

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Saturday, November 28, 1868

THE propriety of extending the provisions of the new Reciprocity Treaty, now in course of preparation at Washington, over this Colony, is being urged upon the attention of the Home Government by British Colonists resident in London, and others having important interests here.

THE elections in Great Britain have resulted in an overwhelming defeat for the Ministry, and the return of the Liberals to power with Gladstone as Premier is virtually secured.

ALARMING ACCOUNTS of the state of public feeling in San Francisco continue to be received here. Several large firms have already closed out their business, and withdrawn from the State, and many others are preparing to follow.

FAMINE AT THE RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.—Mr Macavish, the Governor of the Red River Settlement, writes that the Council of the district had decided on distributing aid in net-wine, hooks and ammunition to the poor among the settlers to the extent of £500, and on importing flour to the extent of £500, and send wheat to the extent of £600, from the public funds.

THE OYSTER.—This vessel is to leave early this morning, having been detained beyond the time fixed for sailing.

A Washington letter-writer says:—Reverdy Johnson's speechifying diplomacy is only not relished generally here, but is absolutely meeting with disfavor by many of the liberalists of England.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—The Panama Star and Herald of a late date say:—On Saturday some dozen native gentlemen were invited to the Government house on important business, which they found on getting there was for the purpose of borrowing from them the sum of \$8000, on refusing to loan which they were locked up for the night.

ARRIVED.—The bark M B Roberts, Capt. Rollins, from San Francisco arrived yesterday, having left that port on the 11th inst., three days of which time were lost on entering the Straits from light adverse winds.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.—Some sensible improvements are being made in the wings of the different offices at the Government buildings. The old flat roofs covered with tin, which were always leaky, have been raised and shingled.

POLICE COURT.—Two Stickeen Indians were before the Court yesterday on a charge of fighting; they were both bound over in \$30 to keep the peace for six months, or in default to be imprisoned for one month.

RECOVERED.—About two months ago a silver communion plate disappeared mysteriously from the Wesleyan Parsonage, Broad street, and a Chinaman who was employed in cleaning out the premises made himself scarce about the same time.

REARRANGEMENT.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is to carry all documents and such other mail matter as may be directed to be sent by that route between New York and San Francisco via the Isthmus of Panama; and arrangements have been made with Wells, Fargo & Co. to carry the mails overland between the termini of the Union and the Central Pacific Railroads until the junction is formed between those roads.

EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.—The American ship Isaac Jeans, which arrived last week at Port Townsend from Acapulco, reports that when a few days out from that port she encountered three fearful tidal waves which filled all on board with consternation, and would have caused the ship to founder had she not been 'head on.'

THE LECTURE.—The Committee of the Mechanics' Institute, and the members of the Institution, have made their arrangements for Mr Jenne's Lecture on Thursday night, and are working hard together to make it a great success.

WOLVES.—In the neighborhood of Swan Lake, and even nearer to the Arm, the wolves have recently come from the hills and made serious depredations upon the farmers. Sheep especially have suffered.

SMALL-POX.—Since our last report of this contagion, embracing five days, there has not been a single new case reported to the Town Clerk up to yesterday at noon.

European News Summary.

[DAYS TO OCTOBER 15TH.]

The local Junta of Seville, at the request of the United States Consul, have granted permission to the foreign residents to build a Protestant Church within the walls of the city.

Mr Gladstone made a speech at Liverpool on Oct. 10th. He spoke earnestly of the need of reform, and quoted and dwelt on the words of D'Arcey Mesles, a Conservative, on the cause of Irish discontent as a 'voice of the dead from over the ocean.'

The Pope, having lately been making war on the Free Masons, the latter have taken a cruel revenge. They publish the minutes of a Lodge in Sicily, containing the initiation of P. Jean Masini Ferrafini, better known as Pius IX. This document is accompanied by a photograph, representing the successor of the Apostles robed in Masonic insignia.

The Danish Biagard, on Oct. 15th, in reply to the King's opening speech, regrets the failure of the negotiations with Prussia in the matter of Schleswig-Holstein; rejoices in the unity of feeling between the King and the people; hopes for a continuance of friendly relations with Prussia; and that the international differences may be easily settled.

It was reported in London, on Oct. 10th, that the French Government had furloughed 30,000 men from the army and navy.

The Joint Committee of the Anglo-American and Atlantic Telegraph Companies has decided to abolish, from and after Nov. 1st, 1868, the system of counting letters in estimating tariffs, and to count only by words.

It is announced by an English medical journal of authority that Queen Victoria's health is not sufficiently good to permit her continued residence in London.

Mr Chisholm Anstey decided, in one of the London Revising Courts, that women are entitled to vote under the new Reform Act, on the ground that the term 'man' in the Act of Parliament referred to both sexes unless the contrary was stated.

An official telegram received from Lemvig on the western coast of Jutland, received in Copenhagen September 26, states that the Grand Duke Alexis had been saved from the wreck of the frigate Alexander Newski, and had landed, at Lemvig, in good health. Great exertions were being made to save those of the crew who were still on board.

L'Armee Illustrée of Paris, in its edition of September 24, gives a portrait of Mr Anson Burlingame, with extracts from several English papers, and adds the following paragraph:—However the case may be, it is certain the Chinese Embassy will be excellently received in France, not only by the people generally, but also in official circles, which fact will tend to influence the tenor of the treaty that Mr Burlingame intends proposing to the Imperial Government.

The General Correspondence of Vienna says:—The Russian Embassy has just requested the Lieutenancy of this city, through the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to inform the public that persons who have no positive occupations, or who are not provided with suitable means of subsistence, should abstain from emigrating to Russia, as a large number of Austrian subjects are wandering about the Muscovite empire in a state of misery and mendicancy. Such individuals would naturally be reconducted to the frontiers.

The Paris journals publish the following extraordinary case of facts:—During the war in the Crimea Alessandro La Marmora, brother of the present General, died, as may be remembered, of cholera, and was buried at Balaklava. Some Tartars, it appears, have violated the tomb, stripped the body of the deceased, and carried off the sword which was ornamented with precious stones.

The Minister of Finance of Holland presented the budget of 1868. The expenditure is estimated at 96,727,000 florins, being 2,298,000 florins less than in the present year, and the income is reckoned at 96,836,600 florins. The Minister stated that the financial situation is less prosperous than previously. The fact arises from various causes, but is especially a consequence of the increased outlay for the defence of the country since 1866.

The relations of the Holy See with Austria are very cold and almost hostile. The Pope has sent Mgr Fabelnelli to Hungary to command the priests to have nothing to do with civil marriages and declare them void.

M. de Benedetti, the French Minister at Berlin, now on leave, before leaving, formally assured the Prussian Government once more that the armaments of France were purely defensive and not intended to check a revolutionary spirit which was gaining ground in Europe daily.

The London Times, of the 29th Sept., in its city article, writing on the bullion supply in England, says:—It was at about this date last year that the effects of the bad harvest began to tell upon the bullion supplies of the Bank of England and from that time until within the last week or two there has been an almost continuous decline until the total of £24,498,447, which was the highest ever reached, had been brought down to £20,736,148. Within the past fortnight a revival has commenced, and as circumstances with regard to the harvest are now reversed, and the previous drain was one of unusual duration, there is reason to expect that a steady influx may be witnessed for many months to come.

The London Standard (Israeli Organ) announces that President Johnson intends visiting England at the expiration of his term of office.

The Courier Russe of St Petersburg says: The entrance into the Bosphorus of the American frigate Franklin, commanded by Admiral Farragut, appears to us as a most serious political event, the importance of which cannot be lessened even by the particular consideration due personally to the Admiral. In fact it is no less than a formal violation of the treaty of Paris.

The official journal of Rome of September 30th publishes an Apostolic letter of the Pope to all Protestant and other non-Catholic religious bodies, wherein his Holiness announces that in his quality of Universal pastor he has evoked a General Council, and his Holiness prays earnestly at this time for their union with the Roman Catholic Church. The Pope concluded by exhorting them to profit by the occasion and by his prayers.

The London Times of the 3rd inst, speaking of the Papal invitation to Protestants, says:—But the Pope will pray for us, and even the most extreme Protestants will feel no reluctance in praying for the Pope, especially in his present distresses. The Scotch are said to pray for the 'pair deli,' and nobody thinks the Pope as bad as that. We can, however, as we come to think about it, return his invitation in precisely the same kind. He asks us to abandon our ways; suppose we ask him to abandon his? We invite him on our part not to hold the Ecumenical Council, not to anathematize all the rest of the world, not to set himself against the whole course of modern progress.

The London Times of the 13th of October, reviewing the condition of affairs in Mexico from the end of Justice, expresses a strong and popular government, conducted on sound doctrines of finance and true principles of liberty, we shall soon hear news of Mexico. Such a lighted candle, which legislation which dates from the end of May cannot be expected to be in full bearing at the beginning of October. We are quite ready to allow the republic and its Congress a few months more, but we cannot forget that we have been asked for this very indulgence fifty times over. It was uniformly maintained that Mexico was at the point of regeneration when something or other occurred to demolish the prospect. This time, perhaps, the result may be more fortunate.

The Limerick (Ireland) Town Council adopted a memorial in favor of the release of the political prisoners and appointed a deputation to present it to the Lord Lieutenant. In the discussion on the subject Mr Spaight gave the results of his observations during a visit to Millbank, and denied that the Fenian prisoners there were subjected to special hardships or degradation.

The Earl of Mayo has ceased officially to be Secretary for Ireland and a Cabinet Minister of England. He will leave for India as Governor-General early next month.

The annual Congress of the British Association for the Promotion of Social Science was opened at Birmingham on the 1st inst. by Lord Carnarvon, who delivered a lengthy and very able inaugural address, reviewing the progress of reviving reforms in sanitary, science, jurisprudence, legislation and so forth.

A Spiritualist has been arrested in Naples, who, by professing to communicate with the souls of eminent men, swindled one of his dupes out of \$60,000.

By the demise of Count Walewski a seat is rendered vacant in the Privy Council of France, worth 100,000 francs, or \$20,000, per annum.

A man in Berlin has invented a torpedo that will destroy an entire battalion when exploded. So enchanted is the inventor that he has given the instrument his own name.

The dreaded Fra Diavolo of Ravenna, Italy, was recently tracked and surrounded in his retreat by a company of soldiers. Before he could be secured he killed one and wounded several other soldiers.

The Toulouse papers mention the blowing up of a new bridge in that city by an escape of gas. One man was killed and three others were badly wounded.

Two students, accompanied by two guides, recently made the virgin ascent of the Grosshorn in Switzerland. This has never been attempted before, and these fortunate tourists reached an altitude of 12,418 feet without accident. The trip occupied twenty-two hours.

The Paris Figaro mentions that Count Walewski died comparatively poor—that is, for our time, because, besides the property of the Marais d'Ox, worth about \$300,000, he leaves three houses in Paris, his villa at St Germain, the property of Amphion, near the Lake of Geneva, and decorations at the intrinsic value of \$40,000.

An individual, doubtless driven to despair, advertizes, through the medium of the Figaro, that in consideration of a life pension of \$2,000 settled on his children he will place himself entirely at the disposal of any gentleman who will accept the terms. He will fight a duel with any one, will climb any glacier, descend into the crater of Vesuvius or precipitate himself from a balloon—in fact, undertake any other pastime his master may dictate. It is reported from Lisbon that the Duke de Montpensier has written to the Emperor Napoleon stating that he would not accept the Spanish crown, even if it were offered to him.

The latest English journals express the opinion that the discovery of the plot to depose the Sultan of Turkey may lead to the most important results. The participation of the presumptive heir may be made, it is said, a pretext for changing the order of succession, and the arrest of a Russian subject may provoke a conflict between the Sublime Porte and the Cabinet of St Petersburg.

The Paris Standard, referring to the announcement of an extensive conspiracy having been discovered at Constantinople, says:—We are in a position to state that so far no information from a reliable source has been received to confirm this intelligence. If any event of importance had occurred in the Ottoman capital the imperial government would certainly have received positive intimation of it.

The accounts from Italy are more favorable. A Paris journal, remarking on the completion of the Italian Cabinet, says:—As now constituted, the Ministry may consider itself to have happily escaped from the crisis that menaced it and on which the opposition seemed already to base hopes. At Florence, as in the provinces, the public shows itself favorable to vigorous measures for the maintenance of order.

The report that the Pope had advised Queen Isabella of Spain to abdicate in favor of Charles VII., is denied from Rome.

General Mouravioff is endeavoring to deprive Poland even of its history. By his orders all the objects relating to the history of Poland have been removed from the Vilna Museum to the Romanzoff Museum at Moscow.

The priest of Pontgniraud, France, refused recently to marry a couple on Thursday, giving for his reasons "that the following day being Friday he felt convinced that the prescribed abstinence would not be observed, and refused to be an accomplice to such profanity."

A sergeant of the Fifty-ninth regiment of the line of the French troops now in Rome has deserted and formed a band of brigands on his own account. All his men are French deserters, and they ply their trade with a savoir faire that makes the native amateurs even blush.

The recent disastrous explosion at Metz was caused by a work woman. In a moment of passion, she drew a pair of scissors among the fulminating powder used in the manufacture of cartridges. Forty-five persons were killed, besides twenty-eight badly wounded.

The Fischietto, of Turin, publishes the following caricatures on the Napoleonic policy:—The first represents Napoleon standing on the crater of a volcano (revolutionary tendency) pouring water (suppression) on the fire. "Doubly mad in the hope of extinguishing it, he persists in standing on the crater of a smoking volcano."

The second represents Napoleon embracing the Pope, but both have a terror depicted in their countenances. Behind Napoleon stands the phantom of the French republic, and behind the Pope that of Garibaldi. "Promising promoters of liberty—one pretends to dictate to all Europe, and the other, wants the world at his feet; now they are embracing each other, but not heartily. The mere shadows of their respective familiar phantoms startle them."

The Tory journals do not take up the "No Popery" cry of the Premier, but rest the claims of their party in the Parliamentary canvass on the brilliant foreign policy of the Ministry, the success of the Abyssinian war, the necessity for the defence of the Church of England from the dangers by which it is menaced and the maintenance of the strictest economy in the public expenditures.

On the latter point, however, they are sharply assailed by the Whigs, who point out the wide inconsistency which exists between the precepts and practices of the party in power.

For the benefit of the superstitious, we give the following translations of signs, all of which are true, and hold good at any time:—If you break a looking-glass, it is a sign that you will have to get another one. If you help yourself to a piece of butter when you have already a piece on your plate, it is a certain sign that you will have two pieces. Never start to go anywhere or to do anything on Friday, because you can't get a great way before Sunday. If you drop a fork, and it sticks in the floor, it is a sign it's a good fork. If you spill salt, it is a sure sign that you have a salt room. If you spill the dishcloth on the floor, it is a sure sign you will have to pick it up again.

It is stated that the following appointments have been made under the recent Bribery Act:—The Solicitor General to be the additional Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Mr Serjeant Hayes to be the additional Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench; and Anthony Cleary, Esq., Q.C., to be the additional puisne baron of the Court of Exchequer.

An affectionate wife in Illinois—not in Chicago—stopped her husband from quarrelling with a man she loved better, by pouring scalding water out of a teakettle down his back.

A Mr Hux has started a paper in Iowa. He says he hopes by hard scratching to make a living for himself and his little children.

By Electricity

SPECIAL TO THE DA

No Truth in Ru

The English

Great Riot an

on the

Em

London, Nov 18—

of Lincoln, has been

London. Archdeacon

appointed Bishop of I

The Parliamentary

continued to-day, ha

good weather. The

Liberals elected; a g

gain [?] of 22. The

dates have been bad

have carried Edinbur

ham, Sheffield and

been defeated in Sheff

Riots occurred in

shops had been attack

the police and the m

The election in Bel

on accord it of riot

town. Much damage

roughs. The Tory

demolished, the inn

drank and thrown in

persons were injured,

accounts the mob was

There was a seri

many persons were v

was read, and the

when order was resto

London is doubt

the Liberals have bee

London, Nov 16—

turbance at Manches

quieted by the eff

other serious disturba

any part of the count

Despatches from P

of Justice and Minist

issued instructions to

ments requesting the

manifestations in reg

2nd December.

The aloe and m

[Temp's] newspaper

the police and the pu

suspended. The Fre

also commenced pro

journalists for alleged v

Despatches from B

war in Northern Indi

The Morning Her

the Ministry may me

was not against them

trary, the party now

to command the G

though in the mind

the Conservatives gai

turbance Conservati

London City, whi

members of Parliame

three of the Liberal

Richard Baggaly, C

in Hereford.

Later returns sho

Liberal candidate fo

has been defeated.

Boil Run Russell, I

feated in Chelsea.

Thomas Milner G

eated at Ashton, and

Lord St. play, pres

ected from Lyon.

John Stuart Mill h

is understd that, if

ected in Spouthwa

will run Mill in Gr

sure to be elected.

London, Nov 18—

the Liberals, so far, h

been, giving sixty sea

have elected 135, gain

Paris, Nov 18—L

port that great agit

Spain.

London, Nov 19—

378 members of the

been chosen. The Lib

Reverdy Johnson

dion to dine with th

Society on the 28th.

NAPLES, Nov 19—

vinia is increasing in v

London, Nov 16—

ment has commenced

Gaulois newspaper fo

law.

London, Nov 17—

order in virtue of

drinking a loon now

Empire w. i be suppl

Switzerland, Austr

recognized the Span

the conviction it wi

the Cortez.

The mountain of V

state of eruption.

The boat race for

the Thames, betwee

was won by Ransfort

PARIS, Nov 17—

Spanish republic ha

Madrid.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

No Truth in the San Juan Rumor.

The English Elections.

Great Riot and Loss of Life on the Plains.

Europe.

LONDON, Nov 18.—John Jackson, Bishop of Lincoln, has been promoted to the See of London. Archdeacon Wadsworth has been appointed Bishop of London.

The Parliamentary Elections, which are continued to-day, have been favored with good weather. The returns show 207 Liberals elected; a gain of 40. Tories, 77; a gain of 22. The working men's candidates have been badly beaten. The Liberals have carried Edinburgh, Glasgow, Birmingham, Sheffield and Bristol. Robuck has been defeated in Sheffield.

Riots occurred in Birmingham. Some shops had been attacked. At last accounts the police and the mob were fighting.

The election in Belfast has been postponed on account of riots. Troops occupy the town. Much damage has been done by the rangers. The Tory committee rooms were demolished, the inn sacked, and the liquor drunk and thrown into the streets. Many persons were injured, two seriously. At last accounts the mob were dispersing.

There was a serious affray at Bolton; many persons were wounded. The Riot Act was read, and the troops were called out, when order was restored.

London is doubtful. It is thought that the Liberals have been chosen.

London, Nov 16.—There was a slight disturbance at Manchester to-day, but it was quieted by the efforts of the police. No other serious disturbance has been noted in any part of the country.

Despatches from Paris state that Ministers of Justice and Ministers of the Interior have issued instructions to the Prefect of Departments requesting them to suppress all public manifestations in regard to the coup d'etat of 2nd December.

The office and material of the Temple [Tamps] newspaper have been seized by the police and the publication of the journal suspended. The French Government has also commenced prosecutions against other journals for alleged violation of the press law.

Despatches from Bombay state that the war in Northern India is ended.

The Morning Herald of Nov 17th says, the Ministry may meet hereafter; the verdict was not against them yesterday, on the contrary, the party now in power has been able to command the Government for years, though in the minority more than now; the Conservatives gain more than will counterbalance Conservative losses.

London City, which is entitled to four members of Parliament, has so far, elected three of the Liberal candidates.

Richard Baggaly, Conservative, is defeated in Hereford.

Later returns show that Edmund Beales, Liberal, candidate for the Tower Hamlets, has been defeated.

Bull Run Russell, Liberal candidate, is defeated in Chelsea.

Thomas Miller Gibson, Liberal, is defeated at Ashton, under Lynn.

Lord Stanley, present Foreign Secretary, is elected from Lynn.

John Stuart Mill has been defeated, but it is understood that if Gladstone is declared elected in Southwest Lancashire, the Liberals will run Mill in Greenwich, where he is sure to be elected.

London, Nov 19.—The returns show that the Liberals so far, have elected 238 members, gaining sixty seats. The Conservatives have elected 135, gaining 32.

Paris, Nov 18.—Letters from Madrid report that great agitation prevails throughout Spain.

London, Nov 19.—The Times says that 378 members of the new Parliament have been chosen. The Liberal majority is 173. Reverdy Johnson has accepted an invitation to dine with the London Workingmen's Society on the 28th.

NAPLES, Nov 19.—The eruption of Vesuvius is increasing in violence and grandeur.

London, Nov 16.—The French Government has commenced prosecution against the Gantios newspaper for infraction of the press law.

London, Nov 17.—The Ozar has issued an order in virtue of which nine-tenths of the drinking saloons now existing in the Russian Empire will be suppressed.

Switzerland, Austria and Norway have recognized the Spanish Government under the conviction it will receive sanction of the Cortes.

The mountain of Vesuvius is in a violent state of eruption.

The boat race for the Championship of the Thames, between Ransforth and Kelly was won by Ransforth.

Paris, Nov 17.—It is reported that the Spanish republic has been proclaimed at Madrid.

New York, Nov 18.—The Herald's Naples special says the streams of lava ejected by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius have overflowed the Fosse, and are still flowing in the course of the eruption. Last night the upper cone discharged volumes of ashes occasionally illuminated by flashes of steam. The spectacle is magnificent; many persons are going to Naples to witness it.

NAPLES, Nov 19.—The eruption of Vesuvius is increasing in violence and grandeur.

DUBLIN, Nov 19.—Violent riots took place at Drogheda during the election. The troops were called out and fired on the mob; one rioter was killed, and several were wounded.

BERLIN, Nov 19.—The Prussian Diet has adopted a resolution in favor of the entire freedom of debate. The resolution has been approved by the Crown.

LONDON, Nov 20.—A letter is published from Garibaldi urging Spain to choose a dictator for two years and then establish a Republic.

The co-operative authorities of Brighton yesterday presented an address to Minister Johnson, who, in response, gave a detailed history of his negotiations with the British Foreign office. From what he let fall concerning the terms of the Convention for the settlement of the Alabama claims, it appears the majority of the Commissioners are to decide upon the individual claims, in case the board should select an umpire.

The citizens of Sheffield propose a popular testimonial in honor of Robuck, the defeated candidate for that city.

MADRID, Nov 19.—It is rumored that Gen Prim is negotiating with the Prince of Asturias, with the view of making the Prince King of Spain and himself Regent.

LONDON, Nov 21.—The Times says that the elections thus far give the Liberals 310 and the Conservatives 168.

Serious riots have occurred at various places. At Sligo there were formidable outbreaks. Ten houses were sacked by the mob, and other damage was done. In the little town of Derbyshire, a sharp fight occurred; many persons were injured by stones from the hands of the rioters.

LONDON, Nov 21.—It is announced to-day that Lord Stanley has acceded to the modification of the Alabama settlement, which permits the Commission to sit at Washington.

Mr Burlingame and other members of the Chinese Embassy, were yesterday taken in a special train from this city to Windsor, and conveyed to the Castle in the Queen's barges, and formally presented to the Queen by Lord Stanley.

The English war vessel Rathler was lost near the Island of Soy on Sept 24th.

Eastern States.

New York, Nov 17.—General Lorusdi telegraphs to the Spanish Consul here that the insurrection in Cuba is breaking up.

WASHINGTON, Nov 17.—Orders have been issued to detaching Admiral Farragut from command of the European Squadron. He is placed on waiting orders.

CHICAGO, Nov 20.—The Government officials have been unable to discover any evidence that there is any filibustering movement against Cuba. Several individuals, whose names have been mentioned in connection with the affair, state that the story is an entire fabrication.

WASHINGTON, Nov 19.—A special dispatch says that Secretary Seward pronounces as an entire fabrication the statement that the British Government had agreed to withdraw her joint occupancy of the Island of San Juan.

WASHINGTON, Nov 19.—Gen Halleck, in his Report to the War Department recommends the establishment of military posts in the vicinity of the largest rivers in Alaska, as preventative of war and the keeping of vessels of war in those waters. A Territorial Government is regarded as useless.

New York, Nov 21.—Marshall Murray has informed the Government that the Cuban filibusters have made extensive arrangements in New York, with reinforcements in all the other large cities. He says there is danger of their getting away from New Orleans unless they are watched; they have plenty of money, and are purchasing arms and ammunition quite freely.

West Indies.

New York, Nov 19.—The Herald's Havana special says, the insurgents hold all the country from Puerto Principe to Santiago de Cuba except Nourale, also the railroad and rolling communication from these ports is out of the Government troops met with severe reverses in the interior, and consequently they dare not sail from the towns. The insurgent forces at Puerto Principe are said to number ten thousand, and include the wealthy classes who freely risk all for the cause. There is a force of 15,000 Spanish troops in this place who are barricading the streets, and expecting an attack from the insurgent forces, who are only three miles distant. The insurgent organization is complete. Accounts from Santiago de Cuba represent the rebels within four miles of that place in full force. Loud cries for American aid are heard in all directions.

Cuba. Havana, Nov 20.—Yamachaco has arrived with troops at Puerto Principe, and will immediately open the campaign against the insurgents. Five hundred insurgents had delivered themselves up and been pardoned.

Canada.

Sr. Jones, N B, Nov 21.—The financial panic still continues unabated. Notes of the Falmouth (Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's) is a d back, have been refused to-day. The St Stephens notes are selling at 36 per cent discount. The chance of the bank resuming payment is considered remote.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 19.—Arrived, bark Kenilworth, 135 days from Liverpool; bark Libby Castle, 164 days from Liverpool.

Telegraphed—Ship Panama, from Bombay.

A dispatch from Half-Moon Bay reports the total loss of the ship Hellespont, from Australia. She went ashore at 5 o'clock this morning, and broke up immediately. Eleven men, including the Captain and mate, are missing, and are supposed to be lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 20.—It is reported that the steamship Oregonian, of the defunct North American Steamship line, has been purchased by the Pacific Mail SS Co.

No further disturbance is reported by parties interested in the Potrero land difficulty. A strong posse of policemen is kept on the ground. The belligerents maintain themselves in their original position, and are under arms. It is stated that measures will be taken to bring the merits of the dispute legitimately before the Courts.

Six of the crew of the wrecked vessel, the Hellespont, came to the city to-day. The mate was saved, but is lying in a precarious condition. He may die from the bruises received in getting ashore. Nothing further heard from the wreck. The Hellespont was owned in New York.

At the Board this morning nearly all decisions of mining stocks exhibited a decidedly improved tone.

Legal Tenders 73% and 74. Gold closed at 134%. Sterling firm, having advanced to 109% and 110. Government 5-20's are quoted in the market this morning at 110 and 110 1/2 for issues of 1862 and 1867.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 21.—Despatches from Bear River City state that the present terms of the Union Pacific Railroad is 85 miles east of Salt Lake.

It is reported that the recent action of the Vigilance Committee in hanging desperadoes and warning others to leave the town, resulted in a riot yesterday morning among the graders working on the railroad. A mob of graders 200 strong attacked the town, burned the jail and the office of the Frontier Index newspaper. The citizens armed themselves, and while the mob were shouting and whooping over the jail, the citizens fired into them, killing eleven and wounding fifteen; the others retreated to the mountains, but again attacked the town at midnight, and were again repulsed with the loss of two killed and a number wounded. The town is under martial law, and the troops are on the way from Fort Bragg.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, Nov 21.—The steamer Oriflame arrived last evening. The steamer G S Wright arrived at her wharf last night, and sails on Monday evening or Tuesday morning.

Delayed Dispatches.

Eastern States.

New York, Nov 14.—A terrible collision occurred on the East river this morning, between the Fulton ferry boats Union and Hamilton, as the latter was entering the slip on the New York side. Three persons are dead, and thirty-five seriously wounded. It is believed that four or five of the wounded cannot long survive. The accident was the result of criminal carelessness, and causes much indignation.

Buzz Lark, Nov 11.—The body of a murdered man was found yesterday near this city, evidently murdered for money. The body is exposed to-day at the City Hall for identification.

Three men were taken out of jail at Bear River City last night, and hung. Their names were Jimmy Powers, of Denver (not the dog-dancer), Jimmy Reed (not the prize-fighter) and Jack O'Neil. They were found suspended over the jail. All three were arrested for garroting. They had notices attached to their bodies, giving the balance of the gang ten hours to leave, and if found after that time they would meet the same fate.

Trenton, N Y, Nov 18.—Prof Goldwin Smith arrived to-day. He will at once enter upon his duties in the Cornell University.

Europe.

PARIS, Nov 15.—Rossini, the great Italian music composer, aged 77 years, died to-day.

BERLIN, Nov 15.—The Prussian Budget was submitted to the Diet to-day. Baron Vanderhorst, Financial Minister, in his remarks, said that the financial difficulties of Prussia were merely transitory affairs in Europe, favorable to the preservation of peace. Nothing official was made public or submitted to the Diet with reference to the Unpreship of King William, or on the question of the claims of the United States against Great Britain on account of depredations by the Alabama.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, AND FOR THE RAPID CURE OF SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, SUCH AS TUMORS, ULCERS, SORES, KRUPPERS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BOILS, HAIR, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

OAKLAND, Ind., 8th June, 1859. J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a scrofulous taint, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with sores, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from anything. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read the Gospel Messenger, and I prepared an alternative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully yours, ALFRED B. TALLEY.

ALFRED B. TALLEY, 121 Broadway, New York. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a scrofulous taint, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with sores, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from anything. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read the Gospel Messenger, and I prepared an alternative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully yours, ALFRED B. TALLEY.

ALFRED B. TALLEY, 121 Broadway, New York. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a scrofulous taint, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with sores, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from anything. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read the Gospel Messenger, and I prepared an alternative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully yours, ALFRED B. TALLEY.

ALFRED B. TALLEY, 121 Broadway, New York. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a scrofulous taint, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with sores, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from anything. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read the Gospel Messenger, and I prepared an alternative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully yours, ALFRED B. TALLEY.

ALFRED B. TALLEY, 121 Broadway, New York. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a scrofulous taint, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with sores, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from anything. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read the Gospel Messenger, and I prepared an alternative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully yours, ALFRED B. TALLEY.

ALFRED B. TALLEY, 121 Broadway, New York. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a scrofulous taint, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with sores, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from anything. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read the Gospel Messenger, and I prepared an alternative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully yours, ALFRED B. TALLEY.

ALFRED B. TALLEY, 121 Broadway, New York. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a scrofulous taint, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with sores, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from anything. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read the Gospel Messenger, and I prepared an alternative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully yours, ALFRED B. TALLEY.

ALFRED B. TALLEY, 121 Broadway, New York. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a scrofulous taint, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with sores, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from anything. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read the Gospel Messenger, and I prepared an alternative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully yours, ALFRED B. TALLEY.

ALFRED B. TALLEY, 121 Broadway, New York. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a scrofulous taint, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with sores, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from anything. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read the Gospel Messenger, and I prepared an alternative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully yours, ALFRED B. TALLEY.

ALFRED B. TALLEY, 121 Broadway, New York. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a scrofulous taint, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with sores, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from anything. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read the Gospel Messenger, and I prepared an alternative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully yours, ALFRED B. TALLEY.

ALFRED B. TALLEY, 121 Broadway, New York. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a scrofulous taint, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with sores, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from anything. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read the Gospel Messenger, and I prepared an alternative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully yours, ALFRED B. TALLEY.

ALFRED B. TALLEY, 121 Broadway, New York. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a scrofulous taint, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with sores, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from anything. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read the Gospel Messenger, and I prepared an alternative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully yours, ALFRED B. TALLEY.

ALFRED B. TALLEY, 121 Broadway, New York. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a scrofulous taint, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with sores, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from anything. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read the Gospel Messenger, and I prepared an alternative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully yours, ALFRED B. TALLEY.

ALFRED B. TALLEY, 121 Broadway, New York. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a scrofulous taint, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with sores, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from anything. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read the Gospel Messenger, and I prepared an alternative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully yours, ALFRED B. TALLEY.

ALFRED B. TALLEY, 121 Broadway, New York. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a scrofulous taint, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with sores, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from anything. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read the Gospel Messenger, and I prepared an alternative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully yours, ALFRED B. TALLEY.

ALFRED B. TALLEY, 121 Broadway, New York. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a scrofulous taint, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with sores, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from anything. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read the Gospel Messenger, and I prepared an alternative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully yours, ALFRED B. TALLEY.

ALFRED B. TALLEY, 121 Broadway, New York. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a scrofulous taint, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with sores, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from anything. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read the Gospel Messenger, and I prepared an alternative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully yours, ALFRED B. TALLEY.

ALFRED B. TALLEY, 121 Broadway, New York. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a scrofulous taint, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with sores, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from anything. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read the Gospel Messenger, and I prepared an alternative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully yours, ALFRED B. TALLEY.

ALFRED B. TALLEY, 121 Broadway, New York. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a scrofulous taint, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with sores, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from anything. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read the Gospel Messenger, and I prepared an alternative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful

Office, but have created nothing but dissatisfaction here, being appointed to important positions over us to the injury of the public service.

It is authoritatively stated that a scheme to foster the encouragement of immigrants to this Colony, is in preparation. A want of laborers, both male and female, is at the present time felt throughout the Colony, and it is to meet these requirements that a measure will soon be initiated whereby this important desideratum may be met. In England there are funds, only awaiting a subsidy from the Colonists in this part of the Queen's dominion, to be employed in assisting a class of immigrants (we write now of female immigrants), to this Colony, from the country districts generally, thereby procuring those best suited for household work and for the discharge of more important duties as the wives of the settlers of our farming districts; for our farmers on Cowichan and Comox, the mainland settlements, &c, have found that with the aid of good wives the road to prosperity and comfort is rendered less rugged and more certain. Better butter and cheese, the raising of poultry, the improvement of dwellings and numerous other ends tending to elevate the tone and lessen the hardships of Colonial life would without doubt be obtained by the introduction to our shores of one hundred and fifty or two hundred young girls of a good class. Of these who came here four or five years since, most were comfortably provided for. We are informed that a number of respectable heads of families would cheerfully subscribe a certain sum towards the passage from England of fifty suitable cooks, housemaids, nursery maids, &c, provided a claim was placed upon their wages when engaging in service, to be paid back during the fulfilment of such engagement. It is now time that the subject, of which we have but given a preliminary discussion, were taken in hand by the Government of the Colony. Several warm friends of this country in England have promised co-operation and assistance in conducting a scheme of the sort to a successful issue. How much support may be relied upon from the Colonists?

Alteration in Rates of Postage.

On the 1st October the new rates of postage to and from British Columbia came into force. The rates on letters have been increased to one shilling; so, it will be observed, the efforts of our Colonial Government to obtain a reduction have only resulted in an increase. Perhaps A. DeC. will call this a blessing, and console us by saying it might have been worse.

On the 1st October, and thenceforward, if any postage be paid in advance on letters addressed to British Columbia and Vancouver Island it must be the full postage; but if the senders desire it letters may be posted unpaid.

The postage will be at the rate of one shilling for every half-ounce, and no further charge will be made on delivery.

Registered letters will be liable, in addition, to a registration fee of 4d each, which, with the postage, must also be paid in advance.

Upon newspapers, books, and trade patterns the postage, which must be pre-paid, will remain as at present, viz:—

FOR EACH NEWSPAPER.
Not exceeding 4 ounces in weight... 2d
Above 4 oz., and not exceeding 1 lb... 4d

FOR BOOKS AND TRADE PATTERNS:
A packet not exceeding 4 ounces... 4d
with 4d additional for every weight of 4 oz.

As in the case of letters, no further charge will be made on delivery of newspapers, books, or trade patterns in British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

Wednesday, Nov 25

POLICE COURT.—The Chinaman who goes by the name of Charley, arrested on Monday for stealing a portion of the Communion service plate belonging to the Methodists, was before the Court yesterday. The felony, as detailed in yesterday's issue, was clearly proved against the prisoner, and the property recovered from his trunk. He was remanded one day, in order to obtain a more expert interpreter than the one present at the examination.

The earthquake has caused much discussion at San Francisco on architectural and building matters. The result is strongly in favor of wooden buildings, which will tend to improve trade on Puget Sound by keeping up an active demand for lumber.

THE MARY BELLE ROBERTS.—This beautiful vessel was built in Ohio two years and a half ago, under the French Lloyd's, of oak and locust entirely, with copper fastenings throughout, and no expense seems to have been spared on her hull or accommodations to make her a first class packet. Her capacity is 369 tons. The first voyage she made from Hamburg to San Francisco was done in 160 days, during which she proved herself a fine sea boat. Captain Rollings informs us, that if this vessel and the Grace Roberts are patronized by the shippers and merchants of this city with any degree of liberality, the owners will put them on this line as packets to run regularly at stated periods.

THE RUNAWAY SCHOONER.—A despatch from San Francisco says:—“The schooner D. Bailey, Capt. Robbins, sailed from this port last May with a mixed cargo for Vancouver Island. Nothing being heard of the vessel it was supposed that she had been lost at sea, and some insurance policies were paid. It since appears that she has arrived in safety at New Zealand. Seven-eighths of the cargo is insured, a few trifling shipments owned in Victoria only being excepted. If it should prove a case of battery the loss will fall on the underwriters, as the policies include that contingency among the risks of the voyage.

THE NEW KOOTENAY GOLD MINES.—Government has received despatches from Mr O'Reilly to the 20th October. Mr O'Reilly confirms the report of the discovery of new and rich gold diggings in the Kootenay district, and says that the pay gravel paid from \$8 to \$14 to the hand. From crevices of the bedrock the Discovery Company extracted \$225, and the Downie Company \$157 35, in two days. The supply of provisions at the camp was light, and the Commissioner hopes that a large number may not rush in this spring.

CALIFORNIA DRY DOCK.—Vessels visiting this coast from abroad are no longer subject to so much inconvenience as formerly, as will be seen by our advertising columns. The California Dry Dock Co. have now completed their great Graying Dock, 450 feet long, by 120 feet wide, hewn out of solid rock, capable of docking any ship that ever visited the Pacific Coast, steam or sailing. They have also a floating dock, for vessels of 1500 tons and under, which can be docked at any stage of the tide.

ASSENT REFUSED.—Her Majesty has declined to sanction the Ordinance to give to Mortgagees certain powers now commonly inserted in Mortgages, passed at the last session of the Council. This Ordinance provided that in drawing mortgages it should be unnecessary to recite certain covenants or agreements, the powers of which were to be implied as binding if referred to as in the Ordinance.

They have got a Scotch girl in New Brunswick, who is 7 feet 5 inches in height and weighs 350 pounds. Her form is said to be symmetrical and by way of encouragement to beaux, we suppose, it is added she is a 'light eater.' When six years old she was as tall as her mother. What a chance is here offered to some little man who is matrimonially inclined.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.—By last advices from England we are informed that the H. B. Co's bark Prince of Wales sailed from London for Victoria on the 10th of October, and the Cecrops from Liverpool on the 2nd; the latter to Janion, Rhodes & Co. A vessel will be placed on the berth by Sproat & Co. towards the close of the year.

MAKING A MEDICAL MAN.—This ceremony amongst the Indians was commenced yesterday. Men and women mingled together, some painted red, some black with horrible masks, and extravagant disfigurement, undergoing great personal punishment, are the principal features of this aboriginal orgie. The candidate will finish to-day by eating a live dog.

RUNAWAYS.—There were two runaways yesterday. The first was a team attached to a hack which started while the driver was in a saloon. The hack was overturned on Johnson street and a passenger slightly injured. A horse attached to a grocery wagon subsequently ran off on Government street and smashed the vehicle.

The Board of Regents of the University of California, at Oakland, have elected Gen. Geo. C. McClellan President of that institution by a vote of 12 to 7, and will telegraph to General McClellan, requesting him to accept the appointment. Ex-Governor Low tendered his resignation after the election.

The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived from Puget Sound at an early hour yesterday morning, bringing a few passengers and a goodly freight of live stock and Sound produce.

QUICK PROMOTION.—The recent election of Mr Baggalley, M. P., to the Solicitor Generalship is the fifth appointment to that office, made by the present Tory administration in less than two years and a half.

A MAN in Leipzig has been sent to prison for a considerable period for a breach of promise to 141 different women.

PRAYER THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.—From the 3rd to the 10th of January, 1869, a week of prayer is besought, under the authority of the Evangelical Alliance, over the whole world.

CONTRACT AWARDED.—The brick building to be constructed for Mr Gibbs, on Government street, has been given to Messrs Emery & Humber to erect. It will be one story.

REY MR SOMERVILLE, of this city, has been invited to deliver the opening lecture of a series proposed to be given at Port Townsend during the coming Winter.

THE ACTIVE made the run from Victoria to Portland in 24 hours, the shortest recorded trip. She left Portland at 4 o'clock last evening for Victoria.

THE G S Wright and Oriflamme, S.S., sailed from Portland on Monday evening—the first for Victoria and the latter for San Francisco.

FOR THE MAINLAND.—The steamer Enterprise left yesterday morning for New Westminster, taking a moderate number of passengers and seventy tons of freight.

THERE is talk of the Puget Sound Railway being extended to Port Townsend or Discovery Bay, the points nearer the Ocean than Olympia or Seattle.

THE SON of the late King Theodore of Abyssinia is training for the Indian service.

Letter from Mr Waddington—Reciprocity.

LONDON, Oct 7th, 1868.

DEAR MR. PHARKE.—I wrote to you Sept 2nd and 15th two long letters, the first of which I hope you will have had printed for my justification. I may add that Vancouverians here were perfectly scandalized on the subject, and when I refused to go down to Birmingham had nothing more to say. Since then I got your short note of Aug 21st, and have been persuaded, though rather reluctantly, to continue my endeavors to promote the interests of the Colony.

The Times of Sept 21st contained the new postal arrangement for British Columbia, which I suppose you will have seen. Since then I have received, Oct 3rd, a satisfactory letter from Ottawa in answer to my enquiries. Mr McDougall, the Minister of Public Works, will be over here in a week or ten days at the head of a delegation for the purpose of facilitating and hastening the negotiation for the cession of the Saskatchewan Territory; whilst the surveys and other preliminary works for opening the road to Fort Garry are being actively continued. In short, the Canadian Government are giving the matter all the attention which the importance of the undertaking merits, and they hope that the efforts I am making in England will be crowned with success.

The principal object however of the present letter is to inform you, that in order to gain time we have got up a memorial here to the Colonial Office, praying for the admission of British Columbia into the proposed new Reciprocity Treaty, and I enclose you a copy of a letter I have just written to Sir John Macdonald on the subject, so that you may better understand the state of the case. It will now be your business in British Columbia to follow up this informal beginning, by getting up public meetings or otherwise, and making a regular request to the Home Government on the subject, which I hope you will do without delay.

There is going to be a new edition of McCullough's Commercial Dictionary, so I have seen the editor and handed him Harrow's Year-book of British Columbia, in order that he may give a fair account of the Colony. My pamphlet has been delayed longer than I expected, but will appear probably next week. Everybody is asking for it.

I met Mr Hankin yesterday in Regent street. He arrived from Honduras about ten days ago, has been spending a week at the Duke of Buckingham's in the country, and will leave for Victoria in about a week, where he has been appointed Colonial Secretary, as I suppose you know.

I see one of our Fire Companies has been getting a steam fire engine from New York. It could have got one with the very latest improvements and one-third cheaper from England.

I remain, in haste,
Yours very sincerely,
ALFRED WADDINGTON.

LONDON, Oct 7th, 1868.

To the Right Honorable Sir John Macdonald, Prime Minister, Ottawa (Canada West.)

SIR,—You may perhaps do me the honor to recollect my visit to Ottawa in December last on the subject of an Overland communication with British Columbia, since which I have been actively employed in following up the matter in England.

I now take the liberty to inform you that a memorial praying that British Columbia may be included in the Reciprocity Treaty now in course of negotiation, and signed by all the residents here from British Columbia, as well as other influential parties connected with that Colony, has just been presented to the Colonial Office, and will be shortly forwarded to the British Minister in Washington. This petition represents the wishes of the Colony, as repeatedly and openly expressed, and I need hardly observe that the participation of British Columbia in the Treaty would form a natural preliminary towards her admission into the British American federation, and at the same time a pledge to that effect on the part of Canada, which would attach British Columbia to the common cause; whilst by creating a unity of interests, it would do more than anything towards hastening the projected union.

May I therefore request you, sir, in the name of the Colonial residents here, and I may add of the Colony, to communicate with the British Minister in Washington in support of the memorial, or take such other measures as your Government may think proper towards forwarding the object.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient, humble servant,
ALFRED WADDINGTON.

The Memorial of the undersigned Representatives of Commercial, Banking Landed and other interests in British Columbia.

To the Right Honorable, The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

SHewETH THAT—

1. The United States Government have opened negotiations with the British Government and the Dominion of Canada with a view to the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the States, and that these negotiations are being rapidly pressed forward.
2. That a movement is in progress in Prince Edward's Island, and also in the States, in favor of the extension of the new Reciprocity Treaty to the trade of that Colony with the United States.
3. That the inhabitants of the North-western States generally, desire Reciprocity of Trade along the Northwestern frontage.
4. That in British Columbia there has long prevailed a strong feeling in favor of greater freedom of commercial intercourse with the neighboring Pacific States of the Union.
5. That your Memorialists are satisfied that an equitable readjustment of duties as between British Columbia and the United States would promote a greatly increased international traffic, and a large development of the material resources of the Colony.
6. That they believe that as regards British Columbia, this object can be sooner and more surely attained by the Colony being included in the Treaty now under negotiation, than by a separate Treaty hereafter.
7. That in the opinion of the undersigned, it might reasonably be made a stipulation that the provisions of the new Reciprocity shall extend to all the British North American Colonies which shall desire its extension to them, and shall modify their tariffs to its requirements.
8. That the Memorialists therefore pray that your Grace will move Lord Stanley, that he may see fit to instruct Mr. Thornton at Washington to endeavour to secure that the benefit of the Reciprocity Treaty shall be extended to all the North American Colonies, so that the option may be reserved to British Columbia to make formal application to that effect.

(Signed) GILBERT MALCOLM SPROAT,
FINDLAY & DURHAM,
ANDERSON, THOMSON & CO.,
JOHN WILKIE & CO.,
DICKSON, CAMPBELL & CO.,
CHARLES OSWALD,
FELLOWS, ROSCOE & CO.,
BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, per H. E. RANDOLPH,
General Manager,
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, per C. McNab,
Secretary,
NANAIMO COAL CO. (Limited) per C. W. FITZ-
william, Chairman,
BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND SAW-
MILL CO., per H. W. CRACE, Secretary.
&c. &c. &c.

[The Hudson Bay Company recommended Reciprocity in a separate memorial.]

LONDON, 11 King William Street, E. O., }
1st October 1868. }

THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIST,
Victoria, British Columbia.

DEAR SIR:—I annex copy of memorial which has been presented to the Secretary for the Colonies on the subject of the extension of British Columbia of the Reciprocity Treaty now being negotiated between Canada and America.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,
GILBERT M. SPROAT,
Honorary Secretary to the Memorialists.

In Iowa there is a bounty paid by the counties of fifty cents a head for gophers. Near Davenport some enterprising boys have gone into the business of breeding the 'varmint.'

warded to the British Minister in Washington. This petition represents the wishes of the Colony, as repeatedly and openly expressed, and I need hardly observe that the participation of British Columbia in the Treaty would form a natural preliminary towards her admission into the British American federation, and at the same time a pledge to that effect on the part of Canada, which would attach British Columbia to the common cause; whilst by creating a unity of interests, it would do more than anything towards hastening the projected union.

May I therefore request you, sir, in the name of the Colonial residents here, and I may add of the Colony, to communicate with the British Minister in Washington in support of the memorial, or take such other measures as your Government may think proper towards forwarding the object.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient, humble servant,
ALFRED WADDINGTON.

The Memorial of the undersigned Representatives of Commercial, Banking Landed and other interests in British Columbia.

To the Right Honorable, The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

SHewETH THAT—

1. The United States Government have opened negotiations with the British Government and the Dominion of Canada with a view to the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the States, and that these negotiations are being rapidly pressed forward.
2. That a movement is in progress in Prince Edward's Island, and also in the States, in favor of the extension of the new Reciprocity Treaty to the trade of that Colony with the United States.
3. That the inhabitants of the North-western States generally, desire Reciprocity of Trade along the Northwestern frontage.
4. That in British Columbia there has long prevailed a strong feeling in favor of greater freedom of commercial intercourse with the neighboring Pacific States of the Union.
5. That your Memorialists are satisfied that an equitable readjustment of duties as between British Columbia and the United States would promote a greatly increased international traffic, and a large development of the material resources of the Colony.
6. That they believe that as regards British Columbia, this object can be sooner and more surely attained by the Colony being included in the Treaty now under negotiation, than by a separate Treaty hereafter.
7. That in the opinion of the undersigned, it might reasonably be made a stipulation that the provisions of the new Reciprocity shall extend to all the British North American Colonies which shall desire its extension to them, and shall modify their tariffs to its requirements.
8. That the Memorialists therefore pray that your Grace will move Lord Stanley, that he may see fit to instruct Mr. Thornton at Washington to endeavour to secure that the benefit of the Reciprocity Treaty shall be extended to all the North American Colonies, so that the option may be reserved to British Columbia to make formal application to that effect.

(Signed) GILBERT MALCOLM SPROAT,
FINDLAY & DURHAM,
ANDERSON, THOMSON & CO.,
JOHN WILKIE & CO.,
DICKSON, CAMPBELL & CO.,
CHARLES OSWALD,
FELLOWS, ROSCOE & CO.,
BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, per H. E. RANDOLPH,
General Manager,
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, per C. McNab,
Secretary,
NANAIMO COAL CO. (Limited) per C. W. FITZ-
william, Chairman,
BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND SAW-
MILL CO., per H. W. CRACE, Secretary.
&c. &c. &c.

[The Hudson Bay Company recommended Reciprocity in a separate memorial.]

LONDON, 11 King William Street, E. O., }
1st October 1868. }

THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIST,
Victoria, British Columbia.

DEAR SIR:—I annex copy of memorial which has been presented to the Secretary for the Colonies on the subject of the extension of British Columbia of the Reciprocity Treaty now being negotiated between Canada and America.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,
GILBERT M. SPROAT,
Honorary Secretary to the Memorialists.

In Iowa there is a bounty paid by the counties of fifty cents a head for gophers. Near Davenport some enterprising boys have gone into the business of breeding the 'varmint.'

The mammoth engineering Lakes Huron means of a ship ca wood to Toronto tangible form. The work is \$35,000 of which will be im ed when the On makes a grant to th 000,000 acres of wil of Lakes Huron money-subsidy is parties representing memorial to the tario argue that the merce demand an struction of the c lege that it will gr commercial and g the Dominion by proving the comm Northw tern porti more distant region and British Colum will be composed of in Europe and A scheme includes t the canals now in Lawrence river. T undertaking will ready the grain ma an ocean port, a tance between that (via the St Lawr thousand miles. C report upon the scheme; capitalis money; and the G tario has but to Western States—w fitted in a correspo the Dominion—con of the land-subsidy may be easily st commenced.

Nearly the last A sion of the British amend the law rela tration of ships in The governor or possess n may, fr with the approval State, make regu that on an applica nder the Mercha 1854, in that posses not exceeding 60 registrar may gran floate of registry by ficate of registry t the end of six mo period. Notwitho chant Shipping Act under the new re deemed a register Surveyors may be inspecti of such sh ute is to be read as chant Shipping Act

A LARGE NUMBER high social, political position, went from lately, to the open mond Colliery, at Pi of the Inter-Colonia All the parties had There was a ball, s speeches. Mr How The Halifax Chroni about the opening, remarks:—

"After repeated rose an made one ordinary speeches him. H. referred Confederation; sket of these provinces in Britain, the United S dwelt upon the pas provinces—how for the whole had lived with such agreem between brothers— it was the duty of a hundred years of pea forget the two or th ering and strife."

THE Toronto G obituary notice of S gentlemen well and in Canada for his oc railway enterpris The deceased knigh Septem 27, at his r land square, London. Gobe, his first beca secretary of the East an office which he

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE. Saturday, November 28, 1868

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, November 26, 1868.

The mammoth enterprise of connecting Lakes Huron and Ontario by means of a ship canal from Collingwood to Toronto, is assuming a tangible form. The estimated cost of the work is \$35,000,000, every cent of which will be immediately subscribed when the Ontario Government makes a grant to the company of 10,000,000 acres of wild land lying north of Lakes Huron and Superior. A money-subsidy is not asked. The parties representing the company in a memorial to the Legislature of Ontario argue that the interests of commerce demand and warrant the construction of the canal; and they allege that it will greatly promote the commercial and general interests of the Dominion by shortening and improving the communication with the Northwestern portion thereof and the more distant regions of Ruperts Land and British Columbia. The company will be composed of leading capitalists in Europe and America, and the scheme includes the enlargement of the canals now in existence on the St. Lawrence river. The result of the undertaking will make Chicago, already the grain market of the West, an ocean port, and shorten the distance between that city and the ocean (via the St. Lawrence) by nearly a thousand miles. Competent engineers report upon the feasibility of the scheme; capitalists stand ready with money; and the Government of Ontario has but to take care that the Western States—which will be benefited in a corresponding degree with the Dominion—contribute their share of the land-subsidy, and the bargain may be easily struck and the work commenced.

Nearly the last Act in the late session of the British Parliament was to amend the law relating to the registration of ships in British possessions. The governor or officer of a British possession may, from time to time, with the approval of the Secretary of State, make regulations providing that on an application for registration under the Merchant Shipping Act 1854, in that possession, of every ship not exceeding 60 tons burden, the registrar may grant, in lieu of a certificate of registry by that Act, a certificate of registry to be terminable at the end of six months or of a longer period. Notwithstanding the Merchant Shipping Act, a ship registered under the new regulation is to be deemed a registered British ship. Surveyors may be appointed for the inspection of such ships, and the statute is to be read as one with the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854.

A LARGE NUMBER of persons, all of high social, political or commercial position, went from Halifax by rail lately, to the opening of the Drummond Colliery, at Pictou, the property of the Inter-Colonial Coal Company. All the parties had a pleasant time. There was a ball, also a dinner and speeches. Mr Howe made a speech. The Halifax Chronicle says very little about the opening, but the Colonist remarks:—

"After repeated calls, Mr Howe rose and made one of the most extraordinary speeches ever heard from him. He referred to the question of Confederation; sketched the relations of these provinces in regard to Great Britain, the United States and Canada, dwelt upon the past history of these provinces—how for a hundred years the whole had lived harmoniously and with such agreement as should exist between brothers—and declared that it was the duty of all to remember the hundred years of peace and concord and forget the two or three years of bickering and strife."

The Toronto Globe contains an obituary notice of Sir Cusack Ronly, a gentleman well and favorably known in Canada for his connection with the railway enterprises of the Colony. The deceased knight died on 30th of September, at his residence in Cleveland square, London. According to the Globe, he first became known as the secretary of the Eastern Counties line, an office which he filled while Mr.

George Hudson was still the leading potentate of railways. He was afterwards closely connected with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and with Irish and Continental railway enterprises, his long experience of all matters appertaining to railways rendering his services valuable when any new scheme had to be launched or any grand plan of operations to be accomplished. A few months ago Sir Cusack published a voluminous work relating to railways, in which an immense number of facts and anecdotes were presented in a readable form.

Municipal Council.

Council met on Tuesday 24th inst. Present the Mayor, Councillors Gibbs, McKay, Russell, Allison and Gerow. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

An account from Michael Wells, for the conveyance of small-pox Indian patients to the Hospital, and other work ordered by the Sanitary Commission, \$15 50. On motion, referred to Finance Committee for payment.

An account from Thos. Shotbolt for lime \$1; an account from Arthur Strong for the removing and burning the bedding and clothing of a deceased small-pox patient, \$3; an account from John Dickson for repairs of stove, \$3. On motion respectively referred to Finance Committee for payment.

A communication from Henry Rhodes, respecting the grading of Blanchard and Flanagan streets. On motion, the Street Committee were empowered to call for tenders for said grading.

An application from Councillor Gibbs to use the side-walk Government street during the erection of a new store. On motion, leave granted, subject to the supervision of the Street Committee.

A communication from Mr Alston, requesting permission to cut a drain through Gault's street, for the improvement of the cemetery. On motion, ordered to be received and filed, and Councillors Allison, Russell and McKay, were appointed a Committee to inspect the cemetery, and report upon the subject at next meeting of the Council.

On motion, the Street Committee were empowered to repair the culvert on Johnson street, at the intersection of Broad street, and also to report as to the condition of the side walk bridge, opposite the Tiger Engine House, at the next meeting of the Council.

The Mayor called the attention of the Street Committee to the dangerous condition of the street crossings in different parts of the town, and either to have such as were dangerous to be repaired or removed.

On motion, the Sanitary Commission were instructed to take immediate steps to suppress, for the time being, any Indian dance-houses within the limits of the city as a sanitary precaution.

Council adjourned until Tuesday next.

Supreme Court.

[Before His Honor the Chief Justice.]

November 25, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Paris Carter—Order of discharge granted on his undertaking to pay 25 per cent, and to abide by any order of Court.

S A Smith—A prisoner for debt. Application for adjudication by Mr Wood, instructed by Mr Peakes. Opposed by Mr Drake on behalf of detaining creditor. Application refused.

In several unclaimed dividends, directions were given to the Registrar to make out orders in the several estates and pay the same into the Treasury, under 136 rule of Bankruptcy Act, 1862.

IN PROBATE.

In re Chas Jamieson—Application by Mr Drake for letters of administration. Adjourned to Wednesday next.

Andsley Robertson—Adjourned to Wednesday next.

Mary Stephen—Application by Mr Courneay. Adjourned sine die.

APPLICATION OF ADMISSION.

On application by Mr Robertson, Mr E. A. B. Davies was admitted as Solicitor on Roll of Court.

DROWNED IN THE FRASER.—A man named Westrop, a violinist, formerly attached to the Lafont troupe, was drowned on Tuesday in Fraser River, below the Chilliwack, while on his way from Yale to New Westminster, in a canoe with thirteen others. The canoe struck a snag and partly filled; deceased then became frightened, jumped into the river, and tried to swim ashore. An Indian woman who accompanied him jumped in to render assistance, but the attempt was unavailing, as the current was strong, and the unfortunate man soon sank. The remaining thirteen sat still and the water was bailed out of the canoe. Westrop was an Englishman and long a resident of Victoria.

Tax steamship Continental sailed yesterday from San Francisco for Victoria direct.

SCARCELY FAIR.—A man named Corbett, some time since, established cheap dining houses in different parts of Glasgow, and placed them under the supervision of good, respectable women. It is said they cooked so well, kept the houses so clean and waited so agreeably, that fifty out of the two hundred women were married during the last six months. Corbett complains of the hardship of having to find his customers with good board and good wives for the same money.

ON 'J' BIRCH, D. D., represented as a converted negro, has been making a stir at Nottingham, England. At the public services conducted by him a peculiar feature was the singing of hymns to tunes of a somewhat secular character, to which the reverend gentleman played an accompaniment on the banjo. A hymn commencing 'Adam was the first man,' sung to the tune of 'Ladies, don't you marry,' received an encore. It was explained that the initials D. D. after Mr Birch's name, meant 'Devil Driver.'

DURING a recent debate in the Victoria (Australia) Legislature a rather good thing was made by one of the members. An unfortunate loyal Liberal, whose education had been sadly neglected, was reading out a document to the House, and vainly endeavoring to decipher an obscure letter; turning to his next friend, he asked anxiously, 'Is that a hem or a hen?' 'Oh,' replied his friend, 'call it a hen, and move that it lay on the table.'

POLICE COURT.—The Chinaman Charley was before the court again yesterday. On a further search of his hiding place, more goods, supposed to be stolen, were found by the police. Three handsome and expensive vases, two large and one small, are now lying for identification at the police office. Any family who may have lost such articles, are desired to call and examine them. The prisoner was remanded again for three days.

NEW ATTORNEY.—Yesterday Mr A E B. Davies, son of Dr Davies of this city, Legislative Councillor elect, was admitted as Attorney, etc., to practice in our courts. Mr D. is a young gentleman of great promise, and we most heartily wish him success in his future career. Mr Davies is the first gentleman admitted whose legal education was commenced and completed on the Island.

ARRIVAL FROM FRASER RIVER.—The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, bringing about 60 passengers and a large amount of gold in the hands of miners from Cariboo. The Hooking Company, of Mosquito creek, had \$30,000.

FROM PORTLAND.—The steamer G S Wright arrived from Portland last night at 8 o'clock, having had a pleasant run up. She brought fourteen passengers and 225 tons of freight. The Active may be looked for early this morning.

HAMS AND BACON.—We were shown yesterday a fine sample of sugar-cured hams and breakfast bacon, prepared at the Victoria Market, Johnson street. The proprietors intend for the future to make this a specialty in their business.

THE ship Corinthian, an American whaler, was lost on Blossom Shoal, Arctic Ocean, on the 31st August. The crew was rescued by a passing whaler. The Corinthian had taken thirteen whales during the season.

THE ST ANDREW'S SOCIETY will hold their annual dinner at the Colonial Hotel, on Monday, 3rd inst. (St Andrew's day). We are glad to learn that this purely beneficial institution is in a prosperous condition.

A Word about the New Bridge.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—In the new bridge about to be erected, permit me the use of your columns to draw the attention of the authorities to the desirability of constructing, at least on one side of the bridge, a sidewalk or footpath. I have the ladies and children to support my application. If the Chief Commissioner is a parent I feel sure these few lines will be sufficient. If not, his sympathies for the tender sex and the rising generation will second my appeal. The additional cost will be but trifling, while the security afforded to the young from reckless riders and runaway cattle is manifest to all.

PATER FAMILIAS.

"Lynch Law" in Madrid.

(Madrid Oct. 4) Correspondence of London Times.) A terrible deed of summary popular justice was perpetrated in Madrid last evening. A sergeant of artillery implicated in the plots which led to the fatal outbreak of the 22d of June, 1866, had betrayed and denounced his accomplices, and had been rewarded by Narvaez with the rank of officer. This man was with Novales at Alcolea, and after defeat endeavored to make his escape into France. He was, however, recognized and arrested at Saragossa and sent as a prisoner to the Junta at Madrid. The Junta ordered him to be shut up in a military prison; but on his way to his destination he fell into the hands of some of the friends of his betrayed victims, by whom he was put to death, the assembled populace lending a hand to the murder. There is no doubt as to the man's deserts, and it is questionable whether there could have been any other way of bringing him to justice.

Canadian Mail Summary.

[DATES TO OCTOBER 24.]

Ontario.

TORONTO, Oct. 22.—The "Glebe" Scholarship, allotted by the trustees for competition in Canada, has been awarded to Stephen R. Wiggins, of the Toronto University. Mr. Wiggins is a native of the county of Lincoln.

The injuries sustained by Dr. Parker, M.P. for the county of Wellington, by falling through a railway bridge near Guelph, are much more serious than at first supposed. He lies in a very precarious position.

Jno. Cotter and Wm. Gay, Bowmanvillians, quarrelled a good while ago and on the 18th Oct. Cotter broke into his foe's house and threatened to take his life, whereupon Gay (who is an old man) seized a gun and shot out the brains of Cotter.

Miss Rye has written to the London Standard that she would leave by the Nestorian, on the 22nd Oct., with another hundred young women on the same terms as before—viz., 2s per adult. She defends her 'honesty,' in promoting this emigration, from an attack which she, mistakenly, in our opinion, believes was made upon it by the Toronto Leader.

In Delaware township, on the 11th of last June, Mary Jones, a girl of twelve years of age, was sent by her mother to the house of her uncle, Thomas Jones, to ask for some flour to replace what had been borrowed from the mother some time before. The girl left about two o'clock in the afternoon, and never returned. Her body was subsequently found buried in a piece of wood and her clothes in another place. Her uncle was arrested, tried and committed for the offence and sentenced to death, whereupon his daughter, a girl of fourteen, comes forward and denounces herself as the murderer. She says the deceased struck her with a stick, and that she killed her in self defence. The self-acknowledged murderer will be tried.

On Oct 13, at Ottawa, some horribly sensational placards were posted on the Sappers' Bridge and other public thoroughfares, with the words—'Slaughter! Be on the alert, painted on a grim-looking head shaped out of yellow paper. Some thought it must be a Fenian affair, but inquiry revealed the fact that it had reference to an enterprising importer of fish, by way of a caution to buyers.

On the same evening, Henry Callaghan, formerly Secretary to Devlin, of Montreal, confined on a charge of Fenianism at Ottawa, escaped from the corridor at 6 o'clock in the evening when the turnkey was looking up, and passed down to the kitchen. He had a heavy stick of wood concealed behind him with which, having met a turnkey, he struck him on the head. The alarm was at once given when the guards rushed in and he was lodged in a cell. The turnkey was very badly injured.

On the 22nd of October a heavy snowstorm fell in Canada.

Whelan has been visited by the Parish Priest and Sisters of Charity at Ottawa, and has, it is stated, manifested a state of mind indicating resignation and willingness to prepare to meet his fate. He has given up singing ribald songs and dancing, but rests well and keeps good health.

Lord Monck has dropped the title of Commander-in-Chief in accordance with the Militia Act.

Quebec.

Mr Robert Hooper of Little O'Connell, near Devizes, had a flock of 554 stock ewes folded on the highest point of the foreshill, on his farm. One morning the shepherd found 77 of them lying dead, and two more in a state of stupor. The lightning had struck the cliff on the edge of which the sheep were folded. The storm was one of extraordinary severity for the time of year.

The Canadian Government has despatched a special agent to Labrador to inquire into the distress among its inhabitants.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Montreal Oct. 15.

Newfoundland.

Accounts from St John's, Newfoundland, report that the potato disease has again made its appearance, and in many places the potato-stalks were completely black and withered. Oats look well, and promised in several places an abundant yield. The very unsettled state of the weather had considerably retarded the fish trade.

The French Cod fisheries of Newfoundland are on the northern coast, and constitute the sole industry of that part of the island. Accounts this year are unfavorable to the hardy toilers of the sea, the hauls being neither frequent nor large. The business usually done at the port of St Pierre, amounts to about fourteen millions of francs a year. The cost of the Government in this little island only amounts to \$60,000 annually.

New Brunswick.

James R. Hartley, M. P. P. for Carleton county, and one of the surveyors of the Intercolonial railroad, died at Fredericton Oct. 15. Mr Hartley was a young man of considerable ability, and great regret is felt at his early death.

Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, Oct. 15.—At the nomination at Port Hood, Inverness, to-day, one thousand persons were present. Mr Blanchard and Mr Hugh McDonald were nominated and addressed the electors. Mr Samuel McDonald, late member for the county, spoke in support of Mr Blanchard.

The Late Appointment and the Removal of Mr Cox.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—A torrent of indignation has been poured by a few individuals on the injustice of the Imperial Government in appointing Mr Hankin as Colonial Secretary, over the head of Mr Young, who has been only Acting Colonial Secretary. If such an outcry is raised about this injustice to Mr Young, who has done little for this tax-ridden Colony, what will be said of the silence and unconcern with which Mr Cox's (the ex-Gold Commissioner at Cariboo) services were dispensed with. Mr Cox served the Government and public faithfully and satisfactorily during ten years; following the hardy miner through the then almost impenetrable wilds of British Columbia; bearing the heat of Summer and intense cold of Winter with uncomplaining energy, doing his duty firmly and rendering during these long years a faithful account of his stewardship.

What man is there, I ask, in the Colony whose appointment would be hailed with such delight by the miners of any locality? What man has given such entire satisfaction to all concerned, as Mr Cox? And still this gentleman is shelved quietly by the Government without the public making the slightest sign or uttering the least word of protest, while the appointment of one man over an unpopular man calls forth indignation. As Colonists let us try to see justice done, and if our voices are unheeded, we will at least have done our duty by calling attention through the Press to oppression,—as I consider I am doing mine this day in denouncing the wrong done to one of the most able, energetic and popular men the Government and the public have ever had.

"FAIR PLAY IS A JEWEL."

The New Appointment.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Now that Vancouver Island has been wiped out of existence by annexation to British Columbia, there appears to have arisen a wonderful sympathy in favor of the vested interests of officials. For my part I cannot sympathize with the public feeling against the alleged injustice of recent Colonial office appointments, more especially as the existing Colonial Administration set a miserable example for the Home Government to follow when they passed the Officers Enabling Ordinance of 1867, which enabled the Governor of the Mainland to dispense with the services of the Island officials only. Mr Hankin was an Island official up to the date of Union, and, if I mistake not, the present Colonial Secretary voted for this nefarious act, by reason of which many other deserving officials besides Mr Hankin were deprived of their vested rights. By the recent appointment I am glad to see that Mr Hankin did not at the same time lose his remedy.

JUSTICE.

[If it was a 'nefarious act' to vote Mr Hankin and others out of office when the Colony could not afford to pay their salaries, how much more 'nefarious' must the act be that turns out Mr Young when the plea of economy cannot be urged in excuse. Our correspondent apparently believes in the doctrine of 'tit-for-tat,' but it is a poor principle to advocate when the Colony has to be the sufferer by the change.—EDITOR COLONIST.]

European Summary.

M Guizot completed his eighty-second year on the 5th of October.

London, Oct. 11.—The Chinese Embassy are making progress in their preliminary arrangements for negotiation with the British Government.

It is reported that Mr Burlingame finds that Lord Stanley is not unfriendly to the policy proposed by China, and that he is ready to treat the question on the broad ground of civilization rather than from the purely English point of view urged by the London Times. It is understood that the Ambassadors will be received by Queen Victoria on the 20th of the present month. After their reception by the Queen the embassy will make a visit to Paris.

London, Oct. 11.—Mr Gladstone's address to the electors of South Lancashire is praised by the liberal organs, who contrast its frank and positive tone with the vague and negative utterances of Mr Disraeli.

A despatch from Vienna states that Austria has appointed M de Moysenbourg her representative at the Geunmenical Council. This seems taking time by the forelock, as the Council is only to come off in December, 1869.

London, Oct. 13.—The London News this morning says there is no doubt that the protocol of the Anglo-American naturalization treaty, proposed by the American representative, will be approved by the English Parliament and the American Congress.

A young man who recently fell in love with a beautiful young lady, says that when he learned the other evening that she reciprocated his passion, he felt as though he was sitting on the roof of a meeting-house, and every shingle was a Jew's harp.

ish Minister in Washing- represents the wishes of repeatedly and openly ex- hardly observe that the British Columbia in the a natural preliminary mission into the British on, and at the same time ect on the part of Canada, British Columbia to the list by creating a unity of do more than anything to projected union. e request you, sir, in the ial residents here, and I ony, to communicate with er in Washington in sup- orial, or take such other Government may think warding the object. or to be, sir, ent, humble servant, RED WADDINGTON.

the undersigned Repre- Commercial, Banking her interests in British

Honorable, The Secre- the Colonies.

ed States Government ocations with the Brit- and the Dominion of ew to the renewal of Treaty between Canada and that these negotia- rapidly pressed forward.

ement is in progress in Island, and also in the of the extension of the Treaty to the trade of the United States.

habitants of the North- generally, desire Recipro- ong the Northwestern

ish Columbia there has strong feeling in favor of f commercial intercourse oring Pacific States of

Memorialists are satisfied readjustment of duties ish Columbia and the ould promote a greatly ational traffic, and a nt of the material re- olony.

believe that as regards a, this object can be urely attained by the eluded in the Treaty ation, than by a separ- ter.

the opinion of the under- reasonably be made a he provisions of the new extend to all the British Colonies which shall o to them, and shall s to its requirements.

Memorialists therefore pray will move Lord Stanley, it to instruct Mr. Thorn- gton to endeavour to enefit of the Reciprocity extended to all the North is, so that the option to British Columbia to lication to that effect.

GILBERT MALCOLM SPROAT, FINDLAY & DURHAM, ANDERSON, THOMSON & Co., JOHN WILKIE & Co., DICKSON, CAMPBELL & Co., CHARLES OSWALD, FELLOWS, ROBCOCK & Co., COLUMBIA, per H. E. RANSOM, BERT AMERICA, per C. McNab,

(Limited) per C. W. Fitz- man, AND VANCOUVER ISLAND SAW- H. W. Grace, Secretary. &c. &c. y Company recommended parate memorial.] William Street, E. O., 1st October 1868. COLONIST, toria, British Columbia. annex copy of memorial presented to the Secre- onies on the subject of British Columbia of the y now being negotiated and America. R, yours truly, LBERT M. SPROAT. ary to the Memorialists.

is a bounty paid by the cents a head for gobbers. some enterprising boys business of breeding the

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe.

NAPLES, Nov. 21—The eruption of Vesuvius is increasing in violence, many houses and farms in the vicinity are utterly destroyed. The market town of San George is in imminent danger.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 21—Lord Justice Inglis was today chosen Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, over the Hon W E Gladstone.

LONDON, Nov. 21—Attempts have been made to organize Anniversary obsequies in commemoration of the hanging of Manchester Fenians in this city and Dublin, tomorrow. These proceedings will doubtless prove abortive through the action of Government officers. At the Lancashire nomination for Members of Parliament, Mr Gladstone was declared to have the show of hands.

Cuba.

HAVANA, Nov. 23—Captain General Lordaudi received today 6000 volunteers and the whole Fire Department of that city.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21—No further disturbances have occurred among the rival land claimants at the Potrero. It is reported that the Duane party has been withdrawn except two men who remain to keep possession.

Arrived, steamship John L Stephens from Portland; bark W A Banks from Utsalady.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23—Arrived, steamship China from Japan and China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22—Gold closed at 134 1/2; in New York last night other quotations were unchanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23—The steamship Golden City was taken into Hunter's Point Dry Dock for repairs. The copper sheathing on the bottom of the steamer will have to be repaired.

The improved condition of the Money Market continues to add firmness to mining stocks. Legal Tenders, 73 @ 74. No New York quotations received to day.

Hong Kong dates to Oct 5th quote California flour at \$1 50 @ 55 per 50 lbs. Wheat, \$2 75 per 133 lbs.

Sydney dates to Sept 18th. Flour was quoted at 150 lbs for 10 s. Wheat, 56 @ 7s. 6d. Barley, 2s 10d @ 3s 3d.

Shanghai dates to Oct 14th, report the markets generally dull; Tea steady; Flour, Oregon brands, extra, free, supply at \$5 62 @ 5 75; superfine, \$4 75 @ 5.

The wheat receipts since Saturday noon are unusually light, aggregating only 165 eks. Offers of \$1 80 have been made for the entire lot, it being the general impression there are but few invoices to come down from Oregon. Sales include 160 eks fair at \$1 67 1/2.

Sailed—Barkentine W H Gawley, Port Madison; bark Oakland, Port Madison.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 24—Arrived—Bark Chris Mitchell, from Port Madison.

Cleared—Steamship Continental, Victoria and Astoria; British bark Leonide, Burrard Inlet.

Sailed—British bark Knousley, Burrard Inlet.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—A Warsaw special says the peasants of Volhova have revolted against the Russian commander. They are led by the Catholic clergy.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21—An Englishman named D Young committed suicide at the St Francis Hotel by swallowing a dose of laudanum.

The stock of wheat at present in this city has been carefully estimated at 1,000,000 centals.

The extensive flouring, planing and sawmills and dam, located at the outlet of Clear Lake, and known as the Bousley Property, were destroyed on Sunday morning last by a mob from the upper portion of the lake. The Sheriff and his deputies and several prominent citizens attempted to defend the property, but were seized by the mob, who then deliberately set fire to the mill and proceeded to demolish the mill dam. Large quantities of wheat, flour and lumber were destroyed. A requisition was made on Governor Haight for troops but too late to prevent destruction of property. The mill was one of the largest and best in the State. The alleged cause for the outrage was that the dam caused the overflowing of all the lands in the neighborhood of the lake and the owners had refused to abate the nuisance.

Cuba.

HAVANA, Nov. 20—Valmaicato has arrived with troops at Puerto Principe and will immediately open the campaign against the insurgents in conjunction with

the forces under command of Colonels Lono, Campello and Quiros. A telegram received from Valmaicato announces that 500 insurgents had presented themselves to him and been pardoned.

Hayti.

The following intelligence was received from Port-au-Prince. After the bombardment of Jeremia Post, Salnave bombarded for five hours the town of Misogens, but was finally repulsed and many of his pickets on the shore surrendered to the revolutionists. All the foreign consuls had been notified by Salnave that he intended shortly to attack the town of Jacmel and St. Mark.

An American man-of-war is looked for with anxiety. Several other nations have vessels in this port, but there has been no American vessel here since September.

The Government continues to purchase and sell coffee and mahogany for the purpose of raising revenue. The revolutionists are increasing in numbers.

South America.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—Rio advices are received to October 26th.

An American street railway at Rio was opened to traffic October 9th, in the presence of the Emperor and an immense concourse of citizens. It is estimated that \$20,000,000 were subscribed in Rio the first week in October as a loan to the Government, which only asked for \$15,000,000.

Advices from Paraguay state that the Allies are besieging Lopez at Villeta. Four iron clads passed the forts. There were 7000 Brazilian troops marching along the West side of the Paraguay river, with the intention of crossing to Asuncion and thence descending to Villeta to Lopez' rear.

SOUTH AMERICA.

By the way of Panama we have dates from Valparaiso to the 10th and from Lima to the 22d of October:

Chile.

Government has accepted the proposal of Mr Manuel Hodges for the establishment of steam navigation on the Biobo, between Concepcion and Nacimiento. There will be two steamers of the requisite capacity for passengers and cargo. The line is to be opened within eighteen months.

During the month of August the Santiago and Valparaiso Railway netted the sum of \$31,328 29.

Peru.

The people of Peru express great gratitude for the efforts made in California and the Atlantic States to succor them. Earthquakes are still felt along the coast, but no further danger is apprehended.

The destitute who suffered in the late disasters still continue to flock into Lima, where every aid is rendered them.

The yellow fever is again making its appearance in a serious manner in Lima, and great dread is entertained of its return.

Vote by Ballot and the Liberals.

(From the London Review, Oct. 10.)

The reign of Terror has begun in the counties. The doctrine of the right divine of landlords over their tenants' votes has broken out with fresh fury. "May I not do as I like with my own?" is the cry of "A Buckinghamshire Landlord" whose letter we print in another part of our paper. With a frankness, which might be characterized by another name, "A Buckinghamshire Landlord" declares that he is the keeper of his tenants' consciences. In a high-handed style, which might best be a Southern slave breeder, he declares his right to dictate their opinions. His notions of political liberty are so refined that he would make every one under him vote as he does. He not only owns the land, but wants to own the people. His idea of religious toleration is that his tenants shall be of the same creed as himself. In short, difference of opinion from himself is the one thing which "A Buckinghamshire Landlord" will not permit on his estate. These amiable sentiments cannot be considered as exactly new. They have simply formed the basis of every political and religious persecution which has afflicted mankind since the world began. When carried out on a large scale they have dethroned kings and ruined mighty states. "A Buckinghamshire Landlord," however, reads all history backwards, and wishes say their prayers, to give them greater efficacy.

Lord Stanley's Election Address.

The following address of Lord Stanley to the electors of King's Lynn, was issued late on Saturday night:

GENTLEMEN—Relying on the unvaried kindness which during the last twenty years I have constantly experienced at your hands, I intend, at the approaching election, once more to solicit a renewal of the trust which by your favor I have so long enjoyed and which it has been the endeavor of my Parliamentary life to deserve.

I will take an early opportunity of explaining to you publicly my views on the leading questions of the day, and remain, gentlemen, your obliged and obedient servant, STANLEY. 23 St. James' Square, London, Oct. 3.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ARRIVED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

DEPARTED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

ARRIVED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

DEPARTED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

ARRIVED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

DEPARTED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

ARRIVED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

DEPARTED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

ARRIVED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

DEPARTED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

ARRIVED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

DEPARTED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

ARRIVED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

DEPARTED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

ARRIVED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

DEPARTED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

ARRIVED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

DEPARTED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

ARRIVED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

DEPARTED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

ARRIVED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

DEPARTED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

ARRIVED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

DEPARTED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

ARRIVED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

DEPARTED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

ARRIVED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

DEPARTED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

ARRIVED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

DEPARTED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

ARRIVED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

DEPARTED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

ARRIVED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 27—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 28—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 29—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 30—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.

DEPARTED. Nov 17—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 18—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 19—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 20—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 21—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 22—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 23—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 24—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 25—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan. Nov 26—Ship M. McKensie, San Juan.