



The Weekly British Colonist. Tuesday, September 12, 1865.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ALEXANDRA AND FIDELITER COLLISION.—The arguments in the case of the Fidelity v. Alexandra terminated yesterday afternoon, His Honor reserving his decision until the termination of the cross-action.

VOLUNTEER PARADE.—The Volunteers, attended by their Band, assembled last evening on Church Hill for the last open air parade, we understand, of the season.

FOR THE SOUND.—The steam propeller Diana left yesterday for Free Port Mills, W. T., to tow the ship Mary Glover bound to China to sea.

JUVENILE OFFENDER.—A Bella Bella Indian boy, named Jim, was charged yesterday before Mr. Pemberton with being drunk and obstructing the sidewalk.

LOST MAIL BAGS.—We understand that a telegram has been received stating that two mail bags containing despatches for the Colonial Government have been recovered from the wreck of the Brother Jonathan, and will be forwarded to their destination by the first steamer.

WHISKY SELLING.—Timothy O'Brien, a half-breed, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Police Court to supplying spirits to Indians, and was fined \$250; in default four months imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—A Fort Rupert Indian, named Bill, pleaded guilty yesterday before the Police Magistrate to assaulting his Allicum, Tom, and was ordered to pay \$10, or contribute one month's free labor to the country.

MINING SUIT.—The suit instituted by the Saw Mill Company against members of the Eriasson Company will be tried, we learn, this week before the Chief Justice. The action is brought to recover \$50,000.

CORPORATION SOLICITOR.—By reference to our report of the proceedings of the City Council it will be seen that Mr. Henry Clason Courtney has been appointed Solicitor to the Corporation.

ASSAULT CASES.—In the Police Court yesterday Geo. T. Smith was charged with a drunken assault upon William Leigh. The charge was not pressed, and was dismissed; the accused being fined five shillings for being drunk and disorderly.

HOOK AND LADDER CO.—At the monthly meeting of this company held last evening Mr. E. G. Bunting was unanimously re-elected delegate with Messrs. W. H. Huskinson and A. F. Hicks.

SAILED.—H.M.S. Olio left yesterday on a cruise round the west coast of the island. She will bring back the prospectors from Nootka Sound.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named Cogswell expired suddenly early this morning at his residence beyond the Jewish Cemetery. Deceased had been until lately drinking hard.

LARGE GROWTH.—On the farm of Mr. Gleeds at Metchoh there is a cucumber growing that measures 23 inches in length and 9 inches in circumference.

TREASURE TO BE HUNTED.—The Bank of British Columbia will ship to-day per Sierra Nevada for San Francisco \$121,705 28 in treasure.

AN UNFOUNDED INSINUATION.—Yesterday, in the Vice-Admiralty Court, the Acting Attorney General in his address to the Court, while referring to the evidence of the skilled witnesses adduced by the other side, made a statement regarding the testimony of Capt. Raymur, which was disputed by Mr. Ring.

THE FIDELITER'S REPAIRS.—This steamer was yesterday brought to the Hudson Bay Company's wharves to have her boilers repaired. The cut in her bow has been planked over and caulked, but one of the departments is full of water, owing to a hole in her bottom, caused while lying ashore near Clover Point.

THE FIDELITER'S REPAIRS.—This steamer was yesterday brought to the Hudson Bay Company's wharves to have her boilers repaired. The cut in her bow has been planked over and caulked, but one of the departments is full of water, owing to a hole in her bottom, caused while lying ashore near Clover Point.

THE ESTATE OF CARR.—A train of six fine young mules and a horse, and a quantity of goods belonging to the bankrupt, were yesterday brought to town from Leech River by the messenger. More animals belonging to the estate are said to be running at a farm at Saanich. We understand that the bankrupt's books show cash receipts at his Leech River store during the last month amounting to \$3500, which does not look like such hard times at these diggings as is generally supposed. The belief is that Carr carried off all the cash on which he could lay hands.

RIFLE MATCH.—The Rifle tournament between ten of the Volunteer Rifle Corps and ten of the Fleet has been postponed from Thursday to Saturday next, in consequence of the expected arrival of the mail steamer on the former day. The shooting will commence at 10 a.m. at the butts, the ranges being 200, 300, 400 and 600 yards; five rounds at each distance. The prize valued at \$75, to be presented to the best marksmen will consist of a gold watch.

ARREARS OF LICENSE.—Richard Crowther was summoned in the police court yesterday for non-payment of arrears of quarterly license. Mr. Copland, for the defence, said that he was prepared to take oath that Crowther was adjudicated a bankrupt in 1864, but the bankrupt was too poor to afford to pay for his certificate of discharge. The magistrate adjourned the case for three days.

FIREMEN'S ELECTION.—The annual election of the Tiger Company delegates for the ensuing year took place last evening, when the following gentlemen were chosen: Messrs. Chas. Gowen, S. L. Kelly, and A. M. Goldsmith. Mr. T. J. Burnes was nominated for Assistant Engineer.

FOOT RACE.—A foot race for \$50 a side, between Walter Knox and another amateur, took place yesterday on Beacon Hill, and was won by Knox. The distance ran was one hundred yards.

THE MAIL STEAMER.—A telegram received at Olympia states that the Sierra Nevada was to leave Portland yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock. She will consequently be due here to-morrow morning.

THE U. S. S. SWANEE.—The officers of this ship entertained the officers of H.M.S. Sutlej at dinner last evening.

GOLD QUARTZ AT COWICHAN.—Pieces of the quartz lead discovered by Mr. Brennan at Cowichan, and supposed to contain silver have been assayed at the Assay Office of the Bank of British North America and found to contain a good per centage of gold instead of silver. The lead is said to be a very large one. A specimen of the rock may be seen at our office. The following is a copy of the Assayer's Certificate:

Bank of British North America. MINERAL ASSAY. No. 34.—Sept. 6th.—Depositor P. Brennan From whence said to come—Vancouver Island. Report—Gold 4 ounces, 18 pennyweights in the ton.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The firemen assembled last evening at the corner of Langley and Yates streets in uniform for drill and underwent practice. The Deluge Co. while bringing their engine down lost two of their axes, which are still missing.

HOOK AND LADDER CO.—At the monthly meeting of this company held last evening Mr. E. G. Bunting was unanimously re-elected delegate with Messrs. W. H. Huskinson and A. F. Hicks.

SAILED.—H.M.S. Olio left yesterday on a cruise round the west coast of the island. She will bring back the prospectors from Nootka Sound.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named Cogswell expired suddenly early this morning at his residence beyond the Jewish Cemetery. Deceased had been until lately drinking hard.

LARGE GROWTH.—On the farm of Mr. Gleeds at Metchoh there is a cucumber growing that measures 23 inches in length and 9 inches in circumference.

TREASURE TO BE HUNTED.—The Bank of British Columbia will ship to-day per Sierra Nevada for San Francisco \$121,705 28 in treasure.

AN UNFOUNDED INSINUATION.—Yesterday, in the Vice-Admiralty Court, the Acting Attorney General in his address to the Court, while referring to the evidence of the skilled witnesses adduced by the other side, made a statement regarding the testimony of Capt. Raymur, which was disputed by Mr. Ring.

THE FIDELITER'S REPAIRS.—This steamer was yesterday brought to the Hudson Bay Company's wharves to have her boilers repaired. The cut in her bow has been planked over and caulked, but one of the departments is full of water, owing to a hole in her bottom, caused while lying ashore near Clover Point.

THE FIDELITER'S REPAIRS.—This steamer was yesterday brought to the Hudson Bay Company's wharves to have her boilers repaired. The cut in her bow has been planked over and caulked, but one of the departments is full of water, owing to a hole in her bottom, caused while lying ashore near Clover Point.

THE FIDELITER'S REPAIRS.—This steamer was yesterday brought to the Hudson Bay Company's wharves to have her boilers repaired. The cut in her bow has been planked over and caulked, but one of the departments is full of water, owing to a hole in her bottom, caused while lying ashore near Clover Point.

THE FIDELITER'S REPAIRS.—This steamer was yesterday brought to the Hudson Bay Company's wharves to have her boilers repaired. The cut in her bow has been planked over and caulked, but one of the departments is full of water, owing to a hole in her bottom, caused while lying ashore near Clover Point.

Feeling that an unwarrantable aspersion had been thrown upon the justice of our report, we referred the matter to the witness himself, who immediately pronounced the Colonist in the right, and gave us the following memorandum: "What I stated in my evidence was, that if the Fidelity had stopped from three to five minutes previous a collision might not have taken place, on the presumption that the vessels were going ten knots, or equal to 300 yards or more to the minute. I never stated from two to three minutes. Signed—J. A. RAYMUR." This memorandum, it will be seen, sets the matter at rest, and shows the injustice of the aspersion brought to our charge by the learned counsel. We may here observe that the report of the collision case that appeared in this paper was published from notes taken by a paid reporter, who had no earthly interest in the result of the trial, whereas the very meagre report in our contemporary was furnished by the clerk of the solicitors for the Alexandra; and we challenge a comparison of the two reports for fullness, elaborateness of detail, accuracy and fairness. We give Mr. Wood credit for a desire to be professionally most courteous and gentlemanly, and can only pardon the flagrant faux pas in this instance by the supposition that his eager desire to sustain the cause of his clients, led him in a moment of warmth to offer us a most undeserved and uncalled for insult.

England and the Belligerents.—Letter by Earl Russell to the Admiralty.

My Lords,—I have the honor to state to your lordships that since the date of my letter of the 11th ult. intelligence has reached this country that the late President of the so-called Confederate States has been captured by the military forces of the United States, and has been transported as a prisoner to Fortress Monroe, and that the armies hitherto kept in the field by the Confederate States have for the most part surrendered or dispersed.

In this posture of affairs her Majesty's government are of opinion that neutral nations cannot but consider the civil war in North America as at an end. In conformity with this opinion, her Majesty's Government recognise that peace has been restored within the whole territory of which the United States of North America before the commencement of the civil war were in undisturbed possession.

As a necessary consequence of such recognition on the part of her Majesty's Government, her Majesty's several authorities in all ports, harbors and waters belonging to her Majesty, whether in the United Kingdom or beyond the seas, must henceforth refuse permission to any vessel of war carrying a Confederate flag to enter any such ports, harbors and waters, and must require any Confederate vessels of war which, at the time when these orders reach her Majesty's authorities in such ports, harbors and waters, may have already entered therein on the faith of proclamations heretofore issued by her Majesty, and which, having complied with the proclamations may be actually within such ports, harbors and waters, forthwith to depart from them.

But her Majesty's Government consider that a due regard for national good faith and honor requires that her Majesty's authorities should be instructed as regards any such Confederate vessels so departing, that they should have the benefit of the prohibition heretofore enforced against pursuit of them within 24 hours by cruiser of the United States lying at the time within any such ports, harbors and waters, and that such prohibition should be then and for the last time maintained in their favor.

If, however, the commander of any Confederate vessel of war which may be found in any port, harbor or any waters of her Majesty's dominions at the time these new orders are received by her Majesty's authorities, or may enter such port, harbor or waters within a month after these new orders are received, should wish to divest his vessel of her warlike character, and, after disarming her, to remain without a Confederate flag within British waters, her Majesty's authorities may allow the commander of such vessel to do so at his own risk in all respects, in which case he should be distinctly apprised that he is to expect no further protection from her Majesty's Government, except such as he may be entitled to in the ordinary course of the administration of the law in time of peace.

The rule as to twenty-four hours would, of course, not be applicable to the case of such vessel. I have addressed a similar letter to the Secretaries of State for the Home, Colonial, India and War Offices, and also to the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, requesting them, as I do your lordships, to issue instructions in conformity with the decision of her Majesty's Government to the several British authorities at home or abroad who may be called upon to act in the matter. I am, etc. RUSSELL.

ENGLAND AS SEEN THROUGH FRENCH SPECS.—The London correspondent of the Independence Bells has just favored his countryman with a sketch of life in our metropolis, as proven by the perusal of London newspapers for a single week. First, there is a woman burned alive, in the midst of her drunken and stupefied companions; at the close of a low orgie in a villainous house in Westminster. Next, there are two wives nearly murdered by brutal husbands (one of whom attempts his own life), and a furious assault by a man on his mistress. Another woman is seen one evening with a man in a boat on the Thames; the man reappears alone; some days afterwards the corpse of a woman is found on the bank of the river. Then there is the confession of Constance Kent as to the Road murder. Two delegates of the English Church abuse the confidence inspired by their sacred character to tempt the virtue of the females of their flock—one is a vicar in the diocese of Norwich, and the other a popular London preacher. A civil court has investigated a charge of seduction, which surpasses in resolution, cowardice and cold-blooded villainy anything in even that admirable story, "The Farmer of Ingleswood Forest." In one of the police courts a woman glories in the fact that she brought to justice a lover on whom she wished to be revenged. A Lancashire manufacturer, church-warden of his parish, director of several public companies, and Mayor of his borough, cuts his throat in a boat, and flings himself into the water, to escape the penalties of embezzlement and forgery. Nor is a touch of the grotesque wanting. A farmer runs away with a curate's daughter; his neighbor celebrates the event by copious libations in his honor. A giddy young fellow writes to a lady asking an interview in order that he may learn her feelings toward him. The young lady's brothers keep the appointment in her stead, cudgel the Lovelace, and have to pay £80 for the joke. Such is the true picture of our daily life. No longer may we expect the brave Belgians to trust themselves among such savages as the people of Great Britain.

The City of Glasgow LIFE ASSURANCE Company.

Established 1838. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. Subscribed Capital, £3,000,000 Annual Revenue, £560,000 Subsisting Assurances, £14,415,000

THIS COMPANY OFFERS TO the Public the combined advantages of Perfect Security, Moderate Premiums, Liberal participation in Profits, and great freedom in respect of foreign residence and travel.

Prospectuses and every information can be obtained on application to J. ROBERTSON STEWART, WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V.I. Agent for British Columbia and Vancouver Island

Sporborg & Rueff, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers

Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes.

The Most Popular Book OF PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION, Richardson's New Method, Having a regular sale of Twenty-five Thousand Copies a Year

It is superior in excellence to all other "Methods," and THE BOOK THAT EVERY PUPIL NEEDS for the acquirement of a thorough knowledge of Pianoforte playing. It is adapted to ALL GRADES OF TUITION, from the Rudiments of the Youngest, to the Studies and Exercises of Advanced Pupils. Two editions are published, one adopting American, the other Foreign Fingering. When the work is ordered, it is so prepared as to be adapted to either system of Fingering will be sent.

OLIVER, DITSON & Co., PUBLISHERS, 277 Washington Street, Boston. FOR SALE AT HIBBEN & CARSWELL'S and WAITT'S Book-stores. au21

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c. (FREE FROM ADULTERATION.) MANUFACTURED BY GROSSE & BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful to see that the articles are not substituted, their genuine preparations bear their names and address upon the labels.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE Oxford Sausages, Patent Preser. pa. Ham, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pates, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Sole, Bologna Sausages, Herrings in a Sardines, Soups, Mince, and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which, as well as many articles too numerous to mention in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carlsberg Beer, and other goods. Sole Agents for the Colonies, Messrs. J. & R. Spence, 101, Market Street, Melbourne.

DAY & MARTIN'S REAL JAPAN BLACKING! 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON. For affording nourishment and durability to the Leather it stands Unrivalled. Sold by all First Class Houses in British Columbia and the Colonies.

In Bottles and Tins at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each. CAUTION.—D. & M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of their MAKERS' BRANDS and LABELS. \*Orders through Mercantile Houses, m7

JAS. ILES & WM. FLOTT, Sailmakers and Riggers, WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, A. I.

All orders promptly attended to.

Drugs and Chemicals

George Curling & Company, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 16 CULLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON.

Draw the attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Stockholders, to their Old-Established House, as Shippers and Manufacturers of Drugs, Chemicals, Quinine, PHARMACOPŒIA PREPARATIONS, Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus, Newly Discovered Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and Castor Oil in Bottles.

Capsules of Copaiba, Cubebs, Castor Oil and Cod Liver Oil, and other of their Renowned Specialities.

Lozenges, Confectionery, Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Surgical Instruments, Medical Glass, and every article connected with the Drug Trade. Orders confined to their care will be executed with scrupulous attention and quick despatch. Price Currents forwarded Post Free upon application.

Parties Indenting through Agents are requested to give decided instructions that their orders are placed in the hands of GEORGE CURLING & CO. ONLY ap5

Dinneford's FLUID MAGNESIA! HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, EMPLOYED by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public as the BEST REMEDY FOR

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children Combined with the

ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, forms an agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and in all climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured by DINNEFORD & CO., 172 New Bond Street, London; Sold in Victoria, V. I., by W. M. SEARBY, Chemist, Government Street.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. PRONOUNCED BY GOURMETS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE, AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, To his Brother at Worcester, May, 1855. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most valuable Sauce that is made."

Caution. Lea & Perrins. Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS Imitations, the labels closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. were used.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have entrusted their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce. \*Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Cross and Blackwell, Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; etc., etc. and by Grocers and Chemists generally throughout the World. Agents for VICTORIA, V.I. Janson, Green & Rhodes,

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c. BURGOINE & BURBIDGES EXPORT DRUGGISTS, COLEMAN ST. LONDON.

Publish monthly a Prices Current of nearly 8,000 Drugs, Chemical, Pharmaceutical, and Photographic Preparations, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, etc., and every description of Medical Gun articles. This is the most complete list ever published, and will be forwarded every month, FREE OF ALL CHARGE, upon application.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c. CAMOMILE PILLS. A RECENTLY recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1/4, 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World. \*Orders to be made payable by London House. Agent for Victoria, W. M. SEARBY, Chemist, Government Street.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness PEPSINE. T. MORSON & SON, Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the far-famed PEPSINE WINE, are enabled to offer the purest and sweetest substitute for the Gastro Juice. \*SEE OUR NEW UNIVERSAL. Sold in bottles at 4s. and 10s., and obtainable of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

MORSON'S PEPINE LOZENGES, POWDER, PATENT GELATINE, and all GRANULAR PREPARATIONS, &c. Manufacturers of Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Preparations.

T. MORSON AND SON: 31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, London; \*Orders (payable in London), are most carefully shipped.

Tuesday, Sep 12, 1865. TWO MONTHS

One of the pecc... tain monarch, on powerful nation, co as to the results of that a great nation of the questioner led diction to his ow be concluded that be delivered into ever, the opposite became the conqu queror, he was wa attributed his misf ace. The oracle, ho for a great nation dily for the super own. Our morning seem, is guided b deity, and in conse misfortunes. The the forcible remo fences, and the Chr ge to law for the up!" The people —not exactly be money, but becau force his lordship i morning contempor satisfaction, insiste "as we suggeste certain matters wh City Council, that for legal opinion, a ing that the Coun ones suggest the into court, and ag thing is to be don The Council, howe mination, as expres the public meetin, to take the initia legal martyrdom, a to have the fance oracle considers a the preliminary ch ampions, and a itself on understa compelling the cit which "it suggeste discovers that the yer but for the fee discomfited, but v is served upon the upon the head for is at last to be pla that its excessive a being appropriated of-rumpets-it scro lldatory than eve The injunction, h and while the org mering air, the le believe that the la the "Delphic orac dges, but our cont stuff, and it man ter something do responds with " On Friday, the ve fences were torn d dation is thus k says the oracle, " ment on the qu Church trustees, in the Donnybroo public leaned to Chronicle, that th One would have fo would have got f fortunate predic Not so, however the worst of all le ders to good acc opinion," it say not conduct thi to themselves or come true." The negro! after this dast weight wou dast-spirit, W climax. In year are told that you to restrain the B fences." \* This work "says our blustering and b rowdies" [the sneaking, stealthy side of day] "been compelled to do in the en things which m In the first plac Council are goi and in the secon Council for try from re-actio much like a who knocked parties are stiga performing this some such app the conclusion t consistency to i we have have a far from being contemporary is

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, September 12, 1865.

TWO MONTHS' EXPERIENCE OF AN ORACLE.

One of the peculiarities of the ancient oracles was their ambiguity. When a certain monarch, on the eve of battle with a powerful nation, consulted his oracular deity as to the results of the conflict, he was told that a great nation would fall. The vanity of the questioner led him to interpret the prediction to his own especial advantage, and he concluded that his enemy was about to be delivered into his hands. When, however, the opposite result took place, and he became the conquered instead of the conqueror, he was wrathful with the oracle, and attributed his misfortune to its false assurance. The oracle, however, proved itself right; for a great nation did fall, although, unhappily for the superstitious monarch, it was his own. Our morning contemporary, it would seem, is guided by a similar ambiguous deity, and in consequence has fallen into sad misfortunes. The people of Victoria demand the forcible removal of the Church Reserve fences, and the Chronicle oracle says, "Don't go to law for the Bishop, can you buy you all up?" The people of course don't go to law—not exactly because the Bishop has got money, but because they are determined to force his lordship into the initiative, and our morning contemporary, with a scream of self-satisfaction, insists that they have done just "as we suggested." In order to clear up certain matters which appeared misty to the City Council, that body applies to counsel for legal opinion, and the Chronicle, concluding that the Council is thus going to law, at once suggests the idea of carrying the case into court, and again vociferates that the thing is to be done "just as we suggested." The Council, however, with the old determination, as expressed by the inhabitants at the public meeting, of compelling the Bishop to take the initiative, are not anxious for legal martyrdom, and call for a subscription to have the fences removed. This step the oracle considers as conclusive evidence of the preliminary preparation of engaging legal champions, and once more congratulates itself on understanding public opinion, and compelling the citizens to adopt the course which "it suggested." When, however, it discovers that the money is not for the lawyer but for the fence-remover, it is no way discomfited, but waiting until the injunction is served upon the Council, again pats itself upon the head for discovering that the matter is at last to be placed in a court of law, and that its excessive zeal for order is at length being appreciated. With a frantic flourish of trumpets it screams loud and more self-laudatory than ever, "just as we suggested." The injunction, however, becomes fruitless, and while the oracular cry is fresh on the morning air, the fences are taken down. We believe that the last blow would have floored the "Delphic oracle" in its most triumphant days, but our contemporary is made of elastic stuff, and it manages to find even in this matter something done by somebody that corresponds with "just what we suggested."

On Friday, the very morning on which the fences were torn down, his amusing self-laudation is thus kept up. "The Colonist," says the oracle, "could not get up an excitement on the question of the title of the Church trustees, nor get the fences torn down in the Donnybrook style, for the body of the public leaned towards the opinion of the Chronicle, that the title was valid in law." One would have thought that by this time it would have got fairly sickened with its unfortunate predictions, and self-glorification. Not so, however; the very next day it turns the worst of all its disappointments and blunders to good account. "We expressed the opinion," it says, "that the Council would not conduct this affair, with credit or profit to themselves or the city. To-day our words come true." Talk of this "irrepressible negro" after this! Why a very mountain of dead weight would not keep down such an elastic spirit. We have now arrived at the climax. In yesterday morning's issue we are told that application is about to be made to restrain the Bishop from re-erecting the fences. "This is going the right way to work," says our legal contemporary. "After blistering and bullying and behaving like rowdies" [the day before they were a sneaking, stealthy lot that shunned the face of day] "the Council have at last been compelled to appeal to the law, exactly what we have all along said they would have to do in the end." There are two or three things which make this sentence rather funny. In the first place it is totally incorrect—the Council are going to apply for no injunction; and in the second, to praise the action of the Council for trying to restrain the Bishop from re-erecting the fences looks very much like awarding credit to those who knocked them down. But as these parties are stigmatized by the same paper, for performing this service, cowardly ruffians or some such appellation, we can only come to the conclusion that the oracle has added inconsistency to its ambiguity, and that "what we have all along said" seems to be as far from being followed out as ever. Our contemporary is exceedingly unfortunate in

always being on the unpopular and therefore defeated side; but of this Church reserve question its unpopularity as well as its misfortunes would seem to have reached a climax. If anything in the world could show the utter powerlessness of a public journal it would be its last two months' experience; for during all that time, and in the midst of an excitement of more than ordinary intensity, we do not believe a single one of its suggestions has been adopted, unless indeed we can allude to that suggestion which was given in its individual or private capacity to the police and which led to the astounding results of the capture of a City Councillor. So much for the Delphic oracle and "what it suggested."

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—On Wednesday last an enquiry was held in the Court room by a number of our most respectable townsmen, in the absence of the local magistrate, into the cause of death of one Martin, a seaman belonging to the bark Carlotta, whose body had been found that morning in Millstone river. From the evidence it appeared that deceased and four other seamen were sent up the river with a scow to get a supply of water. When reaching a suitable place for their purpose, Martin was landed to make fast a line, those on board proceeding to moor the scow to a boom in the river. That finished, they endeavored to reach the shore by means of some floating logs, in which attempt one of them, named Petersen, was precipitated into the water. He called on Martin to come to his assistance, who essayed to do so, but treading on a slippery log, he also fell into the river. They both managed to get hold of a plank, which turned over with them, and poor Martin sank, and was seen no more. Petersen with difficulty managed to keep afloat until a line was thrown him, when he was hauled ashore in an exhausted state. The rest of the party made every effort to save their shipmate but without success. What makes the matter more singular, the part of the river where the accident occurred has not a depth at any time of over five feet; and the witnesses all agreed as to the fact of deceased being perfectly sober at the time of the unfortunate event. The result of the enquiry was "accidental death from drowning."—Nanaimo Gazette.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Emily Harris, Captain Chambers, arrived Monday at 9 o'clock from Nanaimo and the Settlements with about 15 passengers and some freight. We have the Gazette of yesterday. The shipments of coal for the month of August amounted to 4262 tons, the largest quantity exported in any previous month and Nanaimo is pronounced by the Gazette to be in a most flourishing condition, a steady demand being all that is now needed to make its success sure. \* \* \* The ships A.M. Lawrence, Joseph Jay and bark Joaquin and Carlotta were loading for San Francisco, and the returns of coal shipments for the month of September will, it is thought, be unprecedented in the annals of Nanaimo. \* \* \* Sergt. Blake arrived on the 29th ult., and had arrested the first of a gang of whisky sellers named Ebenezer Dury. \* \* \* A whale was seen at Nanaimo last week and after sporting itself freely for some time unmolested, departed for parts unknown. \* \* \* The children of St. Paul's Sunday School, through the liberality of the Bishop of Columbia and other friends, enjoyed an agreeable picnic at Newcastle Point on Saturday. \* \* \* The Institute Tea Meeting on Tuesday was a successful affair; about 60 persons attended, and able speeches were delivered by the Reverend White, Good and others.

CRACK RIFLE SHOOTING IN SCOTLAND.—The Montrose rifle gathering, the first of the Scottish Volunteers' shooting competitions, still continues to be one of the most popular for the excellence of the marksmen who enter for the prizes. The last contest, on the 20th June, however, eclipses all former efforts, the shooting being something extraordinary. For the benefit of our own Volunteer riflemen we furnish the following brief account of the tournament, taken from the London Times of June 22d:—"The chief feature in the proceedings was the contest for the 'Scotland cup,' carried off, it will be remembered, on the first occasion of the gathering, by Mr. Edward Ross. Since then the shooting has greatly improved, and the principal scores in the present contest are said to be the highest ever made in a public competition. The conditions of the contest for the cup were—seven shots at each of the following ranges, 700, 800 and 900 yards. Annexed are the highest scores—Sergeant Forbes, 6th Aberdeenshire, 28, 27, 26, total 81; Mr. Edward Ross, London Scottish, 27, 27, 23, total 77; the hon. Captain Arbutnot, Kincaidshires, Captain Morison, Peterhead, and Captain Fordey, 5th Aberdeenshire, made 74 each; the Earl of Aberdeen and Mr. Grant Peterkin, of Cambridge, following with 73 each. All these crack shots, with the exception of Captain Arbutnot (Henry) used the Whitworth rifle. In a competition for a challenge cup among eight of the best marksmen present, at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, Mr. Edward Ross stood first, with a score of 74; Forbes, the gainer of 'Scotland's cup,' is a brickmaker in the little village of Ellon, to the north of Aberdeen, and was one of the Scottish eight who shot for and won the Eloho Shield at Wimbledon last year. His score to-day was composed of 18 bulls' eyes and 3 centres."

A COMPOSITOR IN LUCK.—The Provincial Typographical Association presented to the late secretary of the executive, at Sheffield, recently, a purse of £120, a valuable time-piece, a massive silver snuff-box, and a beautifully written address, framed, the gift of the united trade of England, Ireland and Scotland. Mr. Speke, the secretary is a compositor.

The regular standing army to be retained by the United States Government will number 177,000, 50,000 to be colored troops.

VICE ADMIRALTY COURT.

(Before His Honor David Cameron, Esq., C. J. Judge and Commissary of the Vice-Admiralty Court, V.I.)

ALEXANDRA AND FIDELITER.

Monday, Sept. 4th, 1865.

The evidence in the case of the Fideliter against the Alexandra having been concluded, Mr. Wood rose to address the Court. He said he would rely on the case of the "Cleopatra," the "Despatch" and the "Vivid" as reported in the regular reports. The "Vivid" established a principle with respect to the lamps, as evidence was given which may tend to show that the Alexandra's lights were not strictly protected by side shields or boxes as required by law. This would have rendered them amenable to Mr. Pemberton. Nothing had been stated about them as being conducive to the accident by reason of any alleged deficiency. The learned counsel referred to the case of the "Ann" to show that the plaintiff could not recover except under the allegations of his pleadings, and contended that the pleadings of the owners of the Fideliter would not allow them to adduce evidence of the helm of the Alexandra having been starboarded.

A slight discussion ensued as to the way in which the two cases were to be heard and His Honor stated that the evidence was now concluded in both cases, but that the two cases in other respects were distinct.

Mr. Wood then sat down saying that he would reserve his speech until he came to the Fideliter case.

Mr. Ring then commenced his reply on the case of the Alexandra. He quoted the rule of law respecting the necessity of both vessels porting their helms and argued that the ship not obeying the rule was wholly in fault. With reference to the allegation of the counsel for the Alexandra, that the statement of the Alexandra being on the port bow of the Fideliter was untrue, the learned counsel referred to the evidence of the passengers on board the Fideliter whose statements must be received as having considerable weight from their being disinterested in every way. Could His Honor say, upon a review of the evidence, that the Alexandra was navigated with unremitting care and vigilance? Mr. Ring then quoted the case of the Atlantic, which was relied upon by the opposite side, and showed in how many respects it varied from the case now before the court. The Alexandra was within 200 yards when the Fideliter was just crossing her bow. Evidence had been given of the space in which the Alexandra could be turned. Capt. Coffin said it could have been turned in 150 or 200 yards; he says, also, that the distance which the two vessels were apart must be divided between the two. It is for the court to say whether there was not time for the Alexandra, if she had ported her helm, to have described a sufficient curve to have avoided the collision, or at all events to have reduced its force and extent. Whether or not it was incumbent on the Fideliter to check her speed is another matter for the court to consider and we have the evidence of the skilled witnesses, that Capt. McCulloch did right in not slackening speed, and that skilled evidence has not been contradicted by the other side in any way. The case of the Atlantic, with all respect for the American judges, could not be made to apply in this case, which must be determined by English law alone. Mr. Ring called attention to the custom set up by the owners of the Alexandra for vessels of light draft to follow a particular course, and called the attention of the court to the evil effect which such a custom, being, as it is, in direct contravention of the law, would produce. How, said the learned counsel, is a vessel coming round Trial Island to know whether a vessel coming out of Victoria was going to take the outside or inside passage? The collision took place between Clover Point and Victoria harbor, not between Clover Point and Trial Island, consequently it mattered little whether or not the Alexandra intended to take the inside passage.

The Court here adjourned until 10 o'clock.

After the recess Mr. Ring continued his address. His learned friend had quoted Atkinson on Shipping Edition of 54 as to the rule of the road being no excuse for carelessness. That authority could not control the test of blame expressly given by Statute, viz. that the observance of the rule about porting was conclusive as to the party upon whom blame should rest (McLaughlin on Shipping—Ed. 52). It was admitted that there was a time when the three lights of both steamers were visible each to the other, showing that the vessels were approaching end on. The learned gentlemen referred to the evidence given as to the lights being set and visible from each ship, and contended that the only inference was that they were approaching in a straight line (and not in parallel lines with an interval between sufficient to justify a departure from the rule, as had been attempted to be shown), which imposed upon each the necessity of porting their helms. The Fideliter was keeping her helm to port all the time, first a little then more, then hard aport and yet the Alexandra although admitting that she was 700 yards off instead of following the same rule was taking an opposite course. The interval of time between the Alexandra hearing the second whistle of the Fideliter, and the collision was 1 1/2 minutes plus 4 seconds, during which time according to the evidence of the Alexandra, she was porting her helm. The evidence of the skilled witnesses showed that the porting of the helm for three-quarters of a minute would have enabled the Alexandra to have avoided the collision, but the angle of impact as shown by the models, wholly disproved the evidence of her having so ported. He referred to the decision of Dr. Lushington in the case of the Cleopatra and Simlah, in which case the learned judge held that the two vessels were approaching within the meaning of the rule of the Act, although two and a half points on the bow. (Mr. Wood interposed to remind the Court that the vessels were from two to three miles apart.) Mr. Ring next referred to the plan of the coast framed by Mr. Gastineau, and pointed out that this map must be recognized as an authority in this case, as the opposing side had made no attempt to disprove its accuracy, although they had ample time and opportunity to do so. The learned gentleman

reviewed the arguments set up by Mr. Wood, and after briefly stating his answer to each of the points raised concluded by referring the Court to the various authorities in support of his case upon which he had previously dwelt, and urging upon the Court to find that there had been a violation of the law on the part of the Alexandra.

Mr. Wood having briefly opened the case for the Alexandra against the Fideliter, the Court adjourned till half-past ten this morning.

Ninth Day.

The Court was occupied all yesterday in hearing addresses from Messrs. McCraith and Ring in answer to the claim set up by the owners of the Alexandra against the owners of the Fideliter.

The learned gentlemen reviewed elaborately the whole of the lengthy evidence adduced in the previous trial as well as the different authorities which had been brought to bear on the case. The line of argument followed was similar to that advanced in the previous case, the gist of which was, that the two steamers were clearly proved to have been approaching one another within the meaning of the act which enforced upon each the necessity of putting their helms to port. That the Fideliter did so port her helm, and had been proved by the evidence of skilled witnesses to have been "correct" in so doing, and that the Alexandra by not following the prescribed rule when she first sighted the Fideliter, a distance stated in evidence to have been sufficient to have enabled her to have avoided the collision—was responsible for the damage which ensued, notwithstanding the attempt made to establish a dangerous custom not generally recognized for vessels of light draft to take the inshore passage.

The Court adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning when Mr. Wood will be heard in reply on the whole case.

THE ADMIRALTY CASE.—Mr. Wood yesterday addressed the Court at some length for the owners of the Alexandra, contending that the collision between the two steamers arose from the fact of the Fideliter not having ported her helm on first sighting the Alexandra. The learned gentleman commented freely upon the evidence of the skilled witnesses called by the Counsel for the Fideliter, quoting "Taylor on Evidence" to show with what reserve the testimony of skilled witnesses should be received as such witnesses were invariably actuated by a bias on behalf of those who called them. He drew the attention of the Court to the assumed position of the two steamers on the chart framed by Mr. Gastineau, explained the angles which they would describe by porting or starboarding their helms, and argued that the Alexandra had done all that was required of her to avoid the collision, and that the Fideliter was therefore to blame for the accident which ensued. In the course of his speech (which was a masterly one) Mr. Wood remarked that he had to contend against a national prejudice that had been brought to bear against his clients. This assertion was indignantly repudiated by the counsel on the opposite side, who declared that they had carefully refrained from allowing any national feeling to influence the case. Mr. Wood concluded his argument at 1:30 p.m. His Honor said that he should require two or three days to peruse the evidence. Judgment will therefore not be pronounced probably before next week.

ITEMS FROM COWICHAN.

The following items of intelligence have been contributed by a gentleman from the Settlement:—The rain last week acted beneficially on "roots" and did no damage to the oat grain. If, however, the weather continues wet the oats and barley down must soon suffer badly. On Ball's farm the potatoes were all killed in one night by the frost; with the exception of the potatoes, generally being small, the crop has not suffered through the Settlement.

Dr. Davis, Mr. Bell and Mr. Skinner are about to have "raising bees." The doctor has added to his farm by purchasing the adjoining section of an absentee proprietor and has now a most promising ranch. Great complaints exist throughout the district respecting the action (or rather want of action) of the Government in the matter of the Indian Reserve. Possibly when blood is shed and a feeling of enmity aroused, which will only cease with the extermination of one of the resident races, the Executive will act or at least promise to do so.

The district is now more fully supplied than formerly with the ministrations of the Gospel. The Rev. A. Browning, Wesleyan Minister, preached at Drinkwater's and Alexandra's on Sunday last to two of the largest congregations ever seen in Cowichan. The Schoolmaster, Mr. Lomas, is well liked, but the fact of the school being held in a building claimed by the Episcopal body (and from which they exclude the ministers of other denominations) clashes with the prospectus of the Board of Education. Perhaps Mr. Waddington will see to this sectarian irregularity.

The newly discovered silver lead on Cowichan Bay will soon be fully tested. Meanwhile Brennan, the discoverer, is most sanguine of his fortune being made.

A commodious convent is nearly completed for the reception of the orphans and others now under the care of Bishop Demers in Victoria. When finished it will be the largest ecclesiastical building in the colony.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

FIRE—HOLY TRINITY DESTROYED.—About a quarter to 8 o'clock last night the vestry of Holy Trinity Church was observed to be enveloped in flames. The fire soon communicated with the main building, and so rapid was its progress that all hope of saving the church was abandoned, and all felt that the utmost that could be accomplished was to rescue from destruction the new tower and magnificent chime of bells. The fire engine was quickly brought into play, drawing a supply of water from the tank at the engine house; but, owing to the great elevation of the church above the fountain, the engine

labored under complete disadvantage. Notwithstanding all this, however, it was soon made manifest that the devouring element must succumb to the energetic and determined efforts of the invincible Hyacks. The result was that in less than one hour from the time the fire broke out, three-fourths of the building remained a charred and grim monument of the extraordinary efficiency of the Fire Department. What remains will, we fear, prove of little value, as it is little more than a charred shell. We understand the church was insured to the extent of \$5,000. The loss will probably exceed \$9,000. The origin of the fire is involved in mystery. The destruction of Holy Trinity will be felt by all creeds and all classes of the community as a public calamity.

ANOTHER SILVER MINE.—We understand that a silver mine has recently been discovered in the vicinity of Hops; but, inasmuch as the discoverers wish to have their rights properly secured before making the matter public, we are unable to give any definite information, either as to the precise locality, or the probable value of the discovery.

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.—The Telegraph Company have leased the two vacant divisions of Mr. Holbrook's stone building, together with the warehouse underneath the entire building, for the accommodation of their business. The two apartments on Columbia street are being fitted up, one for the Company's store, and the other, the eastern one, for the telegraph offices.

CUSTOMS REVENUES for week ending Saturday, September 2, 1865. Duties (import), £887 10 8; do. (export) £450 5 1; harbor dues, £18 1 8; head money, £12 15; tonnage dues, £48 1; fees, £0 4. Total, £1,416 18 4. Number of passengers entering at this port during same period, 64.

TRADE STATISTICS OF VACUVER ISLAND.

From the extra Government Gazette, published in this office by authority, we obtain the following valuable statistics:—The total amount of business transacted in the colony for the six months ending June 30th 1865, was \$2,356,508. Calculating on this as a basis, there is, on the trade of the ensuing six months, payable in advance, a tax of one-half of one per cent, producing \$11,772 53, and an annual tax of \$10, producing, with the special rate on professions, \$11,062; total tax, \$22834 53. The whole number of persons liable to the above tax is 538, of whom 23 are in Nanaimo, all the rest residing in Victoria and the adjoining port of Esquimalt. This number is divided into the following professions, trades, and other occupations: Barristers, 4; solicitors, 6; bankers, 3; civil engineers, 8; architects, 5; auctioneers, 5; real estate agents, 8; opium dealers, 3; merchants and commission merchants, 28; produce dealers, 6; dry goods dealers, 2; boot and shoe dealers, 3; ironmongers, 4; general dealers, 19; wine and spirit dealers, 5; Indian traders, 9; stove dealers, 3; outfitters, 2; clothiers, 12; tobacconists, 8; chemists and druggists, 10; haberdashers, 2; drapers and mercers, 9; hostlers, 1; upholsters two, 2; milliners, 3; dressmakers, 1; clothes-cleaners, 2; washermen, (chiefly Chinese), 24; washerwomen, 1; booksellers, stationers, 3; printers & publishers, 3; lumber dealers, 4; wood and coal dealers, 2; toy dealers, 1; tea dealers, 2; coffee dealers, 1; furniture dealers, 2; musical instrument dealers, 11; traders, charcoal dealers, 1; grocers, 43; butchers, 8; pork do., 1; bakers, 23; confectioners, 2; fruiterers, 8; putterers, 3; dairymen, 6; fishmongers, 3; hotel keepers, 6; restaurateurs, 6; boardinghouse keepers, 2; farmers, 1; carpenters, contractors and builders, 25; masons, 4; painters, 6; blacksmiths, 4; tailors, 11; carriage and wagon builders, 4; boat builders, 1; plasterers, 4; locksmiths, 1; cutlers, 2; coopers, 3; machinists, 2; turners, 1; watchmakers and jewelers, 6; engravers, 2; tinsmiths, 4; leather pressers, 1; ship chandlers, 2; shipwrights, 1; ship builders, 1; ship owners, 3; wharfingers, 1; tent makers, 1; brewers, 3; photographers, 5; dentists, 1; expressmen, 4; carriers, 6; draymen, 18; diversifiable keepers, 3; teamsters, 2; porters, 4; coal mining companies, 2; gas companies, 1; water companies, 1; brokers, 1; accountants, 2; agents and collectors, 2; scrivener, 1; notary public, 1; bankers, 8; Chinese, do., 1; hatters, 1; boot-makers, 12; gunsmiths, 2; saddlers, 3; brick-makers, 2; plumbers and gas fitters, 2; stym and soda water makers, 1.—Daily Post.

PRECEDENCE.—Yesterday in the case of the Settlement of the late partners in the Ericson Co. Mr. Ring was retained with Acting Attorney General Wood for the defendants, rose to open his case when Mr. Wood interposed and claimed precedence of the learned gentleman. Considerable argument and cross firing followed between the gentlemen of the long robe on their respective claims to precedence, which they will pardon us for observing should have been amicably arranged before entering court in stead of inflicting on the judge and all present the necessity of listening to an uninteresting squabble quite foreign to the question at issue. Mr. Ring declared his right to be heard as senior to Mr. Wood, who was only Acting Attorney General, and would not therefore interpose. Mr. Wood claimed priority as Acting Attorney General holding office under the Queen and ranking fourth or fifth in the Colony. Mr. Ring contended that the appointment being of a provisional nature did not carry precedence, with it, he had himself also officiated as Acting Attorney General. To show a colonial precedent he proposed to call Mr. S. Green. The Judge said that he should prefer the matter of precedence being left to the determination of his successor, but he felt bound to recognize the position occupied by the Attorney General in the court. Mr. Ring said he should not take another brief with Mr. Wood, and wished to retire from the case, but, at the request of the solicitor for the defendants he retained his brief. Mr. Wood then rose and proceeded with the case. The precedent to which Mr. Green was to bear testimony occurred, we believe, in Bombay. Mr. Westropp being Acting Advocate General, and as such in a similar position to the Attorney General in colonies where such an officer exists. The Chief Justice Sir M. R. Sastry, always called upon Mr. Chisholm Anstey, the senior member of the English bar then practising in his court, to move before calling upon the Acting Advocate General. Mr. Anstey and Mr. Westropp never held briefs in the same case.

Tuesday, September 12, 1865

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

The most important intelligence received by yesterday's mail is the result of the English elections. So far the return is exclusively confined to England and does not even then include the counties, which are more conservative; but such as it is, it gives Palmerston a working majority of 27. Ireland and Scotland will undoubtedly make the margin much wider. The general result of the elections does not seem to have altered very materially the character of the House of Commons. "The new House" says a London journal, "will be the old one a little invigorated." The most prominent and certainly most important feature in the recent elections is the return of Mr. John Stuart Mill for Westminster and Mr. Hughes, the author of "Tom Brown," for Lambeth. There was a marked similarity in the manner in which these gentlemen were elected. Both were opposed strenuously by wealth, yet neither spent money in electioneering. The liberal electors took them into their safe-keeping, worked incessantly, spent their own money, and returned them. If example had any weight we should find more purity after this in English elections; but open voting, the only serious and unmistakable fallacy to which Mr. Mill subscribes, is the standing barrier against either good example or wise precept. Where money or influence is made in nine cases out of ten the great test, and not principle or general usefulness, something must be rotten, and Mr. Mill may probably find, when he adds Parliamentary experience to his general stock of knowledge, that the only remedy for this moral decay is to be found in the ballot. When candidates are beaten off the hustings or mobbed in the streets, when houses are smashed and heads broken, and when orderly communities are turned for the nonce into something more ruthless and less civilized than North American Indians, it may be questioned whether the system that produces such a state of things is a wise one. On looking cursorily over the results of the recent elections we find that rioting has been the order of the day. At Nottingham, Huddersfield, Taunton, Tavistock, Chippenham, Orisklade, Dudley, and other places the disturbances were scarcely to be put down by the civil authorities. At Dudley so completely had the mob the control of the town that only a portion of the votes on one side could get polled and the Committee were obliged to issue notices to the effect that they declined to ask the supporters of their candidate, Mr. Truscott, to subject themselves to serious personal danger by venturing to record their votes. At Chippenham the fury of the enraged populace was directed against the windows and furniture of obnoxious voters, and it was not until after midnight the work of destruction had ceased. The Vicar of the place, the Rev. J. Rich, had made himself especially disagreeable, and the mob, with a grim, diabolical humor, proceeded to the churchyard and tore up the tombstones, which they hurled with all the force of a catapult at the reverend gentleman's house. Of course all this is shocking; but it has become so much a part of electioneering contests in Great Britain that the subject scarcely ever rises beyond a newspaper paragraph. Did such scenes occur in Republican America or democratic Australia with universal suffrage and vote by ballot, we should have no end of homilies from the English press about the anarchical tendencies of a widely extended franchise, and the corrupt experiences of secret voting. Outside the rioting we have bribery in its most repulsive form. In the very contest in which Mr. Mill was engaged, Grosvenor and Smith, the other candidates, were purchasing the public houses at ruinous rates of competition. One hotel was offered by Grosvenor £150, but Smith coming down with £300 the landlord bowed in obedience to Smith. The latter gentleman was the Conservative candidate, and although evidently the most extravagant with his money was defeated, the close of the poll showing Grosvenor, 4584; Mill, 4525; Smith, 3824. The two former were therefore elected. Speaking of Mr. Mill during the canvass, the Spectator says: "Mr. Mill has addressed his Committees and the constituency of Westminster. In the first speech he showed the extent and length of his services to the Liberal cause, which he has defended for thirty years, and frequently in an apparently hopeless minority. He and Mr. Roebuck, for example, were at one time the only two men who advocated self-government for the Colonies. On the second occasion Mr. Mill told the electors that he preferred being honest to being elected, and that he had for that reason frankly alluded to 'crotchets' about which he was almost sure not to be asked. He promised to support Mr. Gladstone, and defined the difference between a Tory and a Liberal—a Liberal being 'a man who looked forward for his principles of government, and a Tory one who looked backward for his'; 'he was of opinion that we had not yet arrived at a perfect model of Government, and had not seen such except in outline; but he looked for it before, and not behind, and he saw that it lay in the emancipation of the dependent classes. It lay in

more freedom, more equality, more responsibility of each person for himself." The return of Mr. Hughes for Lambeth is a fitting accompaniment to the election of Mr. Mill for Westminster. No individual in the new House of Commons will prove himself a warmer sympathiser for the cause of the masses than this genial member of the literary world. Probably scarcely inferior in liberal sentiment to the gentlemen just named is Mr. Goschen, who headed the poll in the city, and whose previously short Parliamentary career proves him to be one of the foremost thinkers amongst that large class now making their appearance in English political life, called "rising statesmen." However small the gain of the Liberal party may be in numbers, they have obtained an overwhelming advantage over their opponents in the acquisition of the most intellectual men in the country. There is a double victory in this fact; for the bulk of the intellect now on the Liberal side belongs to what is termed the radical element—an element which numbers at present, on the question of Parliamentary reform, such names as Mill and Bright, Gladstone and Goschen, and Hughes and Gibson. The jocular common-places of Lord Palmerston will have to give way in the present House to earnest work; and the timidity of some of the more cautious Liberals will have to sink before the vigor and courage of the reinforced intellectual phalanx that is about to present its imposing front in the House of Commons.

HEAVY FAILURES.—Some serious suspensions of large mercantile firms in England and elsewhere are recorded by this mail. The following are taken from Morgan's Trade Journal of July:—Advices from Bombay state that the liabilities of Mr. Byramjee Hormajee Cama, whose failure was announced in London on 23d May, reach about £3,300,000, and the assets £2,800,000. A deed of assignment has been despatched to England. Mr. John Stewart, engineer and ironfounder, of Blackwall. Liabilities stated at £30,594, and the assets at £18,600.—Messrs. Charles Rostand & Co., sugar refiners, Marseilles, with liabilities estimated at about £500,000. Messrs. Fuleher, Cooper & Co., East India merchants, of Liverpool and Bombay. Liabilities understood to be considerable. Messrs. Woodhouse, Kerrieh & Co., merchants and agents to the East Indian Underwriters Association. Liabilities estimated at about £160,000. Messrs. Ivens & Chesell, of Bristol. Liabilities of considerable magnitude. At a meeting of the creditors of Mr. William Duthie, Cape merchant and shipowner, the balance sheet presented showed liabilities amounting to £45,518, and assets to £7,682, being a deficiency of £37,836. In the Bankruptcy Court, on 14th June, there were some proceedings in the case of Messrs. Charles Joyce & Co., merchants, of Moorgate street and Alexandria, whose debts were stated at £320,000, while the assets are estimated at only £120,000, to be principally realized in Egypt. Messrs. Eumorgopolis & Co., Greek merchants, of Manchester and Liverpool. Liabilities estimated at about £40,600. Messrs. E. Levick & Co., of London and Monmouthshire, in conjunction with the firm of Messrs. Levick & Simpson, ironmasters and merchants. Liabilities about £350,000.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—We learn from Mr. Ward that his agent in San Francisco is actively engaged in maturing arrangements for the formation of a company to visit this city in the fall. Among those who may be considered as engaged or pledged to come are our old friend A. R. Phelps, the popular stage manager and actor; Dan, Setchell, comedian, who has produced a sensation in California, and will probably be here in November or December; W. D. Shiels, recently from Australia, who has been making immense hits in Dandie Dismont, Bailie Nicol Jarvie, and other Scotch characters, and will probably open with the company. Charles Wheatleigh will follow later on in the season. For the stock company in the names of Beatty, Fischer, Reeves, Shelby, Edmonds, White, Hinckley, Mitchell, Myers, Hamilton, and several others, are mentioned, but with no certainty as to engagements. Of ladies the only engagement entered into at present has been with Miss Louise Clarkson, a very handsome and rising young actress, for minor parts; but terms are being made to secure Fanny Morgan Phelps and other actresses, who may be open to an engagement. In addition to the foregoing, it must be remembered that Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, the talented George, and the captivating Jeanny Arnot, now residing in Victoria, are already engaged for the season. Mr. Ward has certainly, despite all the difficulties and trouble, against which he has had to contend, struck faithfully to Victoria, and his enterprise in theatrical matters is deserving of the cordial support of the admirers of the drama. We trust that the coming season may prove a more lucrative one to him than the past ones have been.

THE NEW LORD CHANCELLOR.—The choice of successor to Lord Westbury has been a little unfortunate. The Premier, either unwilling to remove Sir Roundell Palmer from the House of Commons, or failing to persuade him to accept the burden of a peerage, has offered the Great Seal to Lord Cranworth, one of the four past Lord Chancellors, a man of the highest character, but not famous as an equity lawyer, seventy-five years of age, rather feeble, and by no means a very earnest law reformer. He is apparently expected to clean out the Augean stable, and may do it efficiently, but it is difficult, when we consider the number of younger men around, not to suspect Lord Palmerston of a slightly cynical motive—an inclination to see whether the public will greatly prefer character without genius, to genius without character.—Spectator.

CULVERWELL.—This redoubtable gentleman has commenced business in San Francisco as collector and general agent.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Dates to July 23.)

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN DUNDAS.

A destructive fire broke out at Dundas about 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning in Oswald's cabinet and chair factory, destroying the whole building and a large amount of lumber. The flames extended to the dwelling house and workshop of Wm. Martin; these were totally destroyed. The loss upon them is not known. The insurance is about \$900.—Free Press.

COMMERCE ON THE LAKES.

The commerce of the great lakes amounts at present to at least twelve hundred millions of dollars annually. It employs about two thousand vessels and twenty thousand sailors, besides four great lines of railroad. It sends to the seaboard one hundred million bushels of grain, two million hogs and half a million of cattle, and affording a large surplus for exportation. The cereal wealth yearly floated on these waters now exceeds one hundred million bushels.—Id.

THE DETROIT CONVENTION—A TELEGRAPH.

The sentiments of the Washington cabinet on the subject of reciprocity may be gathered from the fact, which comes to us on good authority, that a telegraph was despatched from the Treasury office at Washington to Gen. Walbridge at Detroit, during the Convention, intimating that if there was any probability of reciprocity resolutions being passed, it would be advisable to break up the convention. It will be recollected that such an attempt was made by the Chicago party, but failed. The general impression among politicians in the States is that the convention did not amount to much, and will have no effect upon the policy of Mr. Seward.—Id.

THE CROPS.

A correspondent writes that the reaper is in great demand in Elgin, and labor scarce. Peas and oats are fast whitening for the sickle, and a heavy amount of work has to be got through on account of the large crops to be housed. Hundreds of farmers in this county have secured their hay, fall wheat and barley, and the bulk is already in barn. Many say the wheat berry is not so plump as usual, not from mildew, weevil, or rust, but probably from using the same seed too often. The old bearded white chaff is decidedly the best, and should any one having the same for sale as seed advertise it, a couple of thousand bushels would sell readily in this quarter.

A splendid field of oats is to be seen on Lot 1, Con. 3, London, belonging to Mr. Wheaton. The oats are of the Poland variety; they stand four feet four inches, and are beautifully headed. Mr. W. thinks that the yield will reach fifty bushels per acre, and intends to produce a sample at the Provincial Exhibition. They will give some raises from a distance a hard tussle to beat.—Id.

THE STRIKE OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR MINERS.—The Chicago Tribune says: "We learn from sources that great excitement is prevailing in the Lake Superior regions over the miners' strike, and fears are entertained that it may lead to very serious results, if not to a rebellion on a small scale and actual bloodshed. The laborers throughout the mines some time since banded together, by concerted action stopped work, and by dint of threats in some cases and force in others, compelled the laborers upon the Peninsula and Marquette Railroads to suspend operations and join them in their demands. They claim two dollars per day as wages, and only eight hours work on Saturdays. The insurgent laborers numbered about five hundred, and heavily arming themselves, seized the two roads, and allowed only passenger trains to run. The Mining and Marquette Companies acceded to their demands, but the Peninsula refuses to yield. The laborers still hold the road, and the Railroad Company have sent to Detroit, both for laborers to supply their places, and for troops to regain possession of their road. Serious results are anticipated, and a collision between the troops and the miners is not unlikely.—Id.

OIL CLAIM SOLD.—Mr. Benjamin, formerly of this city, recently acquired some property in Bothwell, which was at one time a portion of the Hon. George Brown's estate. Half of his interest he sold on Wednesday last. We are informed, for the sum of \$45,000. Every train from the west brings in "oil-men," who have heard of the fame of the oil regions in Canada West. It is the opinion of those who know that the oil region of this section will eclipse the best portions of Western Pennsylvania and Ohio. A hundred wells are in process of construction at Bothwell.—Id.

METCALFE OIL ENTERPRISE.—That oil will be found in the township of Metcalfe seems to be a matter fully settled in the minds of those who are deep on the subject. At any rate a derrick is to be seen erected, a drill set to work, and the skin of this jolly old planet punctured to the depth of several hundred feet to test the belief. We learn that Mr. Collier has the contract for sinking. Let us hope that a flowing well will reward the enterprise of the Metcalfe people.

GAROTTERS.—As Mr. Bernard Henry, stationer, was proceeding to his home in London, C. W., during the night, with about \$800 in his possession, he was confronted on Waterloo street by two villainous-looking ruffians, and on attempting to pass them was caught by the neck and thrown down. One of the men knelt on his body, while the other dealt him severe kicks about the head and face. The struggle was desperate. Mr. Henry drew a revolver, which had only one chamber loaded, but one of the men seized the barrel and averted the shot. They shortly afterwards decamped, having helped themselves to a gold watch, but without taking any of the money. Mr. Henry was badly though not seriously hurt.

GREAT FIRE AT PARIS, C. W.

Railway Stations, Warehouses, and Two Hotels Burned Down—Three Lives Lost.

About three o'clock on Tuesday morning a fire occurred at Paris station by which three young girls were burnt to death, and a large amount of property destroyed. The particulars, as far as we can learn, are near about as follows: The fire originated in the hotel kept by Mr. Wm. George, in the kitchen, and although the proprietor himself was in the bar he knew nothing of it until a passenger by

the Express train then waiting at the station ran into the house and cried "fire." At this time the whole back part of the premises was in a seething mass of flame. From the George's hotel the flames spread rapidly east along the south side of the railway track, destroying the International Hotel, owned by Hiram Capron, kept by John Wass, and two tenements, one of them empty, and the other occupied by Thomas Ion, and owned by Jas. Coulart. Very little of the furniture was saved either in Wass's hotel or the house occupied by Ion.

It is painful to state that in the destruction of George's hotel, three girls, whose names we could not learn, lost their lives. Two of them were servant girls, named Susan Wickham and Mary Ponderhurst, the other a visitor, the daughter of an engine driver of Goderich. All three slept in a room over the kitchen directly above the place where the fire broke out, and were suffocated before they could be reached. The night telegraph operator nobly went to their assistance through a thick volume of smoke and flame, and entered the room. He saw one standing in the middle of the room partially dressed and enveloped in a shawl, but seemingly past hope of rescue, and indifferent to the terrible condition of affairs around her. The young man clasped her in his arms and endeavored to drag her out, but she was already beyond his efforts. Her flesh was scorched and swollen, her hair fell off at the touch, and she shortly afterwards sunk down lifeless. Of the other two, no account has been had, except the recovery of their remains. They appear to have been suffocated in their beds. The utmost excitement prevailed as the fire progressed.

From the south side of the B. & L. H. R. track the flames extended north to the station house of the B. & L. H., destroying the freight house, telegraph office, the saloon occupied by Mr. Richards, and the baggage room belonging to the B. & L. H. R. Co. The fire passed along these buildings eastward, destroying in its course the Great Western Station house, including the ticket and telegraph offices, customs' office, baggage and waiting rooms, and the residence of the Station Master, J. Rispon, Esq. The conflagration suddenly passed to the north side of the Great Western track, seized upon the freight house, wood shed, and a large frame building, the latter belonging to Mr. Alchin. The contents of all these buildings with the exception of Mr. Rispon's furniture, and the books in the offices of the two railway companies, were almost totally destroyed.

The post office was also destroyed, Mr. Carr, the postmaster in charge, experiencing great difficulty in his escape from the burning building.

Both stations are a total wreck; the telegraph has been broken down and the railway ties burnt for a considerable distance on both sides of the fire. The scene is one of utter desolation, and men are now busily engaged in clearing away the debris. Loss, \$30,000. Free Press.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(DATES TO JULY 23.)

THE NEW GOVERNOR.—The newspapers seem to delight in publishing the greatest possible number of stories about the Governorship of this province. A few weeks ago the papers stated, with quite an air of authority, that General Doyle was to be made a baronet and sent over here as Governor in the room of Mr. Gordon, whom the Confederates would have recalled. When the Canadians returned, and Mr. Cardwell's despatch seemed to be the only result of all the plotting, and the Governor was not recalled, the tone of the papers was somewhat altered and it was said that General Doyle would come over to administer the government during the absence of the Governor. The Globe of last evening picked up an entirely new story somewhere or other, and published it as follows: "THE NEW GOVERNOR.—There is a rumor—and we think it will be found to be correct—that the New Governor of New Brunswick and his suite have engaged their passages by the Cunard steamer which will leave Liverpool on the 19th August. It is doubtful, we think, if Governor Gordon remains here until that date."

"The strange that it did not learn, or did not publish the name of this new Governor; but this story is as unfounded as all the others. It will afford much satisfaction to the people of this province to learn that his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has definitely declined the proffered Government of Hong Kong.—N. B. Free Press.

BENCH AND BAR.—Mr. Wallace, a Nova Scotia barrister, has been called upon to answer for writing a letter to the Chief Justice in which he "Complains of the conduct of the Chief Justice as a Judge, and charges him with partiality. He insinuates that his lordship has decided cases against him in Chambers upon rumors and upon extra judicial information, and throws out a vague insinuation that the Court generally has refused to deal justly with him."

The Chief showed the letter to the other Judges, and Mr. Wallace was called on to show cause why he should not be prevented from practising unless he apologized. Mr. Wallace took objection to the mode of proceeding, and his arguments having been overruled, and his application for time refused, he

"Proceeded to read an affidavit which contained a statement that he never intended to make a complaint against any of the Judges except the Chief Justice, and expressed his regret that he had included in any way the Court in his complaint, which was intended solely for the eye of the Chief Justice. He also swears that he had afterwards apologized to the Chief Justice at his own house. In justification of the letter he swears that the Chief Justice had given a decision at Chambers on the word of another person when deponent was not present, against the affidavit of deponent. He swears that the Chief Justice has at his own house listened to the stories of women interested in cases, and has made use of conversations thus had and he further testifies that his lordship has advised a woman, whose name is given, to bring an action against him, the deponent assuring her that no Court or jury would refuse her a verdict against Wallace."

The Chief Justice called on Wallace to file his affidavit, and here hangs a most interesting case.—Id.

SUPREME COURT.

(Before Chief Justice Cameron.)

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6.

IN CHANCERY.

Saw Mill Co. vs. Ericsson Co.

Between Samuel Walker, Michael Lynn, John James, Ruben Judd Kennedy, Robert Beattie Devlin, Joseph Hough, James Stewart, William Biland, William Underwood, Samuel Sheldon, George Wallace, William Norton, Joseph Torrance, Duncan McKinnon, George Pierce, Richard Wells, Geo. Hunt, David Mills, Justice Ensign, Francis Cummings, and James Anderson, Plaintiffs; And John Nelson, John Taggart, Alexander Ericsson, Peter Ericsson, Ephraim Harper, Moses Roe Smith, Charles Taft, Erastus B. Holt, Evan Davis, John Ferrin, Alexander McKenzie, David Grier, and Noble R. Oliver.

The Plaintiffs' Bill of Complaint sets forth that they are members of the Saw Mill Co. in Conklin's Gulch, Cariboo, containing about 700 feet in length by 100 feet in width, and are duly authorized miners. That defendants have owned a mine adjoining thereto, and have trespassed underground the mine of the said plaintiffs and taken a large quantity of gold therefrom, amounting to at least \$50,000. That the defendants have declined to render an account of the gold taken from the mine of the plaintiffs and to pay the balance which may be due on such account. That the defendants, Nelson Taggart, Alexander Ericsson, P. Ericsson and Harper, now in Victoria, are about to leave the colony, by which the plaintiffs will be altogether without remedy, by reason whereof a writ of *ne exeat regno* ought to issue. The plaintiffs therefore pray that an account may be taken for what is due, and defendants decreed to pay the said balance to plaintiffs, and that the defendants may make a full and true discovery and disclosure of all matters in the premises, and that the above named parties be restrained from leaving the colony.

Mr. McCreight, instructed by Messrs. Pearkes & Green, appeared for the plaintiffs. The Acting Attorney General, with whom Mr. Ring, instructed by Messrs. Drake & Jackson, for the defendants.

Mr. Wood and Mr. Ring were heard at length, and the Court adjourned till this morning at ten o'clock, when Mr. McCreight will reply.

SUPREME COURT.—CHANCERY SUIT.—Saw Mill Co. vs. Ericsson Co.

—Yesterday Mr. McCreight for the shareholders in the Saw Mill Co. showed cause why the writ of *ne exeat regno* issued against the late partners in the Ericsson Co. should not be set aside. The Acting Attorney General, for some of the defendants, and Mr. Ring for others, contended that it should. The hearing of the arguments occupied the Court the greater part of the day, and the Court adjourned till this morning. The defendants were of course unable to leave as intended by the Sierra Nevada.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

(Dates to July 22.)

The American residents had subscribed \$400 for the relief of the seaman belonging to Capt. Hanham's yacht *Themis*, who was injured while firing a salute on Independence day.

ANOTHER LINK GONE.—On Thursday last died at Lelelo, Kekupakaapu, an aged Hawaiian female. By her own statement, at the time that Capt. Cook first arrived at these islands she was almost at the age of puberty, which would make her about one hundred years of age at the time of her death. Old residents remember her as a very old woman forty years ago.

His Majesty the King was at Molokai at last accounts, but would soon leave for Maui. The royal party were all in good health.

QUEEN EMMA.—Letters had been received from Her Majesty and suite from Acapulco. Mr. Syngé, H. B. M.'s Commissioner, writes under date June 8th:—"You will be glad to hear that Her Majesty and the whole of her small suite have been remarkably well in health and in spirits during the whole trip, and Queen Emma appears to have been much pleased with the private theatricals, serenading, and other amusements which the officers and men here frequently got up for her entertainment." Queen Emma mentions that on the morning of the 8th June the Captain and six of the officers of the U. S. ship *Saranac* visited her in Acapulco. Letters were also received from the hon. C. G. Hopkins, in which he speaks very highly of Capt. Turnour, as "not the one man in a thousand, but the one man of the whole British navy, in point of courtesy and untiring efforts to make the voyage agreeable."

THE NEW STEAMSHIP PACIFIC.—The *Panama Herald* thus speaks of the P. S. N. Company's new steamship *Pacific*, under the command of Captain Woolcott, which had arrived at Taboga, and had entertained a number of gentlemen at a sumptuous lunch and dinner. The *Pacific* is one of a series of new steamships, built by the Company, for the South Pacific trade, and is the largest and finest of the fleet. As a ship she is a perfect model of symmetry and beauty. Her cabins are fitted with the most exquisite taste, and in the most luxurious style, and nothing that could be done to add to the comfort of passengers has been omitted. In fact the *Pacific* strikes one at a glance as a model of perfection, and the splendid order in which she is kept reflects the highest credit on her commander and officers. Nor have her useful qualifications as a cargo ship been absorbed in the endeavor to make her appear well to the eye, for special pains have been used to afford facilities and promptness in landing and discharging cargo, the whole of which is performed by steam power applied to each hatch.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.—The Hudson Bay Company proposed to pay an additional dividend of 10s. per share for the year ended the 31st May last. At the meeting of the Bank of British North America a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum was declared, together with a bonus of 10s. per share; both free of income tax.

Tuesday, Sep

CANADA AND

Of all the disagreeable in the course of human life, the disruption of domestic ties, especially the separation of the husband from the wife, and the father from the children, is probably the most painful. The strongest character has been well known to value his privacy and his home breaks in upon a "house" is indeed a with feudal vigilance against the outer world considers the most a—his *lares et penates* ment, however, to ings, the time does family connections—berment. However of affection some of and transplanted e social life of the ind tial life of the naty way to new ones. s life, and so the best must occasionally b to satisfy the animal Great Britain is a of a father who has his means, and who of the elder offspring and shift for them comes the brunt of the parent roof, an crisis all eyes are t ration of the pres clearly by indication turn towards the n whether she will tr lationship with the of the United State ciprocity Treaty b much more rapid events were burry rogation or contina in all probability t her fellow-provinci viously shown that which the Americ doubtedly hoping to American possession partial failure of t the expenses of the tiens, and the depre commerce and indu matter strongly in States. If recipro we are really be doubts on the mat being to Canada v able. The Weste suffer simultaneous nothing like that w It is in this critic long agitated que force itself favor Canadian people. sentiment will be is in moments of shall have reached tion its heaviest t "equal commerc Whether the Nort prove themselves a temper remains t so far as they ar strong. "Let No Howe, "throw b tariff to-morrow, tures of England, upon her magnifi than two years, at thirty millions of as well as for he open to her at on immediately sho which are given national marine. free navigation of States would be o coast from Maine ernatorial chair, e diplomatic office, n open to us." Wha tia may be in mar more glowing ter commercial expa kinds of industri political life which confer upon the C temptations almo the comparative along the United be destroyed. U siderations as the portion of the C of the doctrine ground they quo "newspapers—the mist, to the effe the British Ame nexation to the best policy—s We cannot, as look on unmove the other side o the national des timate to be c and self-sacrific tane fellow-coly ment for only

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, September 12, 1865.

CANADA AND ANNEXATION.

Of all the disagreeable necessities that arise in the course of human existence is probably the disruption of domestic ties; and of all men who suffer most in such an ordeal is probably the inhabitant of the British Isles.

Great Britain is at present in the condition of a father who has too large a family for his means, and who is obliged to allow some of the elder offspring to go into the world and shift for themselves.

Such satisfaction is felt at the reinstatement of Prince Kung, Imperial troops at Hankow have revolted, and it is reported that they intend joining the Taipings.

The pirates on the Chinese coast seem to be active, according to the accounts. In one case they drove away the crew of the Ruby, of London, after a gallant defence of two hours.

A French corvette was anchored off Tampico, August 1st. 1500 French troops within the city, and 2500 outside. All communication between Tampico and the city of Mexico had been cut off by guerrillas.

At Vera Cruz there were four French, two British and one American vessels of war. Commerce has been much retarded, owing to the disturbances in the interior. The feeling against the French continues to increase.

From Japan we learn that the Tycoon was about commencing a war of subjugation against the Prince of Mito, and the Daimios of Satsuma and Simonesaki, which, if successful, would end all rebellion against the general government, and enable them to carry out in good faith all treaties heretofore made with foreign powers.

The British residents in San Francisco have formed a society for charitable purposes entitled the British Benevolent Society of California. The avowed object of the society is to relieve British-born subjects in distress or sickness, and to promote friendly feeling and social intercourse among themselves.

Continuation of British connexion. Their test will be the disruption or maintenance of those ties which the British family have so long kept intact. The ordeal therefore will be the trying one of sentiment against dollars and cents.

FROM CHINA.

From Hongkong we (Hawaitian Gazette), have news to June 17th. Commercial intelligence generally appears unfavorable, and some failures had occurred. Heavy shipments of cotton and teas, made on account of parties in China, were soon to be heard from, and fears were entertained that with the arrival of the next European mail, further commercial embarrassment might ensue.

The U. S. sloop of war Jamestown, Capt. Price, was awaiting the arrival of the U. S. steam frigate Wachusett, from New York, immediately after which the Jamestown would sail for San Francisco.

At Shanghai, the ship Aureola, from Puget Sound, had arrived. In the province of Shantung, the celebrated Imperial General San-ko-lin-sin had been defeated, and in a second battle that General was killed, and his troops again defeated.

Much satisfaction is felt at the reinstatement of Prince Kung, Imperial troops at Hankow have revolted, and it is reported that they intend joining the Taipings.

The pirates on the Chinese coast seem to be active, according to the accounts. In one case they drove away the crew of the Ruby, of London, after a gallant defence of two hours.

A French corvette was anchored off Tampico, August 1st. 1500 French troops within the city, and 2500 outside. All communication between Tampico and the city of Mexico had been cut off by guerrillas.

At Vera Cruz there were four French, two British and one American vessels of war. Commerce has been much retarded, owing to the disturbances in the interior. The feeling against the French continues to increase.

From Japan we learn that the Tycoon was about commencing a war of subjugation against the Prince of Mito, and the Daimios of Satsuma and Simonesaki, which, if successful, would end all rebellion against the general government, and enable them to carry out in good faith all treaties heretofore made with foreign powers.

The British residents in San Francisco have formed a society for charitable purposes entitled the British Benevolent Society of California. The avowed object of the society is to relieve British-born subjects in distress or sickness, and to promote friendly feeling and social intercourse among themselves.

The match between the Paris Cricket Club and eleven officers of the 60th Rifles, 2nd Battalion, terminated on the 9th in the victory of the former, with eight wickets to spare.

EUROPEAN SUMMARY.

The elections have been very exciting and may be said to have resulted in a manner rather flattering to Lord Palmerston and the Government. All great cities lean towards democracy against feudal aristocracy, and London is no exception to the rule.

It is calculated that within thirty years there have been in Spain about 50 different premiers and 400 ministers, so frequent have been the changes in the cabinet.

The Queen of the Sandwich Islands arrived at Southampton on the 13th instant by the steamer Tasmanian, on a visit to her Majesty Queen Victoria.

France has had a terrible railroad accident of her own. It occurred on the Marseilles railway. The Indian mail train and another came into collision and the cars were piled up on each other, and the driver of the Indian mail train was killed.

They have succeeded in catching fish in France by means of an electric light. The light was produced by a powerful electro-magnetic machine constructed by M. Bazin, the well known engineer.

The report of a European Congress created a great sensation on the Bourse, and sent up prices immensely. The Paris semi-officially contradicts the rumor.

In Paris there are more Americans at the present time than was ever known. Some of the largest Parisian hotels are almost exclusively filled with rich Americans.

A steam piano has arrived from America, at the Hippodrome, Paris. It is in the form of a locomotive, but its progress in musical art is not rapid.

Prince Napoleon, it is said, has arranged a journey to Kamchatka, with the view to scientific pursuits, and will be accompanied by several naturalists.

The Italian Government has presented a report to the King upon the recent negotiations with Rome. The negotiations, it appears, were adopted at the request of the Pope, the Italian government stipulating that the conferences should be strictly confined to the filling the vacant sees and other ecclesiastical matters, all political questions being entirely excluded.

The Honorable Richard Bethel was before the London Court of Bankruptcy on the 8th. His debts are estimated at £25,000—one of the creditors being Mr. Welch, the Registrar of the Leeds Bankruptcy Court.

An individual who has been for some time "wanted" by his creditors in Bristol, has just been discovered in the Benedictine Monastery of Ignatius at Norwalk, clothed in the full habiliments of a monk of that order.

The cholera is diminishing considerably in Alexandria. The Bulletin of the 5th inst announces the number of deaths as 137, of which 118 were from cholera. At Cairo the epidemic remains stationary.

The Dunkirk Coal Company, at Astley Deep Pit, Dukinfield, has been on fire for several days, and notwithstanding every exertion, night and day, to check its progress, the fire keeps increasing.

An authorised contradiction is given to a statement that Baron Rothschild had "ordered" the Jew electors of London to plump for himself.

The Patrie says—"We are enabled to state that France and England, with a view to the preservation of the peace and general conciliation, have come to an agreement upon the principal questions which may result upon the present question of American affairs."

It is whispered that the Emir had expressed himself willing to assume the role of Algeria as a feudatory to France. This is probably premature, but still there might be something in it.

France has had a terrible railroad accident of her own. It occurred on the Marseilles railway. The Indian mail train and another came into collision and the cars were piled up on each other, and the driver of the Indian mail train was killed.

They have succeeded in catching fish in France by means of an electric light. The light was produced by a powerful electro-magnetic machine constructed by M. Bazin, the well known engineer.

The report of a European Congress created a great sensation on the Bourse, and sent up prices immensely. The Paris semi-officially contradicts the rumor.

In Paris there are more Americans at the present time than was ever known. Some of the largest Parisian hotels are almost exclusively filled with rich Americans.

A steam piano has arrived from America, at the Hippodrome, Paris. It is in the form of a locomotive, but its progress in musical art is not rapid.

Prince Napoleon, it is said, has arranged a journey to Kamchatka, with the view to scientific pursuits, and will be accompanied by several naturalists.

The Italian Government has presented a report to the King upon the recent negotiations with Rome. The negotiations, it appears, were adopted at the request of the Pope, the Italian government stipulating that the conferences should be strictly confined to the filling the vacant sees and other ecclesiastical matters, all political questions being entirely excluded.

The Honorable Richard Bethel was before the London Court of Bankruptcy on the 8th. His debts are estimated at £25,000—one of the creditors being Mr. Welch, the Registrar of the Leeds Bankruptcy Court.

An individual who has been for some time "wanted" by his creditors in Bristol, has just been discovered in the Benedictine Monastery of Ignatius at Norwalk, clothed in the full habiliments of a monk of that order.

The cholera is diminishing considerably in Alexandria. The Bulletin of the 5th inst announces the number of deaths as 137, of which 118 were from cholera. At Cairo the epidemic remains stationary.

The Minister of War has announced that in consideration of the financial position of the country, and taking into account political circumstances, the Emperor had ordered the reduction of the army in Italy and Dalmatia to a complete peace footing.

CANADA.

[DATES TO JULY 28.]

Hon. T. D. McGee has published an urgent memorandum supporting his statements as to the Irish in the United States. He asserts that those who do not succeed here don't merit success, and shows how the highest positions are open to his countrymen in British America, but it is not so in the United States.

An extensive fire occurred at Dundas by which a cabinet shop and other property, to the amount of \$13,000, were destroyed. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Paris, July 18.—A fire broke out in the Commercial Hotel. A high wind was blowing at the time, and the fire spread rapidly to the adjoining buildings, destroying the stations of the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railway Companies.

The Council of the Board of Trade are to correspond with other Boards of Trade throughout the Province, on the subject of inviting to Canada the leading men of the Maritime Provinces.

Nearly all the produce exported here just now is sent to the Lower Provinces. The Quebec correspondent of La Minerve says that Sir E. P. Tache, who went home on the 15th to St. Thomas, is seriously ill, and that his colleagues are alarmed about the state of his health.

MELBOURNE, May 25.—According to intelligence from New Zealand, General Cameron's refusal to weaken the garrisons in Auckland, and his demand for an additional 5000 men for the campaign, which the Governor and the Ministers opposed, has created a split between them.

The state of things in Waikato looks dangerous. The rebels appear bent on the recapture of the confiscated lands. Thompson, with a considerable number of followers, was still at Tauranga. The Patoria natives were expected shortly to surrender.

ALEXANDRIA, July 6.—Intelligence has arrived here of a fearful hurricane at the Cape of Good Hope on the 17th May. The English mail steamer Athens, from the Cape to the Mauritius, was totally lost. Seventeen other vessels were also wrecked.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—From a private source we learn that the visit of the Hon. S. L. Tilley, late Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick, to England, is made in pursuance of an invitation from the Home Government with a view of his advancement for his well earned and universally accorded merit in leading the Government of New Brunswick for the last ten years.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—A sad accident occurred in the harbor of Taboga on Thursday evening, the 3d instant. About eight p.m. a boy named George Lawton, of Staffordshire, England, aged about 18 years, fell overboard from H.B.M. ship Tribune, and though every effort was immediately made by the crew to rescue him, no traces of the body could be found, and the poor fellow was lost.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.—We recently announced that a new Chief Justice had been gazetted for this colony. The fact was correct, but we were wrong as to the name. Mr. Joseph Needham, the new incumbent, who is now doubtless on his way out, is said to be a barrister of considerable experience having practised for 19 years as a special pleader on the Surrey side of London.

HANDSOME PRESENTATION TO DR. COOK.—The Rev. Dr. Cook, of Belfast, the distinguished divine who has been for nearly half a century the chief political as well as religious leader of the Presbyterians, has been presented by his friends with an address, accompanied by a gift of upwards of £1500.

NICK WORK.—A few days ago, during target practice, one of the men on board H.M. ship Tribune put a 40 pound ball through a target eight feet square, at a distance of 4000 yards, with an Armstrong gun.—Panama Star.

COURT... Justice Cameron... WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6... ERICSSON CO... Walker, Michael Lynn, Ed Kennedy, Robert Hough, James Stewart, William Underwood, George Wallace, William Duncan McKinnon, Ed Wells, Geo. Hunt, Ferguson, Francis Cameron, Plaintiffs; Taggart, Alexander, Ephraim Harper, Charles Taft, Erasmus Benn Perrin, Alexander, and Noble R. O'Brien... Complaint sets forth of the Saw Mill Coribon, containing about 00 feet in width, and... That defendants adjoining thereto, and... the large quantity of... to at least \$50,000... pay the balance which... That the de... Harper, now in Victo... the colony, by which... together without red... defrauded of their... of a writ of ne exeat... The plaintiffs therefore... decreed to pay the... and that the de... and true discovery... matters in the premises... ed parties be re... the colony... constructed by Messrs... eared for the plaintiff... y General, with whom... by Messrs. Drake &... Ring were heard at... d adjourned till this... when Mr. McCreight... CHANCERY SUIT.—Saw... Co.—Yesterday Mr... areholders in the Saw... why the writ of ne... the late partners in... ould not be set aside... y General, for some of... R. Ring for others, con... The hearing of the... e Court the greater part... d adjourned till this... dants were of course... intended by the Sierra... ISLANDS... July 22d.)... sidents had subscribed... e seaman belonging... out Themis, who was... salute on Independence... ONE.—On Thursday last... kaanapu, an aged Ha... her own estate, had... ook first arrived at the... t at the age of puberty... her about one hundred... e of her death. Old... er as a very old woman... ing was at Molokai at... d soon leave for Maui... e all in good health... etters had been received... d suite from Acaapulco... 's Commissioner, writes... "You will be glad... y and the whole of her... en remarkably well in... s during the whole trip... pears to have been much... vate theatricals, serenad... ments which the officers... ecently got up for her... een Emma mentions... e of the 8th June the... e officers of the U. S. ship... in Acaapulco. Letters... from the hon. C. G. Hop... saks very highly of Cap... one man in a thousand... the whole British navy... and untiring efforts to... reable."

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, September 12, 1865

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

If there is one thing more than another which recent events have shown to be imperative, it is a good incorporation bill. Whatever may have been the feelings of many of our citizens with regard to the necessity of full municipal machinery in Victoria there can be but one opinion on the question now. Every individual in the community sees to what extent public interests would be made subordinate to the whims and caprices of those in authority were our municipal privileges handed over to the tender keeping of the Executive. He sees that without a City Council possessed of all the powers that pertain to municipal government Victoria will be merely a shuttlecock to be played between clerical and official battle dross. Had either of the incorporation bills that were introduced during the last session become law, with the provision petitioned for by the inhabitants in reference to placing the police under the control of the civic authorities, we should have witnessed no such disgraceful scene as a City Council arrested for discharging its public duties. There would have been no clashing of authority, and the people's wishes would have been effectively carried out. As it is our Council is as nearly as possible powerless, and the very censurable conduct of the Mayor has rendered it even more so. What little vitality it has got is due entirely to the vigor of the recently elected Councillors in conjunction with Mr. Fell. But their power of resuscitation is limited. They cannot restore its paralyzed members, nor can they extend its ill-defined authority. The only quarter, therefore from which relief can be expected is the House of Assembly. So soon as this body meets, an incorporation bill that will give the citizens the full measure of civic government should be introduced. The coming era of economy will render this step the more necessary; for the first stride towards an effectual retrenchment in our official expenditure will be the adoption of the simplest possible local machinery for looking after our peace, order, and good government. Whether we have union with British Columbia this year or the next, it is evident that our expenses must be curtailed, and that we must endeavor to get along with a much less cumbersome form of Government than two Houses of Legislature, with no end of "departments." If the Assembly shows itself fit for the occasion it will reduce our extensive staff of officials down to a Governor and a few clerks, and by one and the same blow destroy the Legislative Council and erect a system of cheap and popular Government. There is no earthly reason why every community on the Island possessing a few hundred people should not govern itself. We feel certain Nansimo would be none the worse for having municipal privileges and the present magistracy represented by a Mayor or Chairman of Town Council. A saving of some money and of considerable discontent would be the result. Victoria would also reap a double harvest from proper municipal government; for while lopping off much of the useless part of the public establishment, and thereby curtailing the general expenditure, the force, instead of being at the beck and call of the Executive for purposes that are not always beneficial to the public, would be the servants of those who paid them. It is no use attempting to postpone any longer the inevitable. We must come down from our preposterous ideas of gold lace and feathers to plain, practical, popular government. Dignified helplessness will have to be put to one side, however much the managers of the colony may suffer. Stern necessity will compel us to do what our judgment should have pointed out to us long ago. Cheap government we must have, and efficient government we must have, but we cannot make the first progressive stride towards one or other until we have secured to the colony the thorough application of the municipal system wherever it can be carried out.

NANSIMO SCHOOLS. HONOR—OUR NANSIMO

readers will be gratified to learn that the Board of Education have adopted the plans for the new school house to be erected in that town. The design, which is by Messrs. Wright & Sanders, architects, will, we think, be highly approved of by the local school committee, as the building, besides presenting a very handsome and tasty appearance, will possess the advantage of containing every improvement that experience can dictate. The Superintendent has interested himself much in having this structure made as useful as it will be ornamental.

THE TELEGRAPH—Mr. Haines, Superintendent of the Telegraph Line, who arrived yesterday from the Sound by the Anderson, states that the submarine cable to connect the Continent with this Island is now daily expected to arrive in San Francisco by the ship Southern Cross, and will be at once transhipped for conveyance hither. A few weeks more will therefore probably find us in communication with California and the East. We did hope to add, with the United Kingdom, but the apparent failure of the Great Eastern to lay the second Atlantic cable, dispels all hope for some time to come.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From the Oregonian.

THE FREEDMEN.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says (Thomas, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen in Mississippi writes under date Aug. 15th, that out of 34,600 Freedmen in the State, only 3,000 are subsisted by the Government. The farms are reported to be doing finely. As harvest time approaches the help which has been afforded them by Government is being gradually withdrawn. About 10,000 bales of cotton will be produced by those of the negroes that have undertaken the culture of that staple. In the interior the corn crops are looking most promising. The major part of the Freedmen who contracted for their labor are working well and getting better pleased with their condition. The more intelligent people are represented as willing to assist in developing the new order of things, but cannot be made to see the feasibility of projects calculated to secure the independence and success of the freedmen.

THE FINANCES.

A special dispatch to the Times says: We learn authoritatively that the financial condition of the government is easy and that the Secretary will be enabled to meet all demands with the means he has at command. No statement of the public debt will be made on the first of September, nor will there be a statement hereafter oftener than once in six months, so that next statement of the public debt will appear Oct. 1st.

CUBAN NEWS.

HAVANA, Aug. 11.—The steamer Little Hattie, formerly a blockade runner, will soon leave for Rio Janeiro under the command of Capt. Blanche, who commanded the notorious Denbigh. It generally thought that if General Hougangdee takes the place of General Dulce as Captain General of the Island, the African slave trade will commence with renewed vigor.

The Spanish mail steamer has not yet arrived. It is reported that she was seized at Samara by the revolutionists of Hayti, who knew the Spaniards had evacuated the Island, and that the steamer would touch there. A large party of them in schooners, under the English flag, sailed to that place and made the seizure. A disturbance occurred on board the English steamer Florida, in which several negroes were stabbed and one killed. The cooperage shops of Axiellia & Sallance with a large quantity of sugar and molasses were recently destroyed by fire. Loss, \$250,000.

SAD STATE OF THINGS IN TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 29.—Texas advices report the frontier in worse condition than ever before. The Austin and San Antonio papers are filled with outrages by Indians and highway robberies. Steps will be taken by the military to afford protection to the frontier.

The condition of the blacks with a few exceptions, is represented as satisfactory. The worm continues its ravages in the in the cotton of the lower counties. At a public meeting of the citizens of six counties, resolutions were passed, accepting the situation, and pledging their support to the National Government and Governor Hamilton; they also acknowledged the abolition of slavery.

COMPLAINTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The Herald's Charleston correspondent of the 20th says: Recently there have been arrivals from the interior of a large stock of cotton and a considerable number of planters. The business of the city has experienced a very encouraging revival. The planters are loud with complaints, that since the colored people have been emancipated they have generally deserted the plantations and cannot be induced to work except under compulsion of the military. In consequence of this indolent disposition of the negroes, the planters say that the cotton and corn crops of the State won't give but little more than half their ordinary yield. It is said that through the havoc and repudiation consequent upon the rebellion and its failure and from the emancipation of slaves, the slave property in South Carolina which was worth four hundred millions in 1860 has been reduced to fifty millions in 1865.

The test oath required by act of Congress of 1862, of all persons entering upon the duties of United States offices, had given rise to considerable discussion here. Gov. Perry while at Washington was given a list of the various vacant Federal offices in South Carolina and requested to nominate suitable persons to fill them. The Governor's appointments are with but one or two exceptions ineligible in consequence of having held office under the Davis rule.

LOUISIANA PLANTATIONS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—A Baton Rouge correspondent says improved cotton and sugar lands in Louisiana can be purchased at very low prices, some plantations being entirely deserted by the original proprietors; others are so heavily mortgaged they have been abandoned, while others can be bought for the merest trifle on account of the people being so disgusted with the new state of affairs in the State.

Freedmen will work freely and industriously, but they are rather suspicious of the promises made by their former masters and are rather reluctant to enter into contract with them.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 20.—Hershell, Speaker of the House of Representatives has been invited to resign by a meeting of citizens of Knoxville, for his opposition to the Franchise Bill.

JEFF DAVIS, FORTHCOMING TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The trial of Jeff Davis will take place before a United States Court, but what the particulars are has not yet been designated. There seems to be no importance attached to the fact that the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, some months since found a true bill against him for constructive treason in sending troops to operate against Washington in the summer of 1864. The Grand Jury of Knoxville, Tennessee, has indicted him for treason. It is probable that the trial will take place in Norfolk, Va., in which event Chief Justice Chase will preside, as that State is embraced in the judicial circuit assigned him.

HARRISBURG, Pa., August 24.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated General W. H. H. Davis for Governor.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—New Orleans papers mention the sinking of the steamer Ida May, from Shreveport. The passengers were saved.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—Ex-Congressman George H. Yolan, of Kentucky, has been appointed Minister to Denmark.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 25.—A terrific accident occurred on the Tennessee and Alabama railway to-day. The passenger train for Huntsville this morning, ran off the long trestle work near Reynolds's station. The entire train was thrown off. Twelve persons were killed and 20 wounded.

PARDON ASKED FOR JEFF DAVIS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 25.—Dates from Jackson of the 24th says the ordinance proposing to submit the Constitutional Amendment to the people for ratification or rejection, was lost—5 to 44.

An eloquent appeal memorializing President Johnson to grant pardon in behalf of Jeff Davis and C. Clark late Governor of Mississippi, signed by over four thousand ladies, was read and approved. A resolution was adopted requesting the President of the Convention to forward the same to the President of the United States. The Convention give their President the right to re-convene them when deemed necessary.

GENERALS DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—By General Orders from the Adjutant General's office, the following Major Generals are honorably discharged: Banks, Casey, Heintzelman, Butterfield, Doubleday, Peck and Hartzbuff; also, 35 Brevet Major Generals and Brigadiers.

REBEL GENERALS IN MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Brownsville, Texas, dates to the 8th states that an ex-rebel officer boasts that Sterling Price has been made a Major General of Maximilian's troops and was empowered to raise a cavalry force of 30,000 men from the disbanded rebel armies, also that several other rebel Generals have been commissioned by Maximilian, and it was intended to have a hundred thousand rebels in Max's service within a year to keep a watch on Sheridan on the Rio Grande. Everything is quiet on our side of the river. Our officers at Brownsville recently gave a banquet to the Emperor's officers together with Gen. Slaughter and several other ex-rebels. The universal belief among American officers is that they will be immediately ordered to march into Mexico.

It is reported that about a dozen deserters from the American army and navy, have been engaged in piratical operations on the coast of Honduras. Having murdered the crew of a small schooner they subsequently captured other vessels with it. They were last seen near Cuba. There is an English vessel in pursuit.

ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Postmaster General has made a contract for carrying the mails from Virginia City to Helena, Montana Territory, one hundred and fifty miles, three times or oftener per week.

The President has recognized A. D. Stontz Vice Consul of the Swiss Confederation at San Francisco for the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory.

Col. H. M. Evans has been appointed Chief Quartermaster of the Department of New Mexico.

REBEL CELEBRITIES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The Commercial's special says the President will probably order the release of Alexander H. Stephens.

Ex-Governor Brown, is in Washington on business connected with the reorganization of Georgia.

General Lee will avail himself of the provisions of the recent order to leave the country.

REYNOLDS, THE DEFAULTER, ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26th.—Edward B. Ketchum was arrested yesterday afternoon at his house on East Twentieth street.

He has not been out of the city. He had an interview with many of his friends, and with his father; with the latter a reconciliation was effected. He was also visited by his wife at the Station-house. He has been about the city frequently during the past fortnight, but has avoided his former friends. He had about fifty thousand dollars when he was arrested. As yet no complaint has been made against Ketchum. The creditors of Ketchum meet here next Monday to hear a statement of the financial conditions of that firm. The assessments are likely to reach 60 cents to the dollar.

REMOVED OFFICIAL CHANGES IN NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—A special to the Evening Post says: Preston King is in town. It is predicted by certain leading politicians from New York that other changes are about to take place. A change is anticipated in the Surveyorship, rotation being declared the policy of the President.

MORE REBEL DIGNITARIES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—A Havana letter, dated Aug. 12, says Generals Preston and Walker left on the steamer Eden for England, intending to go thence to Halifax. Governor Moore will remain in Cuba until his fate is determined in Washington. Gen. Magruder is in the City of Mexico, ready to take employment if he can find it. Capt. Manry has found service with the Emperor as superintendent of the National Observatory, which is to be established, and Major Mordocai is Topographical and Civil Engineer. He will be associated for the present with Col. Talcott in charge of an important branch of the public railway service. Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith still remains here to communicate with his friends.

LATE EUROPEAN ITEMS.

According to present arrangements, the French and English fleets will meet off Plymouth on the 17th July. After a stay of a week or ten days the French vessels will visit several of our principal ports, and the British squadron will proceed to the French ports.

The cricket match recently played in Paris was gained by the officers of the 73d, who went over, it will be remembered, to the French capital expressly to contend with the club there.

There will be no ministerial whitebait dinner at Greenwich this year, in consequence of the probable absence of many members of the government in the Lower House, the business of the session in the House of Commons being virtually over.

There is at present in the possession of Mr. Alexander Mitchell, Leith Walk, Edinburgh, a Dorking chicken with four legs, four wings and a double neck. The little monster was alive when hatched, but was accidentally killed soon afterwards.

A desperate encounter took place on the 23d at Preston between the police and a number of soldiers stationed at Fulwood Barracks. Weapons were used and considerable injuries sustained by several of the combatants.

France is suffering from an invasion of caterpillars, which have been very destructive this year to the forests, especially those in the neighborhood of Paris, while the beautiful walks in the Champs Elysees are full of them.

A theatrical house has been opened on the Boulevard at Paris, at which tickets for the various theatres may be bought according to the attraction of the pieces of the day, either at a premium or a discount.

A national Russian exhibition of industry has been opened in Moscow by priests and ministrants. There were no speeches, but a substantial luncheon after mass. The exhibition comprehends 15,000 articles.

The death of Mr. Thomas Pickford, her Majesty's consul at Paris since 1834, is announced in the French journals.

It is said that Prince Napoleon will soon proceed on a voyage of circumnavigation or discovery, which is likely to keep him away for a considerable period. He will be escorted by a body of savans.

The third and last of the series of ironclads which the Messrs Napier were commissioned to execute for the Turkish government was launched from the yard of that firm at Govan on the 26th.

The Queen's habits at Balmoral are producing some queer results. She has always given, there, a ball for her tenants and dependents, which is conducted on nearly the same principle as that of the dance at Beausejour—no respect of persons, no difference between a lord and his retainers. And what the Queen, surrounded by her court, does, that also many of the great houses throughout the country will also do. I could name a country seat in Yorkshire where a dance, exactly like that at Beausejour, is arranged every fortnight. One of the ladies of the family, whenever she is at home, makes a point of bespeaking for a partner, the fat coachman, who has been for ages about the house. She takes care to give him a good spin down the long room, and has the pleasure of hearing him at the end of the dance pant out, "Oh—yah—Miss; but ye do make us swet so." Now a London audience would survey such a scene upon the stage with shuddering incredulity. What a duke may do among his retainers, Jones and Brown are quite unable to do in their households. In their little castles there is not such a distance between master and servant that Jones can feel at ease in dancing with the housemaid, or Mrs. Brown can permit her waist to be encircled by the single-handed butler.

The trial of Dr. Pritchard for poisoning, which begins next Monday, seems likely to excite as much interest in Scotland as the trial of Madeleine Smith. The indictment charges Dr. Pritchard with poisoning his wife by repeated doses of antimony and aconite, administered in egg-flip, wine, cheese and other articles of food, and his mother-in-law by antimony, aconite and opium, or one or other of them.

Among the passengers brought by the Royal Standard, arrived at Plymouth from Melbourne, is "Johnny Day, champion pedestrian of Australia, nine years of age, 3 ft. 10 in. in height, and 54 lb. in weight. He visits England to walk against any man or boy."

CITY COUNCIL.

MONDAY, Sept. 4, 1865. The Council met at 7:20 p. m. Present—Councillors Fell, Jeffery, Thorne, Carey, and Hibbard.

In the absence of the Mayor Councillor Fell was voted to be the Mayor.

ABSENCE OF THE MAYOR.

A communication was read from the Mayor stating that he was not aware of any legitimate business for the Council to transact until after the injunction was disposed of, and that he should not therefore attend.

Mr. Carey expressed surprise at the communication which he thought partook of insolence, and it should not therefore be received. Mr. Hibbard thought if the letter was received at all it should be with some mark of disapprobation. His Worship must have been aware that the question of the appointment of a solicitor was to come up before the Council, and when he stated that there was no legitimate business to be transacted he stated that which was not the case. If His Worship was not prepared to carry out the business of the Council he had better retire and make room for another that would [applause].

Mr. Thorne thought they had better send it back to the Mayor. (Laughter and applause.)

The Chairman thought that the letter should be received and any vote of censure or other action taken upon it could be entertained afterwards. He considered it the Mayor's duty to be present whether there was business to transact or not, and he was in favor of a strong vote of censure being passed. (Hear, hear.)

On motion of Mr. Carey the letter was passed over in silence.

A communication from Mr. W. B. Smith stating his inability to attend was received and placed on file.

QUADRA STREET.

Mr. F. W. Green, City Surveyor, certified that he had run the level and established the grade on this street as instructed; bill enclosed for same amounting to \$30.

Mr. Carey disapproved of leaving the grading to the City Surveyor alone. His grade might be injurious to some of the applicants. A Committee should have been appointed to deal with the matter. On motion of Mr. Carey it was agreed that the communication be referred back to Mr. Green and a Committee of two appointed to confer with Mr. Green as to determining the grade. The expenses to be charged to the parties making the application.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. Carey and Thorne.

CORPORATION SOLICITOR.

Mr. Carey moved, seconded by Mr. Thorne, that Mr. Henry C. Courtney be appointed solicitor to the Corporation.

Mr. Carey said he brought forward the resolutions after due deliberation of the committee with Mr. Ring. Mr. Courtney was a young man of good capacity, zeal and energy, and was heart and soul with the Council.

Mr. Thorne thought it time if the Council meant to do anything that they should go to work. Mr. Ring did not object to Mr. Courtney, and he (Mr. T.) was in favor of the appointment.

Mr. Carey offered a few comments on the appointment of Mr. Bishop by the Mayor, which he deemed irregular and without the sanction of the Council.

Some discussion took place between Mr. Carey and the Chairman relative to the mention of Mr. Bishop's name in the records. The Chairman thought the Council could not censure the Mayor for this matter as it had arisen through misapprehension.

Mr. Carey said that was all he wished to say. The Mayor in his anxiety to appoint Mr. Bishop had overlooked the fact that there was no authority for the appointment.

Mr. Thorne condemned the mode of procedure.

Mr. Jeffery—It was a misapprehension. Mr. Thorne did not choose to call it a misapprehension. A thing if not legal must be illegal. He wanted to know how these things found their way into the books, and were then taken out again. It was time the Council was more independent and more regular. He disapproved of the appointment of the Mayor's bosom friend to be at his beck and call.

The appointment of Mr. Courtney was carried, and the Clerk instructed to send him the appointment under the Corporate seal.

THE CHURCH RESERVE FENCE.

Mr. Hibbard on behalf of the committee appointed under resolution of 10th July, reported that much had been done by the committee, but that they required still further time.

Mr. Fell asked if anything had been done in regard to defective side-walks.

The Clerk said the following names had been handed in by the Messengers—Mason & Bailey E. Jackson, J. L. Jungerman, H. Nathan, Mathieson & Co.

The Messenger said there were other defective side-walks, but the parties would pay no attention to him as he had handed in some names, but no action had been taken by the Mayor.

The Chairman said he did not see the use of having a Mayor who would do nothing. There being no further business before the Council the meeting was adjourned till the usual hour on Monday evening next.

HOOR—DE—DOODEN—DOO!!—The Evening Post contains the following: "With the complex phenomena of emperice, as with the simpler phenomena of the inorganic world, constancy of sequence has gradually undermined the theory that power dwells in entities."—When!!!

JOHN F. DAMON—This gentleman, formerly engaged as a compositor on the Victoria Gazette, subsequently on the New Westminster Times, and afterwards editor of the Portland Oregonian, is now a licensed Congregationalist Minister officiating at Portland.

C. S. A., the boasted initials of the late so-called Confederate States of America, mean, according to the latest translation, "Crinolinum Skirtum Absquatulatum."

The Weekly

Tuesday, Sept.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Later Eas

(From the) NEW YORK, Aug. Richmond correspondent had called the Union had been for some time. All the short time ago, were Jeff Davis. The resignation at a large press and journals that secessionists were in a state of allegiance, and uttering attacks the warmest against Government, acquiescing war, including abolition. NEW YORK, A special says that A has applied to the P. TREMONT, N. Y., tic Convention to go Runyon for Governor. MI The news from stage routes are inf Mexican Government refused to receive Gen. Magruder into proposes organizing agricultural association. FROM HALIFAX, Aug. Liverpool 19th, arr. The moorings at the Great Eastern, red she would not. The London Times of encouragement. for another year. perfection of tests, and even though distant America will thro The Daily News th will go out at once Atlantic cable, wh shares rallied to 2 feeling is that the feeling is that the It is proposed to steamers between York. The approach of great apprehension already reached Ma Two ships of Pr for Brest, and two way to Stockholm. The Czar had g the Czarna to the LIVERPOOL, Au been concluded be in regard to the D New York, An announce the sickn ing, on the way lives were lost. 3 belts and pitch to CAL SAN FRANCISCO, case of Byrnes, of Hill, rendered a ve The Golden City passengers. The Eastern lin reports yesterday. The Oakland fe blow out the pack ing the cabin with siderable alarm a harm was done. The custom ho to-day to enforce ment tariff, which every package o landed from forei The ball given and Richardson, l success. They le morrow. The action of O'Byrne" court by the President, the service. Three new ste built in New Yo Steamship Co., b route. It is pre are intended to d derbit, to whose coast have been s and with their route. Recent d a doubt on this received the Chi new boats being is not unlikely th in a short time, a posa, Montana, H called, may be or These boats are a finely furnished i- pected to attain SAN FRANCISCO working throo pried with priva No news repo When Byrnes after being conv degree and his b stepped about damn," and acc He will be tak the fixing of his Greenbacks 75 SAN FRAN Butter, 15thm Candles, 21c. Flour, steady. \$5 62. Wheat, uncha Barley, dull. Sailed, ship Olympia; bark toria and Port BY TELEG Fort Hope, S The Hudson B

TELEGRAPHIC.

Later Eastern News.

[From the Columbian.]

NEW YORK, August 31.—The Herald's Richmond correspondent says the citizens had called the Union meeting for which they had been for some time past making preparations.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The Tribune's special says that Albert Pike, of Arkansas, has applied to the President for pardon.

TRENTON, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The Democratic Convention to-day nominated General Runyon for Governor.

MEXICO.

THE news from Mexico says that all the stage routes are infested with robbers. The Mexican Government (Maximilian's) has refused to receive a body of rebels under Gen. Magruder into the Imperial army, but proposes organizing them into a military and agricultural association.

FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Aug. 30.—The America from Liverpool 19th, arrived. The moorings had been laid down for the Great Eastern, from which it is inferred she would not go out again this season.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20.—A convention had been concluded between Austria and Prussia in regard to the Duchies.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The English papers announce the sinking of the ship San Domingo, on the way to Liverpool, which 25 lives were lost. The survivors eat leather belts and pitch to keep them from starvation.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—The jury in the case of Byrnes, charged with the murder of Hill, rendered a verdict of guilty.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—This a. m. a fire broke out in a house on Mission street, belonging to Mr. Bigham. Loss \$1000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—The Eastern line is working through to Chicago, but is occupied with private business.

When Byrnes arrived at the County Jail after being convicted of murder in the first degree and his handcuffs were taken off, he stepped about saying he "didn't care a damn," and accused the witnesses of perjury.

Three new steamships have been recently built to New York for the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., but it is not known for what route. It is pretty generally thought they are intended to throw off Commodore Vanderbilt, to whose extremes the people of this coast have been so long compelled to submit.

San Francisco, Sept. 8.—The Eastern line is working through to Chicago, but is occupied with private business.

When Byrnes arrived at the County Jail after being convicted of murder in the first degree and his handcuffs were taken off, he stepped about saying he "didn't care a damn," and accused the witnesses of perjury.

San Francisco, Sept. 8.—The Eastern line is working through to Chicago, but is occupied with private business.

When Byrnes arrived at the County Jail after being convicted of murder in the first degree and his handcuffs were taken off, he stepped about saying he "didn't care a damn," and accused the witnesses of perjury.

San Francisco, Sept. 8.—The Eastern line is working through to Chicago, but is occupied with private business.

When Byrnes arrived at the County Jail after being convicted of murder in the first degree and his handcuffs were taken off, he stepped about saying he "didn't care a damn," and accused the witnesses of perjury.

San Francisco, Sept. 8.—The Eastern line is working through to Chicago, but is occupied with private business.

When Byrnes arrived at the County Jail after being convicted of murder in the first degree and his handcuffs were taken off, he stepped about saying he "didn't care a damn," and accused the witnesses of perjury.

arrived this a. m. from Colville, with 10 bds. furs. A train from Cherry Creek mine arrived with ore this morning. One train of 20 horses from Fort Shepherd, also several other small trains arrived within a day or two back.

Special Dispatch to the "Colonist."

NEW YORK, 31st August.—The Herald's Vicksburg correspondent reports the capture of a steamer by a party of guerillas, who released the officers and crew. They did not leave until they had secured everything possible. Other outrages are also reported.

The Tribune's Brownsville letter of the 12th says the line of the Rio Grande is growing dark with troops. General Steele is said to be getting things in order, but owing to bad weather and the want of vegetables the mortality among the troops is serious.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Reports to the Freedmen's Bureau from North Carolina state that the number of whites and blacks supported by government in that State is greatly reduced, now amounting to only 10,000.

The Freedmen are making fair crops on government farms. Officers charged with cruelty to negroes have been arrested and are awaiting trial. In some cases the blacks are treated with fairness, but more frequently they are abused and oppressed to an awful degree.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run. The jury considers him indirectly responsible for the catastrophe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

LATER FROM CARIBOO.

The steamer Enterprise arrived Wednesday with about seventy passengers and a Cariboo Express with dates to the 26th August.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

During the present week an excitement sprung up about Burnes' creek which has attracted a considerable population to that hitherto neglected region. The creek is situated between seven and eight miles from Williams in a straight line, and between four and five from Van Winkle. It takes its rise in a range of mountains lying between Lightning and Jack of Clubs creeks, and it empties itself into the latter below the lake of the same name.

The Tribune's Brownsville letter of the 12th says the line of the Rio Grande is growing dark with troops. General Steele is said to be getting things in order, but owing to bad weather and the want of vegetables the mortality among the troops is serious.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Reports to the Freedmen's Bureau from North Carolina state that the number of whites and blacks supported by government in that State is greatly reduced, now amounting to only 10,000.

The Freedmen are making fair crops on government farms. Officers charged with cruelty to negroes have been arrested and are awaiting trial. In some cases the blacks are treated with fairness, but more frequently they are abused and oppressed to an awful degree.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad returned a verdict in substance as follows: "That the collision was caused by the carelessness of R. J. Race, conductor of the mail train, and James White, engineer of the express train; censuring Oliver Chandick, President of the road, for carelessness and the irregular manner in which trains were run.

lately, taking out good pay. The Moorehead company are taking out a little gold.—The Sage Miller company will resume operations next week. When the new ditch is finished several hill claims will commence work.

Chlorodyne.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.

ALL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRESS ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SPECIFIC ANODYNE AND ANTISPASMODIC, CHLORODYNE, discovered by Dr. J. Collins Brown M.R.C.S. L., (ex-Army Medical Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. DAVENPORT, 23, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, near London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it invaluable. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any unpleasant effects of opium.

Earl Russell has graciously favored J. T. Davenport with the following extract of a despatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manila, dated Sept. 17, 1864:—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives." Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manila, to the effect that cholera had been raging recently, and that the only remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See "Lancet," December 31, 1864.

From W. Vesalius Pettigrew, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England; formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Physicians, that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manila, to the effect that cholera had been raging recently, and that the only remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See "Lancet," December 31, 1864.

Pr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta:—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

Extract from the General Board of Health London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases." From a Report to the General Board of Health, London, 1864. "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Cholera, Typhoid, and Dysentery." To its efficacy in the treatment of cholera, and other diseases, and an most perfectly satisfied with the results."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of this remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne except in sealed bottles, having the words, "Dr. J. Collins Brown's Chlorodyne" engraved on the wrapper. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 23, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles of 4d. and 1s. 6d. J. T. D.

W. M. SEABY, Agent for Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Crinolines and Corsets

The only Prize Medal for excellence of workmanship and new combinations in STAYS, CRINOLINES, AND CORSETS, was awarded to A. SALOMONS, 35, OLD CHANGE, LONDON.

The Cardinipus Patent Jupon

Collapses at the slightest pressure, and resumes its shape when the pressure is removed. Spiral Crinoline Steel and Bronze, For Ladies' Skirts (Patent), will not break, and can be folded into the smallest compass.

NEW PATENT HARMONOX CORSET

(self-adjusting), Obtained a Prize Medal and is the very best stay ever invented. Castle's Patent Ventilating Corset, Invaluable for the Ball Room, Equestrian Exercise, and Warm Climates.

To be had, retail, of all Drapers, Milliners, and Stay Makers, and wholesale only of A. SALOMONS, 35, Old Change, London.

AMMUNITION.

12 FEET SQUARE. Represents average shooting at 500 yards, with ELEY'S BEST ENFIELD CARTRIDGES.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

of every description for Sporting or Military Purposes.

Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges for "Lefauchaux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 metres.

JACOBS' RIFLE SHELL TUBES, CARTRIDGES, AND CAPS

For Colts, Shell, Tranter's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

BALL CARTRIDGES

For Enfield, Whitworth, and Henry's Rifles, also for Weatherly's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's, and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft refined Lead.

Any One can use Them.

A bath of water that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes by the use of JUDSON'S Simple Dyes.

Judson's Simple Dyes.

Ten colours, Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per bottle. These Dyes will be found useful for imparting colour to Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, &c.

Paper, also for Printing Photographs, and for Illuminating.

May be had of all Chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies.

WHOLESALE DEPOT.—19a, Coleman St., London.

UNDERTAKING.

A complete stock on hand, now prepared to execute any order thereon, on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

The Invalid's Friend.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Nervous Disorders.

What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where is the remedy to be found? Here is one—Drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better, abstain from them altogether; do not take coffee—weak tea is preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four of the Pills every night; eat plenty of solids; avoid the use of opium. If these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in a minute, strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous, it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and envenomed suspended secretions. Internally administered as the one grand remedy for female complaints these Pills never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about a cure that is required.

Disorders of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they are afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the region of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the prescribed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief after all other means have failed.

Stomach out of Order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver, and induce a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Coughs and Colds

No diseases are more frequent, few more dangerous, than affections of the respiratory organs. The first symptoms of disordered action may be removed by Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly remedy any temporary stagnation of the blood, relieve the overworked veins, moderate the hurried breathing, and enable the windpipe and lungs to perform their functions with ease and regularity. These Pills, by their purifying powers, cleanse the blood from all impurities, and thus fortify the system against consumption, asthma, and other pulmonary complaints.

Debilitated Constitutions

In cases of debility, languor, and nervousness generated by excess of any kind, whether mental or physical, the effect of these Pills is in the highest degree bracing, renovating and restorative. They drive from the system the morbid cause of disease, re-establish the digestion, regulate all the secretions, brace the nervous system, raise the patient's spirits, and bring back the frame to its pristine health and vigor.

Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Headache, and Lassitude of the Spirit.

These Pills effect a truly wonderful change in debilitated constitutions, as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove excess of bile, and overcome giddiness, headache and palpitation of the heart.

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

- Ague, Bilious Complaints, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Disorders, Gout, Gravel, Headache, Indigestion, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Spasms, Stomach Disorders, Typhoid, Venereal Affections, Worms, &c.

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1/4d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. 2s., and 3s. each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862

"As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale, the works of this are probably the finest finished that have ever been seen in this country. No Chronometer could be fitted with more perfect accuracy than the watch of Benson's is fitted with the same accuracy."

"A triumph of ingenuity."—Times, March 31, 1862.

"Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty of the design engraved upon them. The movements of the finest quality, which the art of horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection."—Illustrated London News, November 22, 1862.

"Watches adapted for every climate, and sonorous, horizontal, vertical, Repeating, Chrono, Seconds Key, Astronomical, Reversible, and Chronograph, from 100 guineas to 25 guineas each."

CLOCKS—Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed Room,

