known in literature. She had a faculty quite special to herself of making Germans talk as they do talk, and yet as Germans would have talked had they thought in English. She will be greatly missed by a circle of friends, for whom for years she held a salon which in some years approached the best French examples. The Czar has abolished a strange custom recently described by our Russian correspondent. The cure of souls in Russia has for years been hereditary. The son of a priest becomes a priest, or if he has only daughters, the eldest conveys the parish to her husband. Of course the priest is as little of a pastor as is well possible, but he is much linked with the peasantry, and the government, to improve the character and diminish the popularity of the priesthood, have abolished his hereditary character. Henceforward the best candidate is to be appointed, which, as nobody ever takes the office voluntarily, is a satisfactory reform. Sir Stafford Northcote has published his decision on the Orissa report. It is just like

Sir Stafford Northcote, very sensible, very official, and very tame. The Viceroy is blamed, Sir Ceoll is blamed, the Board of Revenue is blamed, but everybody is blamed gently, except unlucky Colonel Nicholls, chief of the Public Works Department in Orissa, who was less responsible for the province than anybody directly connected with it. Nobody is punished, though everybody is considered guilty, and officers held responsible for not preventing the loss of 600,000 British subjects by starvation are treated more mildly than they would have been if they had expended too many office pen-knives. The order is thoroughly distasteful to its author's sense of responsibility for a people who have on earth no other protector, and who died of starvation without one political riot.

Wednesday, Sept 25th.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The Government have laid before Parliament the official correspondence which took place during the visit of Vancouver Island with British Columbia, the latter giving its name to the now united colonies. The union, which was authorized by Imperial Act of 1866, was proclaimed in both colonies on the 16th of November by Governor Frederick Seymour, who then proceeded to constitute a Legislative Council. In obedience to Her Majesty's commands he appointed four members of the old Council, with a new treasurer, the late treasurer having left the colony; he also appointed on his own responsibility nine gentlemen whose names were on the commission of the peace, to be members of the Council; and lastly, he apportioned nine seats to be filled on the recommendation of the people—five for the mainland, four for the island. The mode of selection adopted was the same as that previously existing. On the island the old franchise was retained, and on the mainland the selections were made by universal suffrage, Indians and Chinese not being allowed to vote. The appointments were made for two years. It was allowed by general consent that such good elements for the constitution of a Legislative Body were never before collected in these colonies. The finances of both were in a very unsatisfactory condition at the time the union took place; and the consequent large reduction of expenditure came not too soon. As a general rule all salaries, from the Governor's downwards, have been reduced, with the exception of the judicial department; but permanent economy was looked for from amalgamation of offices rather than from reduction of salaries. The colony contains about 280,000 square miles, and is, therefore, more than double the size of the United Kingdom. Up to October, 1866, only about 60,000 acres were settled by white men. The Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island, in a memorial to Her Majesty last year, stated the population of the two exclaves of Indianan, not exceeding 10,000 persons; but the Governor, in a despatch accompanying the memorial, observed that this estimate was much lower than the true number.—Times, August 9th.

THE REPORTED ERUPTION.—A good many people pay nocturnal visits to Beacon and Church Hills for the purpose of obtaining a sight of the fire which is now raging in or on a mountain in the Cascade Range, some thirty miles east of Mount Olympus, and sixty-five miles distant from our city. Smoke was first observed issuing from the summit of the mountain on Sunday morning. As the day advanced the volume increased in density, until towards evening the clouds of smoke had become so opaque as almost to obscure the mountain. After midnight a light breeze lifted the smoke, and flames were observed to leap high in the air; at times long tongues of fire were visible; frequently great balls of fire appeared to be vomited forth from the topmost peak of the range, and then all would be lost again behind a dense volume of smoke. On Monday and Tuesday evenings the same phenomena were seen from our hills. A gentleman from Fort Townsend says that the eruption, or whatever else it may be, is seen from that town. There it is believed to arise from burning fir trees, with forests of which the mountains of the Olympian range is densely clothed. But whether the fire arises from a mountain in labour, or from burning wood, the sight is a grand one, and will reward a few moments walk to either Beacon or Church Hills.

THE COUNTY COURT ACT.—The leading features of this bill, which was lately signed by the Governor and is now law, are as follows:—All former acts and all rules and orders of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of Vancouver Island, are repealed, and in their stead, saving acquired rights and penalties incurred. Certain Imperial acts are brought into force, and the Governor is authorized to appoint any Stipendiary Magistrate and Justice of the Peace to be County Court Judges, who shall have power to adjudicate in cases where the amount sought to be recovered does not exceed \$500. Summonses are appeal to the Supreme Court on points of law is secured. The Judge of the County Court (if he think fit) may act as County Judge; questions of fact may be tried by jury and the County Judge on security being given, is empowered to issue writs of capias. The rules of the County Court will in all cases be made by the Judge or Judges of the Supreme Court, and all fees must be paid into the Treasury. Mr Pemberton is the first appointment under the act. The County Court Bill passed the Legislative Council on the 2d of April, but only received the Governor's assent on the 17th instant.

DELIBERATE SUICIDE OF A BOY TEN YEARS OF AGE.—A despatch from Healdsburg, California, says: Joseph Garnett, a little boy ten years of age, living at Weed, Sonoma County, committed suicide on last Saturday under the following circumstances: He had sold a stake rope of his father's, who promised him a bottle of strychnine, saying that it was for the purpose of killing a dog. From this he went to the school house and crawled underneath and swallowed most of the poison. He made a pillow of a mass of paper, folded his arms over his breast and covered his eyes with his cap. In this position he was found dead yesterday afternoon.

THE COVET.—The last mosquito having disappeared from the environs of the city of the stamps, the Court designs returning there for the winter. The Sparrowhawk will convey the anguished party to the favored spot in a few days.

INDIAN WHISKEY SELLING AND ASSAULT.—A man named Nathan Simpson was charged yesterday at the Police Court with supplying a squaw with a bottle of spirits, and also with assaulting the officer in the discharge of his duty. The Magistrate was not clearly satisfied with the evidence on the first charge; but on the second charge the prisoner was fined \$25 or two months' imprisonment. The officer bore evident marks of having been roughly handled. Charles Fisher appeared to answer a charge of assaulting a squaw. A necessary witness being absent, the prisoner was remanded until Saturday.

INDIAN CLAIMS.—The Red River Northwest of the Interior districts are beginning to be aware of the intended sale of this country by the Hudson Bay Company, and a great deal of excitement is the consequence. Notwithstanding the assurances of the Hudson Bay Company employees that such is not the case, they have their doubts, and if the company did really make a sale without consulting them, they would find their trading posts more warm than comfortable when once the Indians came to know of it.

PRECISELY.—Mr Seward remains in the Cabinet to negotiate the exchange of British Columbia for the Alabama claims. So says the telegraph and the report is very likely made indeed; nevertheless, the law of nomenclature beats Mr Seward. British Columbia was predestined to Jonathan; and that's why they called it Columbia. 'Hail Columbia' was written on purpose, and to that ecstatic tune the British 'sister' will fall into line without any Cabinet or any Mr Seward.—S.F. News Letter.

AFFAIRS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—British Columbia papers discuss the question of union with the Dominion of Canada, a project which is very favorably regarded, but there is a difference of opinion as to whether the proper time for it has yet arrived, and whether this colony may not with a little patience please itself in a position to be admitted into the great British American family with more respect.—Times, August 6th.

THE THEATRE.—Manager Marsh has leased the theatre and is now engaged in putting it in thorough repair for the coming season. The floor of the stage will be relaid, the boxes newly decorated, the whole interior of the house painted and ornamented, and new scenery and curtains provided. The place will be greatly changed for the better after it has passed through the hands of the painter and carpenter.

CONFEDERATION.—A letter has been received from Hon. Mr Tilly, Minister of Customs in the Canadian Dominion, in which the writer announces his intention of pressing for the Confederation of this colony with the Dominion. This is good news. We hope the efforts of Mr Tilly will be crowned with success, and that the days of the Seymour Administration are few.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.—The mail steamer will leave for San Francisco at THREE O'CLOCK this afternoon, sharp. We give this timely notice so that despatches that were left behind on the last mail day, as well as those now preparing, may not be again delayed. Remember the hour! Three o'clock, sharp!!!

THE NOTORIOUS BROADHEAD, the Sheffield trades' unionist and murderer, has been readmitted to fellowship by the Saw Grinders' Union, and some of those in attendance at the meeting described him as "the best man in the trade."

THE YELVERTON CASE.—The House of Lords has decided adversely to Mrs Yelverton's application, and that lady announces in a communication to the Times, "another seven years' war" against her husband, Major Yelverton.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK ELECTIONS took place yesterday. Much interest is manifested in this result, the question being the endorsement or the rejection of the action of the Confederation delegates.

Sir Morton Peto will retain his seat in Parliament until he is requested to resign. He does this to enable the liberal party of Bristol to agree on a candidate.

MR WADDINGTON—This gentleman will not leave to-day for Canada. He is detained in consequence of the new phase which the Overland Road question has assumed.

POINT WILSON.—We understand that the U.S. Government are about to purchase Point Wilson, at the mouth of Fort Townsend harbor, for the purposes of a fortification.

THE ANNUAL SALARIES of the clergy of New York amount to \$804,400.

Panama.

By the arrival of the Constitution we (S.F. Call) have dates from the Isthmus of the 29th ultimo. The Star and Herald, of that and preceding dates, has the following:

The Panamanians are congratulating themselves that the day is not far distant when they will be in telegraphic communication with the United States and the Old World. Twenty-two hundred dollars have been subscribed in Panama for the purpose of purchasing a fire-engine.

The noted ex-President Leonardo Calanche, who has been allowed to return to the State by the clemency of General Oriarte, has been endeavoring to get up a revolution, the design of which was to place Mosquera again in power. Oriarte nipped the scheme in the bud by quietly arresting all the ring-leaders.

Sandwich Islands.

[DATES TO AUGUST 31.]

By the steamer this morning we have reports of a most revolting affair committed on a Hawaiian coaster. Neville, Sheriff in Kona writes as follows: "A sloop that was built up here a short time since to go to Kan, put in at Fallion and started again at night. The vessel was not heard of until last Saturday and then it turned out that the two men who were in her had been without food or water for ten days; that one of them had died; that the other had out the dead man's throat

and took all the blood from it he could get put into a bucket and drank it. The names of the two men are Rogers, survivor, Glenn, dead. Rogers is in a very low state and when I went down to see him at midnight, his breath was like a rotten corpse, but I am doing all I can to bring him round and Mr Williamson is very kindly helping me."—Advertiser 10.

It seems to us (Advertiser) that some action ought to be taken here by Americans and others, including merchants, planters and all others residing through the Islands, which might exert a favorable influence with the American Senate (in regard to the reciprocity treaty.) For instance, let petitions to the Senate be circulated among the residents of each Island.

Dominion of Canada.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Rev. Mr McDonald, of St. Francis Co, Victoria, was drowned while attempting to cross the River St. John near Fort Kent at a ford. The night was dark, and it would appear that he missed the ford.

Speaker Colfax, Senator Pike, and a party of tourists from the United States lately visited New Brunswick.

The entire community yesterday was deeply pained to hear of the sudden death of John M. Robinson, Esq., Q. C., one of the oldest and most respected members of the Bar, and a highly esteemed citizen.—St. John Globe.

Sackville was visited by a very severe storm on Friday last. The dykes were broken down, cattle drowned, and other damage done.

Doctor George E. Day, of this city, offers himself as a Candidate of the representation of the county St. John in the House of Commons.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Halifax Sun says that on Sunday, August 25th, the prisoners in the Provincial Penitentiary in that city, to the number of fifty or sixty, mutinied while at dinner together in the dining-room, on account of the alleged bad quality of their food. The Governor was sent for, and the prisoners presented their plates of food to him, asking him if it was fit food for men to eat. He tasted and replied that it was. On being told by the Governor that he would send for the doctor and have the food inspected, they at once commenced throwing it about in every direction; and followed up their riotous conduct by smashing all the glass and sashes of the dining-room, breaking the reading-desk, tearing the maps, etc. They then went and belabored furiously. A message was sent to the fort for assistance, and a company of artillery was despatched to the prison, the other troops being absent on service. Meanwhile a portion of the prisoners kept up the work of destruction, and began breaking up the locks of the cells, so that they could not be fastened up. To prevent this the Governor fired at them, and wounding one, they all fled from that part of the prison and rushed up stairs, where they continued their work of destruction, throwing down large blocks of granite. They broke the glass and sashes, and fearing that they would break the bars also, several shots were fired in that direction, which drove them from that side to the opposite side below, where they commenced the same work. Here shots were again fired, and several of the prisoners wounded. They then kept under cover, in the cells. On the arrival of the military, the wounded were conveyed to the hospital and the rest locked up.

QUEBEC.

Last night the Baron Falkenberg, the Consul of Sweden and Norway, gave a dinner at the Stadacona Club, in honour of the officers of the corvette Norrkoping, now lying in this port. A number of our citizens were invited to meet them and had a pleasant evening.—Quebec Chronicle.

The Quebec Chronicle suggests that Sir Allan McNab's police bill should again be taken up and passed by Parliament. It provided for the raising of about five hundred men, and the establishment of a force on the Irish Constabulary model.

The bust of Sir Etienne Tache, for the Parliament Buildings, is almost finished, and is said to be a striking likeness.

Prince Edward's Island.

The Charlottetown Islander says of the Island Colony of Prince Edward:—"In fact, we are quite prepared to hear from all quarters of the island, that if the Canadians will give us the \$800,000 for the benefit of the tenantry, and allow the annual rate of eighty cents per head, increasing it as the population may increase, the people of the island will hold up their hands for Confederation."

What is our Remedy?

Mr Adnor being a notice in your paper sometime ago that all Pigs and Goats going at large would be shot your correspondent forgot to mention the chickens the greatest nuisance of All we can fence out the former but not the latter.

people having gardens can not have anything in safety even cloths lying out are destroyed. Now what is our remedy are the no Law to prevent it.

STRICTLY PRIVATE!!



Ayer's CATHARTIC PILLS. Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out your system, and let the fluids move on unobstructed health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements of the system, and unable to directly restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in the deep-seated and dangerous disorders. The same purgative effect exists. Caused by direct or indirect obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who have used the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure. Statements from leading Physicians and others of the principal cities, and from other well-known public persons.

From a Forwards Merchants of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1866. DR. AYER'S: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my only daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGENTHAU.

As a Family Physic. From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans. Your Pills are the prince of purgatives. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach. From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore. DEAR DR. AYER: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on that cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing, as I do, that your Pills afford us the best we have, of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1866. DR. J. C. AYER, Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of a morbid condition of the bowels by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. E. W. REEBLE, Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints. From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City. Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more efficient for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. Washington, D. C., 7th Feb. 1867. SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Externally your PILLS are also of great value. Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Worms. From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago. Your Pills have had long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever used. Their action on the liver makes them an excellent remedy, and given in small doses for bilious dysentery and diarrhoea. Their sugar-coating makes them pleasant and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood. From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Adams Church, Boston. DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among my patients called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1866. DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the blood. JOHN G. MEECHAM, M.D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Etc., etc. From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada. Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of constipation. If others from my fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it, for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe constipation to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston. I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promulgers of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and equalize the bowels. They are, in my best opinion, the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1866. HONORABLE SIR: I should be ungrateful if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1866. DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease which afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which although a valuable remedy in small doses, is dangerous in a public health, and the disastrous consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for \$1. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.

MOORE, & CO., Corner of Yates and Langley streets.

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Pharmaceutical Preparations, Photographic Supplies, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Dye Goods, Perfumery, Drugs, Paints, Glass Ware, Medicine Chests, Storekeepers' Sundries, Veterinary Medicines, Drysalts, Dye Goods, Colors, Lotteries, Chemicals, Oilmen's Stores.

Thirty thousand copies of the above forwarded, free of charge, monthly, by BURGUYNE, BURBRIGGS & SOUIRE, 16 Coleman Street, London.

By Electric Telegraph. SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH

Europe.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 19.—Fenian riot occurred to-day; sons were killed and wounded; police force conducted; arrested here, and Deary from railroad, preparatory to return to Dublin for trial, were arrested, armed with clubs, staves, and had a desperate police were overpowered and rescued and carried off in a city is now quiet, one policeman killed and several wounded, were badly wounded; 100 pounds sterling are offered to the prisoners; but they are yet found. Many of them arrested.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The party of action for a Rode are nearly completed; one that Garibaldi will fix as the day on which the attempt is made.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 17.—one of the leaders of the Fenian in Ireland, was arrested and identified; he will be brought and tried for treason.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—A buried to-day who was supposed secret director of the Fenian. His funeral was made of extensive demonstration, being in the procession.

The Cabinets of Berlin and Germany and Austria of negotiations. It will tend to make relations between the two satisfactory than since the

THE CABLE. HEART'S CONTENT, S. Cable of 1866 was repaired under the direction of Sir S. and is now in good working

CANADA. OTTAWA, Sept. 21.—has been prorogued until November

MEXICO. NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Mexico correspondent of says, Castillo and all the 1000 men at Queratero sentenced been pardoned.

EASTERN STATE. CHICAGO, Sept. 19th special says Hancock is Washington, being sum Grant.

This evening the organ declares that in peachment no Senator pressed an opinion before allowed to sit in judgment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 of Sir Frederick Bruce, isting relations with England as a serious of the present temper of tion as exhibited by the not seen how he can

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 special says Grant disintention of resignation.

The attempt to purchase has failed.

THE PLAINS. The Indians have not tractors of the Kansas P that it shall not be built Hayes, as they mean wa Great excitement prevailed route, and laborers are leaving.

CALIFORNIA. MONEY MARKET. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23. New York this morning at 142 1/2. Sterling, 109 3/4. Legal Tenders are at 70 and selling at 70 1/2.

PRODUCE MARKET. FLOUR—Sales of 1000 bbls in half and 90 sacks. WHEAT—Receipts for hours ending to-day noon. The market is quiet. Good can hardly be quoted above 1000 sacks Fair, \$1.00 good shipping at 22c.

BARLEY—470 sacks of Chevalier at \$1.95. OATS—Market quiet; @ \$1.85; 500 good feed at \$1. This evening, in New York steady. Wheat—\$2.75, steady.

SHIPPING. ARRIVED, Sept. 22—Steamer from New York.

MEXICO. NEW YORK, Sept. 16. City of Mexico letter, says there is considerable excitement over the Pre. The factions are active, and are neglecting no opportunity of the chances of Juarez, making the Mexican

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 19.—A serious Fenian riot occurred to-day, several persons were killed and wounded, a strong police force conducted Kelly, recently arrested here, and Deary from jail to the railroad, preparatory to removal of them to Dublin for trial, were attacked by the mob, armed with clubs, stones and firearms, and had a desperate battle. The police were overpowered and the prisoners rescued and carried off in triumph. The city is now quiet, one policeman was killed and several wounded, many rioters were badly wounded; three hundred pounds sterling are offered for the recapture of the prisoners; but they have not yet been found. Many of the rioters were arrested.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Preparations of the party of action for a movement on Rome are nearly completed. It is rumored that Garibaldi will fix Sunday next as the day on which the attempt will be made.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 17.—Col. Kelly, one of the leaders of the Fenian outbreak in Ireland, was arrested to-day and fully identified; he will be sent to Dublin and tried for treason.

BELFAST, Sept. 17.—A citizen was buried to-day who was supposed to be a secret director of the Fenian organization. His funeral was made the occasion of an extensive demonstration, 8,000 people being in the procession.

The Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna are negotiating a commercial treaty between Germany and Austria of many restrictions. It will tend to make business relations between the two countries more satisfactory than since the war.

The Cable.

HEART'S CONTENT, Sept. 20.—The Cable of 1866 was repaired yesterday under the direction of Sir Samuel Canning and is now in good working order.

Canada.

OTTAWA, Sept. 21.—Parliament has been prorogued until November.

Mexico.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The Herald's Mexico correspondent of 29th August says, Castillo and all the Imperial generals at Queretero sentenced to death have been pardoned.

Eastern States.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19th.—The Times' special says Hancock has arrived at Washington, being summoned by Gen. Grant.

This evening the Administration organ declares that in case of impeachment no Senator who has expressed an opinion beforehand will be allowed to sit in judgment on Andrew Johnson.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The death of Sir Frederick Bruce, in view of existing relations with England, is regarded as a serious calamity under the present temper of the British nation as exhibited by the press. It is not seen how he can be replaced.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—A Tribune special says Grant disclaims any intention of resignation.

The attempt to purchase St. Thomas has failed.

The Plains.

The Indians have notified the contractors of the Kansas Pacific Railroad that it shall not be built beyond Fort Hayes, as they mean war to the knife. Great excitement prevails along the route, and laborers are continually leaving.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—Gold opened in New York this morning at 143; closing at 142 1/2. Sterling, 109 3/4 @ 110 1/4. Legal Tenders are in favor, brokers buying at 70 and selling at 70 1/2.

PRODUCE MARKET.

FLOUR—Sales of 1000 bbls extra assorted brands in half and qr sacks at \$6 50 @ 6 75. WHEAT—Receipts for the forty-eight hours ending to-day noon were 7,700 sacks. The market is quiet. Good shipping grades can hardly be quoted above \$2 05. Sales include 1000 sacks Fair, \$1 90; 2000 sacks good shipping at \$2. BARLEY—470 sacks old brewing \$1 90. We quote new at \$1 85. Sale of 500 sacks Chevalier at \$1 95. OATS—Market quiet; quotable at \$1 70 @ \$1 85; 500 good feed at \$1 80. This evening, in New York, Flour \$13 75, steady. Wheat—\$2 75, steady.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVED, Sept. 22.—Steamer Sacramento, from New York.

Mexico.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The Herald's City of Mexico letter, dated August 26th, says there is considerable canvassing and excitement over the Presidential election. The factions are active, and the opposition are neglecting no opportunity to damage the chances of Juarez. The latter favors making the Mexican Constitution like

that of the United States. He also favors allowing the clergy to vote. Having two houses of Congress, the Ministers are to report to the Executive as in this country.

Santa Anna's trial is daily expected. He has the same counsel as Maximilian, and the impression is general that he won't be executed, but that his estates will be confiscated.

The roads are being cleared of banditti. Lorada has surrendered to Corona.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The Post's Washington letter gives the conversation of one of Grant's staff officers with him, concerning Grant's candidacy for Presidency. He said he would not be President if an opportunity offered. He had made as much reputation as he ought to want. The office of President would mar his domestic happiness, and would lose instead of gain him friends.

A private dinner was given to Beauregard last night at the New York Hotel, by about one hundred friends. The General in his speech said the talk about another rebellion was sheer nonsense and utterly impossible. This generation of people should bend its energies again to build up the Union. He urges them to give the Government their united support in its attempt at reconstruction.

GALVESTON, Sept. 16.—Gen. Griffin died of yellow fever to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—In the Common Council, last night, at the election of Assistant Recorders, one white and three negroes were chosen. Several other negroes were chosen for other municipal offices.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—A Herald special despatch contains a report of the speech of Wade at Cleveland last night which is a terrible arraignment of the Democratic party and President Johnson. He says President Johnson means to enforce his policy at the point of the bayonet.

The Plains.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Letters from Fort Dodge say the Indians are very numerous in that vicinity. Scouts say Cheyennes, Apaches, Camanches and Kiowas are concentrated and on the war-path two thousand strong. Several trains have been attacked, and stages coaches robbed. Indian Commissioners have arrived at North Platte. Three women and children captives were delivered up by Spotted Tail.

An Omaha letter says an officer arrived from Big Horn River, who estimated hostile Indians north at 23,000, most of whom are under Red Cloud, Chief of the Upper Sioux, and several hostile tribes have concentrated between Forts Phil Kearney and Smith. Red Cloud is reported to have said he don't want peace, the Indians in council at North Platte demand the immediate abandonment of the Powder River country, by both the Pacific Railroads; also that they be supplied with guns and ammunition before they will make peace; otherwise they will fight to extermination.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The Times' Omaha special says the efforts of the Peace Commissioners at North Platte to secure peace are failures except as to treaties consummated with small bands of the Brute and Ogalla Sioux. The Pawnee and Cheyenne Chiefs left the council in a rage.

Europe.

FLORENCE, Sept. 22.—Garibaldi has issued a stirring address announcing that the time has come to overthrow the tyranny of the Pope and restore Rome to Italy. Victor Emmanuel promulgated a proclamation warning Italians against participating or aiding in the revolution or movement against Rome, which is denounced as a crime against the laws of Italy. He threatens vigorous punishment against all persons found engaged in illegal hostilities against the Papal authority.

A London dispatch from Rome says the Pope has publicly denounced the proposed sale of the Church Lands in Italy and declared the decree of the Italian Government null and void.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—(By steamer) Turkish troops are concentrating on the borders of the principal cities, owing to agitation in Servia.

The Paris Liberte says the Sultan has given permission to England to recruit volunteers in Arabia for the Abyssinian expedition.

An attempt was made at Nicolaeff to assassinate the Emperor of Russia by two men disguised as females. The matter appears to have been hushed up.

Mexico.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Juarez writes to the Mexican Legation that peace is permanently established in Mexico. The Council meets again at North Platte November 1st.

Europe.

FLORENCE, Sept. 24.—Garibaldi was arrested by the Italian Government while crossing the Roman frontier.

Many arrests have been made at Rome of parties suspected of correspondence with Garibaldi.

The Roman Government is taking steps to guard against an attack from without, or a sudden rising within the city, all Pontifical troops being concentrated at Rome. The Italian Government is sending troops to the Roman frontier.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—Troops have left France for Rome.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—In the North German Parliament during debate on the King of Prussia's address, Bismarck declared in a most emphatic manner that if the German Nation wish to unite there is no power strong enough to hinder union and no power patry (?) enough to make the attempt.

The North German Gazette, Bismarck's organ, says the South German States are now free to join the Confederation of the North and make Germany one nation.

The Funeral of Sir Frederick Bruce. Boston, Sept. 24.—The funeral of Sir Frederick Bruce was largely attended. A party from Canada was present, also many prominent citizens. The remains were deposited under the church to await the arrival of the British war steamer Garnet to convey the body to England.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The steamer John L. Stephens sailed this afternoon for Alaska.

Messages congratulatory of communication between Cuba and California were sent and received to-day by the Governor General of Cuba and the Governor of California.

AGENTS IN NEW YORK.—J. Applewall, William street; F. C. Wells & Co., 115 Franklin street. J22

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

Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach Complaints. This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures effected by its use are so wonderful as to astonish every one. It is pre-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 so permanent and extensive that the whole 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, regularity to the secretions, and purity to the fluids. Vertigo, dizziness of sight and other indications of approaching apoplexy, are promptly dispelled by a course of these mild and medicinal Pills.

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

Scrofula and all Skin Diseases. For all skin diseases, however inveterate, these medicines are a sovereign remedy. While the Pills act upon the blood, which they purify, the ointment passes through the pores of the skin, and cleanses every structure, as well as the hair, of all impurities, and restores the whole physical machinery to its natural healthy, regular and vigorous condition.

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

Indigestion—Bilious Headache. These complaints are many times considered trifling but should be seriously minded that by inattention or neglect, they often end most seriously. Give early thought to a deranged stomach take Holloway's Pills, rub the Ointment over the pit of the stomach, and you will shortly perceive a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual will be long-lasting and enduring.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases: Anemia, Female Irregularities, King's Evil, Bilious Complaints, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Skin Diseases, Gout, Bowel Complaints, Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Erysipelas, &c., &c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the world, at the following prices:—1/6, 2s, 2s, 4s, 6s, 12s, 20s, and 30s, each Box.

There is considerable saving by taking the Pills. Full directions for the guidance of patients in every disease added to each Box.

Three Prize Medals. Paris, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c., &c. (Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, FURVENOES TOWER QUAYS, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World. Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, bottled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM BRASS COILS, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at Her Majesty's Table.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Olives' Stores of the highest quality. M29 1/2

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, & C. CHLORO DYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO DYNE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been worn to. See the TIMES, July 18th, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and General Assembly of the Hospital, London, the effect that the only remedy of any service for Cholera was Chlorodyne. See LANCET, Dec. 31, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—Extract from MEDICAL TIMES, Jan 12th, 1865.—Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases. From A. Montagu, Esq., late Physician to the Hospital, London. Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after a slight attack of cholera, which I was suffering from when all other medicines had failed.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—CANTON.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Overhauling medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole Manufacturer J. I. Davenport, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s 1/2; 2s 9d; 4s 6d and 11s.

AGENTS IN NEW YORK.—J. Applewall, William street; F. C. Wells & Co., 115 Franklin street. J22

BRISTOL'S (Vegetable) SUGAR-COATED PILLS!

THE GREAT CURE For all the diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS.

Put up in Glass Phials, warranted KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with that greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SALSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depressed humor or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills are the safest, the quickest, and see best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to.

DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION LIVER COMPLAINTS CONSTIPATION HEADACHE DROPSY PILES.

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

Only 25 cts per Phial. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. M18 d & w 1y Hostetter, Smith & Dean.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. CELEBRATED. DECLARED BY CONNOISSE TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Dealers generally. Agents for V. TORIA—Janson, Green & Rhodes, 111 1/2 W.

The Cariboo Sentinel. COPIES OF THE ABOVE MAY BE OBTAINED REGULARLY DURING THE SEASON AT THE SCOTLAND OF MESSRS HIBBEN & CO., Government street, p16

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

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

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

THE PERMANENT CURE! OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASE OF Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabulous eruptions.

It is also a sure and reliable remedy for Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Tetter, Scald Head, Scoury, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nettle Rash, General Itchiness of the System, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Distensions, and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Gills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice.

It is guaranteed to be the Purest and Most Powerful Preparation OF GENUINE HONDURAS SALSAPARILLA And is the only TRUE AND RELIABLE CURE FOR SYPHILIS, Even in its worst forms.

It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood. The afflicted may rest assured that there is not so LEAST PARTITION OF MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless and may be administered to persons in the weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants, without doing the least injury.

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

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Hostetter, Smith & Dean, M18 d & w 1y San Francisco.

THE LEADING PERFUME OF THE AGE! From Fresh Culled Flowers.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED Florida Water.

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

Fainting Turns, Nervousness, Headache, Debility, And Hysteria.

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

Roughness, Blotches, Sun Burn, Freckles, And Pimples.

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

COUNTERFEITS. Beware of Imitations. Look for the name of MURRAY LANMAN on the bottle. Wrapper and ornamental label. Prepared only by LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, 70, 71 & 73 Water Street, New York.

AND FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. M18 d & w 1y

SILVER MEDAL. PARIS EXHIBITION 1867. PEPSINE.

Morson's Pepsine Wine, Lozenges and Globules. These preparations are perfect palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion. In bottles and boxes, from 2s.

PANCREATIC EMULSION, in 4 and 8 oz. bottles. SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES. Introduced by Dr. Tilbury Fox, Diabetic Preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the Food of Invalids and Children, in packets.

GELATINE and CREOSOTE (Morson's). PURE CHEMICALS, AND LATEST PREPARATIONS. * See Name, Address and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON, 21, 23, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London. Orders to be made payable through Agents or by English drafts. SHIPPING ORDERS CAREFULLY PACKED.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES. JUDSON'S Victoria Violet. VICTORIA ROSE. MAGENTA. Trade Mark. "A. PEACOCK." Packed in 1lb Tins, at 10s. per lb. 5oz Bottles in 3d. per oz. on 1/2 lb. tin. JUDSON'S Victoria Dyes (through any Merchants in London.)

These Dyes are in FINE POWDERS—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—no instantaneous color without any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Fret, Hair, &c., &c. The brilliancy of these dyes is unsurpassed while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to speck.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, LONDON. JUDSON'S Victoria Dyes (through any Merchants in London.)

Ayer's CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of humor, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some times it is creeping upon you, and should be averted at a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids circulate unobstructed in the system. They stimulate the functions of the liver, and the bowels, and the system into vigorous activity, obstructions which are made elsewhere in the body, and these, if not removed, are the cause of many of the most dangerous diseases. These pills, if not removed, are the cause of many of the most dangerous diseases. These pills, if not removed, are the cause of many of the most dangerous diseases.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Preparations of the party of action for a movement on Rome are nearly completed. It is rumored that Garibaldi will fix Sunday next as the day on which the attempt will be made.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 17.—Col. Kelly, one of the leaders of the Fenian outbreak in Ireland, was arrested to-day and fully identified; he will be sent to Dublin and tried for treason.

BELFAST, Sept. 17.—A citizen was buried to-day who was supposed to be a secret director of the Fenian organization. His funeral was made the occasion of an extensive demonstration, 8,000 people being in the procession.

The Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna are negotiating a commercial treaty between Germany and Austria of many restrictions. It will tend to make business relations between the two countries more satisfactory than since the war.

HEART'S CONTENT, Sept. 20.—The Cable of 1866 was repaired yesterday under the direction of Sir Samuel Canning and is now in good working order.

OTTAWA, Sept. 21.—Parliament has been prorogued until November.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The Herald's Mexico correspondent of 29th August says, Castillo and all the Imperial generals at Queretero sentenced to death have been pardoned.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19th.—The Times' special says Hancock has arrived at Washington, being summoned by Gen. Grant.

This evening the Administration organ declares that in case of impeachment no Senator who has expressed an opinion beforehand will be allowed to sit in judgment on Andrew Johnson.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The death of Sir Frederick Bruce, in view of existing relations with England, is regarded as a serious calamity under the present temper of the British nation as exhibited by the press. It is not seen how he can be replaced.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—A Tribune special says Grant disclaims any intention of resignation.

The attempt to purchase St. Thomas has failed.

The Indians have notified the contractors of the Kansas Pacific Railroad that it shall not be built beyond Fort Hayes, as they mean war to the knife. Great excitement prevails along the route, and laborers are continually leaving.

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The Grouse Creek Difficulty.

Mr Needham's position on William Creek is a delicate and trying one; but we believe that he is fully capable of meeting and overcoming any difficulties that may beset the path of his duty. In face of the decision of Mr Judge Begbie—that there was no appeal from the decision of the Gold Commissioner—the Chief Justice decides that there is an appeal; that the Grouse Creek cases should have been heard on their merits; that the objections to an appeal were merely technical; that he has the power to try and will try the cases on their merits; and that in order to do so he will "alter the rules of the court and allow any notice that will be compatible with justice to be given by either party." The remarks of the Chief Justice appear to have been well received by the people on the creek, and his dignified demeanor and impartiality will, we doubt not, exert considerable influence in restoring to our most cherished institution that prestige which the recent wild goose chase of the Governor exerted so powerful an effect in weakening. After consultation between counsel, it was decided that the cases should come before the court in the form of writs of ejectment. The hearing was fixed for Monday last, and the decision is awaited with breathless anxiety by residents in this part of the Colony. Than this case none ever tried here has occupied so large a share of public attention or evoked so deep a feeling of interest; and we rejoice that there is now a fair prospect of having it finally set at rest, but at the same time we deprecate and detest the means that were adopted to effect it, when a man straightforward and dignified policy would have attained the same object without the sacrifice of a principle or the wounding of the feelings of a single subordinate officer of the Government. We believe that Chief Justice Needham will perform his duty, as he has ever done, fearlessly and conscientiously; and the parties to the suit may rest assured that the cases will be decided "upon their own merits" in accordance with the facts brought out in evidence. Whatever may be the decision we are prepared to accept it as correct, and so far as we are concerned shall allow the scandalous case to sink into that oblivion from which, but for the ill-advised proceeding of Mr Seymour, it would scarcely have emerged.

Saturday, Sept 28th.

THE THREATS TO ASSAULT AT BELMONT.—George Hawkins and Arthur Peat were arraigned before Mr Pemberton yesterday upon a charge of threatening to assault Chief Justice Cameron. Mr Bishop appeared for the defence. From the information of Mr Cameron, it would appear that the two men came to Belmont to inquire relative to some pigs belonging to them which had been maimed. Hawkins held a gun in his hand and told the ex-chief that if he knew any of the parties who had injured his pigs he had a remedy in his own hands and would not fail to use it. Hawkins then called complainant a mean, low scamp, and was very violent, and was finally ordered to leave. Mr Bishop said his clients had been out, gunning and merely called to inquire relative to the maimed stock. They used no threats and meant no harm to Mr Cameron. If that gentleman would say he was afraid of bodily harm from the defendants they would submit to be bound over to keep the peace; but if the case was pressed, the defence would prove that Mr Cameron had killed stock and had acknowledged it. The complainant then made a statement in which he stated that his only object was to put a stop to the trespasses of stock belonging to the defendants. Their stock was turned loose as though the defendants expected them to fatten on other people's crops. The whole district was complaining of depredations from the hogs belonging to the accused. Their object was to frighten him—he had no doubt of that. Peat said nothing, but his silence showed that he assented to all Hawkins said. Mr Bishop alluded to the previous good character of the defendants. Mr Cameron said he had brought this case forward on public grounds alone, and would be satisfied if they retracted their offensive epithets and entered into their own recognizances to keep the peace towards all Her Majesty's subjects. The magistrate made a few pertinent remarks and ordered each of the defendants to enter into his own recognizances in the sum of \$500 to keep the peace for one year—in default, two months' imprisonment. Mr Bishop gave notice of appeal.

THE INSTITUTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE is at length about to receive in France its official consecration. By the terms of a bill laid before the Legislative Body some days before it broke up, there is to be instituted, under the guarantee of the State, a Caisse d'Assurances, to pay on the death of each assured, to his heirs or assigns, a determinate sum which cannot exceed 3,000f. To this creation is annexed a similar one for accidents resulting from agricultural or manufacturing labors.

THE STEAMSHIP Oregon, from Nanaimo, with about 800 tons of coal aboard, arrived at Esquimalt last night, and sailed for San Francisco at 4 o'clock this morning.

A DECIDED PREFERENCE.—The other day the telegraph bark Palmetto wanted to sail from Esquimalt for New York; but she was short-handed and couldn't. The captain scoured the town, but failed to find the men necessary to complete the complement. At length he had recourse to the chain-gang. He was introduced to several of the most distinguished long-time men, but only one of the lot appeared physically capable of performing the duties of a sailor. He is a great scamp and is sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labor. To him the captain addressed himself. The inducements were a free pardon, good wages, an advance, and liberty on arriving at the vessel's destination. The convict, jumping at the offer, consented to go, and was preparing to doff his prison garb for one more becoming the duties he had agreed to assume, when he paused and scratched his head. "By the way, captain," said he, returning, "I forgot to ask where the vessel goes to?" "To New York," replied the captain, innocently. "To New York!" retorted the other; "then I'd rather stay here. This chain-gang is bad enough; but 'tain't a circumstance to New York." No persuasion could induce the convict to change his mind, and the captain departed without his man.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A LITTLE GIRL DROWNED IN WELL.—An accident occurred yesterday afternoon on Quadra street. A little girl of James Ure, aged 21 months was given a piece of bread and jam by its mother and went into the yard to play. A few minutes afterwards she was missed, and upon search being made by the mother, a loose board that usually covered the well was found to have fallen into it, and the body of the child was seen floating in the water. Willis Bond, a neighbor, succeeded in raising the body in a short time, and the usual restoratives were applied; but the vital spark had fled. The little thing is supposed to have sat down on the board, which gave way beneath the weight and precipitated her into the water. Parents and others having children in charge cannot be too careful in securing the mouths of wells.

PUNISHING INSURANCE FRAUDS.—The London News says: The frauds on insurance by scuttling ships are not confined to England. We have before us the full report of the trial at Singapore of the owner, master and mate of the Erin for sinking the vessel on a voyage from Hongkong to Bangkok. The vessel had been very heavily insured in the local offices and carried but a small cargo, and the evidence showed that she could not have stowed the goods named in the manifest. After five days' trial the jury convicted all three prisoners. The captain (Stewart) and owner (Scott) were sentenced to penal servitude for life, and the chief officer to five years' imprisonment. The severity of the sentence created a deep sensation.

THE WEEVIL.—Our attention has been called to the presence of the weevil among a quantity of wheat recently imported to this city from California, and which has been extensively sold on the Island. Every precaution should be taken to guard against the introduction of this troublesome insect, which has been known to destroy the entire wheat crop in other countries and to force the farmers to adopt the starving out process by not sowing wheat for several successive years before it could be finally got rid of. Examine all foreign wheat closely before purchasing.

JEWISH NEW YEAR.—The Jewish New Year commences on Sunday evening at 6 o'clock and will last until Tuesday evening at the same hour. Business during the 48 hours will be suspended by our Jewish fellow-citizens.

THERE is a report afloat that Mr Begbie has resigned, or that he is about to do so. At any rate, after what has transpired at the mines with reference to the Grouse Creek case, he can never again sit upon the Supreme Court bench in that section.

PERFORMANCE AT THE THEATRE.—Mr Marsh announces a performance at the theatre on Wednesday evening next, under the patronage of Admiral Hastings and Officers of H. M. Fleet. The entertainment will be varied and attractive.

THE ERUPTION.—The burning mountain across the Straits continues to emit dense volumes of smoke and flame, which are viewed nightly from the commanding heights in this vicinity. The scene of the eruption is located some sixty-five miles distant from Victoria in a southerly direction, and about in a line with the head of Hood's Canal.

A MAIL COMING.—The Panama steamer arrived at San Francisco on the 22d inst., and as the John L. Stephens sailed for this port on the 26th, it is reasonable to suppose that she has our mail aboard.

SAILED.—The bark Palmetto, laden with telegraph wire, sailed for New York yesterday morning. The ship Anna Dorthea, laden with Burrard Inlet lumber, sailed for Australia about the same time.

THE J. L. STEPHENS.—This steamship will not enter Esquimalt harbor. She will merely call off the harbor for passengers only, and will coal at Nanaimo.

H. M. S. ALERT will sail on the 10th prox. for the South.

The Fidelity, from Portland, arrived at 10: last night.

Roads in Victoria District.

EDITOR COLONIST.—Can you inform me who is attending to the roads in Victoria District? There is a bridge near the Solicitor General's residence, which is in such a state that no vehicle can pass over it. The road taxes are collected most religiously; but no repairs have been made since the death of the late Superintendent of Roads, Mr Pidwell.

A PAYEE OF ROAD TAX IN VICTORIA DISTRICT. 26th Sept. 1867.

Letter from Lillooet.

LILLOOET, B. C., September 19th, 1867.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Permit me to give you a few 'items' concerning the beautiful and productive Lillooet valley. They may be of little interest to many of your readers—but we are so little known about, and by our Government so little cared for, that we feel justly proud of our perseverance and industry under existing circumstances, and desire to let the people of British Columbia, as well as the "Canadian gentlemen," know what we have been doing and what we intend to do. But I trust that the glowing prospect may not excite the "gentlemen's" jumping proclivities, or lead them to expect as easy a conquest in our district. We have a magistrate—the Hon. E. H. Sanders, Esq.—who has the entire respect and willing support of all the residents, and in case of a like occurrence here, we would soon jayhawk all such sparrow-hawks—according to law—you bet! We have been jogging along slowly but surely, without making much fuss or receiving many favors from the Governor and council—making permanent improvements in farms and facilities for growing stock. Our calls on the Treasury have been very limited. Less than seven hundred dollars were expended on our road to Clinton this season—a very insignificant sum, considering the revenue collected in the district. We have had no local government improvements, so long allowed and expected, notwithstanding that our magistrate's dwelling is so badly situated, so contracted and unsuited. Our jail is unfit for a savage to occupy, open to every wind that blows. Thank heaven! we have no desperadoes;—confinement in the Lillooet jail would be a farce, unless evildoers consented.

The season has been backward and cold; but our crops have all matured and most of them are harvested. The big threshing machine is at work and our flour mills are making an article of flour which we guarantee to be equalled only occasionally and never excelled.

Mining by a few white men and numbers of Chinese and Indians is being carried on above and below us on Fraser as well as on Bridge river. Farmers are extending their bounds and we are a fixture here. Whether Uncle Sam spreads his wings over us or not, we would accept any rule save misrule, hoping a change to be beneficial.

This effusion may reach you in two weeks. Our mails depart and are received via Clinton. If it is too stale when you get it (you newspaper men must think everything old,) please send it to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for his individual edification. It will let him know that we have this year grown 1,500,000 lbs of wheat, of an excellent quality; 80,000 lbs of oats and barley; 60,000 lbs of beans; and vegetables innumerable. We shall cure over 30 tons of bacon and make *higou* whiskey when Messrs. Sprout & Royer get up their whiskey-making fixings. In season we revel in lots of melons, tomatoes, apples, corn, currants, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, etc, such as cannot be grown in British Columbia outside of our Lillooet valley. We will produce next year at least 50 per cent more of everything, and keep increasing year after year.

This is a good country and only needs a little retrenchment and a little reconstruction to make it a great one.

APPAAH.

EXCITING SCENE AT A MENAGERIE.—A group of eight rattlesnakes, says an English paper, which had been landed at Liverpool, were purchased by Wm. Manders, and were first exhibited by that gentleman at Northampton. As the box in which the snakes had been brought over was to a certain extent unsafe, Mr Manders had a stout case expressly manufactured for their reception. The keeper who attends the reptile department of the menagerie, put a large pan on the coke fire which stood in the centre of the menagerie. During the time the pan was heating he proceeded with his work, and at length he took the case containing the rattlesnakes out of the box, and commenced cleaning the exterior. While he was so engaged the spring latch of the door at the side of the case became detached and the door dropped down. At this moment the water in the pan boiled over, and the keeper rushed to the fire to remove the pan, incautiously leaving open the door of the rattlesnake case. On his return to resume work he saw that one of the largest of the snakes had escaped from the case and was peering about, hissing in a terrible manner and shaking its rattle. The man closed the open door of the case and warned his companion. A panic seized the man, and with the greatest difficulty an elderly man named Frank Godfrey prevailed on some of them to remain in the enclosure and endeavor to recapture the fearful reptile. Arming themselves with shovels, forks, scrapers and brooms, the keepers, under the direction of Godfrey, proceeded towards the snake. The reptile during these preparations remained perfectly quiet, but on the approach of the keepers leisurely proceeded up the centre of the enclosure, hissing fearfully all the

time. It did not appear to notice any of the occupants of the numerous dens and cages until it came to the caravan containing the bonassus, a species of buffalo—an immense animal, weighing upwards of two tons. On arriving opposite this caravan the rattlesnake paused for a moment and then made a spring, fastened on the bonassus, and bit it in the left nostril. The reptile then let go its grip, and shaking its rattles, glided through an opening between two of the caravans, where some of Mr Mander's grooms were filling a cart with straw. To this cart was attached one of the finest studs belonging to the establishment. The rattlesnake fastened on the off fetlock of the horse, which immediately reared and plunged to such an extent as to shake the reptile off, and before it could move away it was crushed to pieces beneath the hoofs of the horse, which died in frightful agony. Meanwhile the bonassus was in such an infuriated condition that the doors of his den had to be put up and securely bolted, and shortly afterwards it died.

India.

The overland mail brings newspaper dates from Bombay to June 21, and Calcutta to June 19.

The state of the public health in Bombay continued very satisfactory. So little rain had fallen up to June 21, as to render it doubtful if the monsoon had really burst. Since then the fall had been heavy, and the temperature was in consequence greatly reduced.

The Bombay government is said to have received intelligence of the death of one, if not two, of the British captives in Abyssinia. A meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bengal was held on the 17th of June, at which a resolution was unanimously adopted in favor of amalgamation with the Bank of Bombay. It is understood, however, that government will not sanction amalgamation until satisfied that the reconstruction of the bank of Bombay and Bengal had both reduced their rates of discount one per cent during the fortnight. At Bombay the rates are seven per cent on government paper and nine per cent on mercantile bills. The Bengal rates one per cent lower.

The application for shares in the Commercial Bank have been so very limited in Bombay as to render the resuscitation of the shares are taken up at home.

The second expedition to the Andaman Islands to ascertain the fate of the captain and seven of the crew of the ship Assam Valley had discovered that the unfortunate men were murdered.

The son of the King of Borneo has been executed on an apparently unfounded charge of conspiracy against the King.

The Rajah of Chumla has issued a proclamation giving toleration to Christianity in his dominions, and forbidding any persecution or annoyance to any of his subjects who may become Christians.

A vein of silver has been discovered in the Sir Rheone hills, in the native State of Rewa. The Maharajah has given orders for the commencement of mining works.

The latest accounts received at Calcutta relative to the famine in Orissa were less satisfactory. An appeal had been published asking for £30,000 to support fifteen hundred children who have been left orphans by the famine. A native gentleman had offered £1,000 to the famine fund, provided that nine others subscribe each a similar amount.

The circumstances attending the death of Madame Musurus, the lady of the Turkish Ambassador, were singular and impressive. Amidst the royal and noble personages of the India house ball the Ambassador of Turkey and his wife occupied the post of honor of the corps diplomatique. Their family were near them. When dancing began one of the Ambassador's daughters was a partner of the Prince of Wales. The scene was brilliant, and happiness shone in every face. Presently the Sultan and the royal personages, with the most distinguished guests, retired to supper; but on the threshold of the room Madame Musurus was taken ill and could proceed no further. She was at once removed to another apartment and became immediately insensible. The ambassador was, with the approval of her husband, as quickly as possible carried downstairs and taken home—messengers being despatched for doctors to meet her, and for a hot bath to be prepared. She was removed almost unnoticed, and few of the guests were aware of the serious nature of her seizure. Lady Molesworth took home the young ladies, and remained some time at the Embassy. But nothing could counteract the sudden but fatal blow, and death supervened before science could avail itself of its resources. The Queen immediately telegraphed to the Embassy to express her sympathy and condolence. Dr E. Lankester, coroner for central Middlesex, received information of the death of Madame Musurus, accompanied by a certificate signed by Dr J. C. Forbes, her medical attendant, who ascribed death of disease of the heart, accelerated by excitement. The coroner thereupon deemed an inquest unnecessary.

Amos Lawrence, of Boston, kept a record, during a long life, of all his mercantile acquaintances, and found out that of every hundred who entered business, 97 failed of success.

PUBLIC SPIRITED.—Young ladies who allow their father's house to be used for a court-house.

The Health of the Queen.

(From the London Lancet.)

When, a fortnight since, we stated that we had good grounds for making public the reasons which prevented Her Majesty from appearing at evening crowded assemblies, the statement was neither exaggerated nor incorrect. There have, however, been some exceptions to this rule. These would be scarcely worthy of notice had not the writers assumed that they were more or less authorized to impugn the accuracy of the paragraph which appeared in the *Lancet*. Upon a subject of so much delicacy we spoke with what we believe to have been a becoming and justifiable reserve. Our report was in no respect sensational or over stated. It was a plain statement of facts, which, in justice to Her Majesty and to the source from which we obtained it, we felt bound to make public. The appearance of the Queen in public on a recent occasion was followed by a most distressing attack of sickness and exhaustion, which lasted for several hours. The inner life of the court is necessarily known to but few; even those in immediate attendance upon the Queen are not always in a condition to arrive at a correct knowledge of Her Majesty's real condition. The privacy of the sovereign should be as much respected that of the humblest of her subjects. There are occasions, however, on which the privacy may be held too sacred. This is more especially the case when erroneous reports have gained general credence. Then it is right to be known that Her Majesty, with the greatest desire to fulfil all those duties which appertain to her dignity and her hospitality, is occasionally prevented from performing them by bodily suffering of a character most difficult to be borne.

A CURIOUS CALCULATION.

—An exchange says: What a noisy creature would a man be were his voice, in proportion to his weight, as loud as that of a locust! A locust can be heard at the distance of one sixteenth of a mile. The golden wren is said to weigh but half an ounce, so that a middling sized man would weigh down not short of four thousand of them; and it must be strange if a golden wren would not outweigh four of our locusts. Supposing, therefore, that a common man weighs as much as sixteen thousand of our locusts, and that a note of a locust can be heard one sixteenth of a mile, a man of common dimensions, pretty sound in wind and limb, ought to be able to make himself heard at a distance of one thousand six hundred miles; and when he sneezed, "his house ought to fall about his ears!" Supposing a flea to weigh one grain, which is more than its actual weight, and to jump one and a half yards, a common man of one hundred and fifty pounds, with jumping powers in proportion, could jump twelve thousand eight hundred miles, or about the distance from New York to Cochinchina.

BEECHER AND SPURGEON.

—A writer in the New York *Gazette*, contrasting Spurgeon and Beecher, says: No man in the world understands his physical system better than Mr Beecher. His eating, sleeping, exercise, all conform to the laws of health. He is thoroughly temperate in all respects. He has reached a half century with a sound constitution in a healthy body, and has twenty-five years good service in him yet. Spurgeon is a young man. His fleshy appearance and the gout that has already overtaken him show that physical laws must be obeyed as well as moral. Mr Beecher lives plainly, is simple in his dress and his habits, and if met in the street would sooner be taken for an expressman in a hurry for the cars than a minister. Spurgeon dresses in pure English clerical style, is a free liver, dispenses an elegant hospitality, keeps his coach and coachman, lives in a fine mansion, and boasts of as good a turn-out as the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Dominion of Canada.

ONTARIO.

On Tuesday morning last, while a number of men were returning from a "bee" in the township of Carden, three of the party were struck by lightning, and instantly killed. The names of the unfortunate men were Hagen, Flynn, and Durham, and were, we are informed, residents of the township of Mara, county of Ontario.—*Orillia Express*.

A gentleman just returned from a business tour through the Upper Province west of Hamilton, says the country looks beautiful, and the crops heavy and good. Some fields of wheat had put on their golden color, and appeared almost ready for reaping. He did not bear a single complaint from farmers.

REIN OF JAMAICA.

—The condition of Jamaica is the theme of a private letter printed in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which gives a sad picture of the continuous decline of that once flourishing and wealthy island. The writer, who is an old resident, says he "never knew Jamaica in such a state of despondency. None of the better classes—no educated person—would remain if they could manage to get away. The country is deeply in debt; no effort is made to develop her resources, and taxation is largely increased. Regret is expressed that the colonists no longer possess "anything like self-government." One of the parishes, that of St Ann's, which in 1840 contained thirty sugar estates, now has thirteen, and of these several are on the point of abandonment. Of fifty-three coffee estates, there are only four remaining. There is no market for horses, mules and cattle. The principal crop, pimento, promises to perish ungathered.

The Roman Quest

Garibaldi has again at effect what he terms "the liberation of Italy" by an invasion of Italy; but from his Government it would his efforts are not approved was seized, and an appeal has been set in motion for with instructions to put Garibaldians who have arms at their chief's disposal adds that an arm France for Rome to preserve the integrity of the Pope. A few only have elapsed since French soldier sailed from home and the State was own resources for protection of foreign troops. The presence of foreign troops was distasteful to Victor when his authority was the petty Sardinian States eign of which he may be as existed upon the sufferance In the dark days of Italy became her ally. He assisted in their war again in 1859 and 1860, and, in Savoy and Nice, which were France as a reward for its secured them in the most important Provinces. Since the invasion of Naples by the Italians joining in the struggle drove King Bomba from and added Naples to the Italy. Three years ago Garibaldi's Venetia. He was Italian troops, wounded prisoner, and his follower The time had not arrived. Italy finding that it had been clearly for French support moment when Austria and were quarrelling over the D. allied herself with the Italians and joined in the attack upon The net results of this was the crippling of Austria, tion of the North-German and the cession of Italy. The only existing complete reunion of the Papal authority in the Roman how to seize the coveted P. put an end to the temporal Pope without causing war? is a question that has have agitated the mind of Cabinet for months. The is too heavily in debt to be engaging in another conflict next few years at least; a most impolitic to allow precipitate a quarrel that disastrous to the Government professes to wish to movement is rash and ill- can only tend to increase cations and perhaps affect of Italy with France and no of the countries. It is no that the chief has been cast into prison; nor is it that we find a force of Italian sent out to disperse the volunteers who had collected frontier. But there is still graver fact that taken into consideration this question. If it be the French army has embarked how far will the presence of on Italian soil meet the of the Italian Government? May it not give rise to a understanding or an open between the former allies, and tate the general conflict Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel exceedingly anxious to avoid present, without affecting, most degree, the position Pope?

Friday, INSLAY TO A FLAG.—During occasion in San Francisco, an egg at the American flag from Russia House occupied by D. B. Griffin, late master and mate of ship Egmont, by a young woman Katy Mack. A San Francisco "If it appear that the insult was the Englishmen, they should be by the British Consul, otherwise to be escorted down to the dock to get out of the city."

IN SERVICE AGAIN.—The D. having received through ready for active service, for which there will be no necessity.

A Caledonian paper, in an young lady, who died lately, "She had an amiable temper, commonly fond of ice-cream and caecias."

The steamship John L. Stephens sailed from San Francisco on Wednesday via Victoria, should arrive Sunday night or Monday morning.

The Fidelity sailed from Wednesday and is due here to

Joseph Morrow, who has College and a New York one of the most notorious It under the name of Guisepp

The Weekly British Colonist.

AND CHRONICLE. Tuesday, October 1, 1867

The Roman Question.

Garibaldi has again attempted to effect what he terms "the emancipation of Italy" by an invasion of the Papal States; but from the action of his Government it would appear that his efforts are not appreciated.

An exchange of views would be a proportion to a distance of one golden wren is a bunce, so that a old weigh down of them; and then when would locusts.

A writer in contrasting Spurr. No man in the physical system. His eating, form to the laws temperate in ned a half cen- tion in a healthy ve years good reon is a young rance and the taken him show obeyed as well lives plainly, is habits, and if oner be taken rry for the cars pon dresses in a is free liver, ally, keeps his in a fine man a turn-out as ury.

Canada. while a number a "bee" in the the party were nantly killed, ate men were, and we the township of rillia Expositor, from a business province west of looks beautiful, d. Some fields lden color, and aping. He did rom farmers.

Friday, Sept 27th. INSULT TO A FLAG.—During a late procession in San Francisco, an egg was thrown at the American flag from a room in the Russ House occupied by D. B. Inglis and F. Griffin, late master and mate of the telegraph ship Egmont, by a young woman known as Katy Mack.

IN SERVICE AGAIN.—The Deluge engine having received thorough repair, is again ready for active service, for which, we hope there will be no necessity.

A Caledonian paper, in an obituary of a young lady, who died lately, closed by saying "She had an amiable temper, and was uncommonly fond of ice-cream and other delicacies."

The steamship John L. Stephens, which sailed from San Francisco on Wednesday, for Sitka via Victoria, should arrive here on Sunday night or Monday morning.

The Fidelity sailed from Portland on Wednesday and is due here to-day.

Joseph Morrow, who has been at Yale College and a New York rough, is now one of the most notorious Italian brigands under the name of Giuseppe Morio.

Municipal Council.

THURSDAY, Sept. 26. The Council at 7 30 p. m. The Mayor and Councillors Lewis, Hebbard, Gibbs, and Trahey were present.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was read from Drake & Jackson on behalf of Mr. A. De Cosmos, objecting to exactions in regard to the proposed improvements of the Johnson street drain adjoining his property on Cormorant street. Filed.

An account from COLONIST and CHRONICLE was referred to the Finance Committee for payment.

An application was read from Mr. W. S. Green for the sum of \$350 relative to expenses incurred in respect of the matter of Titus vs the Corporation arbitration. Received and referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

The reading of the arbitration award was deferred for consideration, the Council in the interval to consult with its solicitor.

Councillor Gibbs moved that the sum of \$200 be appropriated towards the repairs of Menzies street and other portions of the James Bay Ward. Carried.

Councillor Lewis moved that a notice be published to the effect that all persons who have not paid their 1st, 2nd and 3rd quarters' municipal taxes ending Oct 31st or before the 30th October next will not be entitled to vote at the next municipal election. Carried.

Board of Education.

A meeting of this body took place yesterday. Present—Dr Powell, (chairman) and Messrs. Garesche, Tolmie, Wood, Franklin, Higgins.

Communications from Messrs. W H Parsons and Wm Fisher, respecting the vacancy in the office of Superintendent, were read. On motion of Mr Franklin, seconded by Mr Garesche, it was resolved to postpone the recommendation of a Superintendent for the present and pending the choice of an officer the members of the Board will visit the schools from time to time.

The chairman drew the attention of the Board to the fact that the Central School was overcrowded, there being 110 scholars in regular attendance, while the District School contained only forty pupils.

Mr Franklin moved, seconded by Mr Garesche, that Messrs Powell, Tolmie and Higgins be appointed a committee to make such arrangements as they may deem proper for equalizing the number of pupils in each school.

A LITTLE CONVERSATION.

A LITTLE conversation at a horse show recently held near Paris has caused a good deal of talk. Several Prussian horses were exhibited. They were very fine looking, but were pronounced by the majority of the judges inferior in several important respects to some of the other horses.

THE ZEALOUS TAKEN!—What the combined fleets of the world might find rather difficult to accomplish, was yesterday effected by Mr R. Maynard, the photographic artist of Johnson street, who, in the short space of half-a-minute succeeded in taking our noble flagship Zealous. The work was skillfully executed. No resistance was offered by either officers or men; and the successful disciple of Daguerre is disposing of the ship on cardboard to all who may wish to possess themselves of a memento of so interesting an event.

NEW STORE.—Wilson & Rickman, the well known family grocers, yesterday removed their stock of goods to their handsome brick structure. The building is one of the finest in the place, and is a credit both to the enterprising owners and the contractors. We wish the firm a continuance of the prosperity that has so deservedly attended their efforts at their old stand.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.—The result of the fight at Cariboo has taken all by surprise. Every body was prepared for a stubborn and decisive fight; but no one counted upon a foul blow deciding the contest. As it is likely that neither party will feel satisfied, another meeting will probably be arranged at an early day.

THE THREE DEERTERS from the Day Dawn, who stole a boat from New Westminster, were tracked by the owner of the boat to Point Roberts, where he compelled them to deliver up the stolen property and left them to track many weary miles through the wilderness in search of food and shelter.

WE understand that an arrangement has been arrived at between Messrs Wilson & Murray and their creditors, whereby Messrs J A McCrea, M T Johnson and Wm Wilson are authorized to receive the full monies due the concern. A meeting of the creditors will probably be held on Saturday.

THE FRENCH of New York say they have material enough to keep thirty thousand men in the field for one year. They might as well keep one man in the field for thirty thousand years; the result would be about the same.

PROCEEDINGS IN INSOLVENCY.—Z. Amos, formerly of the lumber firm of Amos & Phinney, of Port Ludlow, W. T., has filed a petition in insolvency at San Francisco. Liabilities nearly \$300,000, mostly secured by mortgage on real estate.

CANADIAN DAIRYMEN propose to send an agent to England to sell their cheese; the number of cows owned by them is 20,000, and the product of cheese is about 25,000,000 pounds.

Letter from Kootenay.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) FISHERVILLE, KOOTENAY, Aug 31.

EDITOR COLONIST.—P J O'Reilly, Esq., Gold Commissioner and County Court Judge, arrived here on the 8th of August, certainly not before his presence was required. At the same time there has not been a very large amount of business before him. His decisions have been regarded as just; and in my opinion, were he to remain longer he would become a popular Magistrate.

He takes his departure for Hope to-day, with a considerable amount of Government funds in charge. I understand that Mr Normansell, the popular Deputy Collector of Customs, will be empowered hereafter to act as Gold Commissioner and Judge of the Small Debts Court, which will be all this camp requires in that respect.

GAMBLING.

The other night the constable made a raid upon a Celestial gambling house. Ten or twelve flowery Johns were lodged in jail and the next day four of these (beholders of the house) were miled in the sum of \$50 each—the remainder \$10 each. A theory has been somehow promulgated that the wicked will be punished in the future world by being compelled to follow the pursuit for which they have the strongest passion in this world. Some other mode of punishment will have to be devised for Chinamen, because, were they compelled to gamble forever, the future would be for them the most Celestial Paradise imaginable.

A GROWL—NO MAIL CARRIER.

The greatest cause of complaint here at present is want of communication with the outside world. Up to this time there has been no mail carrier for this section. We have to depend entirely upon itinerant travellers for letters and news. Mr O'Reilly brought the latest news from the lower country we have had this year. Surely a community that contributes as largely to the revenue as we do, deserves better treatment at the hands of the Government.

It is reported, and currently believed, that a party of prospectors known as the Fisher party, have discovered new diggings on some tributaries of the Kootenay River, about 150 miles south of this point, and 80 miles up the Kootenay River from Bonner's Ferry, on the American side. The prospecting party got short of provisions and started some of their men below for a supply, who, on their return were attacked, and four men—John Herron and John Moore, well known in this camp, and two others whose names are unknown, are supposed to have been killed by the Indians. The main party started out to meet the grub train and were also attacked, but escaped with the loss of some of their animals.

This tragedy is supposed to be in consequence of an Indian having been shot last spring on Thompson River, a stream emptying into the Pen d'Oreille, by a man named Mike Hunt, who was himself shot in the first affray; but the Indians threatened afterward that they would have the scalps of ten white men for the dead Indian. Some twenty or twenty-five men leave here to-day for the new diggings, well armed and prepared to meet the Indians, and should accounts from them prove good, there will be a large rush to that section.

PROSPECTS HERE.

This camp has not proved as remunerative so far as was anticipated early in the season. The Chinamen appear to have the best claims and are generally doing well. There have been no hydraulic claims in operation; but up to the present time they have not proved profitable, owing in a great measure, to want of facilities for working them. The parties have abandoned their old ground and are opening two new claims with strong hopes of making it pay. The Deep Shaft has at last been abandoned. Many interested are still satisfied that there are good diggings in the claim, but are compelled to abandon it from want of funds. A new hill claim was opened by McCarty & Co on the opposite side of the creek on which most of the mining has been done. They found good prospects and since the arrival of the Gold Commissioner have been engaged in bringing in a ditch which are of opinion that the hill for two miles above them will prove rich, and if so, it will be the salvation of this camp. Their ditch will be completed next week, when a large amount of prospecting will at once commence, and I hope to be able to report rich strikes in my next. Should this fall I fear the camp will be entirely given up to Chinamen after this year, who will doubtless find satisfactory diggings for two or three years to come.

MARKETS.

Goods are ruling at very low prices here. The H. B. Co. have purchased the stock-in-trade of Dixon & Co, and are bringing in a large stock from their posts at Sheppard and Kamloops. They are going in, apparently to supply the miners in this camp as well as at Cariboo. Prices are now ruling about as follows: Flour, \$18 per hundred; liquors, fine, \$6 to \$10 per gallon; bacon, 40c to 50c per lb; tea, from \$1 50 to \$2; sugar, 50c to 62½c; beans, 35c to 40c; rice, 35c to 35c; and all other goods proportionately low. The prospects for traders and merchants here are not at all flattering, and low prices will be the means of making rich discoveries.

ACCIDENT—HEALTH, &c.

The death of a Chinaman (the first who has died here) was caused about the 20th of July by a cave in a ground since. His leg was severely fractured. It was amputated by Dr Galbraith, a few hours after the accident; but the Chinaman having lost much blood was too weak to rally after the operation and died a few minutes after it. Unfortunately for the Doctor he was unable to recover his fee for the operation, having left his "diploma" with other papers in some part of Oregon. Fortunately for us all this

is a healthy camp and possesses a fine climate. Should a person be taken ill here he would have to trust mainly to Providence, but for my own part, if ill, I should prefer being in a place where there was a good skilful physician with a proper supply of medicines.

As there is very little reading matter here, and having nothing to copy from except the COLONIST, which would be too easily recognized, and being run out of original material, I will subscribe myself,

VANCOUVERITE.

A Brief Career.

The London Times has a short synopsis of the career of a young English gentleman, named Harvey Wadge, who came to Dublin and devoted himself with great energy to the development of the industrial resources of Ireland, which he said were magnificent, but unaccountably neglected. All that was needed to make the country prosperous was capital, directed by intelligence. Happily, Mr Harvey Wadge was a gentleman who had felt a deep interest in our people, and he had an unlimited command of capital, being a large proprietor of English mines, and having, though a young man, realized an immense fortune. What Ireland wanted, therefore, said the press, was more Wadges. He established a company and set a factory going in the neighbourhood of Dublin. He established an industrial magazine to make known the wants of Ireland on the one hand, and its latent wealth on the other. After a few months the magazine suddenly stopped, but this was because the object for which it was started had been effectually accomplished during its brief and prosperous career, and Mr Harvey Wadge found that the time and attention it required must be devoted to schemes of a higher and nobler character. In the meantime his entertainments, were in a style of splendour almost unparalleled, as became a millionaire. His house was furnished in the most costly manner, and his taste was the theme of general admiration. He had in his cellar a quantity of the choicest vintages, which he declared to be 100 years old. Marley, the fine old family seat of the La Touches, was in the Landed Estates Court, and Mr Harvey Wadge was declared the purchaser, making a deposit of £12,000 in part payment. In the meantime, there were mysterious whispers in commercial circles that all was not right, and ultimately it was announced in the fashionable intelligence of the Dublin papers that Mr Harvey Wadge had left town for a short visit to Italy where he was requested to authenticate a signature in a will case, in which a Prince was one of the parties. It soon transpired that this enterprising gentleman was not likely to return to the country which he promised to regenerate, and many of those in whom he inspired confidence have come to the conclusion that it would be better without such industrial operators to develop its resources.

A NEW ANÆSTHETIC has come into fashion of late; it is quadrichloride carbon, which possesses an agreeable smell of quinces, and can produce insensibility in less than a minute. This insensibility may be maintained with or without loss of consciousness; its effects cease speedily when desired, and are not followed by vomiting. It has also been successfully used for obstinate headache.

The Duke of Brunswick is the last of his race. After his death his line one of the oldest in Europe, will be extinct.

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia

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

DINNEFORD & CO.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON, And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

MAGENTA.

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

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,

London, and all Merchants. Liberal discount to Dealers. N.B.—A small bottle of color will dye 12 yards of bonnet Ribbon.

VICTORIA STEAM GRIST MILL

SUPERFINE AND INDIAN FLOUR for sale. GOOD MILLING WHEAT bought in any quantity. Grain of every description Ground at moderate rates.

Orders left at the Mill, or at TROTTON HALL, Government street, will be promptly attended to. GOWEN & LOEWEN, Proprietors.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES,

Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Possesses peculiarly nourishing powers in the growth, restoration, and improvement of the Human Hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey—cleanses it from scurf and dandrif, and makes it beautifully soft, curly and glossy. For children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 3s. 6d.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

Is unequalled for its rare and inestimable qualities in improving and Beautifying the Complexion and Skin. It eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots and Discolorations, and renders the Skin soft, fair and blooming. Price 4s. 6d. per bottle.

SOUND AND WHITE TEETH

Are indispensable to PERSONAL ATTRACTION, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE. For Preserving and Beautifying the Teeth, imparting a Pearlike Whiteness, Strengthening the Gums, and rendering the breath sweet and pure. Price 2s. 6d. per box.

Sold by A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, and by their Agents; MESSRS LANGLEY & CO., 165 St. a m gm Victoria, Vancouver Island.

J. & F. HOWARD,

Britannia Iron Works, Bedford, Patents and Manufacturers of CHAMPION PLOUGHS, STEAM CULTIVATORS, STEAM PLOUGHS, HARROWS, HORSE RAKES, And other Agricultural Implements.

From their long experience and great manufacturing facilities, J. & F. Howard are in a position to supply Agricultural Machinery, not only of the best design, but of the best workmanship it is possible to produce. Their aim for many years has been to manufacture Implements which, whilst most efficient in work, should prove economical and durable in use. Being extensive Farmers themselves, they have full opportunities of testing every machine before offering it to the public.

Catalogues, with full particulars, sent free on application.

London Office—4, Cheapside, three doors from St Paul's. 1st 1y Catalogues can be obtained of the Publisher.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness

PEPSINE.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, PEPSEIN GLOBULES IN BOTTLES, or in the form of WAFERS and LOZENGES. The POWDER is PURE, the WAFERS UNALTERABLE, and the LOZENGES NEW AND AGREEABLE, and convenient manner of taking the medicine. Manufactured by T. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russel Square, London. And may be obtained at all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers.

GELATINE (Morson's Patent) MORSON'S, KREOSOTE,

And every description of Chemicals, and all new Preparations carefully packed for shipment. * See their Name and Trade Mark on all Preparations. Orders to be made payable in London. Wholesale Agent for British Columbia, R. H. HARVEY, Victoria.

FRAUD

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

LABELS

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

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SEALIX BACCHO was sentenced by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Anyone SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufacturers of Messrs Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER on Vancouver Island. my291 aw

INSURANCE AGENCY.

MARINE—Pacific Insurance Company, San Francisco.

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LIFE—City of Glasgow Assurance Company, Glasgow.

For Rates of Premium, apply to J. ROBERTSON STEWART, Agent

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THE BEST REMEDY

FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS

ARE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d. and 11s. each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World. * Orders to be made payable by London Houses. au7 1 s w

"Diplomacy."

Webster defines the meaning of this word to be "dexterity or skill in managing negotiations;" and with a proper feeling of respect for the representative of Her Majesty in this highly favoured Colony, we submit that His Excellency Governor Seymour, by the able manner in which he has managed our affairs, has earned the enviable reputation of being a skilled and dexterous diplomatist. Who does not remember the famous diplomatic production known as the "Paris Letter"—written with the evident object of reconciling two adverse sections that were shortly to be united in a common bond of brotherhood—and its elegant flights of fancy that so tickled the Islanders and drew down upon the distinguished successor of Baron Munchausen the unequalled approbation of all good and loyal Colonists? Then there was that wonderfully clever Message on Education that so charmed, while it puzzled, the Legislative Council. It was a gem of diplomacy, and as such is carefully treasured among the archives of the Colony. The beauty of a Scotch terrier is said to lie in his ugliness; so it was with the Educational Message—its chief merit lay in the utter inability of the vulgar, undiplomatic mind to grasp its meaning; but so long as the Governor could understand it, what right had any other person to trouble his head about it? The Capital Message followed the Educational Message closely. It, too, was a very diplomatic production. To use an old and homely simile, it really seemed as if His Excellency assumed the rather undignified position of "astraddle the fence," and that upon the amount of approbation his future policy should evoke depended his choice of the side on which he would alight. Simply, the Message amounted to this: The proper location for the Capital is not the one that will be most advantageous and least expensive, but the one that will bow down and worship the Governor and his heaven-born policy. How profoundly diplomatic to put both places upon their good behavior by leaving the question open; and how dare either place oppose the Governor when the fruit of its opposition would be the permanent loss of the seat of Government! Then behold His Excellency's adroitness in "settling" the Grouse Creek "war." He pledged himself to the Canadian Company that they should have a new trial; and he promised the Flume Company that they should have an arbitration. His next step was to appoint (as the Canadians called him) a "dancing dervish" as arbitrator, and then to instruct him something after the manner of a paid advocate as to the verdict he was to find. That was another evidence of His Excellency's diplomatic mind. But His Excellency's diplomatic powers were terribly taxed when the Canadians telegraphed and demanded a fulfilment of the pledge of a new trial. Great minds, however, surmount all difficulties, and the Flume Company, to their very great surprise, were told that "as they had declined an arbitration" the case must go to trial; and so it has gone, after Mr Begbie has had his judicial head removed in a most scientific and diplomatic manner by the Government guillotine. The last mail brought us the London Times, from which it would appear that His Excellency has been sending home some highly diplomatic despatches concerning affairs here. In one of these documents His Excellency says that "Union came none too soon." For what? For Governor Seymour's reputation for veracity, which was at stake? In the same despatch, by asserting that at the time of the Union the finances of the Colony were in an unsatisfactory state," like a true diplomatist His Excellency seeks to create the impression at the Colonial Office that they are now in a highly satisfactory state. Stress is laid on the fact that "all salaries, from the Governor's down," have been reduced; but a diplomatic suppression is made of the fact that the previous Council had unwarrantably increased the Governor's salary from \$15,000 to \$20,000; and that the so-called "reduction" only lopped off \$2500 from the ill-gotten \$5000. In another despatch His Excellency thinks that the memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the Island which stated that the population of the two Colonies, exclusive of Indians, did not exceed 10,000, was wrong, and that the number is "much lower" than the true one. How "much lower" even His Excellency's diplomatic mind will not permit of his saying; and perhaps it is as well that the correct number should remain unsaid. When the Blue Book shall have come to hand, we shall doubtless be placed in possession of many additional instances of the diplomatic ability of Governor Seymour. We have been long convinced that this Colony is no place for His Excellency. His talent is wasted upon

an unappreciative and ungrateful, not to say obtuse, people. Like the over-ripe cucumber, it is "running to seed" here. The people cannot understand the Governor's wise policy, and because they cannot understand it they inveigh against it. This is all wrong. They ought to recognize the "divine right of kings" and governors to rule; and so far from grumbling at the manner in which their money is spent, they should feel grateful that they have even a diplomat for a Governor.

Thursday, Sept 26th.

Mechanics' Institute.—At this period of general depression it is very gratifying to be able to point to this popular institution as having come unscathed through the troublous times and as being now in a stronger and better position than ever for continued and extended usefulness. Some twelve months since, when our population was thinning down every day, it was some \$750 in debt, and had a very anxious time before it; at the present time it is out of debt, and during the whole of the past dull summer months it has been self-supporting. On the arrival of the last mail there was laid on the tables both of Reading Room and Library, a comparatively large and very interesting amount of reading matter: The London Illustrated News, Harper's Illustrated Weekly, Weekly Dispatch, Wither & Smith's European Times, Evening Mail, Scotsman, Bulletin, Punch, Army & Navy Gazette, Frank Leslie's Illustrated, Saturday Review, The Builder, The Mechanics' Magazine, &c. not forgetting a host of the latest periodicals. The success and prosperity of the institution has been derivable from a combination of sources. There have been unceasing efforts on the part of the Committee of Management, the kindest response on the part of the public when appealed to by entertainments on its behalf, a good word always from the Press, zealous diligence in the discharge of duty on the part of the Librarian, and last, though by no means least, the very considerable advantages offered by the payment of \$1 per month or 50 cents the half-month for admission thereto. Of course in such an institution as the Mechanics' Institute, there is always much to be accomplished. The one great and important matter the Committee now set their hearts upon, is an addition to the Library. A few hundred volumes of light literature to enliven the winter evenings, is the great desideratum, and we hear the Committee are long have it in contemplation to come before the public with an entertainment at the theatre, with the view of accomplishing—through this medium—this very desirable object.

The Madoc Gold Mines.—Mr Glass was out to the Richardson mine yesterday, and while there a blast was made in some overhanging rock about fourteen feet above the surface, which detached some two tons of rock. Of this rock he brought in six or eight pieces, varying in weight from three to forty-eight pounds, all full of the precious metal. Turn the rocks which way you will you will see gold. It fills the crevices and pockets; it fringes the corners and edges, regged and rough, pure and molten; it covers the surface of the hard dolomite, and in fact, whichever way you turn the rock gold is plainly visible. It brings to one's memory the fairy tales of the Arabian Nights we used to read of in our boyhood days.—*Belleisle Intelligence*, 3rd.

The French have, it is said, conquered three more of the provinces of Cochinchina—three in the west. They intend apparently to take the whole Peninsula, and if they do will want Siam also, for the sake of revenue. The valley of the Meinam will pay its expenses, which the valley of the Mayking will scarcely do. There is no one but Great Britain to protect the Siamese, and it is not our interest.

Sailing of the Steamship California.—The steamship California, Captain Winsor, swung off from her wharf at precisely 3 o'clock yesterday. She had on board about 50 passengers, among whom were Mr Geo. Morrison, Baron Rothschild and Mrs Rothschild, Signors Bianchi and Bellini, Signora Ina Bellini and Signora Carofari. Mr and Mrs G. Oppenheimer, Emil Satro, Hinton Guild. About one hundred tons of freight were shipped. When the steamer reached Shoal Point she stopped, and a boat was observed to put out from the shore, and one or two persons were taken aboard.

Disproved.—A respectable looking man, who gave the name of Henry Morgan, was arrested by Sergt Bowden, in the vicinity of the Government Buildings on Tuesday evening, on a charge of being a suspicious character. Before arrest the man refused to give his name or any account of himself. Yesterday in the Police Court, Morgan proved by indubitable evidence his respectability and was discharged.

Will Never Consent.—Mr. Tilly, the Dominion Minister, in his letter to Mr. Seelye, of this city, says, with emphasis, that "the Dominion will never consent to hand this fine country over to the Americans." Spoken like a wise man and a patriot! Place British Columbia in Jonathan's hands and the whole fabric of Confederation will totter and fall to pieces.

Sale of Steamboat Stock.—Mr. Jacob Kamm, one of Portland's wealthiest residents, yesterday purchased, for the sum of \$20,000, a one-half interest in the Puget Sound Steam Navigation Company's steamer New World. It is the intention of the company, we hear, to refit and newly furnish throughout their splendid boat.

The Government Despatch.—We experience considerable pleasure in announcing that the Government despatches were not left behind yesterday. They were, in fact, on board half an hour ahead of the time set for the departure of the steamer.

Threats.—Chief Justice Cameron having preferred a charge against two farmers of Methobain District, who made threats of violence against him. The men were arrested and admitted to bail until to-day.

The ship Anna Dorothea, bound for Sydney, Australia, is awaiting a crew in the outer harbour. The ship is lumber laden.

(From the N. W. Examiner.)
Big Bend.

There were several arrivals from Big Bend, on Monday, per steamer Onward from Yale. The news generally is not very encouraging. One of the arrivals kept an hotel on French creek, which he has closed, and does not intend to return. Our informant, Mr. Chater, who intends returning, left on the 4th inst. On

FRENCH CREEK

The Napoleon company are taking out wages. The Discovery company were taking out small wages. The Colorado co. were ground sluicing, expecting to strike pay soon. The Monro co. were making wages. The Old Thomson co. have been taking out from 12 oz. to 14 oz. a day—six men at a day to the hand. The St. Germain co. four men, were making wages. The Daggett co. are putting in a wing-dam, and are now getting to work. This has been the best claim on the creek during the season, having averaged a good deal over wages. The Perry co. were making wages. Guld Brebban making expenses. Twentyman co. were making expenses, still prospecting, and expecting to do better. The Wing Dam co. four men, were making good wages. The Gunn co. making a little over expenses. The Gunn co. ditto. The Last Chance co. were making over small wages. The Halliday co. were making expenses. The Robertson co. have done a great deal of work, and been under heavy expenses, and were just getting into pay. The Black Hawk co. took out \$300 for the two weeks ending August. All the fore part of the season they had been busy fixing a flume, ditching, &c. They have got considerable ground that prospects from \$10 to \$20 to the pan! On

MOULDOUR CREEK.

The Fort Yale Co. have had three blind shafts sunk in their drift from the main shaft. They are drifting from their bottom blind shaft, and were in three or four sets of timbers and expected to have the ground thoroughly prospected in a week or ten days. The various companies are all looking forward to the result of the energy and enterprise of this company, and helping them to work. At the mouth of the creek the Discovery were running a tunnel, expecting soon to reach bed rock. The Ripper co. below the latter were sinking a shaft. The Jack Jones claim, for the last week in August, yielded \$300 to the two hands. The Pond co. are sinking a new shaft. Dan Braley co. were running a tunnel into the side hill, left hand. The Maclean co. have just got in hoisting gear and elevators and are down some 96 feet. The remainder of the claims on the flat were taking out \$4 to \$5 a day. The Ten Dollar co. (by drainage) have been taking out wages since spring until last September, when cold weather set in, stopping their supply of water. Four or five claims above this are getting small wages.

PROVISIONS.

Flour—Colville, 20c, California, 25c; bacon and hams, 62½¢/75c; sugar, 50c; beans 40c; fresh butter, \$1 50; English candles \$1 retail; tobacco \$2 50; beef 15¢/25¢; mutton 35c; new potatoes, 25c; tea H. B. \$1 50; coffee, \$1 25. Plenty of vegetables.

Board of Education.—A meeting of this body, on business of importance, will be held this day, at 12 m., in the editorial rooms of the Colonist. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

Judge Begbie has declined to come to Victoria and hold Court. He so informed the Governor and Council at the late meeting. The charges which the Judge's enemies preferred turned out to be moonshine.

Treasure.—Yesterday the Bank of British North America shipped \$13,326 and Wells Fargo & Co., \$21,500.—Total, \$34,826.

The Alexandria arrived at 4 o'clock last evening—too late to connect with the mail steamer.

The Northern line was down yesterday, and we failed to receive any intelligence from Cariboo.

The Northern horizon was brilliantly illuminated last evening by the aurora borealis.

The Isabel departed for Nanaimo yesterday to tow down the coal laden ship Helios.

The Divorce Suit.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—In reference to the brief notice which appeared in a recent issue of your paper, of the result of a suit which has for months past engaged the public mind, as well on this side of the water as that of our neighbors, across the Sound, permit me to make a few remarks. During a short visit at Port Townsend last week, I had the opportunity to be present at the trial, which was probably one of the most important legal investigations that has ever occupied the attention of the Court of Washington Territory; important not only so far as it concerned the parties immediately connected with the suit, but much more important in regard to its bearing and effect upon the social and domestic relations of society generally. Vague and frequent rumors were detailed and circulated in regard to the guilt and innocence of the parties immediately interested; but, until I had witnessed one of the most thorough and searching investigations that I have ever witnessed, did I become impressed with any decided convictions in regard to the facts of the case, which I must say pointed most clearly and unmistakably in the direction of guilt on the part of the first parties to the action. I do not mean to say that some of the fouler charges were substantiated beyond the possibility of a doubt; the only contingency, however, in favor of innocence rests upon the falsity of evidence unimpeached except by the parties charged with the guilt. And I will further say that no honest, impartial man could hear all the facts and circumstances that were elicited in the

investigation, without being thoroughly impressed with the truth that the Judiciary of Washington Territory contains upon its rolls one whose ethical and legal code, if not of the most depraved, is, at least, of the most equivocal character; and as a man laying claim to manly honor or any regard for female virtue, his mean attempt to cover his base and unmanly conduct behind the frailties of a weak and powerless woman—the victim of his own machinations—as manifested through every stage of the suit, from the first appeal to the law to the end of the testimony, of which he was the head and heart, I think will forever forbid his attaining that distinction.

Without making any comment upon the facilities which the statute laws of Washington Territory afford for marital dissolution, or the more notorious cases of divorce at sight, which were disclosed at the investigation, I would just say that the presiding judge deserves well the thanks of the friends of domestic peace for his decided disapprobation of granting divorces except upon the most warrantable grounds, and in no case upon the application of the party causing the evils complained of.

I will also further remark, not with any desire of fulsome ness, that the people of Washington Territory may well be proud of their bar if the three gentlemen who were engaged in conducting the case in question are a fair sample of their legal fraternity.

Omer Pasha's Report of His Victories and Work in Candia.

A telegram from Constantinople, dated on the 22d of July, says the following official despatch has been received from Omer Pasha, dated Sphakia, July 18:—Our soldiers, after two fights, have routed the insurgents and occupied the heights of Calikratie and Spendo, and, after securing possession of the mountains and villages of the same name, they proceeded across the plain of Askigo, where they effected their junction with the corps which came from Apocoron.

All the villages of the eastern part of Sphakia, and lastly, the whole district of Sphakia, excepting eight villages, which will easily be reduced, are now in the hands of the imperial troops. The only resource left to the insurgents is to take refuge in the rocky and narrow valleys of the village of Samasia, where they can only remain a few days, after which there will be nothing left to them but submission.

The insurgents, who had taken refuge in the caverns at Pachtanos and Caposduso, submitted to day to the number of two hundred and fifty men and women, and among whom were Captain Annagostis Papadarki, a member of the so-called provisional government; Captain Manosidi and several other chiefs. Their wives and the property which they had placed in the caverns have been and will be religiously respected.

Up to the present time forty seven barrels of gunpowder and twenty-five cases of other ammunition have been discovered there.

The third division have effected their junction with the corps at Calikratie. The number of muskets sent to the authorities amounts to six thousand.

The Ferekale Boni Pasha has subdued the district of Kissamo. Colonel Mustapha Bey has just cut up pieces the four hundred Hellenic volunteers lately disembarked on the island, together with their commander, Captain Miotti, and two Greek officers. He also captured three hundred tons of biscuit, four hundred overcoats and twelve thousand rifles.

AN OLD MAN KILLED BY HIS CHILD OF SIXTEEN YEARS.—A brutal murder case occurred at Peoria, Mahaska county, Iowa, on Tuesday morning, July 23. It seems that an old man by the name of Jones had deeded away all of his property to his sons, with the condition that they should support him the rest of his life. On Tuesday morning a quarrel arose between the father and a son, sixteen years old, about a most trivial matter. During the altercation the son drew a pistol and shot his father in the left side, inflicting a wound which caused his death in six or eight hours. Public opinion in that neighborhood seems to incline to the belief that the affair was a premeditated one, concocted by the brothers, and that the boy who committed the act was merely made the tool of the older and more cowardly ones.

LORD BELMORE, THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL OF AUSTRALASIA.—Had Lord Belmore's former services lain in the colonies, there would be no objection on principle to his present great preferment. But when it is considered that, without any colonial service, and still more, without any special aptitude, he carries off the second, if not the first, prize of colonial appointments no just and reflecting man can fail to recognize the unfairness of the proceeding. Lord Belmore's appointment fits a merited reward from many diligent public servants. He comes in as an intruder from a distinct service, into which no ordinary colonial official has a chance of intruding himself. More than this he precludes the promotion of colonial governors whose time of service in their own colonies has expired, and thus deprives them of the chance of the pension which Mr Cardwell's not very liberal bill provides for them after a certain service.—*Saturday Review*.

As a specimen of the attractions now offered to the church or chapel-going public, we (Court Journal) abridge a late announcement in the columns of a paper published in our northwestern metropolitan possession or colony: "Next Sunday, sermons will be preached—afternoon, by Mr. —, a black brother from Jamaica, son-in-law of the late excellent Paul Bogie. Evening, by Mr. —, the butcher from Nottingham, whose words sink like flame-tipped darts into the souls of his hearers." A pleasant sensation for the audience to have flame-tipped darts run into them by a preacher.

Detectives dressed as waiters officiated at the supper given by the Prince of Wales to the Belgian officers, to keep an eye on the plate, which was valued at \$125,000.

THE WONDERS OF THE MICROSCOPE.

We understand it in through the agency of this marvelous viewing instrument that Dr. Ayer has at length succeeded in finding the PALUDAL Miasm and determining its character. Of its effects we in this section have abundant evidence in the FEVER AND AGUE which it alone produces when absorbed through the lungs into the blood. It has long been held to be a vapor or something in the vapor of water from decayed and decaying vegetation. Under a great magnifying power, the Doctor has found this vapor to contain distinct organisms or living bodies, corresponding precisely with those found in the blood of Ague subject. They are 13,000 times less than visible to the naked eye, but have distinct character and form.—He thinks they are reproductive in decaying matter or in the blood, and hence their long continued life or the remote effects of them in the system. He maintains that they resemble in character the other fermentative poisons, or such as the virus of rabies or of a dead body, &c. all of which are known to reproduce themselves with great rapidity, like yeast in moistened flour, so that the slightest quantity impregates the whole mass. Yeast through a powerful magnifier is seen to be a forest of vegetation which grows, blossoms, and goes to seed in a short time. Miasm is not so distinctly vegetable, but has more the appearance of animal life, although its motions cannot be perfectly distinguished. What the Doctor claims to have settled is that it is an organic substance and he has further found and embodied in his "Ague Cure" what will destroy it.—[Leader, St Louis, Mo.]

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

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

Holloway's Pills.—The Perfection of Medicine.—Nothing can surpass this restorative of the invalid;—let the invalid be what it may, or be seated where it may, these pills, purifying Pills will add a themselves to its removal and steadily accomplish their purpose. They cleanse the blood, and by that means not only prevent the deposit of unwholesome materials, but stimulate the absorbents to remove all corrupt or worn-out matter. Thus have Holloway's Pills won their way to public estimation, which is obtainable and retainable alone by what is intrinsically good. The significance of these testimonials will be appreciated by thousands who took these Pills as a last resource, and derived from them renovated health, after hope was almost abandoned.

A Card for the Dressing Room.—Ladies, your attention is invited to the special advantage of Murray & Lannan's Florida Water over every other perfume. It is manufactured from fresh floral extracts, not from unwholesome chemical combinations intended to counterfeit their odors. Besides being the most delicate and delightful of floral waters, it has important sanitary recommendations. Its aroma relieves head aches, prevents fainting fits, promotes sleep, and soothes the nerves. Infused into the bath it renders it invigorating and refreshing. Combined with water it imparts whiteness to the teeth, preserves the enamel, and renders the gums hard and rosy. No other perfume retains its fragrance so long after contact with the atmosphere.

Chronic Eruptions, from whatever cause arising, are the most obstinate of external remedies. The great self-believers in mercury admit that it cannot control them. The iodine and bisulphate of that mineral, as well as corrosive sublimate, all heretofore given for scrofulous and syphilitic eruptions and diseases, have been abandoned, and in all parts of the continent physicians are curing the most confirmed and violent chronic eruptions on the skin with Bristol's Sarsaparilla, which acts chemically upon the blood and disintegrates it. The use of Bristol's Vegetable Pills at the same time with the Sarsaparilla will greatly facilitate the removal of all eruptions, pimples, blotches, etc., etc., as they carry from the system the vitiated matter set free by the Sarsaparilla. For sale by all Druggists.

Between Health and the Grave there is but a thin partition, and all who value life are willing to do their best to prevent disease from breaking it down. Who so mad as to await the final attack, when the first onset can be repelled with Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills, a preparation so genial and balsamic, so searching yet so invigorating, that while it lights down the most delicate and slightest of ailments, it also builds up and braces the constitution of the patient. Composed of antiseptic and cathartic vegetable ingredients, it acts safely and searchingly. It is the only cure for disorders of the stomach, the liver, and the bowels, which can be relied upon under all circumstances and in all climates. The idea of pain is justly associated with ordinary purgatives; but Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills do not create even an uneasy sensation, either in the stomach or the alimentary passages. Need it be said that they are the best household cathartic and alterative at present known? They are put up in glass vials and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, Bristol's Sarsaparilla, should be used in connection with the Pills.

The Best Remedy for Purifying the Blood, strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the Lost Appetite, FRESH'S HAMBURG TEA. It is the best preservative against almost any ailment, used timely. Composed of herbs only, it can be given safely to infants. Full directions in English, French, Spanish, and German, with every package. For sale at all the wholesale and retail drug stores and groceries.

EMIL FRESH, Wholesale Druggist, Sole Agent, 410 Clay St., San Francisco.

The Mills on Puget Sound, we learn, have orders on hand for lumber and spars sufficient to keep them running for the next six months.

Our London files reach August, and contain a most interesting matter. The Pe Whitebait Dinner has been Derby, being ill with the at home, and Mr Dist honors with an unusual good humor. The Reform Law on the 15th of Derby advised the Peers Commons' amendments to their discussion, as being moment either way, and words from Lord Salisbury, Stanhope, the House passed the Bill, which received the Royal assent. From this week, householders become t House within the Empire, not exercise their new power 1st January, 1869, but who between now and conciliate the new constitution in the spring of that year from his seat. Next year, is pretty certain to bids for popularity, make it at least as dangerous session of the Reformed could be, and far more only remaining Bill of importance, the Bill prohibiting meetings in the Parks, a magistrates to imprison them by summary process withdrawn. Mr Hardy stoutly, and had a major vote at his back; but extreme Liberals were resolved should not pass. Influenced by the caste feeling in the Bill, and partly by passed by this Parliament create an *ennemi*, they de "employ the forms of They talked on Tuesday sitting, and though Mr up part of his measure Ranger to prohibit meetings of prohibiting them threatened on Thursday talking to Christmas. shrewdness they put up among others, which, as less expected, proved a human nature under a 94 degrees. Mr Hardy to save his dignity, and torious, withdrew his billitions to the Councils France have not been as Government. The Prefe cured a large majority country, but every great out exception, has pronounced them. As revolutions be towns, that is not ple Tuileries. The root of bit to be the Army Reorgan Mr Welby Pugin has serious charge against the Parliamt, which made fortune, were not designed by the late Mr Pugin, plans to the rival architect He would have competed was under the impetuous rect, we suspect—that he would have no chance success. The drawings of every portion of the Charles was unable, without to carry them out without assistance, and yet for two lived on the credit of a work. Mr Barry, Sir will of course reply to all which appeared in the *Field* under Mr Pugin's which is supported by randa of the late Mr Pugin, while the story looks ugly one. The Papo, again about mixed marriage the oddest way. It has them altogether, but in any priest to perform it is to be repeated in church. It might as well celebration if there is to afterwards. In its eyes rite is a nullity, a secular form, like civil regist prohibit it can have but increase the number of fore the registrar. It Catholics from such their ceremony is left to decree is merely a grati ance to the rite creed. The State is better than Mr Grantley Berkeley having a "Conservative" electors of West Gl They were very angry so's victory, and made whereupon Mr Grantley them in the same bre were "no fitter for the so many animals," and by the Tory party and has unfranchised the Disraeli will not thank for being so frank, thou

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday October 1, 1867.

English and Continental Echoes.

Our London files reach to the 17th August, and contain a mass of interesting matter. The Parliamentary Whitebait Dinner has been eaten. Lord Derby, being ill with the gout, staid at home, and Mr Disraeli did the honors with an unusual display of good humor. The Reform Bill became Law on the 15th August. Lord Derby advised the Peers to accept the Commons' amendments without further discussion, as being of no great moment either way, and after a few words from Lord Salisbury and Lord Stanhope, the House acceded and passed the Bill, which on Thursday received the Royal assent in the usual form. From this week, therefore, the Householders become the ultimate power within the Empire. They cannot exercise their new power till after 1st January, 1869, but any member who between now and then fails to conciliate the new constituency will in the spring of that year be driven from his seat. Next session, therefore, is pretty certain to be marked by bids for popularity, which will make it at least as dangerous as any session of the Reformed Parliament could be, and far more useless. The only remaining Bill of national importance, the Bill prohibiting public meetings in the Parks, and enabling magistrates to imprison all who hold them by summary process, has been withdrawn. Mr Hardy fought for it stoutly, and had a majority of two to one at his back; but the more extreme Liberals were resolved that it should not pass. Influenced partly by disgust at the caste feeling perceptible in the Bill, and partly by a fear that if passed by this Parliament it would create an emule, they determined to "employ the forms of the House." They talked on Tuesday for a whole sitting, and though Mr Hardy gave up part of his measure, leaving the Ranger to prohibit meetings, instead of prohibiting them directly, they threatened on Thursday to go on talking to Christmas. With comical shrewdness they put up Mr Whalley, among others, which, as they doubtless expected, proved too much for human nature under a temperature of 94 degrees. Mr Hardy took a division to save his dignity, and then, victorious, withdrew his bill. The elections to the Council-General in France have not been favorable to the Government. The Prefets have secured a large majority in the whole country, but every great town, without exception, has pronounced against them. As revolutions begin in great towns, that is not pleasant for the Tuileries. The root of bitterness seems to be the Army Reorganization Bill. Mr Welby Pugin has brought a very serious charge against the late Sir C. Barry. He says that the Houses of Parliament, which made Sir Charles' fortune, were not designed by him, but by the late Mr Pugin, who sold his plans to the rival architect for £400. He would have competed himself, but was under the impression—quite correct, we suspect—that as a Catholic he would have no chance whatever of success. The drawings covered nearly every portion of the building; Sir Charles was unable, when he got them, to carry them out without further assistance, and yet for twenty years he lived on the credit of another man's work. Mr Barry, Sir Charles' son, will of course reply to this statement, which appeared in the Pall Mall Gazette under Mr Pugin's signature, and which is supported by some memoranda of the late Mr Pugin; but meanwhile the story looks decidedly ugly one. The Papacy is worrying again about mixed marriages, and in the oddest way. It has not prohibited them altogether, but has forbidden any priest to perform the ceremony if it is to be repeated in a Protestant church. It might as well prohibit the celebration if there is to be breakfast afterwards. In its eyes the Protestant rite is a nullity, a secular and useless form, like civil registration, and to prohibit it can have but one effect, to increase the number of marriages before the registrar. It cannot deter Catholics from such marriages, for their ceremony is left to them, and its decree is merely a gratuitous annoyance to the rival creed. Fortunately, the State is better than the Churches. Mr Grantley Berkeley has been making a "Conservative" speech to the electors of West Gloucestershire. They were very angry at Mr Somerset's victory, and made a great noise, whereupon Mr Grantley Berkeley told them in the same breath that they were "no fitter for the suffrage than so many animals," and that he stood by the Tory party and its Bill, which has enfranchised the animals. Mr Disraeli will not thank Mr Berkeley for being so frank, though Mr Bright

may, and the electors pelted him off the hustings with rotten eggs. The House of Lords has decided that the shareholders in Overend, Gurney & Co. are liable for the debts of that Company. They pleaded that they were not liable because they had been deceived, but the Lords decide that though the shareholders may have a remedy against those who deceive them, they, by permitting their names to remain on the register, incur full liability to their creditors. That register was made public by the Limited Liability Act for that very reason and object. Consequently, such shareholders as are on the register at the time of winding up, unless placed there absolutely without their knowledge, are contributories. The decision is a hard one, but it is, from the detailed judgments, clearly just in law, and the moral argument will be summed up in a single line. The shareholders would have taken the profits, and they must therefore take the losses. Any other course is "wobbling," and nothing else. A difference, almost amounting to a rupture, has arisen recently between the French and Italian Governments. General Dumont having been requested by the French Minister at War to see what was wrong with the Antibes Legion at Rome, the desertions from which are incessant, told the men on his own authority that they still belonged to the French Army, and said something—it is impossible, amid the flood of denials and explanations, to discover what—which implied that in the event of disturbances France might return to Rome. M. Rattazzi took up the speech very warmly, and forwarded a despatch to Paris, said to have contained a distinct threat of war if any such return were attempted. The French Government made explanations and disavowed General Dumont, and there the matter ends, but it is believed in Italy that Rattazzi is disposed to make the most of the peculiar position of Italy between Paris and Berlin. Berlin for the moment is the favorite, because it has no interest in the temporal power. Hints are given in the Liberal papers of the Continent that Garibaldi intends to risk another Aspromonte; but it is more probable that the movement, if it occurs, will take place from within. Garibaldi under the Convention must be stopped; but if the Romans rise no agreement is broken, and if successful, they can vote the Civil Government to Victor Emanuel.

Tuesday, Sept 24th.

A BLACK DOMINION CLAIMS PRIVILEGE. A case of considerable interest has arisen at Richmond, Va., which may provoke international correspondence: A colored man, a citizen of Canada, who asked for a first cabin passage by steamer to New York, was refused on account of his color. He applied to the Courts, but Judge Underwood referred him to his Consul. There is no British Consul at Richmond and the report is that the dark colored Canadian will at once lay the matter before the Queen's Minister at Washington. The Dominion of Canada will be early in the diploma to controversy.

MORE HONOURS TO CANADIANS.—We are pleased to learn that Sir William Logan and Dr Sterry Hunt have been created Officers of the Legion of Honor by the French Emperor, in acknowledgement of their services at the Paris Exhibition. They have also received the honour of a silver medal. The position of Officer of the Legion is said to be accompanied by a pension of the order, but what the amount of the honorarium is we have not heard.

REAL ESTATE TAX DEFAULTERS.—High Sheriff Elliott notifies defaulters under the Real Estate Tax Act, 1862, that he will proceed shortly to levy the amount due by distress of the goods and chattels of persons in default. The tax is due and ought to be paid. By the way, what has become of the report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the sales of real estate for taxes under the Kennedy Government.

COUNTY COURT BILL.—Governor Seymour has assented to a bill to amend and assimilate the procedure of the County Courts in all parts of the Colony of British Columbia. The bill was passed at the last session of the Legislative Council, and only received the Governor's signature on the 17th September. Mr Pemberton has been appointed County Judge under the bill, with power to issue writs of capias.

MR E WATKINS, M.P., is to receive the honor of knighthood as an acknowledgment of his services in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, which has been finally sanctioned this session, and the negotiation of which was brought to a successful issue between the British North American provinces and the mother country mainly through the intervention of the hon member for Stockport.

THE LATE COLLISION IN THE STRAITS.—The ship Elizabeth Kimball, which collided a few weeks ago in the Straits with the ship Silas Greenman, reached San Francisco in safety, and after undergoing repairs has sailed again for Puget Sound. The Silas Greenman has been thoroughly repaired at Esquimalt, and will sail to-day with her cargo of lumber for Coquimbo, Chili.

THE CALIFORNIA.—This steamer arrived in the outer harbor yesterday morning, having left San Francisco on the evening of the 17th inst, with 30 passengers and a very large freight of general merchandise. The California reached her wharf at 12 o'clock, being detained outside by the low stage of water.

ON A LARK.—The large sign book, which has long hung in front of Hibben & Co's Stationary, was carried away on Saturday night by some young gentlemen while on a lark. Mr Hibben thinks they must have thought it contained some of their own little bills, with other bad and doubtful ones. A part of the book was found on Wharf street and the remainder on Fort street.

POLICE COURT.—John Scott, for supplying liquors to Indians, was yesterday sentenced by the Magistrate to pay a fine of \$100 or suffer four months in jail with hard labour. A few cases of drunkenness and damaging property by natives, were dealt with by imprisonment or fine in each case.

THE WILSON DIVORCE SUIT.—In the suit of Wilson vs. Wilson, at Port Townsend, application for divorce from defendant by plaintiff was refused by Judge Wyche. Counsel for plaintiff, Judge McFadden; Garfield and Dennison for defendant.

DEATH OF THE "AFRICAN ROSCIUS."—Ira Aldridge, the celebrated African tragedian, called the "African Roscius," is dead. His death occurred while he was on a professional tour in Poland.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.—The H. B. Co's bark Prince of Wales sailed from London for Victoria on the 12th August; and the ship Harbora has been placed on the berth for the same destination.

The exploring party sent out to examine the various passes through the Cascade Mountains for a railroad, have returned and report that the Packwood Pass in the Cowitz River country, is entirely feasible.

CAPITAL PETITION.—A lengthy petition from London property-holders, bond-holders and mercantile men interested in the prosperity of British Columbia, has been presented to the Colonial Office.

DEATH OF AN EX-VICE PRESIDENT.—A despatch has been received in San Francisco stating that Hannibal Hamlin, late Vice President of the United States, recently died of yellow fever at New Orleans.

RETURNED.—Mr R. Finlayson and Mr Ethridge, who have made the circuit of Washington Territory, returned on the New World last evening.

WRECK OF THE U. S. S. SHUBRICK.—The U. S. steamer Shubrick has been wrecked off Cape Mendocino, on the coast of California.

The office of the Steamship Company has been removed to Commercial Row, where, in future, intending passengers by any of the Company's steamships must procure tickets.

THE RIVAL.—This bark sailed from San Francisco for Victoria on the 18th, with 220 tons of freight, consigned to Millard & Beedy.

The steamers Eliza Anderson and New World came in from Puget Sound last evening with passengers and live stock.

To SAIL.—The steamship California will sail at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon for San Francisco direct.

Sailed.—The brig Shelskeff, for Nanaimo.

European News Summary.

A return, issued by the English Poor Law Board, exhibits a comparison between the rate of pauperism in Great Britain during the month of May in this and last year. In every county there has been an increase in the number of paupers in receipt of relief. In London it has been as great as twenty-five per cent, while it has reached as high as eight per cent in some of the counties. In the first week of May last there were, in England and Wales, receiving relief, 913,701 in door and outdoor papers, against 869,701 in 1866; in the second week 906,744 compared with 854,462 last year; third week 883,733 against 849,362 in 1866; and in the fourth week 900,226 compared with 848,873 last year.

A telegram from St. Petersburg of the 2d of August says: In consequence of the rupture of diplomatic relations with the Papal government, rates have been promulgated for regulating the relations of the Russian and Polish Catholic clergy and laity to the Holy See. The formal relations of the Russian government with the Pope will now be carried on through a Roman Catholic college in St Petersburg. In the event of questions arising which cannot be decided by that college, its President will ask the opinion of the Pope, and the reply of his Holiness before being carried into effect will have to be submitted to the Russian Minister of the Interior. The decisions of the Holy See may be observed in Russia so long as they do not come into collision with the institutions of the country or the rights of the Chief of the State; in the contrary case, all Papal bulls are to be considered null and void.

In the House of Lords, August 2, the Earl of Shrewsbury wished to raise a discussion in reference to the Jamaica Committee and Mr Eyre; but, yielding to the wish of the House he postponed it.

In the House of Commons Major Anson asked whether the government intended to defend Mr Eyre in case he should be prosecuted by the Jamaica Committee. The Attorney General replied that he was not sufficiently master of the facts of the case to give an opinion as to its merits, and he was not in a position to say what course of conduct the government would take.

Mr Fawcett gave notice that on the motion to sit on Friday, he would move the following resolution:—That in the opinion of the House it would be undesirable that the government should advise her Majesty to grant a charter to a new university in Ireland or to carry out any new scheme respecting university education in that country until Parliament shall have an opportunity of expressing its opinion upon that subject.

Fifty Frenchmen have sanctioned an enterprise the discovery of the North Pole. M. Gustave Lambert, formerly a pupil at the Polytechnic, now in the hydrographic department of the government, proposes to reach the open Polar Sea and the Pole itself

by a route never before tried. The project has been well received, and a subscription has been opened. As soon as 600,000 francs are obtained the enterprise will be carried out. Among the fifty names appended to the announcement are those of Elie de Beaumont, Chasseloup Laubat, Michel Chevallier, Drouyn de Lhuys, Guizot, Emile de Girardin, De Quatrefoies, Leonce de Lavergne, Leon Say, Alfred Maury and Milne Edwards. The Emperor Napoleon has given his full approval to the project.

The Leeds (England) Mercury, referring to its annual harvest reports from correspondents in Yorkshire and neighboring counties, says:—Though there is considerable difference of opinion expressed in the reports from different districts, the general opinion seems to be that the harvest will be fully up to the average of previous years, and even provided the weather for the next few days is favorable, somewhat above it. Root crops are spoken of as being unusually good, and the hay harvest was this year one of the best ever known.

The Vienna Gazette, the official organ of the Austrian Government, in a leading editorial upon the present and prospective state of affairs in Europe, says that an alliance between Austria and France is possible, in case a treaty of alliance should be made between Prussia and the Russian Empire.

The Austrian Government has pledged itself to enlarge the civil and religious liberties of the Protestant inhabitants of the Empire.

The amount of revenue returned by Hungary to the treasury of the Austrian Empire, will be the same as it was before she was constituted a separate Kingdom.

All the members of the Danubian Cabinet have tendered their resignations to Prince Charles Hohenzollern.

A report has reached Paris from the Island of Candia that Omar Pasha has resigned his command of the Turkish forces. No reasons are given for this unexpected action, and the report is not readily credited.

It is reported that the Sublime Porte has received an urgent note, in behalf of the suffering Cretans, from the Government of the United States.

The Italian Government is displeased with the visit to Rome of the French Gen. Dumont, and will soon ask for a change in the treaty of last September.

The accounts of the cholera received from various parts of Italy do not improve. They represent that the epidemic is spreading, and is attended with unusual fatality.

Though difficult to obtain any trustworthy information from Spain, it is known that Gen. Prim is still at the head of the insurrection, which has not been quelled. It is reported that Gen. Prim is supplied with funds by prominent bankers in Paris.

In the House of Commons, July 22d, the first order of the day was the Scotch Reform bill, the second reading of which was agreed to without any debate, very much apparently to the astonishment of the House. At a later period Mr Disraeli promised to commit the bill pro forma, in order, if possible, that it might be reprinted with the amendments which had been agreed on.

The Paris correspondent of the Bank of France are overflowing with specie, and the increasing deposits of gold is a source of great uneasiness to M. Vuitry, M. Rouher, M. Garnier-Pages and their adherents. The stagnation in the monetary circulation is, in their opinion, a sign of a falling off in trade, which coincides only too well with the diminution of the revenue drawn from indirect taxes, and of the transport of merchandise on the French railways. Why is not an inquiry instituted into this agglomeration of the precious metals with the view to stimulate the operation of exchanges.

Advices received at Paris from Bucharest state that the Commission of Inquiry into the deaths of certain Jews at Galatz has positively ascertained that the Roumanian authorities are in no way to blame for what has taken place. The two persons sentenced to expulsion by virtue of the Code Napoleon were sent back to Turkey on account of their statements that they had come from that country. The commission has further discovered that the commander of the Turkish barque gave orders that the prisoners should be thrown into the Danube. The Roumanian population of Galatz rescued eight of their number. These facts are proved by the depositions of eye-witnesses and by the testimony of the individuals saved.

The Liverpool Albion gives currency to a rumour that a servant girl, living near Liverpool, has unexpectedly come into a fortune of £200,000 by the death of a relative in one of our colonies.

Dominion of Canada.

ONTARIO.

OTTAWA, C. W. Aug 19, 1867.—At eleven o'clock to-day the nomination for representatives of this capital in the federal Legislature and Legislature of Ontario, took place in the City Hall square. There were four candidates for the first Legislature, but the meeting was in favor only of J. M. Carrier and Edward McGillicuddy, the former being the more popular for the local, H. J. Field and R. W. Scott were nominated, the first being best received.

It is likely that Carrier, conservative, for Commons, and Friel, ditto for local Legislature, will be elected. About five hundred persons were present at the meeting.

It is reported that the Ottawa ship canal will be begun before the Intercolonial Railway is finished. It will be a twenty million dollar work.

The Globe announces the death of the Rev John Clinie, Congregational minister, of Belleville. He had gone to Murray Bay for the benefit of his health, and died on Monday evening last at Quebec, on his return home.

Mr Mason, of Trent notoriety, arrived in London on Saturday, and is staying at the Teumseh House for a few days. Mr. Mason, we believe, is engaged visiting some of the principal towns and cities in Canada, with a view of ascertaining their respective capabilities for manufacturing and other purposes, and reporting the same to Southern departments of the government, proposes to reach the open Polar Sea and the Pole itself

introduced to and visited by many of our citizens during the day. We are not aware when he proposes taking his departure from the city.—London Prototype.

BELLEVILLE, Aug 3.—It is now a settled fact, granted by all parties, that the Richardson mine and others are exceedingly rich. Experienced miners from Australia, California and Montana, proved long since the existence of well defined ledges of mineral throughout the back country. The Richardson mine being now in full operation; a new impetus is given to mining operations. Prof. Otway, F. R. S. of England, and M. Cojettoff, of New York, both have proved, beyond doubt, that the mineral deposits exist in paying quantities over a large area of country. They find gold and silver in nearly every assay, ranging from twenty to five hundred dollars per ton. Mr Glass, of this city, has on exhibition to-day specimens taken out of the Richardson mine yesterday, weighing from five to fifty pounds, in which in which gold is distinctly seen in several places. The largest piece of quartz for value, is considered, by good judges, to equal anything ever produced in California or Australia.

QUEBEC.

Philip Joliceur, Esq., Q. C., has been gazetted Assistant Provincial Secretary for the Province of Quebec, and Henry Hopper Mills, Esq., Recording Clerk of the Council of Public Instruction.

Mr Barnabe Laine dit Lebon, a farmer of the parish of St. Gervais, near Quebec, saw two of his oxen fighting in a field a few days ago, and went to separate them, when the infuriated beasts set upon him and gored him so frightfully that he died a few hours afterwards.

MONTREAL, August 18.—The first instalment of Hon Mr McGee's account of the attempts to establish Fenianism in Montreal appears in Saturday's morning papers, and occupies six columns. He states that he only uses information in his own possession, and not documents obtained from the Government.

The Rev Mr Bagley is in Montreal at present with the object of inducing ex-President Jeff. Davis to sign a petition to President Johnson for pardon. It is not believed that he will do so.

West Indies.

(Dates to 29th July.)

The Governor had received a communication from the agent of the International Telegraph Company, of New York, on the subject of extending the line to Jamaica if the government offered sufficient inducement.

An agent from the Southern States of the United States was in Jamaica prospecting for a field for white emigration from the rebel confederacy.

A negro riot broke out at Bushy Park. The negroes were occupying lands to which they had no title, and when the authorities attempted to eject them, a serious fight ensued. Several of the rioters were captured and committed for trial.

During the month of July upwards of £10,000 had been paid out of the Jamaica Treasury for loan debentures falling due, and £7,000 for the importation of cooles.

For a fortnight the weather has been very dry, with strong sea breezes. The growing crops, however, were not yet suffering. Sugar making was closed. The amount of crop produced turned out from one-third to one-quarter less than last season. A fair average crop of cooles was looked for.

Yellow fever had all but ceased, and the health of Kingston was good.

China and Japan.

By the steamer Colorado we (S. F. Times) have files of the Hongkong Press to August 15th, and of the Japan Herald to July 27th.

CHINA.

Much discussion has been on the subject of licensing gambling in Hongkong.

A famine is apprehended in the extreme north, owing to the scarcity of rain for the past few months.

Li Footai has succeeded in hemming in the rebels in the Shantung Province.

The Chief of the Mahomedan Rebels is Yunnan has proclaimed himself Emperor under the title of Tsai Lin.

The insufficiency of the accommodations on the Peninsula and Oriental line of steamers provoked much discussion in the Hongkong and Calcutta papers.

The rebels are still reported in force in Shantung, but there seems to be no immediate apprehension of danger at Chefoo.

The Chinese Government is raising a loan of 1,000,000 taels, of which 10,000 taels are to buy rice, on account of the anticipated famine in the North.

The East India Telegraph Company have withdrawn their scheme for introducing the telegraph, owing to "native" difficulties.

JAPAN.

The following is from the Japan Herald of July 27th: In all respects a most quiet interval has passed since our last. H. M.'s ship Serpent arrived from the West Coast, where she had been to survey and report on the most eligible port to be opened in January next.

A Japan correspondent of the Nagasaki Friend of China gives the following under date of July 19th: There is likely to be some trouble here in consequence of a number of villagers having petitioned the Government to allow them to embrace the Roman Catholic religion. This has given great offense to the Japanese officials, who have arrested and imprisoned some sixty or seventy people. For the last six days the officers, with a body of soldiers, have been searching for those suspected of being of foreign religion who, when found, were carried off to prison.

The United States Minister, General Van Valkenburg, Minister resident, has, according to the North China Herald, just completed a voyage of circumnavigation round the Japanese "Empire," with the view of making himself acquainted with the ports.

The Davenport brothers have a rival in a new wizard who has made his appearance in England. He not only shuts himself up in a box, but gets out without opening the door.

attractive how of... paper published in... possession of... sermons will be... Mr... a book... in-law of the... Evening, by Mr... Notting-hill, who... ped darts into it... pleasant sensation... flame-tipped darts... her.

Microscope.—We... the agency of this... Dr. Ayer has... finding the PALUDAL... its character. Of its... have abundant evi... Aevs which it alone... through the lungs... long been held to be... the vapor of water... ing vegetation. Un... power, the Doctor... to contain distinct... odies, corresponding... in the blood of... re 13,000 times less... eye, but have dia... m.—He thinks they... ing matter or in the... long continued life... them in the system... resemble in charac... poisons, or such as... a dead body, &c, all... reproduce themselves... yeast in moistened... est quantity impreg... Yeast through a... en to be a forest of... blossoms, and goes... e. Miasm is not so... has more the appear... ough its motions can... quished. What the... settled is that it is... he has further found... que Cure "what will... Louis, Mo. *

DR. AYER'S FRIEND.

AIN KILLER.

Medicine of the age... cures sudden colds... ach, general debility... nker, liver complaint... , cramp and pain in... plaint, painter's colic... oca and dysentery... cures felons, boils... rns and scalds, cuts... lled joints, ringworm... asts, frosted feet and... in in the face, neu... it is A WORM REM... LLS AND FEVER.

Medicine of the age... Nothing... et the... where it will, these... themselves to its re... their purpose. They... means not only prevent... materials, but stimulate... the air worn-out and... in their way to public... restorable alone by what... of these remarks... who took these pills as... ed. 29

ing Room.—Ladies, your... special advantages of... the invalid, let the... where it will, these... themselves to its re... their purpose. They... means not only prevent... materials, but stimulate... the air worn-out and... in their way to public... restorable alone by what... of these remarks... who took these pills as... ed. 29

in whatever cause arising... real remedies. The great... that it cannot control... do of that nature, as well... before given for scrofulous... diseases, have been aban... continent physicians are... virulent chronic eruptions... Sarsaparilla, which acts... distinctly it. The use of... at the same time with the... into the removal of all ur... so they carry off from... set free by the Sarsapa... 529

the Grave there is but a... too late are willing to do... from breaking it down... fatal attack, when the first... Bristol's Sugar-Chested... and balsam, so searching... it rights down the comb... also builds up the strength... the patient. Composed of... mild ingredients, at once... cure for disorders of the... bowels, which can be relied... in all climates. The dose... with ordinary purgatives... Pills do not create even... the stomach or the altem... id, that they are the best... at present known? I... and will keep in any cli... or approved by impate... should be used in concou... 469.

Purifying the Blood... forcing the Lost Appetite... BUILE, TEA... that almost any sickness... erte only it can give... sions in English, French... very package. THE 171... and retail drug stores and... Wholesale Druggist... sole Agent, 410 Clay St.,... San Francisco. 74

found, we learn, have... ber and spare suffi... for the next six

